

Tiree: A History

Appendices

*Bent grass, rushes and wild water-cress
Are in secret hollows where the thrush sings.
Often we found honey in the banks
From the restless, russet-brindled humming bee.*

(John Maclean, the Balemartine Bard)¹



Neil MacKinnon of Tiree c.1568

Billy Clelland 2001, Revised 2009

¹ TB p3

About the author

Billy Clelland was born in South Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1935. His great grandparents were MacKinnons of Balemartine, Tiree. His maternal grandmother, although not born in Tiree, always maintained Highland traditions and a Sunday afternoon during World War 2 often resembled a ceilidh in that she and her six daughters would sit around the old kitchen table singing Gaelic songs in turn solo and together. Everyone had to participate. Thus he was raised with a smattering of 'the Gaelic' and a keen interest in the island of Tiree. His father, a joiner and typical Presbyterian Lowlander, was involved in construction of the airport at The Reef, Tiree, and was a frequent guest of his MacKinnon in-laws. Lacking the tongue he was annoyed that they occasionally lapsed into Gaelic during his visits.

In 1952 the family emigrated to South Australia where Billy and his brother, Tommy, were welcomed into the Port Adelaide Caledonian Society Pipe Band as experienced although young bandsmen. Billy graduated as an actuary and followed a career in computer science principally in the mining industry. This career allowed him with his family to travel widely and their journey to Scotland enroute to Africa in 1972 was when he made his first visit to Tiree.

Subsequent visits in 1988, 1990, 1992 and 2000 were frustrated by the lack of readily-available documentary evidence of the history of the island. When he began to compile a family tree in 2001, including of course his Tiree ancestors, he found it necessary to start from scratch by building his own 'history of Tiree' as background to the family story. The work was never intended to be published, being simply notes for his Tiree ancestors' chapters to be drawn from. Nevertheless he is more than happy to allow other interested genealogists and historians free access to his research.

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Appendix A: Placenames of Tiree

