

No.	Name of Feature / building	Where? / grid ref	Condition	Description	HER /Canmore	Sources
1	Balblair Distillery	NH 7060 8550	surviving	<p>The distillery moved to this location in 1895 to take advantage of the railway. In 1911 the distillery closed due to financial difficulties, so that it was empty during WWII. According to the Balblair distillery website, the Norwegian armies were the first forces to requisition the premises. However, British military sources (WO 166/128 and WO 166/1322) show that the 9th Seaforths were stationed in Edderton in early 1941, and the likelihood is that this refers to the distillery. Military documents show that the premises were occupied by the Norwegian Brigade (Independent Mountain companies) which moved from Dumfries area in early July 1941. Photographs in the Norwegian and Imperial War Museum (IWM) archives show a visit by King Haakon to the distillery, dated by the IWM to 25 July 1941, so shortly after the Norwegians had taken possession. They were training for liberation, but also were intended to help with defences at Fearn and Tain aerodromes (WO 166/128, WO 166/1322). The Norwegian Brigade remained there until September 1941 when they moved to Fraserburgh and Peterhead areas of Aberdeenshire for the winter. When the brigade moved back to Easter Ross in April 1942, they were mainly in the Contin / Dingwall area. The Balblair Distillery website records that the British Army used the distillery after the Norwegians left.</p> <p>Local memories passed down include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The canteen and Naafi were probably in what is now the Filling Room with the concrete floor. • The warehouses all had small rooms for admin. Reputedly there were cigarette cards and other mementoes found later, said to have been from the Norwegians • The Norwegians were responsible for the roof of one of the warehouses (the building across from the Filling Room). They were using it as a garage, and cut sections of the rafters to fitting hoists etc. The roof then collapsed, necessitating a new roof. <p>Norwegian military documents state that the Norwegian military postal service moved to Edderton for June – September 1941 (Fjærli 1982, p. 159-61, 268). We don't know where this was located, but the most logical site would be the distillery.</p>	MHG8589	See text

2.	Broombank Farm	NH 7080 8583	surviving	<p>In addition to Norwegians at the distillery, the staff were said to have been stationed at a 'nearby farm'. Photos from the Norwegian Archives have allowed us to identify this as Broombank Farm. They show tents in the field. According to Reay Clark's summary, these were for the four rifle companies.</p> <p>Tom Robb found a target at Broombank, made of 10mm steel, with holes from shooting. It is still there.</p> <p>The present Broombank Farm is one of a number of crofts created after WWI for 'Homes for Heroes' with 5 created from Dounie Farm and 10 from Ardmore.</p>	Not in HER	
3.	'Nigg Camp' (Newfield, part of Glastullich)	NH 78706 77178	Foundations survive for a number of huts	<p>When the Norwegians moved up from Dumfries area in July 1941, the battery and machine gun company went to 'Nigg Camp'. This was near Nigg Station, not Nigg ferry, and photos from the Norwegian Archives allow the area to be identified. Wooden and nissen huts were situated in the trees on the south side of the Newfield Road, and there are foundations of at least 40 bases surviving. Many of the huts are around 12 x 30 feet, and remains of steps towards the fields to the south survive in several cases. These show foundations built of bricks, with a concrete base on top, and in some cases fixings survive for the timber huts which would have been above. There are also disturbed remains of nissen huts in the woods. The photos show a large field to the south of the trees, which has posts for playing football, and this area was where many of the posed pictures of Norwegian troops marching and doing manoeuvres took place. The woods in the pictures have been felled and replanted after the war.</p> <p>To the north of the Newfield Road, aerial photos from the 1940s and 1950s appear to show some nissen huts, but we would need to pay for higher quality scans to confirm locations (NCAP 106G/DY/0025, frame 6037; 106G/Scot/UK/0112, frame 3330; 540/RAF/1267, frame F22 69). A large nissen hut on the site now looks to be post-war, but perhaps is on wartime foundations. Near this nissen hut the remains of ablution blocks still survive. Helen remembers nissen huts in the fields to the west of the current nissen hut.</p> <p>Remains, including of a grenade, have been found in the fields behind.</p> <p>The farmers believe that these remains were from the Norwegian occupation. Thus far we have not found any evidence of whether the camp was built for the Norwegians or, as happened in most other places, they took over existing military accommodation. It was a substantial camp. We</p>	Not in HER	<p>WO 199/2893; Fjærli 1982, p. 44-5, 60-1, 59-161; WO 166/6778; WO 166/10362</p>

