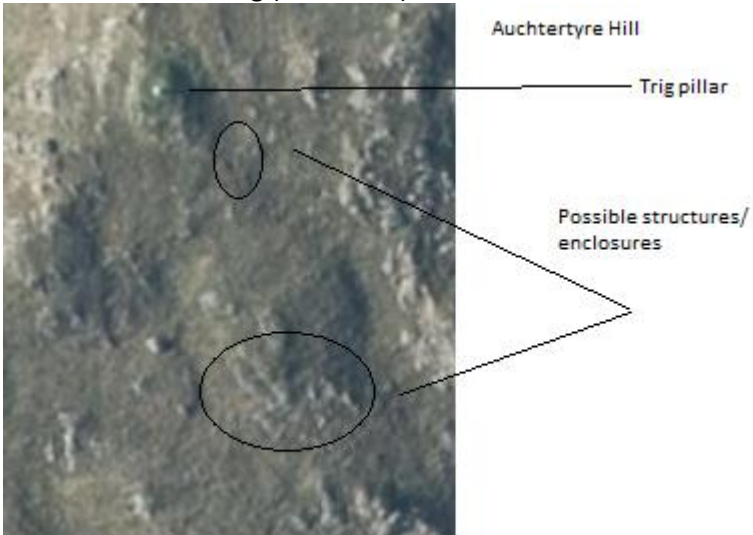
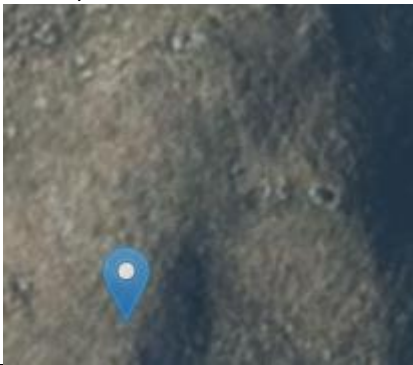



Highland Principal Stations : Results from Investigations

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Auchleatyre (map)
Placename 1 st ed	Kirkton Hill (1 st ed)/Auchtertyre Hill (2 nd ed) Creag an Earbaill (1 st ed); unnamed (2 nd ed)
Placename modern	Auchtertyre Hill, Creag an Earbaill
Parish and Area	Lochalsh parish
Grid Ref - Station	NG 83231 28950 (Kirkton/Auchtertyre Hill), NG 86527 28264 (Creag an Earbaill)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description and no observation table
Date of survey	
AP comments	<p>Pillar shows on AP of Kirkton Hill, with possible structures/walls to SE – all need checking (see below)</p>  <p>Several small structures to NE Creag an Earbaill to NE (see snip below)</p> 
Inscriptions	1480.6 (Kirkton/Auchtertyre Hill), Cr. 1272.8, Sur 1272.7 (Creag an Earbaill)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP0932 (Auchtertyre Hill)
Photo? List sources	Photo of Kirkton/Auchtertyre Hill on Trigpointing website shows a round concrete pillar.

Scheduled Y/N	N
<p>Other comments</p> <p>Photo below of Auchtertyre Hill from trigpointing.uk, © Clochandigher, 2014</p>  <p>S9755 Auchtertyre Hill, Ross-shire BM 452.6m NG832289</p>	<p>There are two main candidates for this station. Kirkton Hill/Auchtertyre Hill is the highest and closest to Auchtertyre located 1.8kms to the NNW of the settlement of Auchtertyre, NG 841275. According to Trigpointing.uk this is a 3rd order point. The photographs of Kirkton/Auchtertyre Hill on the trigpointing website show the concrete pillar on a grassy mound which could be a former cairn. (http://trigpointing.uk/trigs/view-album.php?t=932)</p> <p>The other candidate is Creag an Earbaill. This does not appear to be listed in trigpointing.uk (searching on the grid ref), but has clearer hints of structures nearby.</p> <p>There are no associated strings of BMs on either of the 19th C maps for Kirkton/Auchtertyre Hill, but there are for Creag an Earbaill.</p> <p>Three rays radiate out from the station on the 1856 map, one to Clisham on the Outer Isles, one to Storr Hill in N Skye and one to Mam Sodhail in the central part of the mainland. Perhaps the station of Auchleatyre may have been established in the 1840s (Walker 2013 p14-15) to link the as yet unsurveyed Outer Isles with the stations already surveyed on the mainland</p>
Recommendations	Visit to both would be useful, especially Creag an Earbaill which is listed as a trig station on the OS maps, but is not in trigpointing.uk

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Bal na Skerish (map); Balnaskerish (observation table in Clarke)
Placename 1 st ed	Broom Hill (see comments)
Placename modern	Hilton Reservoir (see comments)
Parish and Area	Tarbat Parish, Easter Ross
Grid Ref - Station	NH 92723 85804 (Broom Hill / Hilton Reservoir). See comments. Grid ref from NLS map. Current trig point according to trigpointing.uk is at NH 92610 85800
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description or observation table, though it is mentioned as an observation from Knock
Date of Survey	1819 (from Dawson letter)
AP comments	Camps unlikely to have left much impression on soil – and indeed surveyers might have stayed in houses/inn nearby (though Dawson does not mention this). Agricultural improvements would probably have destroyed evidence of camps, as indeed would the building of the lighthouse if that was the original station.
Inscriptions	180 (1 st ed)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP3942
Photo? List sources	Photo of Hilton Reservoir ©thejackrustles on trigpointing.uk

S7418 - Hilton Resr - NH 92610 85800 - 11th August 2018



Scheduled Y/N

N

Other comments

Dawson in Portlock states (p. 153): 'The station at Tarbat Ness is only 200 feet above the sea and 500 yards from it, upon hard, dry ground, and the observations occupied but a week or ten days.'



Possible locations:


- NH 94694 76555 - Lighthouse (built 1830) which would have destroyed evidence. Height c. 61 feet on OS map. Trig point here now must date after construction of lighthouse.
- Creag na Eun. on the east coast south of Wilkhaven at at NH 9406 8547. AP shows site in gorse/whins. This is the site of a signal station on the 2nd edition OS map. Height 119. Not on trigpointing.uk website.
- Cnocan Seasg NH 93041 87025 height 96.9 on 1st ed, but not on trigpointing.uk. least likely.
- Broom Hill NH 92723 85804, now Hilton Reservoir (covered). Height at c. 180 feet seems to be highest on this area of the peninsula, and closest to Dawson letter, but perhaps farther than 500 yards from the shore. The only trig point on peninsula on trigpointing.uk which lists it as secondary. Photos on trigpointing.uk show concrete pillar. According to log on site, it was completed 18th March 1953 costing £16.16s.8d. Given heights, this is the most likely candidate.

There is no local knowledge of the placename Balnaskerish. Is this one of the stations dropped by Clarke?


(The OS maps are full of detail of other such as rain gauges, flagstuffs, 'Roman camps, sun dial, tumuli etc)

Recommendations	Fieldtrip possible to this lowlying area, and possible sites could be checked – and some of the other features on the OS maps. Further research needed on date of water tank.
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Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Auler (map)
Placename 1 st ed	Ben Alder
Placename modern	Ben Alder
Parish and Area	Laggan Parish, Badenoch & Strathspey?
Grid Ref - Station	NN 49628 71855
Grid Ref – Camp	NN 4960 7180 (HER and Canmore), but individual structures need to be recorded
Clarke Description	No description or observation table in Clarke
Date of Survey	1840 (on map)
AP comments	Round setting for pillar clearly visible on AP. Other structures easy to see on the Bing satellite maps: Cook/lamp house (North of Trig Point NN 4962 7186) and then the camp moves East with 5 of the oval, horseshoe shaped walls for the tents easily seen. There are a few other areas that may be worth looking at, if the site was visited, at NN 4975 7189, NN 49759 71883 and NN 49759 71883; however they may be natural.
Inscriptions	Sur. 3757.2 (1 st ed map)
HER number	MHG4703 (for camp)
Canmore number	77311 (for camp)
Trigpointing.uk number	TP1258
Photo? List sources: top is from www.mountainmann.co.uk , below shows damaged pillar from trigpointing.uk ©Sandrax2 (2017)	<p>From http://www.mountainmann.co.uk/beinn-bheoil-and-ben-alder.html: summit with concrete pillar and several enclosures/structures</p> <p>Nearby structures:</p>  

	
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	Number of benchmarks in moorland leading to station. Why is this not in Clarke description? Was this one of the ones he dropped?
Recommendations	Well worth visiting and recording in details. Then put forward for scheduling?


Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Cheilt
Placename 1 st ed	Ben-a-chielt
Placename modern	Ben-a-chielt / Benachielt
Parish and Area	Latheron Parish, Caithness
Grid Ref - Station	ND 1930 3777
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	Ben Cheilt , 1819, is a large mountain in the county of Caithness. The station was on the north-western end of the highest part of the hill, which is about a foot higher than the station, and about 400 yards south-east of it. The peat moss, which was about 2 feet deep, was dug out in a circular pit of 8 feet in diameter, which being filled in with clay, the pickets for the instrument were driven into it and braced together. Large stones were laid upon and round the braces to steady them, so that the station is easily discovered, even if the pile which surrounds the staff were removed.
Date of Survey	1819
AP comments	AP shows something there, but difficult to make out details. The modern Trig Station is south on the hill of where the 1819 one stood. Possible cook/lamp house at ND 19323 37740. Other area to look at ND 19324 37732 just below it on the map. Also the light area on the Bing map ND 1924-6 3774-7 needs to be investigated on the ground, as it looks like there has been lots of peat cutting on the map.
Inscriptions	Sur. 942.2 (1 st ed)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP13113

Photo? List sources	From Trigpointing.uk © Clochandighter (2013) 
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	On a track (presumably for masts) which joins to the A9, so possible access. Log by Clochandighter records: 'Pillar completed 10th April 1952 costing £16.6s.6d. Computed as secondary triangulation station ND25/5 within the Wick block during 1952. Levelled for height in 1955. Last maintained by the OS in June 1981.'
Recommendations	Some potential structures to check. See if can get permission to drive up track

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Clibrigg (map); Ben Clibrig (Clarke)
Placename 1 st ed	Beinn Cleith-bric. Area of station call Meall an Eòin
Placename modern	Ben Klibreck
Parish and Area	Farr Parish, Sutherland
Grid Ref - Station	NC 58513 29912
Grid Ref – Camp	NC 58674 29975 (from Scheduling doc)
Clarke Description	Ben Clibrig , 1839. This mountain is situated in the exact centre of Sutherlandshire. With the exception of Ben More in Assynt, which exceeds it by about 70 feet, it is the highest in that county. It lies to the right of the high road from Golspie (through Lairg) to Tongue, and its summit is distant in a south-easterly direction about 4 miles from the inn of Ault-naharrow. The top of the hill as seen from the north has a ridge falling gently to the east, but abruptly to the west. The station was not quite at the top of the hill, but at an angle of the ridge, where there was a knoll with a few large stones projecting from the earth. The highest of these stones is from 3 to 4 feet above the centre mark of the pile which was erected on the site of the station. On taking down the old pile, the centre mark was found. The pickets on which the frame of the theodolite rested, were placed in four holes, 6 or 8 inches deep and 4 inches square, drilled in the solid rock. These pickets were about 18 inches long, and after being tightly wedged were run in with lead. The pile was rebuilt 18 feet high and about 16 feet in diameter.
Date of survey	1839 (with earlier survey Pre 1833? See Clarke description, and Walker 2015 mentioning Thomas triangulations)
AP comments	

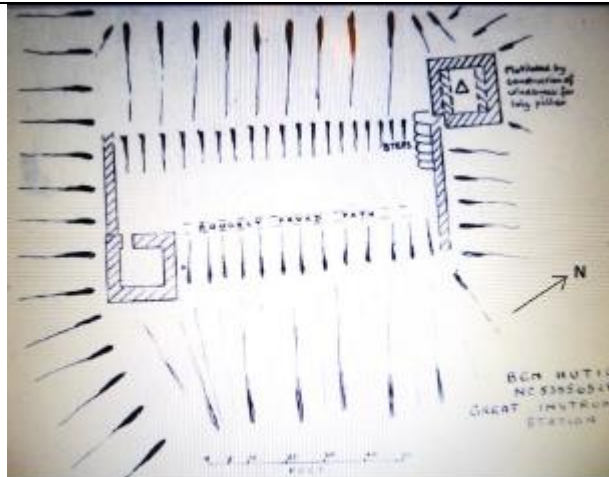
	
Inscriptions	3154.2 (1 st ed)
HER number	MHG10246 (for Colby Camp)
Canmore number	74135 (for Colby camp)
Trigpointing.uk number	TP9323 (toppled concrete pillar in enclosure); TP1277 (2 nd toppled pillar in enclosure)
Photo? List sources	<p>Anne Coombs with some other photos. Nick Lindsay with photos? Photo of cookhouse ©EmmaKTunskeen on https://www.walkhighlands.co.uk/Forum/viewtopic.php?f=9&t=87748):</p> 
Scheduled Y/N	Y- camp. SM10795 with detailed description of remains (see comments)
Other comments	<p>Summit cairn: Photos show rough roundish drystone enclosure. Descriptions say two toppled pillars.</p> <p>HER info more complete (includes scheduling info). Note grid ref on MHG10246 (NC 5848 2989) is probably not correct. Using grid ref for camp from Scheduling doc</p> <p>Description in Scheduling Doc (SM10795) for camp: The monument comprises the remains of a campsite, constructed by soldiers of the Ordnance Survey in the earlier part of the 19th century while conducting the first triangulation of Scotland. It also includes the remains, on the nearby summit, of the original survey cairn, as well as later survey points.</p> <p>The campsite lies on the E flank of Meall nan Con, the highest summit of the Ben Klibreck ridge. It consists of several foundations, aligned along the hillside, just below the crest of the ridge, not far from the summit itself. The most substantial, and the furthest from the summit, is a small rectangular drystone building, standing to gable height at the N end. This structure has a small fireplace and chimney void in the NE end, and a doorway in the S end of the SE wall. Along the SE wall, overlooking the</p>

	<p>downhill slope, is a broad platform of large slabs. By analogy with similar camps elsewhere, this building would have been the cookhouse and duty room of the camp.</p> <p>At the same level as this structure, and between it and the foot of the summit slope, there are several sub-circular scooped platforms in the hillside, three of them revetted with large stone slabs on the downhill side. At least two smaller, non-revetted platforms also survive. These platforms would have been the bases for the stout canvas bell-tents used as accommodation by the survey party. On the very summit of the hill, to the SW of the camp, a large circular enclosure of drystone construction overlies the remains of the original survey cairn (and is no doubt constructed from it). Within this enclosure are contained the modern (1960s?) triangulation pillar and its broken (1930s?) predecessor.</p> <p>(Presumably good survey was done when site was scheduled)</p> <p>Walker (2015) notes that it was used by Thomas for triangulation Orkney & Shetland, published 1833.</p> <p>Benchmarks marching up through moorland in 4 directions.</p>
Recommendations	Would benefit from detailed photographs of the sites.

