

Boblainy Forest Community Archaeology Project

Local Knowledge and Local Questions

In 2011 people gathered at Kiltarlity Village Hall to share memories or learn about people and places as part of the Boblainy Forest Community Archaeology project, organised by Kiltarlity Community Council. The sessions were led by Susan Kruse of Archaeology for Communities in the Highlands (ARCH). Since few people have lived or worked in the forest, the scope of the evenings was expanded, and included Kiltarlity and beyond. The sessions were lively and well-attended, resulting in a great deal of material summarised below.

The project was funded by the European Community Highland LEADER 2007-2013 Programme, the Highland Council, Kiltarlity Community Council, Forestry Commission Scotland, Hugh Fraser Foundation, Lord Lovat and Joe Gibbs of Belladrum Estate. Further information can also be found in a book produced by the project: *Boblainy Forest Through the Ages*, available from Kiltarlity Community Council. Binders with further information and a display produced by the project are also held by the Community Council.

These notes are from sessions held 17 & 24 Jan, 1 & 8 Feb 2011, with some additional material added later.

Information from: Catherine MacRitchie (CM), Tom (TM) & Anne MacKenzie (AM), William Mackintosh (WM), Hamish MacLennan (HM), Ron MacLean (RM), Derek Nairne (DN), Finlay MacRae (FM), Robert MacGregor (RMacG), Alasdair Cameron (AC), Mirren Hutchison (MH), John Finlay (JF), Ian (IM) & Heather Morison (HM), Rosie Dunn (RD), Jenny Nicols (JN), Cath Hill (CH), Eddie Freeman (EF), Floris Greenlaw (FG), Donald MacLean (DM), Ellenor Thomas (ET). Additional information from Shona Selkirk (SS).



Recorders: Cathy Storey, Jenny Nicols, Roland Spencer-Jones, Lorna Jamieson, Eddie Freeman, Mary MacLeod, Susan Kruse

This version: April 2015

1. Sawmills

There are a (surprising) number of sawmills in the area, many in use within living memory. Some were very shortlived, and moved around (the sawmill coming to the timber).

- 1.1 Allarburn, Balgate (NH 5071 4180). This water-powered sawmill was built in 1851, and is depicted on the 1st and 2nd edition OS maps. It was still in use after World War II, run by Frank Sime. This was converted to diesel at a later stage, and was working into the 2000s, but is no longer there.
- 1.2 Allarburn Estate sawmill (NH 5060 4170). Situated next to Balgate, this was an old water-powered, mill, using water from the Bruiach Burn. Addie MacKenzie describes it as active from the 1930s, when the Forestry squad were based there (MacKenzie 2003). It was working in the 1950s, but is no longer there.
- 1.3 Kiltarlity Sawmill (probably NH 5067 4173). This large, two-storey sawmill was built in Kiltarlity village by the Canadians in World War II. It was dismantled after the war.
- 1.4 Pole's Camp /Teanacoil (NH 492 405). This sawmill was set up on the site of the CFC / POW camp at Teanacoil after the war by Pole who took the name Paterson. He built his own accommodation near the former Canadian camp and erected buildings to house his sawmill.
- 1.5 Gordon's Corner (very approximately NH 500 398), near present Highland Liliams. This was in use in the 1940s. William Macintosh recalls that it was straight across from an old house. He remembers a railway to take the wood away. Maybe it is under 'Camault Muir'.
- 1.6 Beaufort (NH 495 423). This sawmill was one of Sime's sawmills. It was in use post World War II, until around the mid 1950s. Also known as Tommy's Mill, after Tommy Inch who managed it.
- 1.7 Loanvichkime. A water-powered sawmill was remembered here (RD).
- 1.8 Belladrum steading. This sawmill was operating before World War II. The mobile bench and saw are still said to be there. Unusually it was powered by an electric motor. They also had an early version of a chain saw at Belladrum and WM remembers seeing it in use. (And misuse - WM includes an anecdote here: He came down to Belladrum one day. The chain saw, which had handles at both ends, was 10 feet up in the air and the operators were having a great laugh – Jackie Fraser and Dan MacLeod from Cabrich. The saw had got stuck about 10 feet from the base of a fallen tree whose root was still in the ground, so they went to the other end and cut off sections from there – with another saw presumably – and when the weight came off that end of the tree it sprang upright again with the root returning to position and the stuck saw now 10 feet up the now vertical trunk.)
- 1.9 Upper Teanacoil (NH 492 413). This later moved to Eilean Aigas.
- 1.10 Eilean Aigas, situated at the back of the old steading (NH 474 416). This mill is said to have moved up from Teanacoil in the 1940s. The ponds are still there,

which may perhaps relate to an older mill site, nearer the river. This older mill is mentioned in detail in the Old Statistical Account.

- 1.11 Eskadale (general area of NH 463 403). This sawmill was situated above the road, in the wood, halfway between Easter and Wester Eskadale. It was probably temporary, and was known to have shifted three times.
- 1.12 Blackburn (NH 497 415). Situated on the Black Burn, this dates from before the war. It was run by Sime's, and reputedly also the site of stonebreaking.
- 1.13 Caiplich. A mill is remembered off the road from gravel road (DM).

The *History of Kiltarlity* v. 1 p. 230 mentions sawmillers at the following locations: at Corriechaharnault (Corriechamault - approx. NH 509 408) (1829); Aultfearn (1841); Belladrum, Glackbea, Lounickime (Loanvichkime), Kiltarlity, Aultfearn, Fanellan (1851); Achblair [not a surviving name, unless Ardblair NH 500 363 is meant], Lonbuie, Fanellan (1861); Lonbuie, Aultfearn Camault Muir (1871); Longbuie (Lonbuie), Aultfearn; Camault Muir (1881); Lonbuie (1891); Culburnie, Bruiach, Ruttlewood, Beaufort Cottages (1909).

If sawmills (and not residences) are meant, then some would fit with the ones identified above. Culburnie = Teanacoil? Beaufort Cottages = our 'Beaufort' above?

There are also a number of sawmills remembered in Beauly, including at the terminus of the forestry railway (see 2.1).

2. Forestry Operations

2.1 Forestry railway.

The railway went as described in the *History of the Parish of Kiltarlity* books (Harrison 2006 pp. 216-7), but TM remembers there was an extension beyond Femnock, probably privately paid for by Wylies (timber merchants), to go into the forest near Coulachie. WM remembers playing in bogies near Femnock. According to *Highland News* 8 March 1919 article cited in Harrison 2006 p. 216, German POWs were involved in its construction. RM's father spoke of working, as a youth, with Germans and with the railway in WW1. The railway was probably short-lived. The railway ended at Beauly at a sawmill run by Simes.