				<p>have also not found information on what happened to the camp after the Norwegians left in 1943.</p> <p>George Bratli and Odbjørn and Kjell Johansen mentioned two books (<i>Skotsk Jord og Norsk Himmel</i> and <i>Historien om Skottlandsbrigaden 1940-1945</i>), which have written accounts of Norwegian soldiers who were stationed in the area (see below no. 13a). In most cases these are likely to refer to Nigg Camp, but possibly could refer to other camps in some cases.</p> <p>When the Norwegians returned to Easter Ross from Aberdeenshire in spring 1942, this camp continued to be used, first by rifle companies and then by the three Independent Mountain Companies who rotated between here and Contin/ Dingwall until at least the end of 1942. There are no references to Nigg Camp in British troop location lists for 1943.</p> <p>A detailed survey of the remains, using aerial photos, is beyond the scope of this project but would be desirable!</p>		
4.	Parade along A836, Edderton			<p>Photos in the Norwegian Archives and Imperial War Museum during the visit of King Haakon in July 1941 show a small wooden dais on the side of the road as the King and other officials review the troops. Some are marching, some with Bren gun carriers, some on motorcycles and some on bicycles. They are likely to be from the Distillery, Broombank Farm and Nigg camp, and give an indication of the large number of Norwegian personnel stationed in the area.</p>		
5.	Mansfield House, Tain	NH 7761 8162	surviving	<p>In 1941, this was the headquarters and where the officers stayed. It remained the headquarters for troops in the area into 1943.</p> <p>Richard Littlewood reported that Ella Ross remembered her father working at Mansfield Farm, where he was paid to look after the Norwegian horses which were kept in the steadings. These were located where the flats of Scotsburn Court are situated.</p> <p>Wattie Loudon remembered that Jimmy Christie worked on Mansfield farm. Prince Olav, and another officer who married Dawn Ritchie had two horses, and he looked after the horses including when they were away.</p> <p>There were plans in 1938 to build the new Tain academy on the site and incorporate Mansfield House into this. After the war plans changed and Mansfield House was sold.</p>	MHG16631	<p>WO 166/6035</p> <p>Recording: Wattie Loudon</p> <p>David</p> <p>Paula</p>

				There were cherry plum trees planted by POWs on the path near the Mansfield. These still crop today.		
6.	Camp at Tain		Not located	<p>When the Norwegians returned to Easter Ross in June 1942, they are said to have first been stationed at Tain, then later at Nigg Camp. In British military documents of 1943, the 1st Independent Mountain company is said to have been in Tain, the last mention so far recorded. The location is not known, but possibly near Mansfield House as Fjærli notes that Battalion command and one rifle company were stationed in and near Mansfield House in April 1942. Ronnie Sutherland told Richard Littlewood that Norwegians were camped in the Mansfield grounds and skied down Scotsburn Road in winter. Other memories of Norwegian soldiers also corroborate (see below 13a).</p> <p>Ann Littlewood remembers playing in nissen hut remains near Mansfield House (roughly NH 7749 8180). These were known locally as the Polish camp.</p> <p>Richard Littlewood said that Hamish Mackenzie remembered bell tents in the grounds.</p>		Fjærli 1982, 161; WO 166/10362;
7.	Achandunie House, Ardross		surviving	In 1942 it was the headquarters of No. 1 District of the Canadian Forestry Corp which later moved to Fearn Lodge near Ardgay (source: <i>Sawdust Fusiliers</i> by W. Wonders and documents in the National Archives). Also during WW2, exact dates to be researched, the house was requisitioned by the Norwegian Forces as they were denied access to Ardross Castle which they had been promised. The Norwegian archives have photos of nurses at the hospital.	MHG48408	
8.	Training round Edderton			Military documents provide some hints of training exercises. In July 1941 the British troop commander gave a demonstration to the Norwegians on 18 th July. In August a field firing exercise by the brigade resulted in the death of one horse (WO 166/1322. There are still visible on aerial photos zig-zag practice trenches around NH 7108 8524, but it is not clear if these were used by Norwegians or later British troops, or indeed possibly in WWI. There are also said to be remains of trenches near Rubha nan Sgarbh point near the hut circles. Similarly a live mortar found by Alister Sutherland near the old firing range		WO 166/1322;
9.	Local defences: Edderton			A lookout on Edderton Hill was said to have been used by both the Home Guard and the Norwegians (described in Reay Clarke's 'The Parish of Edderton during 1940 and World War II'). Allan Davidson reported to Janey Clarke that the Norwegians dug weapon pits on the east side of the hill, and established piquets. These have not been located.		

