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Client: J Knuckles

Braigh Cottage,
Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, Island of Mull
Historic building recording and archaeological evaluation

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Client	J Knuckles
National Grid Reference	NM 3697 2014
NMRS Number	NM32SE 48.0 (cottage) NM32SE 48.1 (byre) NM32SE 35.0 (township)
Listing	Category B (1971)
Project Manager	Dr Tim Holden
Text	George Geddes
Illustrations	Craig Williams George Geddes Tom Small
Fieldwork	George Geddes Colin Hewat
Schedule	
Fieldwork	3-4 th October 2006
Report	13 th November 2006

SUMMARY

Headland Archaeology Ltd was commissioned to undertake a programme of archaeological works in connection with a condition placed on planning consent by Argyll and Bute Council. These works comprised an archaeological evaluation of the area around the building that will be affected by alteration and refurbishment, and a historic building survey of a Category B Listed thatched cottage, possibly the 'last thatched cottage' in Mull.

Braigh Cottage is part of the township of Knocknafenaig that was finally abandoned around 1880, having formerly housed a population of 83 in 1770. The group includes a number of small drystone buildings, some houses, some possibly barns or byres. A corn-drying kiln survives with a few ruined longhouses as does a later cottage and sheep fanks. Braigh is typical of the group though it is the only one that has been re-occupied, possibly from c.1890 onwards and certainly from 1906. It has subsequently been heavily altered in the 20th century. Alterations include re-roofing, re-flooring, changed fenestration, and probably levelling of the wallhead and alteration of the gables. The cottage was thatched fairly recently, probably using local materials in a traditional style, though very little record of this remains.

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INTRODUCTION

Braigh Cottage is a small partly ruined building located in the Ross of Mull, west of the hill road between Uisken and Bunessan (Figure 1 and Plates 1 and 2). The cottage is noted in the NMRS and, with its 'byre', just to the south, is a Category B listed building. The cottage (in its earliest phase) was part of a long tradition of definitively vernacular buildings throughout northwest Scotland, buildings that have the origins in the fusion of traditional round dry-stone buildings of pre-history with the Norse longhouses introduced in the later first millennium AD (Walker and McGregor 1996). This heritage, and the character of traditional Hebridean buildings, their materials, design and construction is discussed in a previously published article (Geddes 2006).

Braigh is part of the former township of Knocknafenaig, largely deserted through the 19th century (Figure 2, Plates 3 - 8). The township, of which Braigh cottage marks the north boundary, is located in a valley on the east facing slopes of a small hill, *Maol an t-Sidhean* (Plate 1). The building is to be restored and altered by its owners and, as part of the planning process, a building survey and archaeological evaluation has been requested by the Argyll and Bute Council after advice from West of Scotland Archaeology Service (WOSAS).

The scope of this programme of archaeological works was set out by the council and a written scheme of investigation, detailing the programme, was agreed on the 29th September 2006. The works included building recording (with drawn, photographic and written elements) and an archaeological evaluation of the areas around the building that are to be affected by development. In addition, and to inform the results of the fieldwork, a rapid desk-based assessment and a walk-over survey were undertaken. The results of the walk-over survey are included as Appendix 4.

DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

Methods

A desk-based assessment was undertaken in order to provide background for the survey. The assessment included a trawl of the relevant cartographic sources held at the National Library, SCRAN and in our own library. In addition, the National Archive of Scotland and the National Monuments Record of Scotland (NMRS) was also consulted as well as the Sites and Monuments Record maintained by West of Scotland Archaeology Service.

While in Mull, the Ross of Mull Historical Centre (RMHC) in Bunessan provided some useful documentary evidence and a number of local people were asked for any contributions they would have to the overall history of the settlement or the cottage itself. The RMHC have produced a number of small booklets for guided walks, some of which include useful information on the township at Knocknafenaig and the cottage itself.

Results

A search through the NMRS data for the parish, Kilfinichen and Kilvickeon, suggests that 37 townships survive in the area, out of 128 on the Island of Mull itself. Two of these are scheduled ancient monuments, but only a few have been looked at in any detail. Quite a number of these settlements were still occupied in the 1880s, though Knocknafenaig had been almost entirely abandoned by this date. Knocknafenaig is recorded in Argyll's census of 1770, suggesting it was established by this date.

The quality of the map evidence for Knocknafenaig is mixed, with detailed mapping only available from the later 19th century. Blaeu's atlas of 1654 shows *Ardalonish* [Ardalanish], *Bonese* [Bunessan] and *Fai naig*, amongst others. The latter may be a reference to the township as other small settlements such as *Fiden* [Fidden] and *Tyrgyle* [Tiraghoil], which survive through the present day, are also shown. An 1801 map shows *Ardalanish*, *Ardochey* and *Knocknaranag* which may be the township. The National Archive of Scotland holds a map of Coigach from 1758 that may also show the settlement (RHP85395).

The RMHC was able to provide some census data for the township, vital for any detailed discussion of the township's buildings. This is summarised here –

- 1770 – Duke of Argyll's census of Argyll
55 people living in 12 buildings
- 1841 – Official Census
83 people living in 15 buildings
- 1851 – Official Census
53 people living in 9 buildings
- 1861 – Official Census
22 people living in 6 buildings
- 1871 – Official Census
5 people living in 2 buildings
- 1891 – Official Census
5 people in 2 buildings
- Itinerant workers (probably re-occupation)

By the 1881 Ordnance Survey First Edition (Figure 2), the township is largely deserted; only one half of the latest building (Building K) is clearly roofed. Southeast of the township, adjacent to Ardachy, a few buildings are marked as *Cnoc na Feannaig* perhaps suggesting that the township had moved or spread from here to the north west.

Braigh Cottage and a detached building to the south (Building B) are both Category B listed. The available descriptions of the building, in the NMRS and the Listed Building report, provide very little information on the township or the specific buildings. Braigh has previously been ascribed to the 18th century and is simply described as thatched and of Highland Mainland type. The detached byre (Building B in the walk-over survey), just to the south, is probably not directly related to the cottage. A local walking guide suggests this building was occupied by the Graham family, including a wood turner (ROMHS 2004a). The census data of 1861 lists a turner and spinning wheel maker in the township¹. It may have been converted to use as a byre in the late 19th or 20th century.

A local story suggests that Braigh Cottage was rebuilt in 1906 by a farm labourer, Donald 'the joiner' MacGillivray, working at nearby Ardalanish farm. Donald and his son Neil are reputed to have rowed from Uisken to Lismore to collect lime for the mortar. This would have been a round trip of around 60 miles (ROMHS 2004a, 10).

The name of the building is *Bráighe* Cottage or *Achaidhean Glasa*. In Gaelic, *braighe* means 'upper part (of places)', suggesting the house may have been at the north boundary of the group. *Achaidhean Glasa* probably means green fields, referring to the noticeable large green field just west of the building². This area, now used for grazing, seems to be a ploughed and drained field improved after the main period of township occupation. The name *Knocknafenaig* means hill of the lazy beds, and may date to 19th century rather than earlier.

¹ All census information is courtesy of Fiona Shannon at the Ross of Mull Historical Centre.

² Definitions from MacBain's dictionary. <http://www.ceantar.org/Dicts/MB2/mb04.html>

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Methods

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken around the building in the areas that are to be disturbed by restoration. This included an area to the rear of the building, where an extension will be constructed (Plate 10), an area to the front of the building where a porch will be constructed (Plate 9), and linear trenches to the east where services will be provided.

The topsoil in each area was removed with a mini-excavator under direct archaeological supervision. Uncovered features, largely in front of the cottage, were excavated by hand using standard archaeological practice. The results are illustrated in Figure 3. The context, photographic and drawing registers are provided as Appendix 1 – 3.