AC reports that in 1992 Donald Coghill and Lawrence & Pamela Draper were told by Mr Chisholm who had been the farmer at Groam of Annat that the railway had a two foot gauge and petrol locomotives. Peter Stewart was one of the engine drivers and Alex Macleod, the joiner, was in charge of the railway and sawmill. Lawrence Draper took pictures of the track bed through Groam of Annat fields to the river crossing near North Lodge.

There was a ropeway to load/unload the logs, known as a Blondin after the man who walked a tightrope across Niagara Falls. [RM notes: As a matter of interest in a

recent programme on the Lewis 'gugas' they set up a ropeway to get the carcasses down to the shore and referred to this as a 'blondin'] The foundations of the pylons for the ropeway are preserved in places going to Farley. JF has a photo of the ropeway. TM believes the Blondin was solely for transporting timber from Farley to Beaully sawmill and railway. This ropeway is described in more depth in *The Braes. Parish of Kilmorack*, compiled by H.W. Harrison 2002 on pp. 75-7, with pictures. AC notes that it is also referred to in 'Aerial Railway erected on the Lovat Estate, Inverness-shire', Gilbert Brown, Volume v. 29-30, 1915-6, which states p. 129 that 'The wire ropeway at Farley, near Beaully was erected by Lord Lovat in 1907, for the purpose of bringing manufactured timber from Farley Forest to a specially constructed siding near Beaully railway station.' [It was powered] '...partly by steam and partly by gravitation.' 'The ropeway between the top and lower terminal (Fig. 2) is about 1770 yards in length,...'(p. 130). There is also much more detail, including photographs within this article. Information from website listing known aerial ropeways: www.copsewood.org/aropec *Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society* [way/uk/rw_ukgaz.htm#107](http://www.uk/rw_ukgaz.htm#107). However, AC notes there is some confusion here, and that the ropeway passes over Farlie to Farley Wood, not to Farley.

The *History of the Parish of Kiltarlity* v. 2 p. 117 mentions another railway in the parish. The group was doubtful about this. It is very difficult to say where this is on the ground (NH 461 391 roughly within area shown). There is a track in that area running along the hillside, parallel to the Allt an Loin [map name, alias the Culburnie Burn]. Neither RM nor TM has ever heard of a railway there. However, an aerial photo on Google map looks like the photo in the book but the road which appears whitish on it is the existing forest road to the top of the hill above Forumbuy and Knockmuy. This is a steep road, with no evidence of, and unsuitable for, a railway.(NH 474 390 approx top end - but FG believes she has located this track.)

2.2 CM remembers horses being used to take the wood down by horses in the 1940s through late 50s for transporting further on pole wagons. RM remembers the horses dragged them out to the edge of the wood and they were loaded onto the pole wagons for transport to the sawmill. WM remembers two men who hauled trees out of Achnacloch – Dot MacLeod and Alec Campbell 'The Buffer'. They sat on the front of the wagons. They had a wheel which they turned which put the brakes on. He used to sit on the pole at the back. The log bearing axle could be moved forward or back all depending on the length of the logs. SS reports that her father, Tommy Inch, used to drag timber with horses until 1969. Alec Campbell 'the Buffer' worked for Tommy Inch throughout the 1960s.

2.3 TM and WM remembered forestry felling in 1940s to 1948/9 and replanting in 1950s. RM remembers hearing pre-war it was forested from Teanacoil up, but treeless in 1950s. His mother used to tell him that she would take pram-bound elder sibling(s) on the road up into the forest. TM noted his first job was with the forestry

and he was paid £2 9s.

Simon Fraser, 14th Lord Lovat, who was Chairman of the Forestry Commission, was heavily involved at the commencement of the deforestation of Boblainy. Those present could remember the area being clear felled by about 1948/49 (likely to have been clear-felled during war years) but being replanted post war, commencing about 1950, to the present day. The original forestry roads are still being used today (although the Forestry Commission have created a new road network and some older post war roads have been abandoned).

2.4 The Forestry Commission School on Balgate Drive opposite Balgate Shinty Pitch (NH 5093 4189) was used when the Forestry Commission started up, and didn't survive for very long. It is well documented (see Miller 2009 pp. 51, 53). The buildings were destroyed in the mid-late 1950s. Now it is agricultural ground, planted with trees. According to Addie MacKenzie's article, the Forestry School was responsible for piping water from the Bruiach Burn, though only half the village benefitted from this (those on north side, on the Lovat estate). See also Stewart 2008 which includes memories of some people who went to the school. One was one of the boarded out children in the area. (referred to on page 77 of *The Braes* book).

2.5 Forestry Houses

CM's house was built in 1924 by the Forestry Commission for forestry workers. Some forestry housing erected by private contractors was remembered as substandard (certainly by today's standards which are generally much higher), generally wooden buildings on poles/piles/stilts. Other houses survive at Foxhole (near the top end of Bog Road, two still there (c. NH 526 397) - CM also remembers houses beyond the farm at Aigas. They were for workers and their families. HM remembers four huts at Beaufort, also a house at Rosebridge – FM remembers this as built by Simes. There were also gypsy caravan at Balgate. There is a surviving hut type house on the right at Beaully station entrance, as you go into Beaully going north. But because most such housing was so shoddily built, most don't survive. Also people remember their reputation of not being very healthy with TB, resulting from damp and dust. See also below 6.2 for CFC huts.

2.6 Uses of the timber from forestry

People had been told that the main use for the felled timber was shipbuilding – at Thornbush, Inverness. RM was told timber was used for pit props in coal mines in the south. Later, timber was used for extensive deer fencing on the Lovat Estates.

2.7 The biggest timber merchant operating in the area generally after WWII was Wylie Timber Merchants, based in Avoch. But Simes was very big locally.

2.8 Lumberjills

There was a training camp at Brahan Camp near Maryburgh, and at least one lumberjill lived in lodgings in Kiltarlity at Tomnacross Farm (AC). Some lumberjills from Kiltarlity were taken to Brahan Camp (which started out as a Canadian operation for training as Timber Measurers. This involved calculating growing trees volumes and measuring sawn timber production). Lumberjills were involved in almost all forestry operations.

2.9 Collecting Pine cones

TM & DN remember collecting pine cones for the Forestry Commission. They had to climb trees to get the closed, green cones. They were known locally as dourkans (alternative spelling include doorkan from Gaelic durcan, but TM said strictly speaking a dourkan has already started to open, so is useless for collecting seeds.) The collected cones were sent down to nurseries near Pitlochry. WM remembers that cones/seeds of European Larch obtained from the south were planted at Belladrum, and seeds were collected there too. He believes that the seeds came originally from Germany to be planted at Pitlochry, and two were planted at Belladrum. Kenny Stewart and WM had to collect the cones of these famous trees as they were cut down.