				Reay Clarke's memories 'The Parish of Edderton During 1940 and World War II', available from Hlstorylinks archive, records that Pioneers erected anti-glider poles at the fields beside the firth on Edderton Farm and possibly below Ardgay. They were set out at an irregular patten about 20 yards apart. There were also posts at Dornoch, some of which survive. The ones near Edderton Farm were there six years after the war, but he bought them, dug them out and cut them for firewood. Hugh Clarke thinks however that the stumps near Cartumie still survive and others below the railway line.		
10.	Filming in Portmahomack			A propaganda film 'Before the Raid' was made in Portmahomack in 1943. Around 15 Norwegian soldiers and 15 women and children were drafted in as actors, some of the soldiers to play the Germans. In addition around 60 Norwegian fishermen in 9 boats were used on weekends. The film is a fictionalised story of Norwegian fishermen resisting Nazi occupation. One local woman who was a girl at the time recalled how exciting it was. Copies of the film and a book, <i>Before the Raid (1943). History of a war propaganda film</i> by Tom L. West can be purchased from Tarbat Discovery Centre.		
11.	Dornoch			<p>The Norwegians were only one of many foreign soldiers stationed in Dornoch. Military documents record that the Norwegian parachute company was stationed near Dornoch and the Training Department at the L.M.S. Hotel (Dornoch Hotel) in March 1942 (WO 166/6778). Lorna Currie's <i>Memories of Childhood in Dornoch</i> records that Norwegians were stationed up at Burghfield House and Abden House She also remembered entertaining two Norwegians in their home, and they kept touch after the war. She heard about King Haakan's visit, but did not witness it. The Royal Golf Club Hotel's website notes that Norwegians were billeted there, but needs corroboration, and is probably an error. The Norwegians are also remembered as being at Earl's Cross. The Norwegian government sponsored a memorial in Dornoch Cathedral, thanking Dornoch for their help in WWII: 'In gratitude from the Norwegian Brigade which had schools and a training unit in Dornoch during the summer and autumn 1942 when excluded from our own country. We Norwegians found a home among the Scots and happy Christian fellowship in the House of God.' It is not known when this was erected.</p> <p>Norwegian soldiers also remember the radio school in a disused church (see below 13a).</p>		Fjærli 1982, p. 60-1;