Results

Area 1

The area to the rear of the building had only one feature (Figure 3, Plate 10). A kerb of boulders [003] visible on the surface marked the outer edge of a soak away [001, 002]. This ditch, 30cm deep and 50cm wide, was filled with rubble which contained modern glass. It runs down the length of the building in the area where the extension will be built. There were no other features, and the subsoil was orange/yellow clay only 10 – 20cm below the surface.

Area 2

The area at the front of the building revealed a number of features (Plates 13, 14 and 18). The whole area was covered in concrete slab with the remains of 20th century partitions suggesting three areas. Oral testimony suggested there had been a kitchen/bathroom/porch extension here, possibly constructed in the mid-20th century. The central concrete plinth and the east part were both lifted, exposing an area considerably larger than that which will be disturbed by the new porch.

The earliest deposit appeared to be an organic rich deposit [022] with 19th century finds located in a sondage through re-deposited clay [021](Figure 3). This deposit contained clay pipe and metalwork and may have been midden material. The redeposited clay appeared to provide a flat area outside the cottage, perhaps relating to its re-occupation and restoration between c.1890 and c.1906.

Cut into this re-deposited clay, there was a soak away [004] that helped drain the area in front of the house. Although this was shallower than the soak away [001/002] to the rear (due to the natural topography), it was constructed in a similar way and kerbstones at the east of the building suggest the feature ran right around the building. The walkover survey of the rest of the township did not encounter anything exactly similar, though some others seem to have ditches behind them. This building technique, using a clay 'raff' has been recorded at other sites, for example Garenin and Arnol in Lewis.

Probably later, a substantial lime-mortared wall [013, 008, 007] survived in parts around the extents of the concrete slabs (Plate 15 and 16). This wall, which respects the concrete, and is lime-mortared, is probably 20th century, and certainly post-dates the Ordnance Survey of 1881. The

area enclosed within the wall was covered with concrete slab, which respected the edges of the walls.

Related to this 20th century extension, three further 20th century features cut through the re-deposited clay and the soak away; a rubble drain [009] appeared to cut the SW corner of the extension; a ceramic drain with an outlet [014] cut across the SE part of the extension (Plate 15), but was perhaps originally built in; another drain [015] cut through the central section. In addition, a 20th century power cable had caused disturbance outside the central area.

Area 3

The two service tracks excavated east of the building to the site boundary for draining foul and surface water were directly monitored and exposed no archaeological features other than the soak away kerb [023] (Plate 11 and 12). Both were connected to Area 1, one heading directly SW, one passing along the bottom of the east wall before heading SW. The area beyond the site boundary was very marshy and no features were visible on the ground.

Roof thatch

A surviving thatch roof is relatively rare in Scotland and so the opportunity was taken to record the thatch and a sample of turf was taken back for analysis. Unfortunately, not enough of the thatch has survived to record a section through it. Oral history collected during the site visit suggested that the building had been thatched with local reeds as late as the 1980s by Peter Kane, a former occupant. None of the reed thatch remained, though large areas of turf sub-stratum survived on both sides of the roof. It was not possible to discern which way the turfs had been laid since they have humified and become grassy since the upper thatch came off. The turfs had been laid on spaced vertical sarking boards.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Methods

The building survey utilised the general standards set out by the RCHME (1996) and English Heritage (2006) and the techniques and practice promoted by the AAIS (Andrews *et al.* 1995), Historic Scotland (Dallas 2003), English Heritage (2003) and the RCAHMS (2004). Specialised terminology is referenced to Curl's *Dictionary of Architecture* (1999) and Pride's *Dictionary of Scottish Building* (1996). The brief provided by WOSAS stipulated a Level 2/3 survey using the standards published in 2006 by English Heritage, including drawings of plans and sections.

The metric survey of the building was undertaken using a Leica TCR405 Total Station and the building was surveyed using a six station closed traverse with an overall 2-dimensional accuracy of 8mm. This was used to create an accurate ground floor plan, a cross-section and a long-section through the building (Figures 4 – 6). The elevations of the building are illustrated photographically as Figure 7. In addition to the metric survey, a photographic survey of the building was undertaken to provide colour transparencies and 5MB jpeg images; 115 general and detail pictures were taken of the building's interior and exterior and the excavation. Photos were also taken of the other township buildings.

Results

Braigh cottage is a small single storey 3-bay rectangular building in a ruinous condition (Figures 4 – 7). The interior floors and partitions are late 20th century and the roof, although thatched, has a framework of late 20th century sawn timber and the thatch itself may be from the 1980s (see section drawings Figure 5 and 6). Underneath these fairly recent alterations, the building retains a few features from its earlier use and is almost certainly 18th century or early 19th century in origin. The building measures 9.3m by 4.3m internally, similar to as most of the other ruined buildings of the township, and aspects of those can certainly be used to help interpret the cottage. The wallhead at Braigh Cottage is considerably higher than those in the surrounding ruins, which are commonly about 1.4m high, and this suggests it has been raised.

The building is constructed throughout of random grey granite rubble, with a simple boulder foundation. The walls have a slight batter, typical of the local vernacular tradition. Dressed stone is barely used and the notable local pink granite is only found in the later alterations – the later squared building up on the hill also contains it (Building K in the walk-over survey). None of the coping or margins has any architectural elaboration. The original construction of all the township buildings has been dry stone, though later lime pointing obscures this throughout – only in the collapsed west gable can the original dry construction be seen.

Similar buildings existed throughout the Inner Hebrides, those of the northern Outer Hebrides being quite different. Very little specific work has been undertaken though a short article on the thatched houses of Tiree (Souness 1985) is very informative and a surviving but ruinous example noted by the author at Sorisdale, Coll is, and Sidinish, North Uist (Holden 1998) also interesting for comparison.

South elevation

The main elevation of the building faces south (Plate 19), and, as shown by the excavation and the remains on the ground, a later extension used to lean against it. The main doorway looks inserted and no others in the settlement have a lintel, again suggesting that the walls may have been raised (Plate 23). There is noticeable mortar re-pointing obscuring detail around the doorway which may reflect repairs in the 1980s. The wallhead is fairly level which is contrary to the other similar buildings in the group which have a wallhead that follows the line of slope. Both south-facing windows are also later. They are at slightly differing heights, reflecting the stepped concrete floor inside the building. The E window has a projecting concrete lintel (Plate 24) and is 'walk-in'; it may have been altered from an original doorway (Figure 4). A concrete fillet above the current door used to direct water over the porch, roofed with corrugated iron. Some of the south elevation, particularly the corners, has been re-pointed with grey cement, probably in the later quarter of the 20th century. The whole elevation shows a slightly earlier whiter cement re-pointing, possibly mid-20th century.

East gable

The east gable still stands to its full height and supports a broad chimney with a very plain concrete cope, thackstones and a single ceramic pot (Plate 20). The chimney is almost certainly later and it is likely that the whole gable has been raised, though no evidence for this is visible behind the later cement re-pointing. Various phases of pegs in the gable wallhead have been used to tie the roof down. Two metal shoes inserted in the chimney stack look like they have held a rope – though their actual purpose is unclear (Plate 25). Ridges of cement on the inner face of the chimney stopped water running down the edge of the thatch.

North elevation

The north elevation is similar to elsewhere, with much later cement pointing obscuring the lime mortar from the early 20th century and, therefore, the detail of 20th century phasing (Plate 21 and Plate 26). The rubble is similar to elsewhere and the boulder foundation and the batter of the wall are also similar. The wall is slightly less regular and the area between the two inserted windows looks almost entirely rebuilt. The pink granite, found here and round the windows and not elsewhere in the elevation, is testament to this. Both windows incorporate cement and concrete in their construction and are probably mid-20th century. There is no evidence in the boulder foundation course for an earlier opening in this elevation, a feature that is common in other buildings of the township and probably suggests use as barns.