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Hope
Placename 1 st ed	Ben Hope
Placename modern	Ben Hope
Parish and Area	Durness Parish, Sutherland
Grid Ref - Station	NC 47747 50151 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description, but it is in the observation table for Ben Clibrig, Ben Hutig
Date of survey	Pre 1830 – see comments
AP comments	No evidence of camp. Mountain top is narrow ridge and surrounding areas/corries consist of broken rocks. Google Earth with much higher resolution image
Inscriptions	3040.4 (1 st ed)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP1274
Photo? List sources	<p>Concrete pillar from geography.org.uk (c. 2013) ©Richard Webb</p> 

Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	No Clarke description, nor is it on the 1856 map, but mentioned in Walker 2015 who says it appears on Murphy's tracing c. 1830, and was used by Thomas in his triangulations for Orkney & Shetland. Was this dropped by Clarke in his resurvey? Pillar said to be slightly damaged Info from people in group who have climbed the mountain suggest that no obvious place for a camp near the summit. Site of camp would need to be looked in more sheltered areas
Recommendations	No obvious places to look for the camp and would require wide search.

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Hutich (map), Ben Hutig (Clarke)
Placename 1 st ed	Beinn Thutaig
Placename modern	Ben Hutig
Parish and Area	Tongue Parish, Sutherland
Grid Ref - Station	NC 53856 65289 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	NC 5385 6528 (HER & Canmore)
Clarke Description	Ben Hutig , 1838, is a large mountain situated near the centre of the north coast of Sutherlandshire. Its summit is about a mile from the edge of the coast on the north, and about 3 miles south-east from the Whiten Head. From the village and inn at Kirkiboll by the Moin House the distance to the top is about 11 miles, and from Hailaim Inn on Loch Eriboll by the Moin House it is 10 miles. The route by the Moin House is the best way for carriage of heavy articles to the hill; but by crossing the moor from the Tongue or Hope ferries the distance will be less by a mile or two, but it is rougher walking. There is a good road also from Tongue Ferry by Talmin, round to a river and bay called the “Strath,” which is at the foot of the hill on the east side within about 2 miles. The top of the hill is rocky and rugged, and has two ridges running north-east and south-west; the station was on the highest part of the rock on the western ridge, and had a very large block of stone a few feet to the north of it. The old pile put up in 1819 was found undisturbed, but no centre mark was discovered. The centre was, however, taken accurately by a tape as soon as the pile was cleared away, and a hole 5 inches deep and 1 inch in diameter was jumped to mark the spot. In 1844 observations for latitude were made with Airy's zenith sector, the position which it occupied being identical with the trigonometrical station above described.
Date of survey	1819?; 1838
AP comments	AP shows pillar in square, plus other enclosures. Plan from Canmore c. 1971 with north point corrected



Plan, copied from OS '495' card on Canmore website and dated 1971 - here with correct N arrow inserted

Bing aerial photo:



Inscriptions	Cr. 1338.7 Sur. 1339.7 B.M. 1340.7 (1 st ed)
HER number	MHG10237 (camp)
Canmore number	74157 (camp)
Photo? List sources	Photos on Geograph.org.uk; photos on HER including from visit by Meryl Marshall in 2012. There are a number of photos on Canmore as well. Selection by Meryl below (more on HER and Canmore):



Colby Camp on Ben Hutig looking S, the north building with the trig point is in the foreground, the enclosure beyond and the south building and SW wall in the distance



Colby Camp looking S, with the NE wall in the foreground, the enclosure area beyond and the south building and SW wall in the distance




The south building of the Colby camp looking west

Scheduled Y/N





N

Other comments	<p>Camp situated near summit. Plan on Canmore. Description in Canmore and HER record flight of stairs from the camp to the pillar.</p> <p>Description of remains from visit by Meryl Marshall@ They comprise two small dry stone buildings and a rectangular grassy area in a saddle between two rough stoney ridges. This area, which is on a NE-SW alignment and 28m x 10m in size, is enclosed at each end by substantial walls. The larger of the two square buildings measures 3.5m x 3.7m internally, occupies the summit of the hill at the N corner of the enclosure and has the trig point within it. The smaller building which measures c2.5m x 2.5m internally is in the S corner of the enclosure.</p> <p>Walker 2013 suggests just observations to Ben Hutig pre 1834. Plan on Canmore from c. 1971 with photos probably around the same time. This suggests camp very near station. Appears to have substantial remains. Benchmarks listed on OS 1st ed in landscape around.</p>
Recommendations	This is reasonably well recorded and photographed. Given the substantial remains, it could be put forward for scheduling?

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Lundie
Placename 1 st ed	Beinn Lundie
Placename modern	Beinn Lunnhaidh
Parish and Area	Golspie Parish, Sutherland
Grid Ref - Station	NC 7911 0199 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description but there is an observation table in Clarke, and 1834 map in Walker 2013 marked it as a Great Station already used.
Date of survey	1819
AP comments	AP shows pillar in what appears to be a round enclosure, but photographs suggest mound. AP without much contrast so difficult to identify possible other structures.
Inscriptions	Cr. 1463.8 Sur.1464.1 (1 st ed)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TR1285
Photo? List sources	<p>Concrete pillar on geograph.org.uk and trigpointing.uk websites but does not suggest enclosure. Photo from trigpointing.uk © shammie01 (2011)</p> 



Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	B.M not on pillar, but to S on 1 st ed map. Present concrete pillar without flush bracket. Info by Clochandighter on trigpointing.uk website: 'Pillar completed 16th June 1955 costing £41.17s.6d. Computed as secondary triangulation station NC60/4 within the Lairg block during 1956. Levelled for height to top of pillar also in 1956. Last maintained by the OS in June 1973. Built without flush bracket. Spider retains original OS centre cap with raised large narrow letters. Spider leg perpendicular to a pillar edge points northwest'
Recommendations	Site visit needed

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Macdui
Placename 1 st ed	Ben Macdhui
Placename modern	Ben Macdui, Beinn Macdhuibh
Parish and Area	Border of Abernethy & Kincardine parish (B&S) and Crathie & Braemar parish, Aberdeenshire
Grid Ref - Station	NN 98903 98943 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	NN 989 989 and NN 991 994 (Canmore) – more precise grid refs needed
Clarke Description	Ben Macdui , 1847. Ben Macdui is the highest of the Grampian Hills, and is about 12 miles north-west of Castleton of Braemar, in the county of Aberdeen. The station is on the southernmost summit above Glen Lui-beg, and near the united boundaries of the counties of Inverness, Banff, and Aberdeen. The site is marked by a hole about 6 inches deep, in an enormous stone, over which a large pile, about 22 feet high, was erected. The pile was circular, but not of a shape similar to those generally erected to denote trigonometrical stations; it is perpendicular for a few feet, and then reduced in circumference.
Date of survey	1847
AP comments	AP shows additional other possible structures. Some of these may relate to the WWII Arctic training – which may have modified some of the Colby camp remains. Canmore (Event record 794083) also says structures visible on 1965 Aps (OS/65/170: 020-022).



	<p>Source: BING – NLS Historic Maps Subscription - Link</p>  <p>Comment: 1 is the 19th and 20th Century Trig Stations. 2 is likely to be the remains of the 19th Century Colby Camp Cookhouse. 3, 4 and 5 could be the remains of 19th Century Colby Camp shelters.</p>
Inscriptions	4296
HER number	
Canmore number	161553 (camp) or https://canmore.org.uk/event/794083
Trigpointing.uk number	TP1286
<p>Below: © Copyright Alan Hodgson and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence Link</p> 	<p><u>Colby Camp Cookhouse (Sappers Bothy)</u> © Copyright jeff collins and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence. 2017 Link</p>  <p>From - The History of the Retriangulation of Great Britain 1935-1962 Photo 1936 Link</p>  <p>Geograph.org.uk also shows some shelters -but difficult to say which are Colby Camp and which WWII (see comments)</p>

Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p>Cairn is on border of Highland & Grampian, and appears to be on site of 19th century station. The Trig File for the 20th Century Trig Pillar may contain relevant information. Colby Camp is in Grampian – though some structures visible on AP might be in Highland region, particularly to N and E of pillar. According to Canmore, two groups of stone built shelters, interpreted as used for arctic training in WWII (Canmore does not associate structures as a Colby Camp, but this is mentioned elsewhere on web); it is not clear which group or both are thought to be the Colby camps). Called now Sappers Bothy. Canmore says full report sponsored by NTS deposited with NMRS and Aberdeen SMR, which could be tracked down from these sources or NTS. Observations at Ben Macdui were made by Corporal John Winzer Royal Sappers and Miners using 36in (Royal Society) Ramsden Theodolite starting 06/06/1847 and ending 16/08/1847.</p> <p>The first observations to Ben Macdui were from Findlay Seat in 1814, it is likely the station at Ben Macdui was first marked in 1814.</p>
Recommendations	There appears to be plenty to record in the area. Documentary research might provide further information about Arctic training, but this would require research at Kew. Ideally compare with 1965 AP. Perhaps more info in the NTS report.