12.	Carbisdale Castle / King Haakon		surviving	<p>The owner of Carbisdale, Norwegian shipping magnate Theodore Salvesen, loaned King Haakon the castle to stay there when he was visiting troops. At the Carbisdale Conference in June 1941 an agreement was made that the Russian forces, if they entered Norwegian territory would not stay there after the war. Further details about the conference needed.</p> <p>Duncan MacGillvray told Helen that he was told that the King took his watches and jewellery when he escaped from Norway.</p>		
13.	Memories of Norwegians in the area			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liz Budge's mother-in-law entertained Norwegians, and offered them pies made either from crows or 'birds of the rocks'. They didn't want to eat that, saying it was like eating rats to them. Alexandra Young posted on ARCH facebook that her mother talked about the Norwegians. Her mother worked at Aulnamain, and there were dances at Mid-Fearn. They [Norwegians or other troops?] used to cycle there and back. Unn Morrison's uncle Kaster Foss was stationed in Edderton at Balblair Distillery. After the war she took him to the distillery and he pointed out where his barracks were. He said that there were also Poles at the distillery. He was also stationed at Dornoch [probably Abden House], and trained in the Aviemore area. He wrote a secret book about the war, but so far this has not been located. However, after the war there was deep reluctance to talk about the war. Unn was also told that Norwegians went to dances at Strathpeffer. On another side of the family she is also related to General Fleischer, who was in overall charge of the Norwegian Brigade. T.S. Fletcher, St Duthus Villa, Tain supplied gerkins from his garden to the Brigade for a lunch given by the Brigade for King Haaken during his visit. The letter of thanks was dated 25th July 1941. Letter in Tain Museum collection. Bren gun carriers were kept in Royal yard, using the stables there and the yard. He had a ride on a carrier and thought it was brilliant The Norwegians had a canteen in the Freemason's Hall in Tain, managed by Norwegian A.T.S. women The Norwegians commandeered the flat above Munro's shop in Tain for their dental practice. 		<p>Via Carolyn Samsin and Helen Campbell</p> <p>Recording: Wattie Louden</p> <p>Recording: Forbie Urquhart</p> <p>Recording: Donnie MacLeod</p>

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Norwegians commandeered The Grove for a medical centre. David Wood reported that his uncle Harold Dale worked at The Grove in Tain, possibly doing cartography work. Norwegians were very popular amongst the folk in Tain, very friendly There was a march past in Tain when King Haaken visited, and he took the salute at the Royal Hotel The Norwegians were very good to the local children. One Christmas they held a party for the kids at the Drill Hall. Donnie remembered the food, thinking they must have given up some of their own rations. [This was Christmas 1942, and was reported in the North Star 2 January 1943. Norwegians also held Christmas parties for children in Inverness and Dingwall] Norwegians were clearly participating in whist drive social events. In December 1942, the first prize for men was won by a 'Norwegian' (Ross-shire Journal 25 Dec 1942) Ann Littlewood was told that Jean McDonald, nee Ross mother of Kenneth McDonald of Arabella, and her sister Mollie Ferguson, nee Ross, both worked in canteens in Tain and remembered Norwegians. Jean worked in the canteen that operated out of the Parish Church Hall, while Mollie worked in the canteen which was situated in the cellar of the Tain Picture House Douglas Gordon reported Nigel Mackenzie Wright remembered his grandfather reminiscing about Norwegians practising cliff assaults by Shandwick. 		
13a.	Memories by Norwegian Soldiers			<p>Odbjørn Johansen alerted us to a publication by E.O. Haugen <i>Skotsk Jord og Norsk Himmel</i> published in 1946 which has memories of Norwegian soldiers stationed in Scotland. In particular it has a section on the Norwegian Brigade's stay in Edderton as Hauge and his comrade Pedro (who illustrates the book) remembered it (pp. 106-112). Odbjørn has sent a sketch of Edderton Station by Pedro.</p> <p>He has also sent the reference to a book <i>Historien om Skottlandsbrigaden 1940-1945</i> in which Norwegian soldiers told stories from their time in the Norwegian Brigade. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the early days we were located just outside the cozy, small town of Tain where we had a hotel and some barracks at our disposal (p. 70) [probably Mansfield House] Summer 1941 We arrived at Nigg Camp right up by Invergordon (midsummer 1941). It was a large camp where we lived in Nissenhuts. ... (p. 184) 		