West gable

The west gable of the cottage has collapsed outside the building (Plate 22, 27 and 28); the chimney stack and pot (matching the east gable) lie smashed *in situ* on the edge of the rubble pile. The broken chimney stack has well-made brick in its construction as well as the same plain concrete cap. The collapse is partly fortuitous as it shows the earlier construction of the wall (Plate 29). The later lime pointing can be seen pushed in between the stones of the outer wall face. Behind, the inner rubble fill is in dry stone as it was built. The collapse also exposes the rear of the fireplace, showing the later inserted lintel and the original curved sides of the large hearth area (Plate 30).

Interior

The interior of the roof is a simple frame of sawn softwood, imported to the island and constructed in the later 20th century. There are three sets of principle rafters equally spaced supporting a set of purlins which in turn support spaced vertical sarking. A few of the sarking boards have been re-used from elsewhere but there are no 'early' timbers or driftwood. The boards in turn supported a turf sub-stratum, which remains in places, and a reed thatch. Nothing is left of the upper reed thatch.

The interior of the cottage is separated into three rooms by recent softwood partitions which have had plasterboard fixed to them (Plates 31-36). The timber frame is secured into the walls with cemented dooks and effort has been made to 'square' the rooms within the irregular masonry walls (Figure 4). The west room, in particular, has been made square leaving a large space behind the north wall. The whole interior has a modern concrete floor, which will be retained in the restoration. This floor steps up to the west room, counteracting the slope in the original floor.

Behind the frame in the east room, the wall has been plastered on the hard over at least one phase of lime pointing (Plate 32). There are a number of modern nails in this plaster which may have held boards or paper to the wall. The fireplace in this room is late 20th century but there is a large granite lintel behind from the earlier fire. The wall plaster follows into the window in this east room (Plate 33).

The middle room is lit by a single window, very roughly inserted through the wall with cement and concrete (Plate 36). Paper is stuffed around it for insulation. Above this room, a large water tank sits on the ceiling joists in the roof space. There is a hatch to the roof above the front door. The area around and above the front door is clearly altered and some late cement repointing has been done above the door.

The west room has two windows. The window at the south has plaster on the hard following into

the opening from the surrounding wall (Plate 34). The north window does not suggest it is almost certainly later. The fireplace in this room has clearly been heavily altered (Plate 35). The larger earlier opening may have held some kind of small range or stove, but has been altered to hold a later 20th century fireplace.

The two larger rooms were probably the original or early 20th century kitchen (perhaps the west room) and the main bedroom or best room (to the east). The middle room may have had additional beds and the 20th century accommodation was supplemented by the extension at the front housing a bathroom and a later kitchen, perhaps creating a living room inside.

DISCUSSION

The township of Knocknafenaig dates from a turbulent period in history. Hunter (2000) provides a useful and balanced introduction to this era while Gaskell's (1996) summary of Morvern's later history is also informative. It is almost certain that the occupants of the township were evicted or voluntarily left during the 19th century. They are also likely to have felt the worst of the famines of the 1840s, partly reflected by the profusion of lazy beds in and around the settlement, but map evidence suggests that by the 'better' times of the Crofters Acts in the later 19th century, the township was already abandoned. The pattern reflected in the census data of a population peak in the later 18th century is fairly typical; it may have been caused by relocation from other areas or simply an increase in the township due to better circumstances. Decrease from the early 19th century is likely to be a product of emigration and famine, brought on by bad harvests, high population and changes in land management. The final census record of 1891 includes a ploughman from Renfrewshire and joiners from Inverary – both incoming itinerant workers that probably 'reoccupied' buildings in the township, perhaps Building K or Braigh Cottage.

The walk-over survey of the township was undertaken to inform the buildings survey and contribute to our knowledge about townships. Internal measurements were taken, buildings were photographed and the main features noted. Figure 2 illustrates the position of the buildings and the notes are reproduced as Appendix 4. The total of 15 buildings in the group included buildings built over perhaps 2 centuries (Plates 3-8). The latest building is Building K, built with squared corners, regular fenestration and gable chimneys. Some of the Buildings (particularly C, G and M) are very ruinous which may indicate their age or possibly the use of turf in the construction. Plans vary from long-houses (with later partitions) to smaller buildings, many a similar size to Braigh (roughly 9m by 4m internally). The surviving remains tallied well with the Ordnance Survey; only a few features and details were added and one building could not be located. The position of the cottage at the top of the settlement suggests it may have been one of the later buildings, and there is a small possibility that the gables are original. Building K is definitely the latest building in the township; it has squared corners, incorporates pink granite and has more regular fenestration and original fireplaces.

Braigh cottage has been occupied in three major phases. Perhaps built in the late 18th century, it was abandoned and roofless by 1881, but it was re-occupied (probably by 1891) and re-built in the early 20th century, possibly by Donald MacGillivray in 1906. Further alterations made during the mid 20th century, including the extension and re-roofing can be seen as a final phase.

In its original form, the cottage was almost certainly lower, with a sloping wallhead and floor of earth, though the later alterations obscure the floors and there is no clear evidence in the walls for their previous height. It might have had a single door and a single window depending on its use. Because there is no evidence for a drain running out of the building, or a second winnowing door

to the rear, it is likely that it was domestic building rather than a byre or barn, though it remains a possibility that it housed stock in the east end in the winter. The roof would have been fairly steep, more common in Inner Hebridean and West coast houses than the Outer Hebrides. It was almost certainly hipped, as all the other similar building in the group, possibly with a tall free-standing chimney stack perched on the gable wallhead. The interior may have been separated into a kitchen/living room and a bedroom.

The alteration of between 1890 and 1906 may have involved applying lime-mortar to the whole building inside and out. The front windows and internal plaster may also date to this renovation. The roof was presumably re-thatched at this stage – no evidence for tile or slate was found in the excavation. The roof structure may have been sawn timber, as it would have been available by this time. All the changes were designed to make the cottage conform to the standard model of the early 20th century, where the worker's cottages would have gables, lime mortared walls and regular windows and a door; numerous examples survive around the west-coast and Mull.

A lime-mortared extension was added at some time in the 20th century, possibly by the Kane family who were there by 1945. This included a kitchen and bathroom and a central hall and was demolished later in the 20th century. The ground outside the front of the cottage was raised at this point with redeposited clay to provide a solid base. Other improvements included the excavation of the soak away around the building which may have dated from MacGillivray's alterations. The windows at the rear of the building, which were probably inserted at different times, date from the mid or later 20th century. The disturbance to the rear wall meant that it had to be partly rebuilt around the same time.

Much later in the 20th century, possibly in the late 1970s or early 1980s, the cottage was again 'restored', perhaps with use for council housing in mind. These works included re-roofing, laying a new concrete floor, adding new partitions and re-pointing parts of the building in hard grey cement. It is possible that the building was not occupied after this.

The cottage, and the group as a whole, is a significant architectural survival, reflecting dramatic changes in the culture of the area through the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries.