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Nevis
Placename 1 st ed	Ben Nevis
Placename modern	Ben Nevis
Parish and Area	Kilmallie parish, Lochaber
Grid Ref - Station	NN 16672 71282 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	<p>Ben Nevis, 1848. This mountain, the roughest and highest in Scotland, is in the parish of Kilmanivaig, in the county of Inverness, and about 7 miles east of Fort William. The top of the mountain has a flat rugged surface, of considerable extent.</p> <p>The station, which is upon the highest part of the mountain, and within a few yards of a precipice of about 1500 feet, is marked by a hole in a very large stone resting on a rock about level with the surface, and by a similar stone about 3 feet above the surface, and within and level with the frame which supported the instrument. The frame of the instrument and centre marks, are protected by a stone pile 60 feet in circumference and 25 feet high.</p>
Date of survey	1846
AP comments	Pillar in circular enclosure. Remains of buildings to the S, presumably the observatory. Also other enclosures.
Inscriptions	Cairn Sur. 4406.3 (1 st ed)
HER number	MHG21606 (for observatory)
Canmore number	105476 (for observatory)
Trigpointing.uk number	TP1289

Photo? List sources	<p>Photo on Geograph.or.ukg shows cairn 39 years ago (different from current pillar).</p>  <p>© Copyright Nigel Brown and licensed for reuse under this Creative Commons Licence</p> <p>Current photos show concrete pillar with large drystone circular enclosure around it, and heavy concrete capping eg @runblue</p>  <p>on trigpointing.uk:</p>
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p>Dawson letter in Portlock describes viewing ‘the pile’ on Ben Nevis using a telescope – but this perhaps indicates a cairn and not a station. Area disturbed by later building of observatory. Has this obscured the camp? Need a history of Ben Nevis! Lots of (modern?) cairn building on path!</p>
Recommendations	<p>Further documentary research, particularly on the observatory, may throw some light on this.</p>

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ben Wyvis
Placename 1 st ed	Ben Wyvis
Placename modern	Ben Wyvis
Parish and Area	Fodderty Parish, Ross-shire
Grid Ref - Station	NH 4629 6838
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	Ben Wyvis , 1819. The station on this mountain, in the county of Ross-shire, is marked by a pile enclosing a pole and centre stone about 2 • 5 feet square and 6 inches thick, weighing about 3 • 5 cwt., with a hole in the centre 4 inches deep.
Date of survey	1819
AP comments	Pillar in circular enclosure. No definite indications of camp, but difficult to see on AP. Possible ones to check out below:

	
Inscriptions	Sur. 3429.1 Cr. 3429.4 (1 st ed)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP1312
Photo? List sources	<p>Photos on Geograph.org.uk shows concrete pillar in crude circular enclosure and etched stone near pillar reading 1878 (may have another letter in front). Photo © Copyright Julian Paren (c. 2013)</p> 
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p>Dawson letter in Portlock mentions two tents pitched half way between Dingwall and the summit, but this might not be the camp, only a staging point. History recorded by Clochandighter on trigpointing.uk: Pillar completed 17th August 1945 costing £23.10s.8d. Computed as primary triangulation station PP379 within Figure 6 of the OSGB36 Primary (retriangulation of Great Britain) network during 1951. Levelled for height to Class 2 precision in 1956. Last maintained by the OS, 13th July 1995.</p>

Recommendations	Check out possible structures, and investigate other possible locations for the camp.
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Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Cnoc Ghiubhais
Placename 1 st ed	Cnoc a' Ghiubhais
Placename modern	Cnoc a' Ghiubhais
Parish and Area	Durness, Sutherland
Grid Ref - Station	NC 26628 70136 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	NC 26666 70138
Clarke Description	Cnoc Ghiubhais, 1838, is a low round hill about 17 miles west of Ben Hutig, and about 75 miles south-east from Cape Wrath Lighthouse. The road from Durness to the Lighthouse passes near it, the nearest point of the road across the moor being about 1-25 miles. The station is at the top of the hill, and is marked by a pile 15 feet in diameter and 15 feet high, erected above a centre stone and the four pickets on which the table of the instrument rested, which were wedged into holes bored in the rock and run in with lead.
Date of survey	1838
AP comments	Round enclosure with wall. Hints of other structures, but AP not very clear. 
Inscriptions	975.8 (1 st ed)
HER number	MHG51708, MHG11212
Canmore number	296242
Trigpointing.uk number	Does not appear to be on trigpointing.uk
Photo? List sources	Canmore with 5 images of site including:



Image on geography.org.uk shows cairn and wall nearby ©Chris (c. 2015):



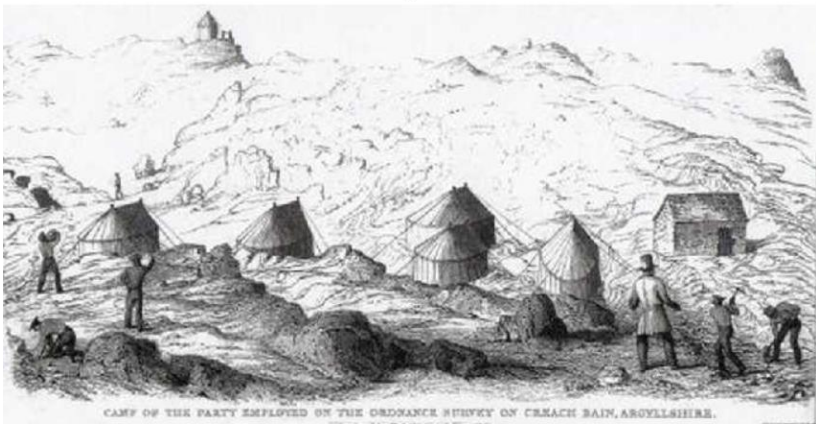
Scheduled Y/N



N

Other comments



In Cape Wrath Training Centre.
 T Welsh described in 1970s a summit cairn, and 180m E of the cairn, walls of a dwelling with hearth, chimney, and about 30m to the E of this another shelter (MHG11212); he did not suggest this was a Colby camp. The OS visited in 1980 and noted the cairns were recent, as were dwelling and shelter, but they too did not correlate these with trig station or Colby camp ('their purpose in such a remote and exposed position is uncertain'). A later OS visit in 2008 recorded a site to the E (Canmore 29624/ HER MHG51708): What appears to be a ruined cairn stands on the summit of Cnoc a' Ghiubhais (297m OD), a prominent steep-sided hill 4km SSE of Cape Wrath. Measuring about 5.2m in diameter and up to 0.5m in height, it comprises a spread of slabs and boulders retained by a low

	<p>boulder kerb still two courses high on the W. A large earthfast boulder or section of bedrock at the centre of the cairn has an irregularly-shaped hole, measuring up to 35mm across and at least 75mm in depth, at the centre of its upper face. This hole, which has been chiselled rather than drilled, may be a 'witter hole', a form of marker associated with medieval and post-medieval boundaries. The W side of the cairn is partly overlain by a ruined pen.</p> <p>Thus it seems that the station and camp have been recorded in part, but not recognised as such.</p> <p>There does not appear to be a concrete pillar at this site, suggesting 19th century remains may still survive.</p>
Recommendations	<p>If access possible, a good survey with photographs needed of the probable camp. Detailed examination of the cairn needed too, and to correlate with Clarke description. Further research also needed why this is not in trigpointing.uk – check what they consider primary trig points in the area. Then update Canmore and HER records, and add to trigpointing.uk.</p>

