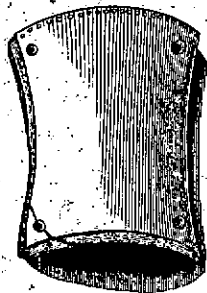


and a high degree of polish, and are described as obviously the workmanship of a skilful artist. Mr. Skene, who first drew attention to these remarkable relics, suggests the probability of the peculiar natural features of Glenroy having led to the selection of this amphitheatre for the scene of ancient public games; and that these stone collars might commemorate the victor in the chariot race, as the tripods still existing record the victor in the Choragic games of Athens. But no circumstances attending their discovery are known which could aid conjecture either as to the period or purpose of their construction.<sup>1</sup>

In the year 1832, a large tumulus, on the shore of Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye, was levelled in the progress of some improvements on the estate of Corry, and it was found to cover a rudely vaulted chamber, within which lay a cist inclosing a human skeleton, along with various bones of animals, the species of which were not ascertained. Alongside of the skeleton an ornament of polished pale green stone was discovered, measuring about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, by 2 inches in

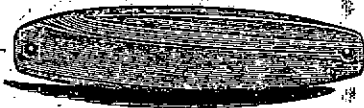
breadth. Its form will be best understood by the annexed woodcut. It is convex on the upper side, and concave on the under side, with a small hole drilled at each of the four corners, and an ornamental border of slightly indented ovals along one end. It differs only in dimensions from another previously referred to, in the collection of Adam Arbuthnot, Esq., of Peterhead, which was obtained from a tumulus at Cruden, Aberdeenshire.



It measures  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. Another orna-

ment of polished green stone was afterwards discovered in the neighbourhood of the tumulus at Broadford Bay. It measures about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and nearly an inch in breadth at the centre, but tapers to about half an inch in breadth at either end, where a small hole is drilled through. It is only a fifth of an inch in thickness.

Simple as are the forms of both of these relics, they represent a class which appear to have been common among the personal decorations of the Stone Period, whether regarded merely as ornaments, or valued for some hidden virtue which may



have been supposed to pertain to them. A sepulchral deposit, closely

<sup>1</sup> Archæol. Scot. vol. iii. p. 299.

# HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



# FIELD MONUMENTS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE H N G 6 2 S W 0 0 1									
2 MGR N G 6 4 1 6 2 3 7 8		3 QUAL C E							
6 SITE NAME B R O A D F O R D B A Y									
10 GENERIC TYPE BURIAL CAIRN, ROUND, CISTED, CHAMBERED (OCH)									
14 PERIOD/DATE NE = BA					15 DATING METHOD TYP				
18 SHAPE SUB-CIRCULAR									
19 THREAT AND DATE									

4 DISTRICT SKYE AND LOCHALSH		5 PARISH STRATH	
7 AREA STATUS	8 SITE STATUS	9 REGIONAL STATUS	
11 CONCORDANCE OS NG 62 SW 1	12 FORM STANDING STRUCTURE	13 DIMENSIONS 23.6m x 16.9m	
16 RELATIONSHIP OF ELEMENTS		17 CONDITION OVERGROWN	

20 LAND USE BACKSHORE = LAND BUILT UPON		21 GEOLOGY	
22 SOILS		23 VEGETATION	
24 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE		25 RELIEF BACK OF BEACH = ROADSIDE	26 ASPECT NE = E = SE
			27 ALTITUDE 8 = 15m O.D.

28 EXCAVATION (EXCAVATOR: DATE: EXTENT: QUALITY)  
: PARTIAL: UNCERTAIN

29 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)

1. ORDANCE SURVEY: 1967: 6" MAP
2. HENSALL, A: 1972: CHAMBERED TOMBS OF SCOTLAND: EDINBURGH U.P.: VOL. 2: p484-485
3. RCAHMS: 1928: SKYE INVENTORY: HMSO: p212, no. 657
4. LAMONT, D: 1913: STRATH, ISLE OF SKYE: pp159-160
5. ORDANCE SURVEY: 1967: 1/10,000 MAP

30 GROUND PLAN NO.		31 GROUND PHOTO NO.	
32 SLIDES NO.		33 HR. AP. NO.	
34 NMR. AP. NO.		35 OTHER AP. NO.: SOURCE	
38 ARCHIVE AND LOCATION			
37 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY		36 SAMPLES	
39 PALYNOLOGY		40 NUMERICAL DATES: RANGE: LAB NO.	
41 SMALL FINDS WRIST-GUARD, GREY-GREEN STONE + URN (ALLEGED)			42 MUSEUM/LOCATION
43 OTHER			