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • April 1942 'the place we are now coming to is called Nigg. It is quite isolated in the forest. Norwegian forces have been stationed here before (p. 53) [probably Newfield] • May 1942, one company in Tain, the others in Nigg (p. 35) [probably Mansfield and Newfield] • The headquarters for the 3rd Mountain Company in the fall of 1942 was Nigg with 20 sergeants and 30 corporals and soldiers in each Nissen hut (p. 105) [probably Newfield] • After some time we [the Battery] were transferred to Nigg, a camp outside Tain in Scotland. All the time we had been housed in tents or Nissen huts, but here fortunately there were only nice wooden barracks. (p. 213) • A number of exercises were carried out based in Calrossie Woods south of Tain (p. 35) • The radio school was moved to Dornoch... here we were assigned a disused church which was very useful for our purpose (p. 69) • In the autumn of 1942 we travelled from Brahan Castle to Nigg and Tain. I ended up in the 3rd company which was located in Niggleiren. There was an abrupt transition to the cold Nissen huts with only a wood stove in the middle of the room (p. 97) [probably Newfield] <p>Reidar Halvars was stationed in Tain (he was friends with Harold Dale, who married Ann, a local Hilton lass). Reidar published a book of poetry <i>Vestom Syng Havet</i> in 1986. One of the poems is about a Cove in Hilton, another is titled 'Addie', referring to Ann's sister.</p>		
14.	Norwegian objects			<p>Tain Museum has the following in their collection, said to be from local source:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cap badge with H and 7 emblem (for Haakon 7th) • Dog tag with Norwegian soldier number (694) and noting Blood Type B. Jason at Tain Museum said it had been identified as belonging to Sgt Moss on Fort Nigg. • Norwegian songbook produced by Norwegian brigade • Small Norwegian flag, said to have been given by Norwegians to the WAAFs running the tea room. It was later hung in the Parish Church Hall. When renovations to the hall were done c. 2010, it was taken to Tain Museum for safekeeping. • <i>Alt for Norge</i>. A book (in English) to commemorate King Haakon's 70th birthday, published in 1942 by the Norwegian Gov't Information Office in London (Dingwall 		

				<p>Museum also has a copy), suggesting it was given to local authorities wherever Norwegians were stationed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Alt for Norge</i> programme held at Royal Albert Hall, London 3 August 1942 • Booklet of <i>Norsk Krigslyrik</i>, July 1942. 		
15.	Edderton Home Guard			<p>Reay Clarke describes the Home Guard in 'The Parish of Edderton during 1940 and World War II'. No. 2 Platoon, A Company, 1st Battalion, The Ross-shire Home Guard numbered over 30 men. Throughout the summer, two members would climb the Hill of Edderton every morning to keep a look out over the parish. If Germans were sighted, one would run to Edderton Farm to phone headquarters in Tain. They shared the lookout with the Norwegians. He noted that there were four emergency posts in the parish. One was the lookout on the hill, two were road blocks at Dounie Farmhouse and at Balacharn Bridge, and the fourth was the command post at Edderton Port [Post?] Office. Reay Clarke also supplied to Historylinks a copy of the Disposition Map of the Home Guard platoons in Easter Ross for 1940 (https://www.historylinksarchive.org.uk/picture/number4437).</p> <p>Janey and Hugh were told by their father Reay that the Lookout was situated either at or just below the Viewpoint on Edderton Hill (NH 71812 82981)</p>		
16.	Fort Nigg			<p>Throughout the war various military units were stationed at Fort Nigg, located up the road towards the North Sutor. Military documents first mention Norwegians there in summer/autumn 1942 as part of the Coastal Artillery Unit, to watch the coastline. They were under the command of British 501 Coast regiment. In autumn 1943 they moved to the South Sutor. King Haakon visited Fort Nigg on his July 1943 visit to Easter Ross (translation by George Bratli and Kjell and Oddbjørn Johansen of the Norwegian account of the visit published in 'Norsk Tidend' on Wednesday 21 July 1943):</p>		Fjærli 1982, p. 199-201;