3. Mills other than sawmills

3.1 People remembered meal mills at:

* Bruiach (water powered) [depicted on 1st and 2nd ed OS maps]. See also Addie MacKenzie's article. There is a graveslab in Glen Convinth church yard for Alexander Fraser (d. 1774) and his son, both under millers at Bruiach. Bruiach mill burnt down in the 1960s and was rebuilt, then converted into a house c. 1970 (ET). WM recalls that the dam at Bruiach meal mill was famous for water hens (locally 'dam' referred to the water). His father William Mackintosh used to take the corn from the croft down to the mill. They would collect it as meal, putting it in a big barrel, layer at a time, packing it down as hard as they could to get the air out of it so it would keep better.

* Belladrum (Burnside) (later electric motor). The wheel was dug into the ground.

* Above the Free Church Manse. WM remembers people brought corn there.

Also there was a horse mill near Blairmore, and remains at Cudrish.

RD remembers her grandmother walking from Beaufort to Bruiach mill with corn. TM remembers people carried a 'burden of sheaves'.

3.2 Threshing Mills

Tom MacMillan from Inchmore, Kirkhill there till 1960s. Sam "the Mill" Mackenzie, Kilmorack, travelled around with a portable steam driven threshing mill. WM says Wester Cudrish and Easter Cudrish had horse-driven threshing mills. The one at

Wester Cudrish had two long poles – two horses were harnessed on each pole, and walked round and round. The poles and mill are still there. At Easter Cudrish there are also remains of the horse thrashing mill. There was a reaper at Easter Cudrish which was taken away and was on display, possibly at Evanton.

3.3 Lint, Woollen, Carding Mills

The OSA of 1790s mentions Lint, woollen and carding mills near the church. Harrison 2006 p. 229 cites documentary evidence from 1833-1901 of people employed at Bruiach. WM notes that his grandfather (Cameron) had a weaving business at 5 Loanvichkime. Either he or his brother had a shop at Glaichbea. There are graves of two different Camerons who were weavers.

4. Memories of Local Places in Boblainy Wood

4.1 Boblainy Farm

WM used to go up there and recalls a big fireplace. He has pictures. The fireplace had a moving arm. It had hooks on it for pans and kettles. There was a big pan on the side of the fireplace so that they always had hot water. He saw logs over 6 feet long – they just pushed them into the fire, and small ones round about. He thought it was a very old house.

4.2 Remains on a hillside opposite Coulachie. There was a huge apple tree in an egg-shaped enclosure : HM and WM know where this is. WM also recalls old stone buildings between the hundred steps and the falls on the south side of Bruiach Burn.

4.3 Coulachie. TM remembers that the railway ended somewhere near here. WM remembers playing on the wood carts used on the rails. They would first put parts of trees across the rails to stop the wood cart. They would then push it up the hill, and jump off before it hit the logs across the rails.

TM planted this area. It was called 'The Greens' when he planted it – called that because it was obviously cultivated in the past. (There seem to have been other places also called this – probably wherever there had been cultivation.). WM recalls hearing that Lovat exchanged this land for ground near Achnacloich with the Forestry Commission. The Achnacloich end was for outrun for Lovat estate cattle, which were herded up the road in the hundreds. WM remembers further houses below Coulachie near the Bruiach Burn (on other side of the burn, up from the bridge); TM remembers ruins visible in the 1950s. RM also remembers remains down that way on the slope down to the burn from Coulachie. [This has been and continues to be clarified by the survey.] [Census has last occupation in 1851]

4.4 Inchstaing

There is a stone in the graveyard to Duncan Macvinish, gamekeeper there. [Last occupied in 1881 census]. No other memories of the site. Possibly some of the

descendants settled near where Highland Lilliums is now. WM remembers a Mrs. Macvinish who lived in the house. When she died, Duncan Macvinish and his wife came to live in the house. WM used to take the honey from his bees, because if Duncan Macvinish got stung he would swell up. The settlement is mentioned in the 1892 Royal Commission evidence. There is a stone well still surviving between two of the buildings.

4.5 Culnaskiach

HM recalls this was the area where 'The Hundred Steps' were. It was for the deer. WM remembers it as going at right angles to the Culnaskiach Burn, towards Ardendrain, and near some old buildings. It was at the side of Boblainy Forest, where there was a ridge going up the side. He thinks it is now in the forest. There is some debate whether 'The Hundred Steps' refers to actual steps or paces. Culnaskiach is mentioned in the 1892 Royal Commission evidence.

4.6 Mound near Culnaskiach falls. JN has pictures and grid ref for a long low mound, c. 3.8m wide and 4.2m long, with some depressions on the top. Trees are planted around but not on top. No one remembers anything about this, although it does not appear to be natural.

5. Memories of local places outwith Boblainy Forest

5.1 Achnacloich

HM remembers a cattle drover had Achnacloich. It has a big steading, and, unusually, a basement. It was reputed to be an old house; there is a local tradition that the house dates back to Culloden. (*History of Kiltarlity* v. 3 part 1 p. 236 mentions farm of Achnacloich in documents from 1755.) Just before WWII the MacIvers lived there, but during the war they moved to Barnyards. Then Canadian officers during the war were billeted there. It was empty in the 1960s. HM surveyed it c. 1970ish – and by then it was occupied. (About 500 yards from 5 Lonvichkime – WM's family home – there were some stones that are now shifted against the Achnacloich/Boblainy Wood march dyke. WM's wires showed something there but they could not move the stones to see what it was.) WM went to school with four boys brought up by the MacIvers. The Achnacloich workmen got their food in the house but they slept above the stable. Later they got a hut to sleep in with a fireplace.

5.2 'Half House' near the White House (probably NH 4972 3573)

HM's great uncle was there (he looked after the grouse moors). It is a very small house, and known locally as the Half House. WM recalls it was ¼ mile along from White House. He recalls a story that when they were building it Lord Lovat told them to make it half the size as White House, so it was called the Half House.

5.3 White House (probably NH 4976 3575)

This was said to have been built by a couple for their sick son; HM, MH and WM think it was built between the wars. The son did not live long, so they moved back to Glasgow. It has metal windows. WM recalls that the original house is at the back of the White House. He remembers when a man was murdered in it. [NB: this is in an area where 1st ed OS map shows a number of houses] RM was told that a place called Torran was in behind the White House and that's where the family of Macdonalds who are known as the 'Torrans' came from. One of them says the ruins of Torran can still be seen up behind the White House.