SOURCES

Maps and early perspective views

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APPENDIX 1. CONTEXT REGISTER

Context No.	Description	Dimensions (m)
1	Cut of Soak away at the back of Building A, steep to moderately steep sides to a flattish base	? x 0.5 x 0.3
2	Fill of cut 001, dark brown silty sand surrounds rubble, medium and small, angular and rounded stones	? x 0.5 x 0.3
3	Kerb stones to 001, large stones, angular and rounded, all stones form a straight edge along their southern side, along the edge of the soak away	Various
4	Cut of kerb at the front of Building A, shallow, moderately steep sides to a concave base	4 x 0.5 x 0.2
5	Fill of cut 004, dark brown silty sand surrounds stones along with some redeposited natural, contains frequent small rounded and angular stones and modern debris	4 x 0.5 x 0.2
6	Kerb stones to 004, medium to large rounded and angular stones, mostly set on their sides	Various
7	Wall of extension, East side, large stones with mortar	4.4 x 0.53 x 0.15
8	Wall of extension, West side, large stones with mortar, disturbed by modern drain 014 and a power line	2 x 0.53 x 0.25
9	Cut of Rubble drain, moderately steep sides to a flattish base	0.5 x ? x 0.2
10	Fill of Rubble drain 009, brown silty sand with small to medium stone inclusions	0.5 x ? x 0.2
11	Fill between wall 008 and concrete floor, dark brown/black sandy silt, frequent small-medium stone inclusions, frequent 20th century artifacts	2 x 0.2 x 0.15
12	Rubble drain/disturbed wall area, between walls 013 and 008, medium rounded and angular stones, voids between stones, dark brown sandy silt surrounds stones, contained modern debris	5 x 0.5 x ?
13	Wall base, three large stones, appear to form the N-S section of a wall which would have met wall 008 if not for disturbance, part of extension	1.2 x 0.4 x ?
14	Modern drain, cuts across eastern half of front area of Building A, drain pipe surrounded by red bricks and concrete	5 x 0.35 x ?
15	Fill of Rubble drain 016, brown silty sand, frequent small to medium stone inclusions	4 x 0.4 x 0.25
16	Cut of Rubble drain, moderately steep sides to a concave base	4 x 0.4 x 0.25
17	Stones abutting wall 007, two large stones, function unknown, possibly relate to activity within extension, floor or dividing wall base	2 x 0.25 x 0.1
18	Cut north of Wall 007, runs E-W within extension, possibly relates to activity within extension, heavily disturbed by	1 x ? x ?

	modern drain, filled by 019	
19	Mixed deposit above redeposited natural 021, within cut 018, dark brown silty sand contains rubble, small to medium stones, modern pottery, glass and metal debris	2 x 1 x 0.15
20	Cut of scarped away area in front of house, steep sides breaking to a flattish base, cut in to natural	? x 1.1 x 0.4
21	Upper fill of 020, Redeposited natural, orange/yellow clay, light-mid brown in places, occasional small to medium stone inclusions	? x 1.1 x 0.3
22	Lower fill of 020, Organic peaty deposit, possible buried ground surface, contains preserved organic matter/fibres, small stones throughout, clay pipe fragments within deposit	? x 1.1 x 0.1
23	Kerb stones along eastern side of Building A, several large rounded and angular stones form a kerb along the eastern side of Building A, flat sides form an edge on western side towards building.	4 x 0.3 x 0.35

APPENDIX 2. PHOTO REGISTER

Shot No.	Direction Facing	Description
1		ID Shot
2	S	View of North and East sides of Building A
3	E	View of North side of Building A
4	NE	View of West end of Building A
5	NW	View of front of Building A
6	NW	View of window and roof section at front of Building A
7	W	View along front of Building A
8	SE	View through window in front of Building A
9	N	View through window in back of Building A
10	SW	Patio area at front of Building A before removal
11	NW	Building A - South (front) Elevation
12	N	Building A - South (front) Elevation
13	N	Building A - South (front) Elevation
14	N	Building A - South (front) Elevation
15	NW	Building A - South (front) Elevation, front entrance
16	W	Building A - South (front) Elevation
17	N	Building A - South (front) Elevation
18	N	Building A - South (front) Elevation
19	N	Building A - South (front) Elevation, window detail
20	N	Building A - South (front) Elevation
21	S	Kerb (023) along eastern side of Building A
22	E	Building A - Internal
23	E	Building A - Internal
24	E	Building A - Internal
25	E	Building A - Internal, east room, fireplace
26	E	Building A - Internal, east room, fireplace
27	E	Building A - Internal, east room, cupboard
28	S	Panoramic view from road towards Uisken
29	SW	Panoramic view from road towards cottage
30	W	Panoramic view from road
31	WNW	Panoramic view from road
32	NW	Panoramic view from road
33	N	Panoramic view from road
34	E	Building A - West Elevation
35	E	Building A - West Elevation
36	E	Building A - West Elevation
37	E	View towards Building A
38	W	Sheep fank west of Braigh Cottage
39	S	Township from field W of cottage
40		ID Shot
41	E	Building A - West Elevation, details
42	E	Building A - West Elevation, details
43	E	Building A - West Elevation, details
44	E	Building A - West Elevation, details
45	E	Building A - West Elevation, details

46	E	Building A - West Elevation, details
47	NW	Township Building B
48	NE	Township Building B
49	NW	Buildings C
50	NE	Buildings D
51	NW	Buildings E
52	NW	Buildings D
53	S	Building F
54	SE	Raft behind Building E
55	E	Buildings F and corn drying kiln
56	E	Building A - Internal, cupboard
57	E	Building A - Internal, fireplace
58	E	Building A - Internal, interior of east chimney
59	S	Building A - Internal, east room, south window
60	S	Building A - Internal, central doorway
61	S	Building A - Internal, west room, south window
62	W	Building A - Internal, west room, fireplace
63	W	Building A - Internal, west room, west wall
64	W	Building A - Internal, west room, west wall
65	N	Building A - Internal, west room, north window
66	N	Building A - Internal, central room, north window
67	N	Building A - Internal, east room, north wall
68	W	Building A - Eastern Elevation
69	NW	Building A - Eastern Elevation
70	NW	Building A - Eastern Elevation
71	W	Building A - Eastern Elevation
72	SE	Building A - North (back) Elevation
73	SE	Building A - North (back) Elevation
74	S	Building A - North (back) Elevation
75	SE	Building A - North (back) Elevation
76	E	Building A - North (back) Elevation, roof
77	SE	Building A - North (back) Elevation
78	NE	Township Building H
79	NE	Township Building G
80	S	Township Boundary wall
81	E	Township corn drying kiln
82	E	Township corn drying kiln
83	N	Township Building K
84	N	Township southern group
85	E	Township Building M
86	SW	Township Building L
87	E	Township Building N
88	NW	Township Building P
89	SE	Township Building K
90	S	Township Building P
91	N	Township north group
92	S	Building A - Kerb (003) and soak away
93	S	Building A - Kerb (003) and soak away
94	E	Building A - Area at back with Kerb (003)

95	S	Building A - Soak away excavated
96	S	Rubble drain (016)
97	E	Service Trench A
98	S	Service Trench B
99	E	Service Trench C
100	S	Wall (008)
101	E	Section through deposits at front of Building A
102	W	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
103	E	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
104	W	Wall (007)
105	E	Close-up of section through deposits
106	SE	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
107	W	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
108	W	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
109	W	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
110	E	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
111	E	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
112	N	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
113	N	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A
114	W	General shot of excavated area at front of Building A

APPENDIX 3. DRAWING REGISTER

Drawing No.	Description
1	Plan of excavated areas and exposed features surrounding Building A
2	West facing section through deposits at front of Building A

APPENDIX 4. TOWNSHIP NOTES

Building B

NM 36983 20110

3.8 wide, 9.5m long (internal), 1.4m high, walls 0.6m thick. Aligned N-S

Curved corners, door to south, possible central drain, possible platform against E wall, later large opening to W

Platform outside front and former addition (?) to N

Known as Braigh Cottage Byre and **listed** with the cottage??

Former Graham house?

Photos 47 and 48

Building C

NM 36954 20092

Ruined, only footings remain. Aligned N-S

4.3 wide, 8m long (internal), walls 0.8m thick (at base)

Curved corners, door to E, possible addition to N

Building D

NM 36927 20038

Ruined, only standing to less than a metre, higher at the SE end.

4.1 wide, 23m long (internal). Later partition into two areas. Marked slope to SE.