44 NAME & ADDRESS OF OWNER

45 ATTITUDE OF OWNER

46 NAME & ADDRESS OF TENANT

47 ATTITUDE OF TENANT

48 ACCESS & RESTRICTIONS

49 NAME & ADDRESS OF FINDER/RECORDER: DATE

50 RECORDER: DATE  
FAM: 17.6.1986

51 CHECK: DATE  
FAM 30/6/1986

52 TEXT  
"See over for text."  
"NG 6416 2378 CAIRN" (1)  
"NG 6416 2378 CAIRN" (5)

SKY 6

**LIVERAS [CORRY]**

(Hebridean group, round cairn)  
Parish Strath

Location on the w side of Broadford  
Bay, in the SE part of the island

Map reference NG 641237

Sheet XL SE; NG 62 SW

Inventory number 657

References Lamont, D., 1913, 7-9,<sup>1</sup>

159-60<sup>2</sup>; N.S.A. XIV (1845) 306-

7<sup>3</sup>; R.C.A.M. Inv. 212<sup>4</sup>; Arch.

Scot. v App. (1890) 13<sup>5</sup>

Visited 26.10.62

*Description.* The cairn stands about 100 ft from the shore and about 20 ft above high-water mark, immediately w of the road along the shore to the pier. Today it is a large irregular steep-sided grass-covered mound bearing trees, measuring about 77 by 55 ft and still 13 ft high. Probably the cairn was originally round for there has been considerable robbing, particularly on its E side where it has been reduced for the construction of the road, and also on the top, and the whole surface has been left irregular through disturbance.

A chamber was discovered in the cairn in 1832 when part of it collapsed. Lamont, writing eighty years after the event, gives a vivid account of a small girl whose 'attention was arrested by a strange rumbling noise. And on looking beside her on the ground discovered that the loose earth was pouring into a dark hole down into the cairn. . . . The following day the chamber was partially explored.'<sup>2</sup> An account written only eight years after the discovery relates that in the cairn 'a very remarkable vault has been discovered. It is arched in with a concave roof, having its top covered with a flag. This curious little chamber is securely, although rudely built with stone, without lime or mortar, and is of sufficient dimensions to permit a person to stand in it erect.'<sup>3</sup> Lamont gives its measurements as 'about 14 ft high and 9 ft wide. For many years afterwards it remained open, and men not very old still remember when it was broken up and filled with earth.'<sup>1</sup>

The capstone of the chamber, said to have been broken in 1832,<sup>4</sup> may still be seen leaning against the base of the mound on the N side. It measures 8 ft long, 5 ft in maximum width and 1 ft thick. A smaller flat slab lies nearby.

At least one cist was discovered when a small part of the E side of the cairn was removed in making the road.<sup>4</sup> This is probably the 'stone coffin and an urn' which Lamont mentions as having been found subsequent to the discovery of the chamber.<sup>2</sup>

(2)

# HIGHLAND REGIONAL COUNCIL



# ARTEFACTS

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES AND MONUMENTS RECORD

1 SITE CODE											
H	N	G	6	2	S	W	O	O	1	B	
2 NGR											
N	G	6	4	2	2	3	8	3 QUAL			
6 SITE NAME											
B	R	O	A	D	F	O	R	D	B	A	Y

4 DISTRICT	5 PARISH
SKYE AND LOCHALSH	STRATH

7 GENERIC TYPE
WRIST-GUARDS, STONE

8 CONCORDANCE	9 MUSEUM/LOCATION OF FIND(S)	10 ACCESSION NO.
osNG62SW11+7 NMR	RMS (QUEEN ST.)	AT AND 3-4

11 PERIOD/DATE	12 DATING METHOD
BA (EBA)	TYP

13 FIND CIRCUMSTANCES	14 CONDITION
EXCAVATION	

15 EXCAVATOR AND DATE
16 EXCAVATION RECORD NO.

17 LAND USE	18 GEOLOGY

19 SOILS	20 VEGETATION

21 HYDROLOGY/DRAINAGE	22 RELIEF	23 ASPECT	24 ALTITUDE

25 DETAILED DESCRIPTION/DIMENSIONS
GREY, GREEN STONE, POLISHED

26 BIBLIOGRAPHY (AUTHOR: DATE: TITLE: JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER: VOLUME: DETAIL)
1. :1849:SYNOPSIS OF THE MUSEUM OF THE SOCIETY OF ANT. OF SCOT:p10
2. WILSON, DANIEL:1851:THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF THE PREHISTORIC ANNALS OF SCOTLAND:pp157-158 (ILLUSTRATED)
3. LAMONT, D:1913:STRATH: ISLE OF SKYE:p160
4. HENSHALL, A.S:1972:CHAM. TOMBS OF SCOT:VOL.2:pp484-485

