

1. YOU ARE HERE (Tha Thu Seo)
Eoropie Dunes Park (Pàirc Cluiche Eòropaigh)
 – a community owned and run play and leisure facility, opened in 2002.

48. Old settlement (Sean bhaile)
 – dating to 1700s; medieval or even earlier. Recent finds include: pottery, shells, animal and fish bones, teeth, flint, pot boilers, slag, a pot lid and a quern stone.

47. St Thomas' Church (Teampall Thòmais)
 – all that remains is the mound on which this early chapel stood. The stone is thought to have been used to build Teampall Pheadair along with roof timbers from St Moluag's church.

46. St Peter's Chapel (Teampall Pheadair)
 – the ruins of this 60 foot long building with 3ft thick walls stand within the ancient burial ground next to Swainbost River. This church was still in use in 1790s and the beams are believed to have been used in an taigh sgòile dubh.

45. Old cemetery (An Seann Chladh)
 – 10,000 people are said to have been buried here. Many graves, all lying east to west, are marked only by un-hewn stones, with generations of Catholic and Protestant persuasion being laid to rest together. Some burials are of servicemen returning from World War I who drowned close to home when the lolaire foundered on rocks on New Year's Morning 1919.

44. New Cemetery (An Cladh Ùr)
 – used since 1922 but may be adjacent to an ancient burial ground on the seaward side where ancient human remains have been discovered. Burials are laid north-west to south-east.

43. Hill of the Carrots (Cnoc nan Curran)
 – past generations of youngsters used to pull wild carrot from this ground, giving them a quick wipe before eating them. The wild carrots were creamy white in colour and resembled small parsnips.

42. Roistean
 – it is said that a battle occurred in this area presumably after the Viking raiders who had arrived by sea were attacked by the native population.

41. Place of the Ravens (Bad an Fhithich)
 – a rocky outcrop on the south end of Tràigh Shanndaigh where ravens often congregated.

40. The Blood Stone (Clach na Fala)
 – the red discolouration of this stone is said to be due to the blood from captured enemies of the clan Morrison who had their skulls smashed in. An old saying states that if you spit on this stone blood will flow from it.

39. Souterrain (An Taigh fo Talamh)
 – during World War II the construction of a Home Guard gun emplacement and lookout post uncovered a souterrain. This consists of an underground passage and chamber dating to the Iron Age now in-filled but which contained a worked stone ball.

38. The Maiden's Stone (Clach na Gruagaich)
 – in pagan times locals used to leave milk (or more potent liquid) in the hole in the stone to ensure good crops and livestock. The stone is now split and tilted by 90 degrees.

3. Rubble of the Great Drowning (Mol a' Bhàthaidh)
 – huge stones were apparently washed up to around this area by the tremendous storm of 1862. In these rough seas 31 fishermen from the district were tragically drowned.

4. Burial Cairn (Càrn)
 – mound over the burial of Angus Morrison from Eoropie whose body came ashore closely following the Cunnald Drowning of 1885 when almost every house in Eoropie lost a relative.

5. Hill of Blessings (Cnoc a' Beannaich)
 – it is believed that the condemned were blessed on this hill before being sent for execution.

6. Sheep Shelter (Fasgadh chaorach)
 – stone T-shaped shelter against the strong Hebridean winds which are frequently recorded exceeding 70 miles/hour.

7. Fank Eoropie (Faing Eòropaigh)
 – sheep handling facility used by the whole community. People working sheep came together to sort, dose or dip the sheep but it is also a traditional social gathering often with much gossip and crack.

8. Water Well (Tobar Thinnibhig)
 – main summer water source for the village before domestic tap water which was in most houses by the 1960's. Some people still use well water for drinking and cooking purposes.

9. Lazybeds (Feannagan)
 – are used for growing crops on the poor ground. Raised beds were formed by heaping soil from two parallel trenches allowing drainage. Seaweed was used as fertilizer, and oats, potatoes and barley were grown.

10. Crofts (Croitean no Lotaichean)
 – used for subsistence farming. In Ness each croft is long and thin to ensure villagers have an equal share of the good and poor land. The Crofters Act 1886 gave crofters fixed fair rents, security of tenure, compensation for improvements and the right of succession.

11. Ruins (Tobhtaichean) of traditional Blackhouse (Taigh Dubh)
 – a stone-walled dwelling house with a thatched roof unique to the Hebrides. Commonly in use until the 1950s/1960s. They were warm dwellings, if a little smoky with an open fire, originally in the centre of the floor.

12. Telephone Box (Bucas fòn)
 – 150 m north-west of here iron age pottery, hammer stones, pot boilers and a bone pin were discovered in a paved area with adjacent dry-stone walling.

13. Eoropie village (Eòropaigh)
 – there is evidence of a pre-historic settlement with finds of flint, struck quartz, pot boilers and pottery. There is also evidence of an extensive burial site with many human bones being found.

14. Eoropie Bothan (Bothan Eòropaigh)
 – was used for illegal drinking from around 1945 until the mid-seventies and replaced an older thatched building which had been burnt down. Ness had no licensed premises and the bothans were the only places where you could go for a social drink.