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Creach Bheinn
Placename 1 st ed	Creach Bheinn
Placename modern	Creach Bheinn
Parish and Area	Ardgour parish, Lochaber
Grid Ref - Station	NM 87059 57650 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	NM 8699 5770 (HER/Canmore)
Clarke Description	N/A
Date of survey	1840
AP comments	Squarish enclosure with pillar within. Concentric structure to S
Inscriptions	Sur. 2799.5 (1 st ed)
HER number	MHG318 (Colby camp)
Canmore number	23114 (Colby camp)
Trigpointing.uk number	TP2548
Photo? List sources	<p>1851 sketch of camp (reproduced in Walker 2015 and Canmore):</p>  <p>Tent bases ©HER: (similar pictures on Canmore & trigpointing.uk)</p>

	 <p>Canmore also with several photos. Pillar is not concrete: see image from geography.org.uk © Walter Baxter :</p> 
Scheduled Y/N	Y (camp) SM 11059
Other comments	<p>Report on camp in Canmore/SM doc: The camp was established in the nearest position to the pillar that afforded any shelter; i.e. in a shallow saddle about 100' away - a well-laid footpath connecting the two, and running through the camp to the guard or cook-house (1) on the N side. This 'house' seems to have been the only 'roofed' building in the camp, probably because fires were lit there for drying and cooking; it only measures about 10' square. The windbreak wall (6) is still in perfect condition, about 8' high and built of hand-picked stones - the top is as level as a pavement. The wall (7) is similar, but lower and has fallen in places. Nos. 2, 3, and 4 on plan are low stone circles which surrounded (probably) the larger tents in which the labourers and sappers were accommodated. The smaller tent circle (5) it will be seen lies on its own, and nearer to the trig.: in all probability this was the observer's (officers) watch tent. The footpath is now covered by moss etc. at its W end, but was no doubt once continuous.</p>
Recommendations	<p>Has a detailed survey been done of these remains, with full photographic record? If not, should be done. Also more attention towards the station (all photographs on geograph.org.uk and trigpointing.uk are in the snow!)</p>

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Dunnet Head
Placename 1 st ed	Dunnet Head
Placename modern	Dunnet Head
Parish and Area	Dunnet parish, Caithness

Grid Ref - Station	ND 20542 76501
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	Dunnet Head, 1838. The station on this remarkable headland, on the north coast of the county of Caithness, is on the highest point of the rising ground in the rear of the Lighthouse, from which it is distant 1273 feet in a south-easterly direction. Four holes were jumped in the rock, at a depth of 7 feet below the surface, to receive the feet of the posts, which were wedged in and run with lead. The framework was left, and pile of stone 11 feet in diameter and 10 feet high built over it,
Date of survey	1838
AP comments	Round enclosure. Most structures on AP are later (see comments) 
Inscriptions	Sur. 422.2 (1 st ed OS)
HER number	MHG680 (station)
Canmore number	8859 (station)
Trigpointing.uk number	TP0017
Photo? List sources	Trigpointing.uk ©greenbell (2020): 
Scheduled Y/N	N




Other comments	In 1910 when surveyed by the RCAHMS it was a small cairn which had a surveyor's cairn erected on top. Since then it has had later buildings including a WWII chain home low radar station, ROC post and scenic viewpoint. Not depicted on 1834 map reproduced in Walker 2013. Good access. No evidence of camp, but could have been destroyed when radar station built or the surveyors may have stayed in Dunnet village.
Recommendations	So disturbed by later rebuildings that there is little scope for further investigation.



Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Eagle Hill (map)
Placename 1 st ed	
Placename modern	
Parish and Area	
Grid Ref - Station	
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	Not in Clarke description or in observation tables
Date of survey	
AP comments	
Inscriptions	
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	
Photo? List sources	
Scheduled Y/N	
Other comments	No obvious placenames, even checking for names with iolaire (Gaelic for eagle). On the 1 st edition OS map, there are a couple of Trig stations noted, including at Carn Dearg (NG 59907 15995, height 635.6; Pillar in round setting) and Beinn Bhuidh (two concentric enclosures and a white blob). Beinn Bhuidh (NG 60947 17145) is the higher of the two (908.4). There is a trig point at Sgùrr na h-Iolaire (NG 61716 09051, height 956 feet) which is in the middle of Sleat, a bit to the south of where it appears to be on the 1856 map; according to trigpointing.uk this is a 3 rd order pillar from 1958 and AP is not promising. More work needed to locate this one.
Recommendations	Needs more investigation. Contact Sleat Historical Society to see if any placename help or on old map

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Elms Hill
Placename 1 st ed	
Placename modern	
Parish and Area	
Grid Ref - Station	
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description but small observation list to Ben More, South Uist, Ben Mor, Mull and Ben Nevis. According to the observation table observations at Elms Hill were made by Colour Sergeant J Winzer RE, Private Bate RSM using 36in


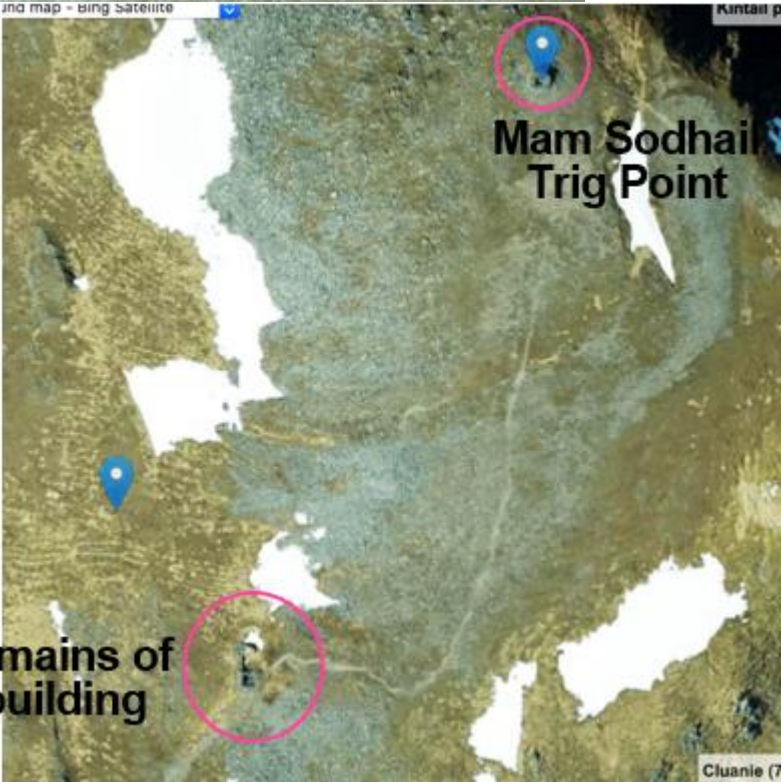
	Royal Society - Ramsden theodolite starting 18/03/1848 and ending 01/05/1848
Date of survey	1848
AP comments	APs for candidates: Sgùrr nan Caorach: round enclosure. Difficult to see any other structures in contrast Sgùrr an Leth-bheinn: possible cairn (more visible in google Earth than Bing) Creag Mhòr: possible cairn (more visible in google Earth than Bing)
Inscriptions	
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	
Photo? List sources	Photos for candidates: Sgùrr nan Caorach: Concrete pillar in area of stony outcrops, on what looks to be grassy mound (trigpointing.uk) Sgùrr an Leth-bheinn: not in trigpointing.uk or geography.org.uk Creag Mhòr: not in trigpointing.uk or geography.org.uk
Scheduled Y/N	
Other comments	Located southern Sleat. No obvious placename. Highest candidate is Sgùrr nan Caorach (NG 58734 02946, height 917.5). Further towards coast is Sgùrr an Leth-bheinn (NG 57579 00519, height 465.0 (not in trigpointing.uk). Where the principal triangulation ArcGIS maps shows it, at Creag Mhòr NM 57382 99913 there is a small cairn marked on the 1 st edition OS map (without any heights) and the current OS map; however it is quite low (c. 100 meters = c.330 ft). Not in trigpointing.uk . More work needed
Recommendations	Candidates ideally to be groundtruthed. Contact Sleat Historical Society about placename.