27 GROUND PLAN NO.	28 GROUND PHOTO NO.

29 SLIDES NO.	30 HR. AP. NO.

31 NMR. AP. NO.	32 OTHER AP. NO. SOURCE

33 ARCHIVE AND LOCATION

34 GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY	35 SAMPLES

36 PALYNOLOGY	37 NUMERICAL DATES: RANGE: LAB NO.

38 OTHER

39 NAME & ADDRESS OF OWNER	40 ATTITUDE OF OWNER

41 NAME & ADDRESS OF TENANT	42 ATTITUDE OF TENANT

43 ACCESS & RESTRICTIONS

44 NAME & ADDRESS OF FINDER/RECORDER: DATE	45 RECORDER: DATE	46 CHECK: DATE
	FAM: 17.6.1986	FAM 30/6/1986

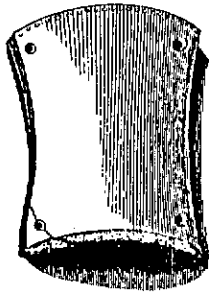
47 TEXT
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"Ornament of polished green stone similar to that found in chambered cairn (NG 62 SW 1) i.e. a wrist-guard), about 3½ ins (88.9mm) in length and about an inch wide at the centre, but tapering to about ½ in (12.7mm) at each end, when a small hole is drilled. Found on the shore of Broadford Bay near the a/m chambered cairn." (1) (2) (3)

"Lamont (c) records wrist-guards from the chambered cairn: this is probably one of them."

"Presented by Alexander Mackinnon, Corry, Skye, 1832."

In the year 1832, a large tumulus, on the shore of Broadford Bay, Isle of Skye, was levelled in the progress of some improvements on the estate of Corry, and it was found to cover a rudely vaulted chamber, within which lay a cist inclosing a human skeleton, along with various bones of animals, the species of which were not ascertained. Alongside of the skeleton an ornament of polished pale green stone was discovered, measuring about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, by 2 inches in



breadth. Its form will be best understood by the annexed woodcut. It is convex on the upper side, and concave on the under side, with a small hole drilled at each of the four corners, and an ornamental border of slightly indented ovals along one end. It differs only in dimensions from another previously referred to, in the collection of Adam Arbuthnot, Esq., of Peterhead, which was obtained from a tumulus at Cruden, Aberdeenshire.

It measures  $4\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length. Another ornament of polished green stone was afterwards discovered in the neighbourhood of the tumulus at Broadford Bay. It measures about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length, and nearly an inch in breadth at the centre, but tapers to about half an inch in breadth at either end, where a small hole is drilled through. It is only a fifth of an inch in thickness. Simple as are the forms of both of these relics, they represent a class



which appear to have been common among the personal decorations of the Stone Period, whether regarded merely as ornaments, or valued for some hidden virtue which may

have been supposed to pertain to them. A sepulchral deposit, closely corresponding to that found in the Isle of Skye, was discovered by some labourers employed in sinking a ditch at Tring, in Hertfordshire, about the year 1763. The relics were entirely of the same rude primitive class, and it furnished an example in confirmation of previous remarks regarding the earliest sepulchral rites, as the skeleton was found laid at full length, with legs and arms extended. Between the legs lay some flint arrow-heads, and at the feet ornaments resembling, both in form and material, those found in the tumulus at Broadford Bay.<sup>1</sup> Sir R. C. Hoare describes objects of similar character, found in the barrows of Wiltshire, some of which were made of blue slate;<sup>2</sup> and small perforated plates of stone or flint, of slightly varying forms, are not uncommon among the contents of the earlier British tumuli. They are not, however, confined to Britain. Simple as are the forms of the two relics figured above, there is a sufficiently marked character about them to excite our surprise when we meet with them in the grave of the ancient native of Skye, and in the cists of Herts or Wiltshire; but ornaments of almost exactly the same forms have been discovered in the mounds of the great valley of the Mississippi,<sup>3</sup> accompanied with celts, stone hatchets, and other primitive implements closely resembling those of the British Stone Period; though also with many more so essentially differing, as to forbid us deducing from such chance coincidences any fanciful community of origin between the Allophylian colonists of Europe and the aborigines of America.