				<p><i>King Haakon and Crown Prince Olav inspected Fort Nigg on 6 July 1943. The king and his entourage arrived Cromarty at 16:10 in cars that had been arranged through the Army's school and training department i Trust. They were received by the British commander Captain Forbes who was Vaval's senior Of icer in Cromarty, and the chief of the coastal artillery staff in SOK, Commander Captain Landgraf. The crossing to Nigg Pier took place with a Motor Launch, and there the King and his entourage were received by the Commander of the British Naval Force at Invergordon, Commander Captain Willan. A guard of 20 men from Fort Nigg were lined up on the wharf, and cars were waiting to drive the King's entourage to the fort, a drive of a couple of minutes. At the entrance to the fort, the King was accompanied received by the British Regimental Commander and Chief, Captain HP Volckmar. A guard of 8 men under the command of an ensign was stationed at the entrance to the fort, and the the rest of the crew were lined up on the fort's appellation. The king inspected the crew, after which he watched the battery and watched battery drills in progress. The King then inspected part of the accommodation barracks and inspected the training cabin. After a short rest the officers' mess left The king and his entourage left the fort at 17:25, and on departure honors were given in compliance with the Navy's regulations."</i></p>		
17.	Other Military presence in Nigg			<p>According to <i>The Parish of Nigg</i> by Barbara Scott and Anne Gordon (compiled by Nigg W.R.I., published 1967) there was also an army camp on the Golf Course. It is not known if any Norwegians were there, or if they were all in Fort Nigg. However, the authors state in the book 'Quite a lot of Norwegians were stationed at the army camps', without saying which camps. British military documents mention various troops stationed at Nigg, usually without any other information where in Nigg. One exception is In January 1941 where Group Cmdr. M.G. [Machine Gun] were stationed at Pitcalzean, Nigg (WO 166/1322) . This is probably just the HQ. Later in 1941 the head of the Ross-shire Home Guard was also based at Pitcalzean (WO 166/1322)</p> <p>In <i>Batteriet. Historien om det norske batteriet i Skottland 1940-1945</i> by Johs Orderud, the author reported that 'On 10-11 July 1941 the Battery moved to the small village of Nigg, which lies just north of Inverness on a peninsula jutting south into the Moray Firth.....The place has become dependent on the "offshore industry. In 1972 the world's largest dry dock was built here. The population was 436. The camp consisted of Nissen huts. The Brigade's Machine Gun Company was in the same "Nissen Camp". The camp in Nigg was about 10 km from Tain' (p. 57, translated by Odbjørn Johansen). Does this refer to the Golf Course camp or Nigg Camp?</p>		

				In Grønne Djevlar by Hans Braarvig, a book about the Norwegian Commandos, the author reported 'In July 1942 the boys were sent to the village of Nigg. The camp was a large clearing in a very large forest, built on both sides of a straight, two-kilometre-long road, and with the usual Nissenhuts'. (p. 217 translated by Odbjørn Johansen). While we know of commandos training in Arisaig area and the Cairngorms, this is the first reference we've had to them in this area. A two-kilometre road: is this Newfield or is there somewhere in Nigg this could be?		
18	Wartime Remains in Tain			<p>The Norwegians were only one of a number of troops, including British and Czech, who were stationed in Tain at various times in the war. A study of documents and memories would be really valuable.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The NAAFI was said to have been housed in the cellar of the picture house. Ronnie Sutherland's sister worked there. 2. Ann Littlewood has spoken to Kenneth Macdonald whose mother volunteered in the NAAFI, which was in the parish church hall. His mother talked about a prince in the Mansfield, presumably remembering one of the visits of Prince Olav. 3. Tain Museum has recordings of people talking about the military presence in Tain, particularly the Czechs. 4. British military documents mention various British troops in Tain, including in 1941 a detachment of 9th Seaforths (mainly stationed in Edderton at the time), and 147. Coy. A.M.P.C. (WO 166/1322) 5. An airfield was near Morrich More, with troops billeted near Glenmorangie Distillery (<i>Tain Through the Centuries</i> by R.W. Munro and Jean Munro, p. 88-9) 6. The WAAFS had a tea hut in Tain which served all forces from Easter Ross. The Museum has a visitor book (not seen) . 7. Forbie Urquhart in the recording remembered that the Black Watch came to Tain after the Norwegians, in 1942. The recording then has some memories of the Black Watch in Tain. Wattie Loudon added that they were billeted all round Tain. He also remembered that when they left, the rations in the cookhouse were left and local people helped themselves, though his mother was a bundle of nerves worrying that the food inspector would find out. 		
19.	Nigg Station			Nigg station has a long history of having soldiers around. Sheila remembers some even into the 1970s. Her father was stationmaster and said there were always soldiers around.		