Two doors to north area. One door? (blocked) to south. Curved corners and battered walls.

Building E

NM 36896 20049

Aligned NW-SE. 1.7m high, 3.9 by 8.5m (internal)

Partition wall enclosing smaller paved? SE room.

Paving? in NW room also. Footings of enclosure wall? Outside the front (NE) – shown on current OS mapping. Central door in NE wall, blocked door opposite. Possible blocked opening in SW wall to smaller room. Full of 20th century rubbish.

NB – there is a raised platform of very similar size (i.e 9 by 5m ish) just to the S. Photo 54.

Building F

NM 36949 20004

Aligned E-W with doors to S and N. Window to S. Fireplace at W. Possible extension to W and platform outside front. 9.1m by 4m internally.

Building G

NM 37010 20076

Aligned E-W with door to N. Ruined, only footings remain.

9m by 4m internally.

Building H

NM 37008 20062

Small square building attached to a large sheep fank. Probably altered.
Platform outside door to S.

Building I

NM 36935 19941

Truncated (?) square building at corner of later sheep fank. North end wall incorporated in fank wall. Aligned NNE-SSW.

Building J

NM 36982 19999

Corn drying kiln filled with rubbish (bottles etc)
Lies just north of boundary wall on slope of burn. Approx. 5m diameter.