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeol. Scot.* vol. iii. p. 200.

<sup>2</sup> *Archaeologia*, vol. viii. p. 429. Plate xxx. fig. 6.

<sup>3</sup> *Ancient Wiltshire*, Plates II. and XI.

<sup>3</sup> *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, vol. i. p. 237.

## SKY 6

## LIVERAS [CORRY]

(Hebridean group, round cairn)

Parish Strath

Location on the w side of Broadford

Bay, in the SE part of the island

Map reference NG 641237

Sheet XL SE; NG 62 SW

Inventory number 657

References Lamont, D., 1913, 7-9,<sup>1</sup>159-60<sup>2</sup>; N.S.A. XIV (1845) 306-7<sup>3</sup>; R.C.A.M. Inv. 212<sup>4</sup>; Arch.Scot. v App. (1890) 13<sup>5</sup>

Visited 26.10.62

*Description.* The cairn stands about 100 ft from the shore and about 20 ft above high-water mark, immediately w of the road along the shore to the pier. Today it is a large irregular steep-sided grass-covered mound bearing trees, measuring about 77 by 55 ft and still 13 ft high. Probably the cairn was originally round for there has been considerable robbing, particularly on its E side where it has been reduced for the construction of the road, and also on the top, and the whole surface has been left irregular through disturbance.

A chamber was discovered in the cairn in 1832 when part of it collapsed. Lamont, writing eighty years after the event, gives a vivid account of a small girl whose 'attention was arrested by a strange rumbling noise. And on looking beside her on the ground discovered that the loose earth was pouring into a dark hole down into the cairn. . . . The following day the chamber was partially explored.'<sup>2</sup> An account written only eight years after the discovery relates that in the cairn 'a very remarkable vault has been discovered. It is arched in with a concave roof, having its top covered with a flag. This curious little chamber is securely, although rudely built with stone, without lime or mortar, and is of sufficient dimensions to permit a person to stand in it erect.'<sup>3</sup> Lamont gives its measurements as about 14 ft high and 9 ft wide. 'For many years afterwards it remained open, and men not very old still remember when it was broken up and filled with earth.'<sup>1</sup>

The capstone of the chamber, said to have been broken in 1832,<sup>4</sup> may still be seen leaning against the base of the mound on the N side. It measures 8 ft long, 5 ft in maximum width and 1 ft thick. A smaller flat slab lies nearby.

At least one cist was discovered when a small part of the E side of the cairn was removed in making the road.<sup>4</sup> This is probably the 'stone coffin and an urn' which Lamont mentions as having been found subsequent to the discovery of the chamber.<sup>2</sup>

(4)

FINDS. *Artifacts.* 1 in N.M.A., others lost. (Ill. p. 310.)

1. A wrist-guard of fine grain grey-green stone, a perforation through each corner, a line of bored dots along one edge (AT 4). A second wrist-guard was found on the shore near the cairn, and was presented to the museum in the same year (AT.3). It seems likely that it was thrown out whilst rifling the chamber.

2. 'A rude buckle' (said to have been presented to the N.M.A.<sup>3</sup> but not in the list of donations<sup>5</sup>).

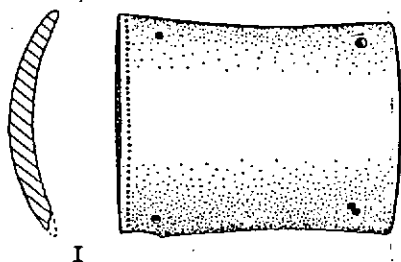
3. A late account mentions a flint arrowhead or 'flint weapons',<sup>1,2</sup> but these are not mentioned in the earlier account which gives an accurate description of the wrist-guard.<sup>3</sup>

4. 'An urn' with the secondary burial.<sup>2</sup>  
1-3 in the chamber. 2-4 not illustrated.

FINDS. *Human remains.* The late account mentions 'a number of skulls charred and mingled with ashes' in the chamber.<sup>1</sup>

(4)

## Liveras, SKY 6



(4)