15. Road to the Lighthouse (Taigh Sholais)
 – the Butt of Lewis Lighthouse was built in 1862 by David Stevenson, who was the uncle of Robert Louis Stevenson, the poet and novelist. It became automatic several years ago.

16. St Moluag's Church (Teampall Mholuaidh)
 – this building dates to the 12th or 14th century although it is thought to be the site of an older chapel. It was a place of holy pilgrimage. Long ago the sick were brought to this temple to be cured of sores or lunacy. It is also associated with pre-Christian rituals to the sea-god, Shory, which continued until the late 17th century. In 1999 a precious gold chalice and plate were found locked in a safe in the sacristy.

17. Celtic Cross (Crois Cheilteach)
 – stands beside St Moluag's as a war memorial to the men who gave their lives in World War I. It was unveiled in 1918 by Lord Leverhulme. The decorative carving is similar to the intricate knotwork found on ancient Celtic stones.

18. St Ronan's Chapel (Teampall Rònaidh)
 – local tradition is that this was the site of the earliest Christian chapel on Lewis. The water from St Ronan's well nearby was sprinkled on those seeking a cure from lunacy.

19. The Other Side (An Taobh Thall)
 – local name for the higher ground of Eoropie, Fivepenny and Knockaint townships. Local folklore is that this ground was separated from the rest of Ness by a body of water which covered the lower ground stretching from Eoropie beach to Port of Ness. All that remains of this body of water is Loch Stiapaavat, a Specially Protected Area, which is renowned for its bird-life.

20. Fivepenny (Na Còig Peighinnean)
 – Five pennies may be the original amount of rental for a croft, the ferry fare to this settlement or it may be a description of a particular area of land.

21. Quarries
 – stone was quarried from here and used for road building.

22. Prow of Ship (Toiseach bàta)
 – apparently found around here in 1950s when sewerage pipes were being laid.

23. Ness Football Social Club (Club Sòisealta Ball-coise Nis)
 – Ness FC was founded in 1933. The Social Club opened in 1980 and the present football field has been in use since then. The original pitch nearby is still being used for training but was where the successful Ness Dynamos played. In the 1930s it was thought to be the best pitch on the island.

24. The Blue Loch (Loch Ghorm)
 – this carpark was a loch in living memory. On Halloween (Oidhche Shamhna) carts and barrows were pushed into the middle of the loch by high-spirited youngsters. Like many dangerous spots it was said to be haunted.

25. Decca Station (An Decca)
 – built in 1956, the station was continuously manned until the late 1990s. Thereafter, the three 160 foot navigation masts were dismantled as marine navigation now relies on information from orbiting satellites.

26. Mound of Francis (Bruga Fhrangais)
 – a man named Francis was, it is believed, the last person to be tried on the Witness Hill (Cnoc Fianais) in Fivepenny and he was executed on this spot where the gallows stood.



NESS (Nis)
 – Eoropie Dunes Park (Pàirc Cluiche Eòropaigh)
 – a community owned and run play and leisure facility, opened in 2002.

37. The Breve's House (Taigh a' Bhritheimh)
 – from the 14th century until about 1600 successive Morrison chiefs or breves administered justice throughout the island from this site in Habost. There are still many Morrisons in Ness.

35. Habost Fank (Faing Thàboist)
 – sited near the stream (Allt a' Chaisteil) which is dammed to collect water for dipping the sheep. Dipping rids the fleeces of pests and parasites.

33. The Blacksmith's Hill (Cnoc na Ceàrdaich)
 – site of a smithy built by William Murray who landed by boat on the western shore in 1608 as a fugitive. Many Murrays in Ness are descended from him.

34. Castle Hill (Cnoc a' Chaisteil)
 – all that remains is a green knoll but local tradition says that a castle or fortification stood here.

31. St Ronan's Drive (Slighe Naomh Ronain)
 – named after St Ronan who is said to be buried in the graveyard on Rona. The Rona Cross, now on display in the Ness Historical Society is said to have marked this grave. The Rona Stone is a small piece of green marble which, it is said, was brought to Rona by St Ronan around 700AD from the early Christian community on Iona. It seems that early Christian monks often took special stones with them when they left Iona to spread the gospel.

32. Machair
 – low-lying coastal land often used as Common Grazings. In summer this land is carpeted with wild flowers.

29. Lionel Community School (Sgoil Lionail)
 – the present school was opened in August 1937, replacing the old school in Lionel which was used from 1869. The first school in Ness was sited just south of the present one. The school, which has excellent facilities, caters for pupils between 5 and 14 years of age. Gaelic medium education is offered where children are taught in Gaelic and there are also English medium classes.

30. Lighthouse Well (Tobair an Taigh Sholais)
 – this is where water was collected by horse and cart for use at the lighthouse.

27. Free Church
 – known locally as the Black School House (An Taigh Sgòile Dubh). This modern building is on the site of a thatched Gaelic school run by SSPCK (Society in Scotland for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge) which was in use in the 1800s.

28. Church of Scotland
 – An Taigh Sgòile Geall referred to as the White School House because the building had a slate roof and was newer thanched.