20.	Marriages			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jimmy Christie's sister Sophie married a Norwegian. She lived in Norway for a good number of years, and eventually came back and settled in Edinburgh. Wattie remarked she was one of the girls who married a Norwegian, suggesting there were others. Dawn Ritchie married an officer (see above no. 5). Her engagement is recorded in the Ross-shire Journal 7 August 1942 to Erik Wilhlm Blankenborg Prydz. The marriage is reported in the 23 October 1942 edition, held at St Andrew's Church Tain with paster Dahle assisting. Dawn was the daughter of Col and Mrs MacIver Richie of Ardlarach, Tain. Ann, sister of Addie Sangster, from Hilton married Norwegian soldier Harold Dale. 		Recording: Wattie Louden RSJ 7 Aug 1942, 23 Oct 1942
21.	Other military camps			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ian Wallace's book <i>Arabella – a Community in the North East of Scotland</i> states pp. 34: 'To the north of Arabella, just to the north of the A(, there were two army camps, one for Polish and one for Czechs.' 		

Information about other sites

No.	Name of Feature / building	Where? / grid ref	Condition	Description	HER /Canmore	Sources
O1	Kildary POW camp			POWs from the camp at Kildary worked in farms in the area. Mike Stainke's father was a POW, and worked at Newfield. The camp is also known as Marybank or Birchwood.	MHG54231 / 345199	
O3	Curling pond, Cartomie Wood, Edderton	Centred NH 7090 8556	surviving	Recorded on the 2 nd edition OS map surveyed in 1904, but not the 1 st edition map.	Not in HER	
O3	Croft house, Edderton Hill	NH 72327 83372	Foundations	On the first edition OS map an L-shaped building is depicted with a rectangular one to the south, with an enclosed area, possibly a kaleyard to its south. On the 2 nd edition OS map, the L-shaped building was unroofed, and the kaleyard not as clearly defined. Today it is in young woodland, but in the 1870s and early 1900s there was arable land to the east. Janey Clarke says it is also depicted on an early 19 th century estate map. Today the walls of the rectangular building are	Not in HER	

				preserved to several courses in places. The presumed area of the L-shaped building is under gorse. In the kaleyard area there are what appear to be rectangular stone cobble settings, possibly for stacks.		
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Please send any corrections or additions to norwegiansinthehighlandsw2@gmail.com

Sources:

Clarke, Reay n.d. 'The Norwegian Brigade in the Edderton/Tain area – 1940-1941'. Short account supplied to Historylinks Museum in 2008 – in their archive (no. 4434), with downloadable pdf <https://www.historylinksarchive.org.uk/picture/number4434> Accessed Sept. 2025

Clarke, Reay, n.d. 'The Parish of Edderton during 1940 and World War II'. Short account supplied to Historylinks Museum in 2008, in their archive (no. 4435) with downloadable pdf <https://www.historylinksarchive.org.uk/pictures/document/4435.pdf?r=15586> Accessed Sept. 2025

Fjærli, Eystein 1982. *Den norske hær i Storbritannia 1940-1945*.

Norwegian sources mentioned by Odbjørn but not yet seen:

E.O. Haugen *Skotsk Jord og Norsk Himmel*

Historien om Skottlandsbrigaden 1940-1945

Sources beginning WO refer to military documents in The National Archives. ARCH has scans of these

Recording in Tain Museum has Forbie Urquhart, Donnie Macleod, Paul Lippock and Wattie Loudon with their memories of Norwegians in the war.

ARCH has placed a number of sources on a google drive account: contact archhighland:@googlemail.com if you would like access.