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Fashven
Placename 1 st ed	Fas-bheinn
Placename modern	Fashven
Parish and Area	Durness parish, Sutherland
Grid Ref - Station	NC 31385 67514 or NC 31379 67461
Grid Ref – Camp	NC 31622 67414; NC 31642 67359
Clarke Description	Fashven , 1838, is a mountain on the north coast of Sutherlandshire, about 1-25 miles south from the sixth milestone on the road between Durness and Cape Wrath Lighthouse. It rises very abruptly on three sides, and on the fourth in a long slope from the south to the north, terminating in a kind of saddle-top. The station was not on the highest point, but on a more convenient spot, 343 feet from the highest projecting piece of rock at the north extremity. Four holes will be found in the rock, covered by a pile, 10 feet in diameter and 12 feet high.
Date of survey	1838
AP comments	Due NE of the Cairn are four circular features oriented in the NW-SE direction. Just E of these features are what seem to be four square


	<p>impressions in the ground. It would have been reasonable for a camp to be set up on this side of the hill; protected from north-westerly winds and located on the easiest way down; two shelters have been recorded during survey work undertaken in 2008 by RCAHMS (see canmore links).</p> 
Inscriptions	Cr. 1497.3, Sur. 1497.7 (1 st ed)
HER number	MHG51686 (marker cairn); MHG51687 (marker cairn); MHG51743 (shelter); MHG51744 (shelter)
Canmore number	296156 (marker cairn); 296157 (marker cairn); 295906 (shelter); 295907 (shelter)
Trigpointing.uk number	Not on trigpointing.uk. Closest is Sgribhis-Bheinn at NC31930 71352, c. 4 km away
Photo? List sources	<p>Photos on all four Canmore records: 296156:</p>  <p>296157:</p>  <p>295906:</p>

	 <p data-bbox="528 734 628 763">295907:</p> 
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p data-bbox="528 1301 1398 1646">This is in the Cape Wrath bombing range, so check RCAHMS survey. MHG51686 = Canmore 296156 = NC 31385 67514 MHG51687 = Canmore 296157 = NC 31379 67461 MHG51743 = Canmore 295906 = NC 31622 67414 MHG51744 = Canmore 295907 = NC 31642 67359 MHG51686 is slab-built cairn 50m N of larger cairn MHG51687. Which is original? No concrete pillar on either Canmore does not call the structures a Colby camp, but this is most likely interpretation. Benchmarks in landscape leading up to summit.</p>
Recommendations	<p data-bbox="528 1659 1374 1751">Further documentary research is required in relation to what activities were undertaken as part of the CWRC and access HES report prior to deciding whether visiting the site is required.</p>



Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Mám Suil (map) Mamsuil (Clarke)
Placename 1 st ed	Mam Sodhail
Placename modern	Mam Sodhail
Parish and Area	Kintail parish, Lochalsh (border with Kilmorack parish, R&C)
Grid Ref - Station	NH 11963 25351 See comments

Grid Ref – Camp	NH 1189 2530 (HER/Canmore)
Clarke Description	<p>Mamsuil, 1848. The mountain of Mamsuil is on the borders of the counties of Ross and Inverness, about 7 miles north-west of Captain Inge's shooting lodge in Glen Affaric, and 20 miles west of Invercannich. The station is on the highest point of the mountain, and is marked by a stone pile 23 feet high and 60 feet in circumference at the base, erected above the frame upon which the instrument was fixed; the frame was 10 feet high.</p> <p>The only permanent object near the station is a pile on Carnet, a mountain three quarters of a mile north, and about the height of and having a similar appearance to Mamsuil.</p>
Date of survey	1848
AP comments	<p>1) Thick round enclosure at Mamsuil, with area of buildings as identified in Canmore</p>   <p>2) Piller in large enclosure with separate enclosure appended at Carn Eige:</p>

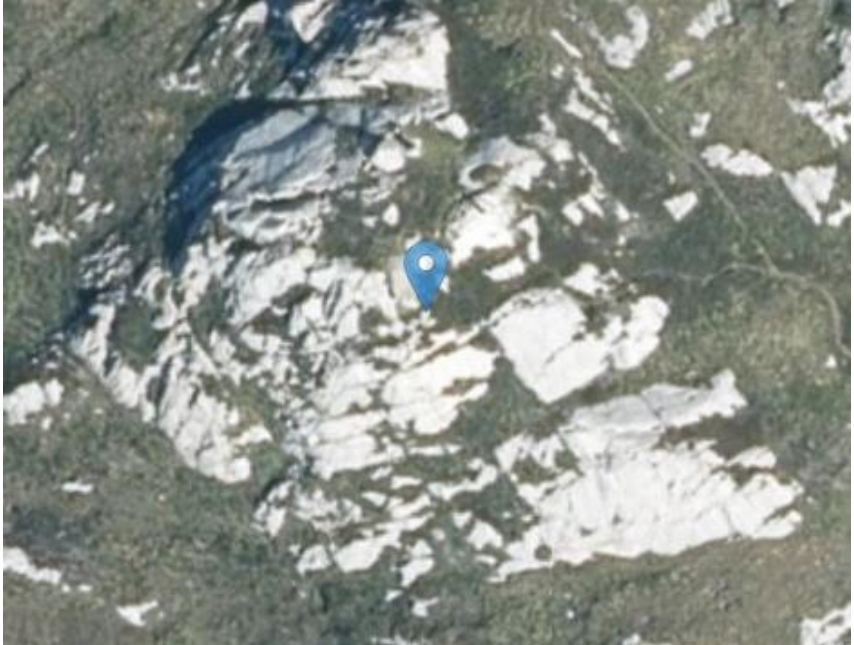
	
Inscriptions	3861.8
HER number	MHG9288 (camp)
Canmore number	70716 (camp)
Trigpointing.uk number	Mam Sodhail not on Trigpointing.uk. Carn Eige is TP1949, and listed as a primary station.
Photo? List sources	<p>Hollow cairn at Mam Sodhail Geograph.org.uk © Andrew Smith (c. 2005).</p>  <p>Carn Eige trig point trigpointing.uk © Sandrax2 (2018):</p>  <p>Image of structure from geograph.org.uk © Nigel Brown (c. 1991) (is it still there?)</p>


	
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p>Highest summit at Mamsuil is at NH 11963 25351 (3861.8). Canmore/HER and trigpointing.uk records imply primary trig point is at Carn Eige (presumably the Carnet in Clarke) at NH12357 26198 (3876.9). However, Clarke's description makes clear it was on the highest point, and therefore where the hollow cairn is. It is also quite a distance between camp listed in HER and Carn Eige.</p> <p>https://wikishire.co.uk/wiki/Mam_Sodhail: - 3,875 feet - Mam Sodhail was an important part of the Ordnance Survey's initial mapping of the northern Highlands in the 1840s and the summit carries a massive cairn which was used by the surveyors in their work. The cairn is hollow and its walls have to be climbed to get inside,[4] unusually there is a visitors book inside the cairn.[5] A few feet below the summit is the remains of a small bothy, complete with walls, fireplace and chimney which was formerly used by deerstalkers and watchers to keep sheep and walkers off the mountain. The bothy was mentioned by Sir Hugh Munro in volume one of the Scottish Mountaineering Club Journal along with tips to circumvent it and its inhabitants.[6]</p> <p>There is evidence of some quarrying south-west of the main summit on the ridge to Creag Coire nan Each. There are a number of pits about ten feet deep and several yards across and it is probable that this was the source of the stone for the summit cairn and the bothy.[7]</p> <p>References -</p> <p>4. "The Munros and Tops" Page 158 (Gives info on hollow summit cairn)</p> <p>5. The Angry Corrie. Mentions the summit visitors book.</p> <p>6. "Hamish's Mountain Walk" Pages 257 (Gives info on summit bothy) [<i>Hamish's Mountain Walk</i>, Hamish Brown]</p> <p>7. "The Munros and Tops" Page 158 (Gives info on small quarry).</p>
Recommendations:	Potentially good remains, and a station which has not been redone with concrete pillar. Most images are quite old now, and site would repay survey and recording. HER, Canmore, trigpointing.uk need updating once done.