5.3 WM recalls a house across from Blairmore road. The last man to live in it was John the Tramp, who died in Fort William. WM was told by Belladrum estate to put a lock on the door to keep him out. WM told him not to light the fire at night, and left the lock open for him.

5.4 Convinth Church. There were said to be 3 large stones in the churchyard. These are no longer there, and no one knew what had happened to them. RD said that behind the graveyard is a mound. WM used the wires there and it came up 'live' – the wires do not work on any other part of the church. IM remembers that there are some graves outside the dyke. WM recalls a grave in the churchyard that the grass would not grow on because a curse had been put on the family, and the bones would not rest. He used to put them back underground with the heel of his boot, but they would come up again. Now he can't find the grave, despite looking on a number of occasions.

5.5 Meg's Stone. At Tomnacross with pub nearby, located on the 'coffin road'. CM/RM said there was a local tradition about this: Meg was buried there because the coffin party were too drunk/it was too stormy to go further. WM recalls that it was put there for Meg to rest, situated near where bad whisky was sold.

5.6 Concrete base at entrance to forestry near BATTAN (BADDAN), and near Foxhole POW camp. CH & EF remember a hut there a decade or so ago. IM and WM remember this as a Forestry Commission hut.

5.7 Cottarton [near Wester Fanellan]. 4 houses were there, and the ruins are still visible.

5.8 Mission Hall at Foxhole. The building is still there. Willy Matheson's father's sister's husband (Mr Smart) was a joiner working on the west coast in the 1950s, (?Plockton area), building a new school to replace this building. He brought it back east, and erected it as a mission hall. Faith Mission used it for bible meetings. It belongs to the Mathesons, and bookings are still made to them.

5.9 Old croft houses at Teanacoil. The 1st and 2nd edition OS maps show a number of unnamed crofts just to the north of the forest. RM recalled remains of croft house(s) at Teanacoil on the very edge of the wood. He had heard that the people there were moved elsewhere to create a holding at Teanacoil for the Lovat Estate Factor. One resident was Lachlan MacBean who translated the famous hymn “Child in the Manger” from Gaelic. (He is recorded – in the Handbook to the Church Hymnary - (Moffat & Patrick 1935) as born in 1853 at Tigh-na-coille, Kiltarlity.) RM has a copy of a drawing of his house which he obtained from the late Rev Robin Gilmour who was his great nephew. RM’s family have always understood that Lachlan MacBean was moved to 22 Culburnie or thereabout. 22 is now united with 16. There was also a house on the road in to Teanakyle (Teanacoil in 2nd ed OS map) with a small croft. It seems roofed in both editions. RM remembers hearing about the occupier, and he is in the 1911 census as Simon Fraser, but remembered locally as Sim Ban (White or Fair Simon) even in RM’s day, long after the house was a ruin.

6. Wartime remains

There is some confusion here with names, and with who was where when!

6.1 POW camps

6.1.1 Canadian/ Poles Camp . Sometimes referred to as Teanacoil or even Blackburn. After the Canadians left, this became a displaced persons camp. Sometimes called a POW camp, but there is some debate whether this is the case. This was a working sawmill, and where the CFC lived. It had a long history post WWII: after WWII it continued in use, run by a Polish man who had adopted the name Paterson and his wife (though this was not his wife’s surname – he was of course referred to as “Paterson the Pole”). After him it was run by Mr Green. It was still working in 1979 (when TM had posts cut there; at this time there was a big shed too). There was a rifle training range (“target”) just beyond the sawmill. As a result, bullets sometimes lodged in timber at the sawmill, causing the saw teeth to break and requiring the sawmill to be shut down for repairs.

6.1.2 Clunevackie POW camp

This was WWI POW camp. RM’s father said he’d worked as a youth during WWI with Germans in the wood. CH has an article from Ross-shire Journal stating that the huts were sold after the war. The camp was reused in WWII as well. It was a Canadian camp first (see below 6.2.4), and they moved away in the 1940s. After the Canadians it became a POW camp, with Germans arriving c. 1945-6. POWs worked on the farms. TM remembers them walking without guards. A number of people remember that they made toys for local children, and many in the room had had one. TM had a wooden crocodile which was fully articulated, with scales carved on painted green, with white teeth; it pulled on wheels, and snapped its jaws open and shut when pulled along. POWs also made cigarette lighters from 303 cases. They also repaired clocks. The only remnants of the camp are concrete bases and

pipework. The area is used now for silage storage. (IM, WM, TM). Nearby are concrete septic tanks.

6.1.3 Belladrum Camp. Also known as Foxhole POW camp, but its location was at Torranerrick. This was originally a Canadian Forestry Corps camp (see below 6.2.5). Then at some point it appears to have become a WWII POW camp. DM & IM remember Poles there too, though WM does not think it was a Polish camp. IM remembers that there was a Christmas party for children from the surrounding area. Remains still survive. AC has an account about a POW who transferred from Brahan POW camp to this one, and remarked how well treated he was (account on Ross & Cromarty Wayfarers Website). CH has found reports that POWs helped at Glen Convinth School, though IM who went to the school does not remember this. One POW stayed in the area – Willie Zuckert, who died several years ago. WM recalls that he had a family of 1 boy and 2 girls; he was very gifted and could put his hand to anything. (Willie Zuckert had two sons and two daughters; there's an obituary for him in the *Kiltarlity News* [Issue No. 22, April 2010] with information mainly provided by one of his sons. RM)

6.1.4 Bruiach Camp (WWI). It is mentioned in *History of the Parish of Kiltarlity* v. 1 p. 216, citing source of 1919. The camp is said to have been built by the Germans. *History of Kiltarlity* v. 3 part 1 p. 208 also cites *Highland News* 25/10/1919 article describing sale of POW army huts. The exact site is not known. WM remembers it in use in WWII as well, first with Lovat Scouts at the start of the war (at Bruiach Steading), then Italian POWs. Unlike the Germans, who were able to move around fairly freely and work on surrounding farms, the Italians were well guarded. He thinks they worked at Bruiach farm.

6.2 Canadian Forestry Camps. (CFC)

Here following naming as in Alasdair Cameron's summary (see Appendix B).

The Canadian Forestry Corp had a number of camps in the area, and several administrative buildings and workshops, though not always for the whole wartime years. According to Stewart 2008 p. 13, there were 5 CFCs on Lovat estate alone, and another at Lochend. Some became POW camps. In each case, the first building to be erected was a big hall, which was used for dances. WM recalls dances at Clunevackie (see 6.1.2). CFC personnel went round the area with a lorry to pick up the girls and boys for the dances. (Was it not just girls, since the camp was full of boys? RM)

Their huts were built off the ground. WM recalls that they were lined inside and with weatherboarding outside. He remembers that they made them warmer by building the wood frame up the side of huts and out about 2 feet, and filled the box with sawdust. They had a wood stove at each end. About 30 men were in each hut. HM remembers that after the war some people bought the huts to live in.