Freestanding to height less than 1m
Photo 82

Building K

NM 36948 19916

Aligned NE – SW. Squared rectangular building with pink granite – probably the latest in the group. Two main rooms – 5.7 by 4.5m and 9.5 by 4.1m internally. Both have fireplaces, the larger has two. Windows to the south, door between both. Large sheep fank to rear (north) constructed after the 1881 first edition. W room is an addition and has an internal half partition.

Building L

NM 36926 19857

Aligned SW-NE. 8m by 4.1m (internally). Walls preserved quite high. Doorway in SW gable. Blocked door in NW corner. Overgrown inside. Photo 86

Building M

NM 36948 19864

Partition wall in the centre. 10m by 4.5m (internal). Quite ruinous.
On a steep slope. Photo 85.

Building N

NM 36943 19884

Aligned ENE-WSW. 3.6m by 7.7m (internally). Parts standing to wallhead. S elevation ruinous.
Addition to N. Photo 87.

Building O

NM 36927 19908

Aligned NW-SE. With addition (?) at NW with later gable?
Approx. 4 by 10m?

Building P

NM 36935 19900

Aligned NE-SW. Roughly 4m by 9m (internal).

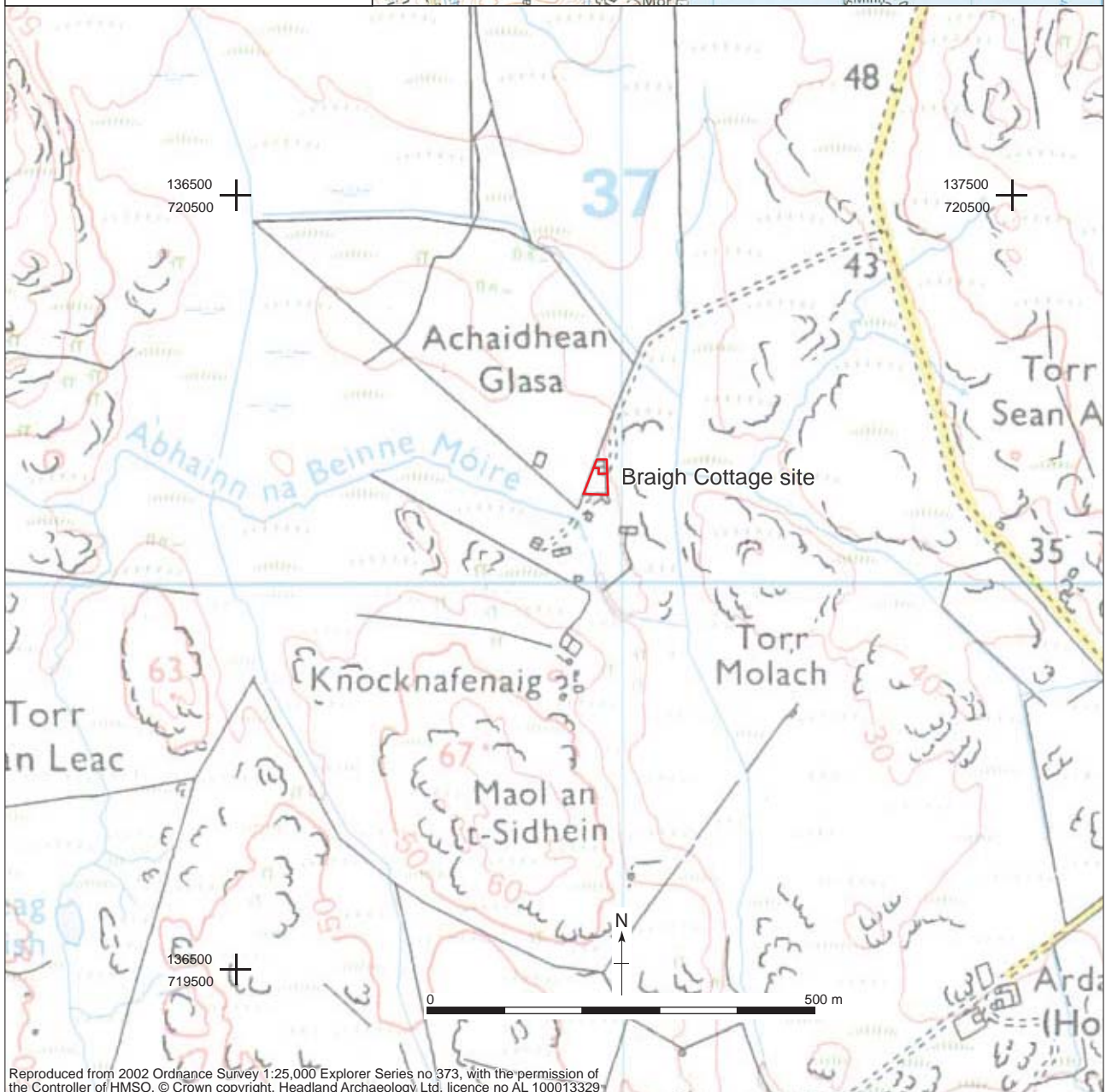
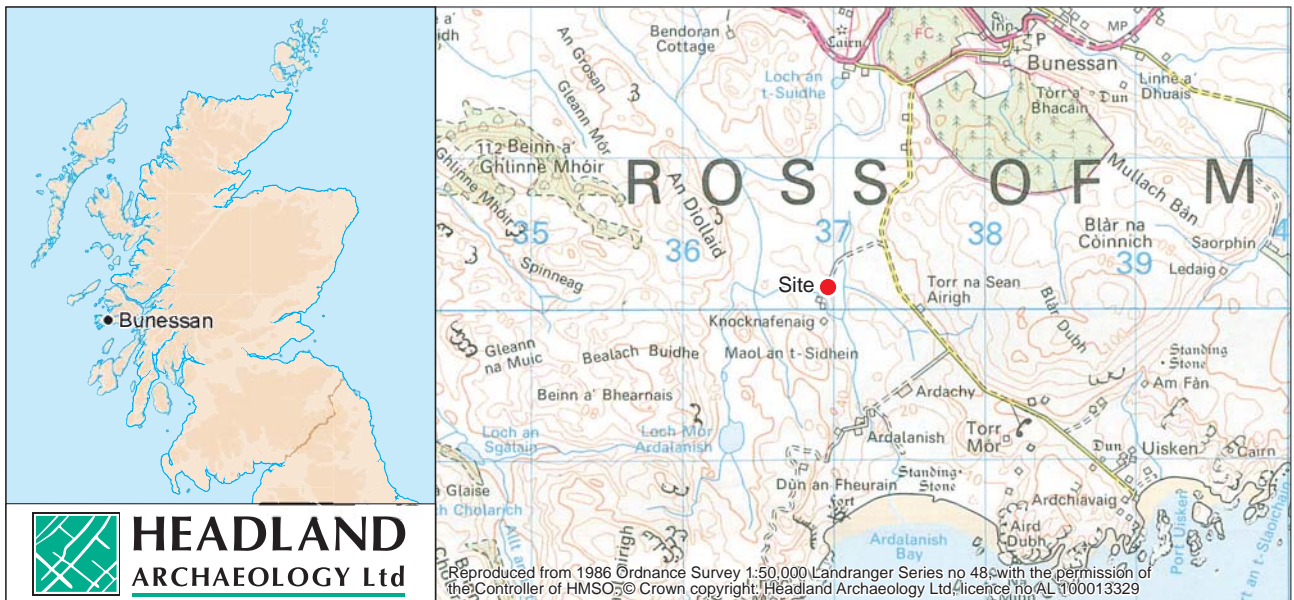
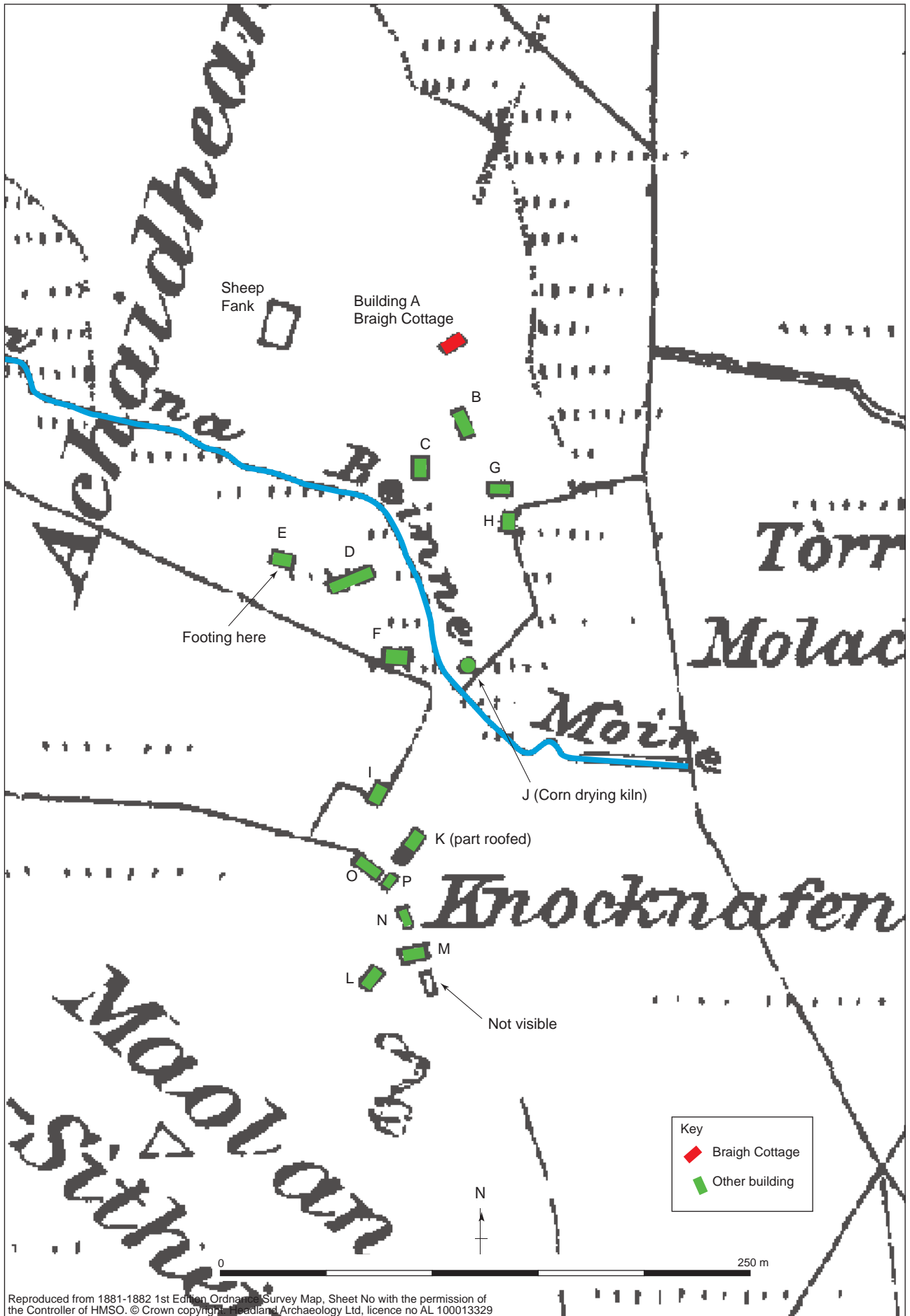