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	North Rona
Placename 1 st ed	Rona or Ronaidh
Placename modern	Rona, Tobha Ronaidh
Parish and Area	Parish of Barvas, W. Isles
Grid Ref - Station	HW 81735 32237 (NLS map – 1 st ed One inch)
Grid Ref – Camp	



Clarke Description	North Rona , 1850. This station is on the south-east and highest point of the island of this name, about 47 miles north-north-east of the Butt of Lewis. The hill is 355-2 feet above the level of the sea, and is very precipitous on the east side, but sloping gently towards the west. The zenith sector station of the same name is 24 feet north-northwest of the trigonometrical station, and both are marked by holes bored in the rock.
Date of survey	1850
AP comments	?Round structure between two buildings, all in rectangular enclosure, with square outline to S. According to Canmore this is the lighthouse. 
Inscriptions	355 (on 1" 1921-1930)
HER number	n/a
Canmore number	320001
Trigpointing.uk number	TP7718
Photo? List sources	Canmore 320001 
Scheduled Y/N	
Other comments	Not to be confused with Rona Harbour Hill. Station mentioned in Clarke is at HW 81462 32478 Canmore 320001 is a marker cairn, said to be S of the solar panel array. Cairn said to have been altered when lighthouse built 1980s.
Recommendations	No further action (site disturbed by later buildings), unless there are lighthouse records.

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Rona Harbour Hill
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Placename 1 st ed	Rona
Placename modern	Rona
Parish and Area	Portree Parish, Skye
Grid Ref - Station	NG 62264 57584 (Meall Acairseid)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description, nor in observation tables
Date of survey	1850
AP comments	Nestled in white stone outcrops, so difficult to distinguish. 
Inscriptions	404.3 (Meall Acairseid)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP4713
Photo? List sources	Image on geography.org.uk shows round Vanessa tube pillar, but also pyramid-shaped one too. ©Rude Health (c. 2010).



	
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p>Not to be confused with North Rona. Highest point and most likely candidate is Meall Acairseid. Circular concrete pillar, said to be secondary in trigpointing.uk, but see image showing another pillar. No indication of camp, but potentially no camp was set up near the trig point; instead surveyor team would have camped near the harbour (Acairseid Mhor), located south of the hill.</p>
Recommendations	<p>If no further documentary sources are available, a site visit to ascertain what remains atop Meall Acairseid would be recommended. However, from the images sourced and the satellite maps, it is unlikely that any remains of the camp are at present atop the hill, seeing as the island is barren and rocky.</p>

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Ru Rea (map) Rue Rea (Clarke)
Placename 1 st ed	Rudh Ré
Placename modern	Rubha Reidh
Parish and Area	Gairloch Parish, Wester Ross
Grid Ref - Station	Perhaps Maol Breac NG 75571 89941 or An Cuaidh at NG 76498 89121 (but see comments)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	Rue Rea , 1848. This station is on the highest ground about Rue Rea Head in Ross-shire. It is about 10 miles north-west of Poolewe,


	<p>about 5 miles west of Inveransdale, about 1.5 miles north from Melvaig, and about 2 miles south-east from the extreme headland forming the entrance to Loch Ewe. The ground for some miles about the station is of a very soft and boggy nature, so much so that it is a difficult matter to approach the station in wet weather; but the station itself is on a bed of firm and sandy ground. A turf pile, 45 feet in circumference at the base and 15 feet high, indicates the position of the station, which is also marked by a hole in a large stone placed about 2.5 feet below the surface, and within the frame on which the instrument stood; the top of the frame is level with the general surface. There is not a mark of any description near the pile that could be taken for it from any direction.</p>
Date of survey	1848
AP comments	<p>Area around Maol Breac disturbed by building masts. Area around An Cuidh shows pillar, but unclear if any other buildings:</p> 
Inscriptions	Maol Breac: Sur. 909.5 Sur. 886.0 An Cuidh: Sur. 970.5
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	Not listed for Maol Breac; An Cuidh is TP0002
Photo? List sources	<p>Trigpointing.uk with picture of concrete pillar at An Cuidh, showing masts in the background; © greenbell (2018):</p> 
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	Despite a description in Clarke, it is still not clear which was the primary station. A number of trig pillars are on the peninsula. On area


	<p>labelled Rudh Re (N end of peninsula), highest is Cnoc an Stac at NG 74702 91636 (height 411.4). But to the S is Maol a' Chreagain with 3 trig stations, highest height 794.2 at NG 75544 90822. However, APs don't show much at either location. A bit further south is unmarked hill at NG 76187 90455, height 838.6. This one shows a couple of enclosures nearby, but no obvious pillar. To SE of this is Maol Breac with two stations, highest at NG 75723 90008, height 909.5. This has modern road to it, and communications masts, suggesting the area has been disturbed. To SE of this is An Cuaidh at NG 76498 89121, height 970.5; trigpointing.uk considers this the primary site.</p> <p>Portlock's account noted the surveyors stayed with Sir Kenneth Mackenzie at Flowerdale in Gairloch, so perhaps they did not camp. This is confirmed by account in Osgood Mackenzie's <i>A Hundred Years in the Highlands</i>:</p> <p>'The idea of a gentleman—ladies in those days never inspected our country—being allowed to remain at an inn was contrary to all rules of Highland hospitality and thought disgraceful. The entertained were not always angels unawares, but one day there arrived Major Colby, of the Engineers, who, with a sergeant and some privates, had been sent to the northwest as pioneers of the Government plans for the Ordnance Survey of Britain, a great work, hardly completed yet, though I must be writing of about the year 1816. My father caught many a fish on his hospitality hook, but never one like Colby, a highly educated man of science, from astronomy all the way downwards, full of every kind of information, and most able and glad to pass it on to others. He had been all through the wars with Buonaparte, yet was always ready to come shooting or fishing in burn, loch, or sea with us if his men were carrying on routine work which only needed his presence occasionally. He was with us nearly the whole summer, and I remember what high spirits he was in one day when one of his people won a prize by throwing the sun's rays from a concave mirror from, I think, the top of Slioch to the Clova Hills in Kincardineshire through some glen or other.'</p> <p>This account has its own problems: note date of visit, length of time, and it certainly is a very different picture of Colby than that in Portlock! Was this a preliminary visit.</p> <p>Note Clarke's description which stated the station used turf not stone, so there may be preservation issues. If they set up tents and used turf for shelters, little would survive.</p>
Recommendations	Visit required, especially Maol Breac and An Cuaidh (although the area is peat bogs and hags, and difficult walking – see accounts in trigpointing.uk)

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Scarabin
Placename 1 st ed	Scaraben
Placename modern	Scaraben
Parish and Area	Latheron parish, Caithness
Grid Ref - Station	ND 0660 2684 (NLS maps)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	<p>Scarabin, 1839, in the county of Caithness, is situated about 4 miles left of the road between Berriedale and Dunbeath, both on the mail-coach road from Inverness to Thurso. The nearest houses to the foot of Scarabin are at Braemar, about 2 miles north. The top of the hill is covered with loose stones. The central and highest summit,</p>