A van used to come around and show films, and locals would also attend. WM remembers that films were shown in all the CFC camps once a week. He knew the man that went round with the van. The Canadians gave out sweets and nylons.

The Canadians cut down timber at waist height. Then the next year would use a chain to pull the trees including stumps. People also remember their distinctive two sided axes.

6.2.1 Phoinias House was the Scottish HQ of the Canadian Forestry Corps (Stewart 2008). This is currently occupied by Joe Gibbs who has photos of staff working there. There were also Nissen huts in the woods. The road up Phoinias Hill is called The Canadian Road (NH 5247 4282).

6.2.2 Beaufort Castle was also used for administration at various times.

The CFC camps remembered are:

6.2.3 Lovat No. 1 Teanacoil . Also known locally as the Pole's Camp (see No. 1.6 and 6.1.1 above). NH 4925 4062. Located between Teanacoil Wood and Femnock Wood, with access road alongside the Black Burn. Films were shown here during the war. Later became Displaced Person's camp and, after the war, a working sawmill. The WWI logging railway (see 2.1 above) went through here up to Femnock Wood.

WM also remembers a CFC camp at Bruiach; it is unclear if this is yet another name for this camp (see above 6.1.4).

6.2.4 Lovat No 2 Boblainy. Also known as Clunevackie. NH 4873 3791. WM remembers it as no. 15 camp. Located at the end of the road signposted Clunevackie, passing through Bruiach and Boblainy Farms. This was sited to harvest the woods of Boblainy and Achnacloch. The hall at Clunevackie was still standing in the 1950s. RD family history remembers Major Trevor Thomas in charge; he married John Mackenzie's aunt / sister. WM remembers that one Canadian [from this camp?] had a room attached to his house; two girls were born there (Eva and Elizabeth Gumming/Gunning?). They went back to Canada after the war. He died but his wife is in touch with WM's family.

6.2.5 Belladrum. Also known as Foxhole and Torranerrick NH 5244 3909
Not at Belladrum, but on the estate's land. Later became POW camp (see above 6.1.3). WM remembers it as no. 19.

6.2.6 Wester Lovat:

People remembered another small camp with Nissen Huts. WM remembers Gurkhas

or Indians stationed here, not CFC. Perhaps Sikhs? AC adds that they were officially called Indian Mountain Regiments, and were known to be in Beaully and Muir of Ord. They may have been guarding munitions in the woods (the stores are still to be seen in the woods, eg Dunballoch Plantation NH530 452). It became a civilian sawmill site later.

In addition to the camps and administration centres, there were also workshops:
6.2.7 District No. 5 Workshops were located by the railway goods yard in Beaully. Now called Maple Vale. NH 5219 4581

6.3 Duallan, opposite Blairmore area used for training and exercises during the war – not for the Canadians, possibly for Home Guard. Mr Watson, the blacksmith, was remembered to be the commander of the local Home Guard. (RD, IM).

6.4 It is known that munitions stores were scattered throughout Boblainy forest . Detailed locations are not remembered.

7.0 Prehistoric remains

(see also Binder of information compiled in Part 2 of Boblainy Forest Archaeology Project)

7.1 WM has re-erected a stone circle somewhere near Blairmore several years ago. It was there c. 50 years ago, but then destroyed, and the stones moved to the dyke at Blairmore. He took the wires up, and found the original site, and has re-erected the stones. He has a video showing him using the wires to find the original site, and then the stones being moved up, with help of RD's husband. [Grid reference needed still for the relocated stone circle]

7.2 EF described an enigmatic site at Beaufort Farm road from Rosebridge (NH 496 419), marked as a cairn on the OS map. MH said there are ricks there, and this may have been platform for crops. However, it is possible the ricks were placed on an existing prehistoric cairn.

8.0 Shops

Though there was a nucleated village (Aultfearn/Allarburn/Kiltarlity Village) with a shop, post office, tailor's shop, garage, blacksmith and sawmills (all detailed below), there were also several shops spread out in the rural area, whose population was, and probably still is, greater than the village. See Addie MacKenzie's *Kiltarlity News* article for village details. See also *History of the Parish of Kiltarlity* v. 1 pp 251-2. Much of area was supplied by vans: TM remembers the baker's van from the 1960s, and there was a grocer's van from Inverness and Glaichbea (though the Glaichbea one was taken off the road during the war). MH remembers the vans going well into the 80s.

8.1 Addie MacKenzie's article mentions the following village shops in the 1930s:

- * carpentry & coffin-maker's shop at Bruiach run by Jimmy 'Science' MacDonald

- * estate carpenter's shop next to the sawmill

- * Post office on Brae

- * General merchant's on north side of main road. Originally Murdo Cameron, then just pre WWII Dan MacKenzie ('Dan the Shop'). Behind this the Beer Shop, licensed to sell beer, porter, and tobacco. The Mackenzie family had the shop and pub up to the early 70s when Donnie, the last of them, died.

- * Tailor's and draper's shop operated by Charles MacKenzie – father of Addie MacKenzie. (HM remembers this one)

- * blacksmith's shop where Ferguson's building yard is

- * butcher's, adjacent to the blacksmiths. Offered service two days a week, and the rest of the time the proprietor, Louis MacDonald ('Louis the Butcher') went round in horse and trap (This was the subject of a small 'docu-novel' *After the Long Journey* by Canadian based Betty Jamieson – who was fostered with Louis the Butcher during the war years.)

- * Across the road was Fraser's garage, with 2 buses, a taxi, lorry hearse.

- * shoemaker/bootmaker next to garage, run by Lachie Donnelly from Beaully

8.2 Post Office. Depicted on 1st ed OS map, and in approximately same place today. Sometime in early 1900s (perhaps c. 1910) it moved to location on present Post Office Brae, and then moved back again a few years ago. The present Post Office has information about the history of the PO.

8.3 A.C. MacLeod blended tea, and then sold it from his car. He had been in Ceylon (CM).

8.4 The garage mentioned in Addie Mackenzie's article was remembered by many. There was also a large garage at Glaiachbea.

8.5 FG remembers being told about a draper's shop at 7 Kinerras.

8.6 RD remembers a shoemaker at Culburnie attached to the house at 19 Culburnie, where the standing stones are. Hamish has an ad for the shoemaker – Murdo Mackenzie, Tommy's great-great uncle, alias and predictably Murdo the Shoemaker.