Figure 1 - BCB06: Site location showing Braigh Cottage



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Figure 2 - Extract from 1881 Ordnance Survey showing Knocknafenaig Township and Buildings identified in the walk-over survey

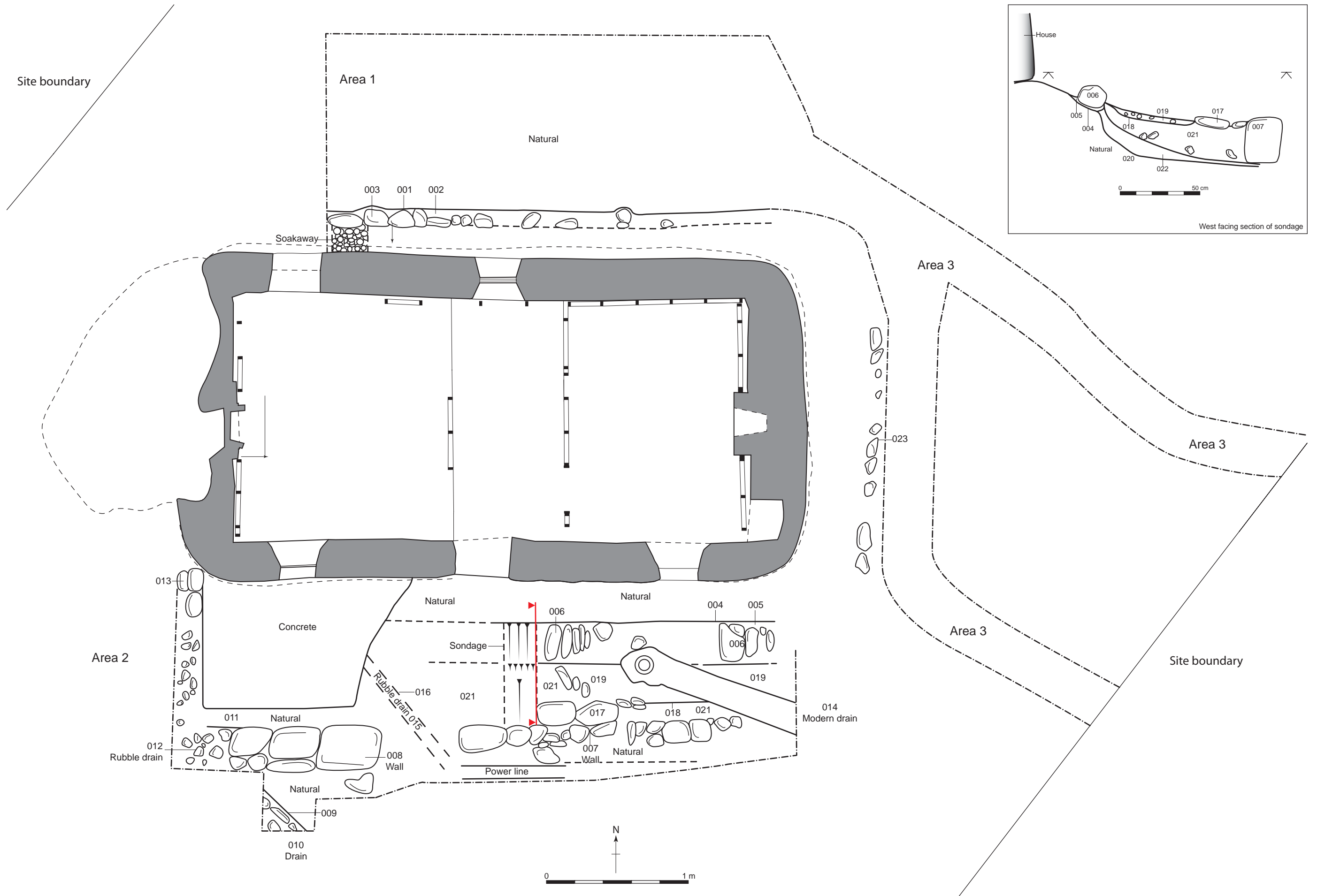


Figure 3 - Plan and section from excavation at Braigh Cottage

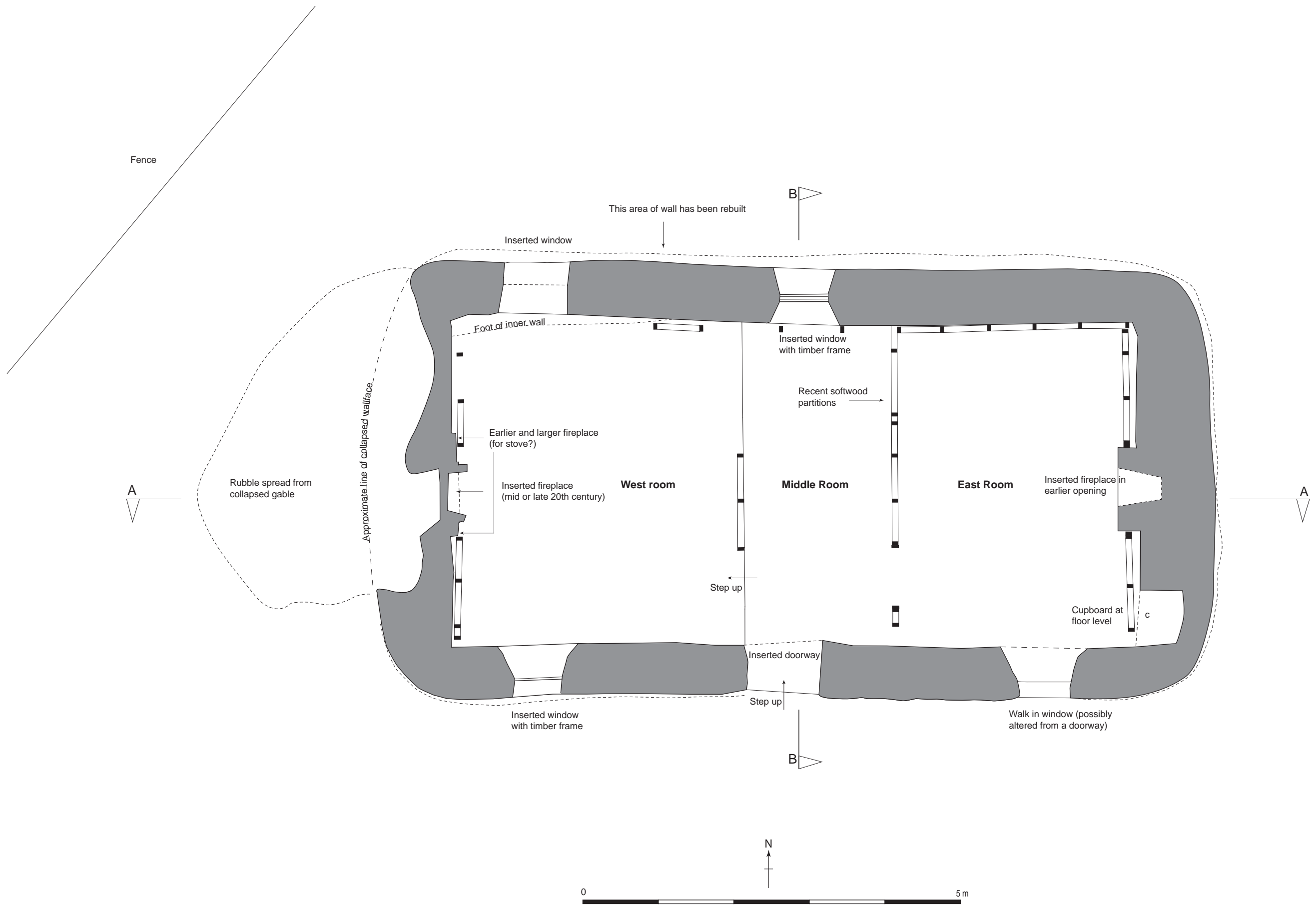


Figure 4 - BCB06: Braigh Cottage ground-floor plan (1:50 @A3)

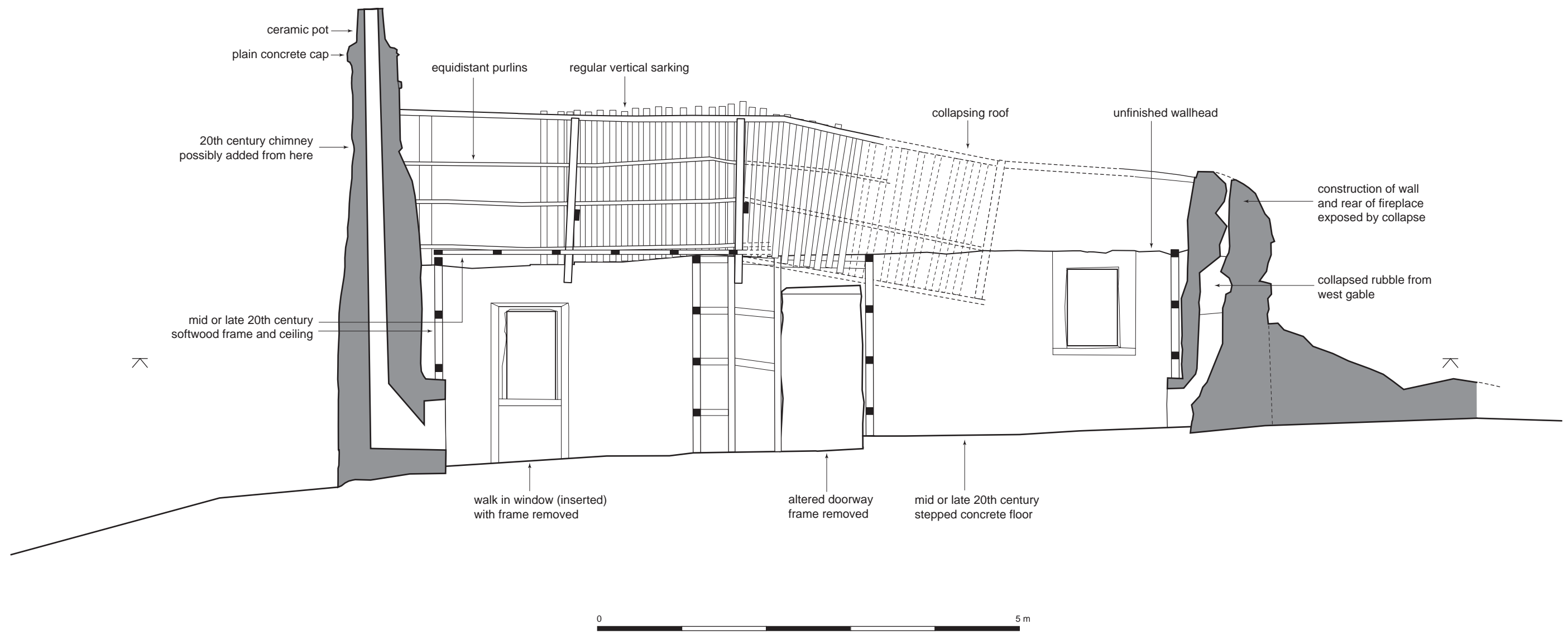


Figure 5 - BCB06: Braigh Cottage, Section A - A (1:50 @A3)