	<p>upon which is the station, has rather a flat surface just below the highest ridge, and the pile denoting the station is a little to the left of it.</p> <p>The pile constructed at the conclusion of the observations in 1839 was of stone, 20 feet in diameter and 20 feet on slope.</p>
Date of survey	1839
AP comments	<p>AP shows pillar in large round stone enclosure with small enclosure to SW of enclosure wall:</p> 
Inscriptions	Cr. 2053.9 Sur. 2054.0 (1 st ed)
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP5834
Photo? List sources	<p>Geograph.org.uk shows concrete pillar in round tumble of stone © Peter Standing (c. 2006):</p>  <p>In centre is a concrete pillar.</p>
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p>Description by Clochandighter on trigpointing.uk: HISTORY: Pillar completed 20th July 1948 costing £100.17s.4d. Computed as primary triangulation station PP397 as part of Figure 6 of the OSGB36 primary retriangulation network during 1951. Levelled for height in 1952. Last maintained by the OS in July 1981. SITE VISIT: Up from Braemore Lodge. Parking provided at end of public road to NE of bridge at ND073304. Crossed bridge and followed</p>

	<p>mapped tracks and paths to ND100284 then turned west on a route over the tops to the main summit. Pillar in fair condition, weather damage to top edges. Spider centre plugged with tar. Flush bracket faces southeast, ~135°. All four horizontal sight holes open, innards partly blocked with debris.</p> <p>No obvious camp is in the vicinity, but the enclosure to the SW may have been used. There is also a medium shelter cairn mentioned on https://getlostmountaineering.co.uk/walks.php?id=770 at East Scaraben ND 07975 27289, visible on Bing aerial. However, this is some distance from Scaraben</p>
Recommendations	Visit might shed some light on whether camp was just beside the cairn.



Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Scour na Lapich (map) Scournalapich (Clarke)
Placename 1 st ed	Sgùrr na Lapaich
Placename modern	Sgùrr na Lapaich
Parish and Area	Border of Kilmorack parish Inverness-shire and Kintail parish
Grid Ref - Station	NH 1608 3512 (NLS map)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	<p>Scournalapich, 1846, is a high mountain in the north-west of the county of Inverness, close to the borders of Ross-shire. The site of the station of 1846 is about 100 feet west-south-west of the highest peak of the mountain, and is covered by a pile of stones 22 feet high and about 16 feet in diameter, raised above the frame and platform on which the instrument rested.</p> <p>The piles of the framework were not driven into the soil, but were mortised into a square frame, which was placed on the natural surface of the mountain, and built round with stones to the height of 3 feet, forming a foundation for the platform of the observatory. In the centre of the 4 piles, a stone with a hole drilled in it about 2 inches deep, was inserted to mark the centre of the station.</p> <p>The route to the station is by Struy Bridge to Invercannich Bridge and the head of Loch Molardich.</p>
Date of survey	1846
AP comments	<p>AP shows pillar in round enclosure. Rocky terrain hints of possible walls to S, but difficult to see, and no obvious signs of a camp. Trackway leading to cairn</p> 
Inscriptions	3773.3
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP5901

Photo? List sources	Stone built pillar (trigpointing.uk ©Peregrinus (2015), without flush bracket. Pillar surrounded by drystone enclosure 
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	Summit feature is boulder 1m higher than trig point, 15m E of trig point (source). Why no benchmark or concrete pillar? This is an inaccessible location and would have required a camp
Recommendations	More research needed. Perhaps follow route described by Clarke.


Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Scalpay I.
Placename 1 st ed	
Placename modern	Scalpay
Parish and Area	Strath Parish, Skye
Grid Ref - Station	See comments. Mullach na Càrn is NG 60581 29236
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description or observation table
Date of survey	
AP comments	AP shows rocky terrain at all trig points listed in comments, without any obvious structures or obvious trig points.
Inscriptions	
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP8159 for Mullach na Càrn
Photo? List sources	Mullach na Càrn and bolt from trigpointing.uk ©jonglew (2015). Arrow notes position of bolt

	
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	<p>Trig points on 1st ed OS map at Ruhha'Chinn Mhòir (height 142.3), Beinn Réidh-beag (NG 58484 31826, height 497.3), Beinn Loch a' Bhuilinn (NG 62655 29719, height 953.9), Sithean Glac an Ime (NG 60772 30572, height 994); Mullach na Càrn (NG 60581 29236, height 1296.3), so if they chose highest, best bet would be Mullach na Càrn. This has a typical summit cairn but no pillar: instead a bolt. Trigpointing.uk lists this as 3rd order. This also illustrates how difficult such trig points will be to find.</p> <p>Sithean Glac an Ime: not on trigpointing.uk. No images geography.org.uk</p> <p>Beinn Loch a' Bhuilinn: not on trigpointing.uk. Geograph.org.uk photos show a typical stone summit cairn at this location, but no indications of trig point.</p>
Recommendations	Need more research. Explore local contacts?



Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Storr Hill (map); Storr (Clarke)
Placename 1 st ed	Storr
Placename modern	Storr
Parish and Area	Snizort Parish, Skye
Grid Ref - Station	NG 49538 54046 (trigpointing.uk)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	Storr, 1847. This station is on the top of Storr Head, a remarkably rocky and precipitous mountain, near the village of Rig, on the east coast of the Isle of Skye.
Date of survey	1847
AP comments	Vegetation change to N, but could be natural

	
Inscriptions	2360.4
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP6213
Photo? List sources	<p>Damaged stone-built pillar trigpointing.uk © Clochandigher (2018). He notes the flush bracket has been missing since c. 2011</p> 
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	Summit with erosion. Trigpointing.uk accepts this as primary station – but when would stone pillar have been built? No clear indication of camp, but AP a bit blurry and clearly some erosion
Recommendations	Visit might tease out some possible camp sites.

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Soul Vein
Placename 1 st ed	Suilven
Placename modern	Suilven
Parish and Area	Assynt Parish, Sutherland
Grid Ref - Station	NC 15322 18360 (trigpointing.uk)
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description or observation table
Date of survey	See other comments
AP comments	Thick round enclosure, hints of possible other structures in rocky terrain
Inscriptions	Cr. 2398.7, Sur. 2399.1
HER number	

Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	TP7918
Photo? List sources	Trigpointing.uk @the full nelsons (2012) 
Scheduled Y/N	
Other comments	In Walker 2013, annotated as proposed station mentioned in Colby 1834 sketch map. Located in Assynt, presumably Sulven. Unclear if station ever built here. Current trig point is summit cairn without enclosure; trigpointing.uk says 3 rd order.
Recommendations	More research needed

Placename (1856 map / Clarke)	Roustock (from 1834 sketch map)
Placename 1 st ed	Probably An Ruadh-stac
Placename modern	Probably An Ruadh-stac
Parish and Area	
Grid Ref - Station	NG 92133 48057
Grid Ref – Camp	
Clarke Description	No description or observation table
Date of survey	
AP comments	AP with round enclosure, perhaps for trig point, and possible structures to W – though may just be outcrops

	
Inscriptions	2919.3
HER number	
Canmore number	
Trigpointing.uk number	Not on trigpointing.uk
Photo? List sources	Geograph.org.uk shows typical stone built summit cairn 
Scheduled Y/N	N
Other comments	OS Location is somewhere on Applecross peninsula. On map in Walker 2013 noted as a station proposed for completion of triangulation – so unclear if ever was built. Listed as trig station on 1 st ed
Recommendations	More research needed. AP suggests some potential to check out.

Other notes:

Post 1840 use of portable huts instead of canvas marquees (Walker 2015, 11) – but whether these were available in all surveys is unknown. What impact would these have on the landscape?