8.7 RM remembers being told that part of his family home at Culburnie was a sort of branch shop of a Beaully shop (owned by more prosperous members of the family), selling basic groceries, tea, sugar etc. (Two houses originally but the shop part was made part of main house when his great aunt, the shop operator, died at beginning of 20th century. It is still in operation as recorded by the 1911 Census. His uncle once said that a shed was used for smoking fish, so maybe this was done at point of sale

in those days.)

8.8 Grocers were in Kiltarlity village (with pub), and also at Glaiçbea

8.9 Beer shop at Hughton near Fanellan in the ruined house beside the road (RMacG)

8.10 Beer shop at Megstone. Defunct by the turn of the century.

8.11 SS recalls the delivery vans. The grocery van came from MacLean and MacDonald in Beauly and then the Beauly Spar. It was driven by "Jimmy the Grocer" who later became "Jimmy the Shop" when he took over the Allarburn Store (now the Kiltarlity P.O.). Previous to that there was "Annie the shop" who may still have been there when Jimmy took over. (After the death of Donnie Mackenzie – Donnie the Shop - she moved to live with her sister in Angus). Also from Beauly there was a butcher's van from Peter Cameron, a baker's van from Matheson's which was taken over by Burnetts of Inverness who continued the baker's van.

Milk was delivered 6 days a week by Inverness Farmer's Dairy and there were several fish vans at various times.

These were vital services as very few households had cars in the 1950/60's.

8.11 SS recalls that Theo Campbell was the sub - postmaster at Hughton and collected the mail from Beauly daily. He took passengers in his car (before the days of official 'mail buses') and during the time he spent in Beauly people could attend the doctor's surgery - no appointment system - first come, first served - but everyone was seen.

Highland Omnibus had a regular 6 day bus service between Inverness and Hughton with a late bus on a Saturday leaving Inverness around 10pm. Bob Kennedy also ran a bus to the church on Sundays. On alternate Sundays it was timetabled to accommodate the congregation of St Mary's Catholic Church at Eskdale whose service started at 11am, or the two Presbyterian churches near the Village, both of which started at 12 noon. Bob K also ran a very popular service to Inverness via Abriachan and the neighbouring parts of Kiltarlity on Tuesday -sale day – and Friday. Local author, the late Katharine Stewart, documented this service in an early Edinburgh newspaper article which was adapted for the Kiltarlity News of April 2010.

As you can see the community was well served for the time!

9. Roads

(see also *History of Parish of Kiltarlity* v. 1, chapter 7, Local roads and transport)

9.1 Drove Roads

There are various routes remembered as being drove roads. RD mentioned one from

Ardblair opposite Blairmore going towards Reelig. WM mentioned one in Glen Urquhart. AC mentioned one up to Clunevackie, and thought routes went down to Fort Augustus, and then southwards. There were no memories of hearing about links to Muir of Ord where trysts were held. *History of the Parish of Kiltarlity* v. 1 pp 209-12) also has some memories recorded of drove roads.

9.2 Chapel Path

This led to St Mary's Roman Catholic church in Eskadale. A local resident who grew up right next to the path has told TM that she remembers very well the path being used on Sundays. It is no longer a maintained path, but the route is still clear in places. It went from Femnock down Bruiach, crosses Teanacoil to Eskadale. WM remembers part going across Bruiach burn – he built a bridge there for the path, but it is no longer there. TM can describe its route. WM has drawn a map of the route; it is included in the binder of information compiled for the project. RM has marked this on an OS map. The path had special gates through deer fences. The last person to use the path was Alastair Chisholm of Femnock. WM also remembers a chapel path near RD's place.

9.3 RMacG remembers IOMAR RATHAD (Immerat path) "field road/field edge road" ie shortcut. Approx, N to S – NH 478 416 to 481 413) - used by Wester Fanellan children to get to Culburnie School. SS recalls that the boundary of the IOMAR RATHAD can still be seen (just) from the Culburnie road. It is now overgrown with trees but was still clear when she was growing up in Culburnie. She doesn't know how old the path is but it would have been wide enough to take a horse and cart and not just pedestrians.

9.4 Canadians built a road between Abriachan and the top of Foxhole Hill/junction with Clunes– first with a raft of wood, then a foot of sawdust (DM, WM, IM).

9.5 WM remembered that paths had to be walked once a year, or the estate could take them over.

9.6 SS recalls another service which has gone was the local Highland Council roadman who looked after verges and drains. In the winter these men were employed on the sand lorry. Two or three men would stand on the back of the lorry throwing shovelfuls of sand onto the road - no Health and Safety rules then! There were also strategically placed sand heaps for a DIY job for motorists who got stuck.

10. Bridges & Ferries

A large number of bridges were remembered.

10.1 Red Bridge & Black Bridge were remembered. (Described in *History of the Parish of Kiltarlity* books too). They went c. 1963.

10.2 A bridge remembered locally as a Wade Bridge is near Belladrum Mill (WM)

(probably nothing to do with General Wade).

10.3 Present Belladrum mill bridge is a steel structure with wooden decking

10.4 Culburnie Bridge /Teanacoil Bridge was demolished in the 1980s and replaced by a concrete culvert

10.5 Rosebridge.

10.6 Blackburn. Concrete bridge (What seems to be an identical type at South Clunes)

10.7 Over Bruiach burn, on main road near Donald Fraser's farm/entrance to village was a hump-backed stone bridge, swept away in a flood. A bailey bridge was installed in the post war 1940s to replace this bridge, and was in use to the late 1950s/early 1960s. It is now a 'proper' bridge.

10.8 Bridge on Belladrum estate at Dalnamine – still there but not used. This is the bridge on the main public road to Inverness and Beaully.

10.9 Eskadale Bridge over the Eskadale Burn. Built 1930s/1940s (before FM went to school). Old bridge was humped backed.

10.10 Old bridge known locally as 'Farm Bridge' going to Beaufort Farm from Allarburn Village via what's now called Balgate Drive. It was a wooden bridge for tractors. It no longer exists.

10.11 There were also a number of footbridges

* Across Bruiach burn near main road above steading near carding mill (still there)

* Over Belladrum Burn near Glaiachbea. It crosses where the lade crossed at Belladrum.

* Along from the shinty field, towards site of Brae Cottage. This replaced an earlier vehicular bridge where a lorry crashed. The bridge no longer exists.

10.12 There was a ferry at Eskadale to bring children across for school and was also used by workers to cross to King's Aigas Quarry. One of HM's ancestors operated it. It no longer carried school children after 1947, but the ferry continued into the 1960s. It is called Aigas Ferry on some maps. NH4560 4025.