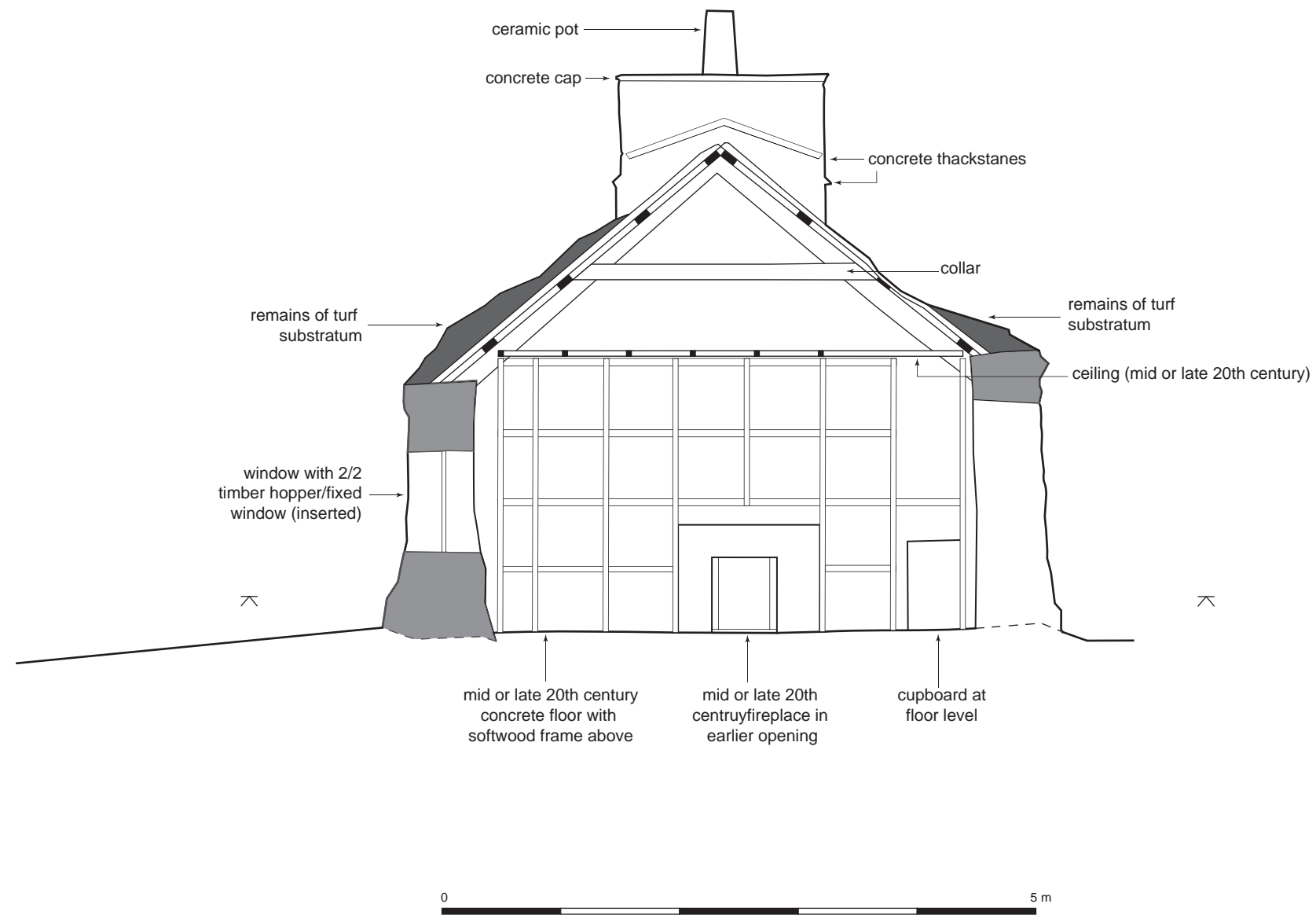
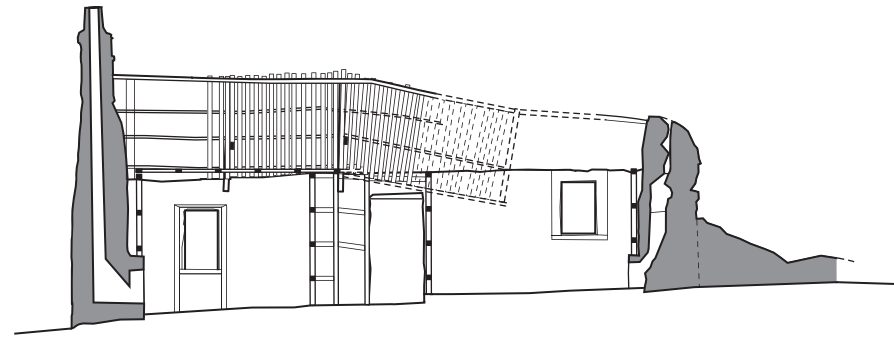


Figure 6 - BCB06: Braigh Cottage, Section B - B (1:50 @A3)



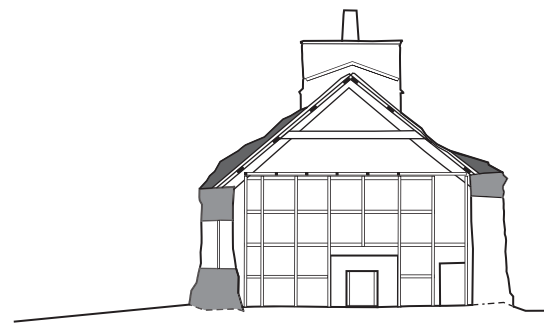
Section A - A



South elevation



North elevation



Section B - B



West elevation



East elevation



Figure 7 - BCB06: Elevations from photographs



1 A general view from SW



2 Braigh Cottage from S



3 Township Building B from SW



4 Township Building D from WSW



5 Township Building E from SE



6 Township Building J (corn drying kiln) from W



7. Township Building K from SE



8. Township Building M from NE



9. Area S of Braigh Cottage from E



10. Area N of Braigh cottage from W



11. Service tracks at E of cottage from N



12. Service tracks at east of cottage from W



13. Features to S of cottage from E



14. Features to S of cottage from W



15. Wall [007] and drain [014] from E



16. Wall [008] from N



17. Sondage through [006] and [021] from NW



18. General view of area south of cottage



19. View from S



20. E gable from SE



21. View from N



22. View from W



23. Detail of doorway



24. Detail of E window in south wall



25. Detail of chimney cap and metal fittings



26. View from N



27. Detail of NW corner from NW



28. Detail of W gable from N



29. Detail of wall construction at SW corner from NW



30. Detail of rear of W fireplace from W



31. General interior shot from W



32. E internal wall from W



33. E window in S wall from N



34. W window and doorway in south wall from N



35. W internal wall from E



36. Central window in north wall from S