BLACKWATERFOOT

History of the Villages of Arran — Blackwaterfoot was the port of Shiskine and in the C19 the village had a shop and an inn; a sailing packet boat subsidised by the tenantry .. operated between Blackwaterfoot and Campbeltown. Towards the end of the century Blackwaterfoot began to develop as the main tourist centre of the district. The golf course was laid out behind the fine sandy beach at Drumadoon and opened in 1896.

AO, Tu 9.4.1833, 4e — [Since last there in 1824]. 'at the Blackwater I was glad to see some good houses got up'.

Quigley — ... defaced by a flurry of badly-designed bungalows ...

BANK OF SCOTLAND

History of the Villages of Arran — A branch of the Bank of Scotland was opened in a large new building in the 1920s - this branch closed in 1969 and the building now contains the Post office and general store.

BLACKWATERFOOT HOTEL

History of the Villages of Arran — (1890s?): the inn was rebuilt as Blackwaterfoot Hotel.

IOAH, 33 — 1822, for Ebenezer Bannatyne. Temperance Hotel for many years.

HARBOUR and BRIDGE

IOAH, 30 — 1900.

HOTEL

ABN, 1.10.1937, 26; B, 1.10.1937, 615 — 70-bedroom hotel to be built. **William J B Wright**, Glasgow, architect.

KINLOCH HOTEL

Advert in 1995 Tourist Brochure — ... developed by its owners from a small boarding house in the 1950s to being the largest on Arran ..."

-- — Good modern rear stairs.

QUEENSCLIFFE

--

VR 1926-27 — Mary Jane and Elizabeth Wooley.

VICTORIA LODGE

List (Kilmory) 26 — late C19, 1s+a Arts and Crafts villa. cream sandstone, red dressings, grey slate roof.

*****

House names along Drumadoon Road:

| | | Sunnylaw
| | | Dunrigh
Drumadoon Cot | | Midmar
| | | Bracklyn
| | | Davaar
| | | Thornwood
| | | Brackenrigg
| | | Rock Hotel

| | Queenscliffe

KILPATRICK

CASHEL
J A Balfour, PSAS, xliv, 13.12.1909

Situated on north shoulder of Leaca Bhreac. Composed of earth and stones; 1,180 feet long, direction is more or less curvilinear. Average thickness is 5'1" to 7'9". Existing height is just under 4'. Area is 2A 1R 31P 22Y.

Gateway on S side damaged by erection of a shooting butt at this point. Some traces of stone building, perhaps a guarded entrance. Resembles form of establishment of St Molaise on Inishmurray.

Circular building: incorporated into N wall. Court measuring 55' in diameter, and surrounding wall measures 12'14' wide, except where it is within the cashel wall; here it is 27' wide. wall has inner and outer casing-stones formed to the round by the use of stones of varying length, the space between being filled with rubble stones. At N and NE within thickness of wall are 4 chambers measuring 6', 7', 13' and 6' of varying thickness and depth. All are paved. Access to those now isolated within the wall must have been by passages in thickness of wall.

Most striking are 3 large blocks of stone: 10', 6' and 7' long - unable to explain these. 2 lying together made be steps of a staircase.

The seeming portal is in SW - this portion has been quarried. On digging down a pavement, 4' wide, was found - perhaps a passageway. The walls are very large stones. If this is the entrance then it has been checked before the outsude was gained: cf, broch structures, the passage contracted towards the outward side.

Cinerary urn within walls. The builders of the cashel had formed a line of stones to protect the burial from falling stones, &c.

This type of building is peculiar to Celtic Church of Ireland during its monastic period. Looks over the Sound of Kilbrannan. The origin of the name is unknown, although Brennan is associated with this area. Could this have been his cashel? If so then a date c.545 AD would not be out of keeping with its form.

Hut Circles ouwith the Cashel. 5 huts: 2 stand 100 yards to W, 3 to a few yards to E.

Chapel of St Patrick - now only a fragment is visible stood at base of Leaca Bhreac, on the sie of the way to the cashel. A few stones and the holy water stoup are all that remain. Evidence of a burial ground here.

KILPATRICK FARMHOUSE
IOAH, 22 1908.

© Rob Close 2026