10.13 Another ferry was Beaully – Kirkhill- Wester Lovat.

11. Other sites in the landscape

11.1 Curling Ponds

Sue Walker has unearthed evidence of five curling ponds in the area at Black Bridge, Old Dounie (FG has identified the site), Beaully, Dunballoch, and Corffhouse (at the Corff House, on west side of main road on Beaully side of Lovat bridge.) There were no memories of any these aside from the Beaully one. TM remembered one in Beaully before the Beaully railway bridge on the left hand side, near the Beaully sawmill.

There is nothing left there now. He remembers that this area was levelled up when it was turned into agricultural land 20-30 years ago. So the curling pond and sawmill site are under this.

11.2. There was an old chapel site between Hughton and Fanellan on the old road at 'The Old Dipper' / Dipper Brae. The trees near the dipper were known as the minister's trees – (NH 486 424)

11.3 There is also an old dipper there as the name suggests. Lovat estates started breeding pheasants in this area several years ago, but they had to put in a gate so Jock MacDonald could get to the dip. The dip is no longer used, but still survives.

11.4 Devil's Well

Shona Selkirk has done research on this. DN remembers it as a child. FM heard that it was built about the same time as Eskadale House, and used for its water supply. RMacG remembers it however as a 'holy well' – you threw silver into it for a wish.

11.5 Other wells

There is a roadside well opposite 5 Culburnie (RM), -really an overflow from the house well in the adjacent field, which was known as the Horses' Well, and horses did indeed stop there to drink when passing.

11.6 Limekilns

There are substantial remains of 2 limekilns in the area: one at no. 9 South Clunes (on land belonging to Chris Swift, near the modern gas tank) and one at Rebeg. The 2nd ed OS map shows one at Ardendrain. 40-50 years ago a firm tried to quarry for lime, but was not successful. The Napier Commission heard evidence from the factor of Lovat Estates who said that earlier attempts to quarry lime had also been abandoned due to poor quality. No lime outcrops in the area, though there is some Glen Urquhart and closer to Drumnadrochit. There is, however, lime in the water, and many people talked about the hard water in the area.

12. Peat cuttings

Various locations were remembered where peat was cut, and people who had either cut peats or had the rights to do so. There are sites above WM, along Ardendrain between Culnaskiach and the water treatment road. At the site near Blairmore RD remembers people cutting here. TM remembers Tommy Fraser cutting here. RM mentioned hearing of a site in near Achpopuli. – DN remembers cutting peat there. WM cut peats at Achnaclloch at one time, and also at Loch Bruiach across the Boblainy Bridge. TM remembers Davy Maclean cutting peat below the track to Loch Bruiach, outside the Forestry Commission boundary fence. Cutting rights still apply on Drium Ba.

13. Farming activities and remains

13.1 WM remembers two landgirls working with him in Beaufort gardens during the war. They lived in a cottage on the estate.

14. Distilleries and Illicit Stills

14.1 An illicit still was run by John Cumming ('The Swapper') on the roadside between Abriachan and Craggan vallye, whose family had come from Glen Urquhart. He supplied large quantities of whisky, including to a bar in Inverness (DM) The remains of his cottage can still be seen, and Dr Ewing is said to have got his still (RD). RD heard a story that John Cumming carried some whisky in coffins with dead rabbits, and was stopped by the Excise men, who did not investigate due to the container and the smell. He did not use money, but swapped whisky for most items – hence his name. He was also known to have snared grouse and swapped them. He died 1943.

14.2 A man from London also reputedly distilled whisky in the village in the 1950s at the Tailor's shop after it had been abandoned. FM & HM remembered him as Mr Sharp, and RM thought he might be a Mr Thatcher. He was known as 'The Miner'. He too was raided by police but they didn't find the whisky (HM).

14.3 At Fanellan, near an old steading at Hughton Corner, near the beer shop (RMacG)

14.4 Druim Ba near small loch NH521 341. And there were some further up near the 3 lochs on the west side beyond Cudrish. (WM). WM adds that there was a small stream going down Druim Ba and sixty years ago when he was a keeper on the Belladrum Estate he was told the still was on Druim Ba. He looked for it and found it. It was well hidden with heather growing over it. It was narrow at the top but if you dug down a bit you could walk over the top and the sides would not cave in. Then it widened out so you could work below. The water dropped down into the small distillery so that it would cool the pipes coming out of the still. Also the peaty water would taste the whisky spirit.

14.5 At Blairmore, near Red Rock (IM)

15. Schools

A number of schools were remembered (see also *History of the Parish of Kiltality* v. 1 p262ff.

15.1 Ladies' School, located where the hotel was

15.2 Glen Convinth School (originally Free Church school) – several people attending sessions were pupils there. Now private home.

15.3 Culburnie. Free Church School, later Culburnie Public School. Converted to a private home.

15.4 Eskadale. Catholic school. Destroyed by fire, and a house was built on the foundations. Some pupils crossed by ferry to get there (RMacG).

15.5 Caiplich. On the moor, with remains still visible in the heather. No trace of track/road to it survive. Some pupils came over the moor from Abriachan.

15.6 Kinneras. HM remembers hearing of a side school there. Not sure if it still exists.

15.7 Knockbain near Moniack. Converted to housing. A temporary classroom there was moved to Highland Folk Museum in Newtonmore.

15.8 Tomnacross. Used to be secondary school. Now primary.

15.9 There was a side school at Dularich behind current house, accessed via footbridge from Ardendrain (CH). Footbridge now gone, but remembered by several people.

16. Quarries and Stonebreaking

16.1 Stone breaking for use in the roads was known to occur at Blackburn (RM), on the road up to Achnacloich (WM), Fanellan (RMacG), Caiplich (DN's mother remembers it being sold to the Council), Dalnamine where the bridge is (WM). There were also clusters of stones for use in maintenance remembered at Redburn (IM). RM was told a man called Stewart, from Culburnie, worked at Blackburn – known as 'Stewartie Beag' – 'Little S'.

16.2 Quarries for stone for road use were at Aigas (King's Quarry) (RM, HM), Blairmore (fairly modern: IM, WM). At Balblair quarry near Beaully a quarry was started by Canadians for work in Kiltarlity, so some tracks and quarry there date to WWII. Modern forestry has also created quarries for forest roads, e.g. at Duallan.

17. Poorhouses

There were some buildings known in the area as poorhouses, including:

17.1 Kinerras, between Knockchollie & no. 7. Two small houses. Derelict now, but said to be lived in during 1940s.

17.2 Camault Muir. Two houses (HM), but others remember as 3 houses forming one big house. RD was told by her aunt that this was a workhouse. Last surviving tenant was in the 1960s.

17.3 Hughton. The Culburnie Poorhouse is mentioned in the Culburnie School Admission Register and from census evidence was in the vicinity of Teanacoil and not Hughton. SS was told that there was also a police station near to it.

17.4 Bog Road

17.5 On road to Lonbuie

17.6 Ardendrain no. 8 (IM)

AC notes that Jim and Steve Leslie are studying Highland Hospitals, and including poorhouses, for UHI Centre for History [preliminary list, however, does not include the ones above].

18. Health / Illness

18.1 People went to Beaully for local doctors. HM's mother recalled the first car up Culburnie was Dr Leach from Beaully.

18.2 There was a local healing woman – Annie Fraser nee Stewart (daughter of Stewartie Beag) – at No 12 Culburnie in 1950s & 1960s. She mainly worked with

animals (WM remembers her curing a horse which a vet said couldn't be treated). However, she also helped people. She needed to have water from a burn crossed by the living and the dead (eg a burn on the way to the cemetery). Then gold and silver had to be put in, and strings were tied around. She never took money for treatment, but people gave her some. She died in the 1970s. RD remembers that she read her fortune.

18.3 Diseases in the community included

* Polio: DM remembers it was common the Highlands, and at least one case in the village;

* Diphtheria around the turn of the century: TM remembers hearing that victims could not be buried in the churchyard and were buried at Teafrish, where the mounds are still visible (NH5010 4450)

* 'Plague' at Abriachan. People were buried at Glen Convinth

18.4 TB (known locally, by some, as consumption) was very common, and several people in the room had been treated for it or had family members who had had it. TM's aunt was one of the first to be treated with Streptomycin. Cases went to a sanatorium in Culduthel, where all infectious diseases locally were treated. Even the doctors treating TB at Culduthel (Dr. Johnson & Dr Tilletson) had both had TB.

19.0 Misc

19.1 When asked what the oldest house (apart from castles) in the area was, no one was really sure. Possibly the house opposite the old post office. (corrugated iron roof, though it would have been thatched. There are a few croft houses of this vintage including part of 5 Culburnie which may be 150 – 200 years old.) Or Smith's house with the oak tree near Highland Liliams. Or Achnacloich if it really does go back to the times of Culloden. Or Allarburn House. Most croft houses were thought to date to the early 1900s. But while some were built new at that time, some were the old houses with walls heightened, as part of 5 Culburnie was in 1903. (RM)

19.2 WM remembers gathering sphagnum moss during the war, for use in bandages. People also gathered rosehips for syrup after the war and possibly during it.)

Other sources:

Harrison, HW 2006. *A History of the Parish of Kiltarlity. Vol. 1 The Parish, the Heritors and their Seats.*

Harrison, H.W. 2007. *A History of the Parish of Kiltarlity. Volume 2. Kiltarlity: The Westerly Townships.* Kilmorack Heritage Association.

Thomson, Susan & Harrison, HW 2009. *A History of the Parish of Kiltarlity. Vol. 3. Part 1. The Easterly Townships. Lovat Estate.*

- MacKenzie, Addie 2003. 'The Village of Allarburn (Aultfearn) in the 1930s', *Kiltarlity News*, issue 15, March 2003.
- Miller, James 2009. *The Foresters. The Story of Scotland's Forests*. Edinburgh
- Moffatt, J. and Patrick, M. 1935. *Handbook to the Church Hymnary*. Oxford University Press.
- Stewart, Mairi 2008. *'The forest is the Place to Be': The story of Forestry in The Great Glen in the 20th century* (Forestry Commission)

Appendix A: Kiltarlity Logging Railway WWI

Notes by Alasdair Cameron, 2011

Built by German POW's under the control of Major Dewar who was to become the estate factor perhaps after wartime.

40 POW's to begin with, more later, 2ft gauge, petrol locos, Peter Stewart was one of the engine drivers. Alex Macleod, the joiner, was in charge of the railway and the sawmill. Out of use in 1922.

Frank Sime from the Beaully sawmill had a steam wagon which he drove himself.

Info collected 1992 by Donald Coghill, Lawrence and Pamela Draper, from Mr Chisolm who had been the farmer at Groam of Annat.

Photos taken by Lawrence Draper show track bed through Groam of Annat fields to the river crossing near North Lodge. Scans of the photos available from Alasdair Cameron

Neil Sinclair of the Highland Railway Society has given me notes relating to Beaully, Logging Locomotives and Frank Sime.

A 20 HP loco was at Lord Lovat's Beaully Sawmills for at least 2 years from Jan 1920. Lord Lovat had been in charge of timber supplies in France during the war.

Frank Sime had a "T Green" loco for sale in 1932 and appears to have purchased the loco with track and points from Forres in 1920.

A "Bagnall" loco was sold by auction by Frank Sime, Beaully in 1932

Appendix B: Kiltarlity WWII locations

Notes by Alasdair Cameron, 2011

Official Canadian Forestry Corps names and other local names.

District No 5 included 3 Kiltarlity camps+Dochfour, Orrin, and Bog of Shannon

With Headquarters at Balblair House by Kirkhill
NH 5353 4571

Belladrum Camp----not at Belladrum but on their land. Known locally as exactly at
Torrannerrick(small sign at roadside) but generally as at Foxhole
It may have become a POW camp later?
NH 5244 3909

Lovat No1 Teanacoil.....access road alongside the Black Burn,lies between Teanacoil
Wood and Femnock Wood. Often referred to as the Poles Camp as Polish
"Displaced Persons" were here after CFC moved to Europe.....also called Poles
Camp as a Polish chap stayed on to run the Sawmill as a commercial operation
trading under the name Paterson.....not his wife's name....she was also Polish.
WW1 logging railway went through here up to Femnock Woods
Was there German POWs here WW1? They were building the Railway.
NH 4925 4062

Lovat No 2 Boblainy....This is at Clunevackie.....at the end of the road signposted
Clunevackie passing through Bruiach and Boblainy Farms,Femnock and was sited
to harvest the woods of Boblainy and Achnacloich.
NH 4873 3791

Phoineas House Currently occupied by Joe Gibbs who has photos of the staff
working there when it was Scottish H Q for the CFC. Often wrongly referred to as
Belladrum House as Mr Gibbs is so well known for the Festival. There were Nissan
huts in the woods. The road up Phoineas Hill is called The Canadian Road
NH 5247 4282

Beaufort Castle....used for administration at various times

District No5 Workshops.....by the railway goods yard in Beauly now called Maple
Vale
NH 5219 4581

Information from Lovat Estate Office, Dr John S Smith, Tarradale House, Dennis
Fraser, Auchvaich. Ledgers from J Reid, Millwrights,Dingwall. The Sawdust
Fusiliers by William C Wonders