Current OS	Gaelic	Origin	OS	Other names
Balemartine	Baile Mhàrtainn	Gaelic	NL9841	Ballimartine, Balemartin, Balimartin, Ballamartin
Balephetrish	Baile Phèadrais	Gaelic	NM0147	Balliphetrish, Baelly Petris, Balefetrish, Ballafetruis
Balephuill	Baile Phuill	Gaelic	NL9540	Balliphuill, Balefuil, Bellfull, Ballafuil, Ballivulline, Ballamhulin, Ballewilline, Ballawoolen, Balenillen, Ballamhulin, Ballivulin
Balevullin	Baile Mhuilinn	Gaelic	NL9546	
Balinoe	Am Baile Nodha	Gaelic	NL9742	Ballinoa, Balnoe, Ballanaugh, Ballanuadh, Ballanuagh, Balenoe Barapole, Gortendonell, Gortindoil, Barrabul, Barabel, Gortandonuil, Bharaboil
Barrapol	Goirtean Dòmhnail	Norse	NL9542	
Baugh	Am Bàgh	Norse & Gaelic	NM0243	Baw, Bagh
Bhasapoll		Norse	NL9746	Bassapole, Bhasapol
Bhiasta			NL9745	Beist, Buist
Caoles	An Coalas	Gaelic	NM0847	Kelis, Kellis, Caul, Keles, Caolis, Coalis, Miodar
Cornaigbeg	Còrnaig Bheag	Norse & Gaelic	NL9846	Carnaig Vegg, Carnaigbeg
Cornaigmore	Còrnaig Mhòr	Norse & Gaelic	NL9746	Cornaigmhoir, Cornaig-mhoir, Cornaigmor
Crossapol		Norse	NL9943	Crossapoll, Crossabull, Crossapole
Crossigar	Crois Geàrr	Norse & Gaelic	NL9446	Croishagear
Cuigeas	Cù'Dhèis	Norse	NL9841	Quicheish, Quyeish
Earnal	Earnal	Norse	NM0347	
Gott	Got	Norse	NM0346	
Greenhill	Grianal	Norse & Gaelic	NL9443	Grianall, Grianal, Griemheal
Heanish	Hianais	Norse	NM0343	Hianish
Heylipol	An Cruairtean	Norse	NL9743	Hinlapoll, Helipoll, Helipool, Cruarston, An Cruaidh-ghoirtean, Hilipoll, Hillpoll, Heulipole
Hough	Hogh	Norse	NL9446	How, Haugh
Hynish	Haoidhnis	Norse	NL9839	Hyenish, Heanish, Hianish, Haynish
Kenavara	Ceann a'Bhara	Gaelic	NL9440	Kenavarr, Kenovar
Kenovay	Ceann a'Bhàigh	Gaelic	NL9946	Kenavay, Kenway, Kennovay, Kinovay, Ceannabagh
Kilkenneth	Cille Choinnich	Gaelic	NL9444	Kilchenich, Kilchenichmore, Kilkennethmore
Kilmoluaig	Cill Moluag	Gaelic	NL9646	Kilmaluag, Kilmaluag, Kilmaluag
Kirkapol	Circeabòl	Norse	NM0447	Kirkapoll, Kirkapole, Kirkaple
Mannal	Manal	Norse	NL9840	Mannel
Middleton	Am Baile Meadhanach	Gaelic	NL9443	Ballimeanich, Ballmeanach, Ballamianach, Baile-meadhonach, Balemeanoch, Ballimeanach, Balmenoch
Moss	A'Mhòinteach	Gaelic	NL9644	
Murdat				Mundat?
Mursta		Gaelic	NL9545	Murstal, Muirdale, Muirstadt
Ruaig	Rubhaig	Norse	NM0647	Ruag
Salum	Salum	Norse	NM0648	Salem
Sandaig	Sanndaig	Norse	NL9343	Santaig, Sendaig
Scarinish	Sgairinis	Norse	NM0444	Scarnish
Soroby	Soiribidh	Norse	NL9841	Sorebie, Sorobaidh
The Reef	An Ruighe	Gaelic	NM0045	
Vaul	Bhalla	Norse	NM0449	Vaall, Vaull, Valla, Vuille, Vall

Appendix B: Arms of 1715

Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militia	Arms				Comments	
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	Targe		Dirk
Salum	24	John Mcffinlay VcEan VcDhoil		x								in Vaal
Salum	25	Gilbreid bane			x							has no arms, bane [fair]
Salum	26	Malcolm McLaertich			x							has no arms
Ruaig	27	Lachlan McEwn oig McLean			x		2	1	1			oig [younger]
Ruaig	27	Donald McLean			x			1			1	his brother, has a sword & durk of his own which he gave in
Ruaig	28	Alexander McEan VcHarlich			x							confesses he had a gun which he gave to Neil McEoin in Kelis who was in the rebellion & had no other arms
Ruaig	29	John McDhuil ffykater			x							ffykater, has no arms
Ruaig	30	John Mcphaden			x							has no arms
Ruaig	30	Rorie Mcphaden	x					1				gave in his sword
Ruaig	30	Donald Mcphaden			x		1					gave in his gun being all the arms he had
Ruaig	31	Donald McEachine ruay	x									ruay [red haired], gave his gun to John McEachine raay his brother when he went out to relieve him
Ruaig	31	Charles McEachine ruay	?									ruay [red haired], his brother
Ruaig	31	John McEachine ruay	x					1				had no arms...which he gave in, ruay [red haired]
Ruaig	32	Donald dow McQuarie			x							dow [dark], servant to Allan McLean in Grisipoll in Coll & has no arms
Ruaig	33	Donald McEachine ruay			x							ruay [red haired], servant to Allan McLean in Grisipoll in Coll & has no arms
Ruaig	34	Neil McDhoil VcEachine			x							has no arms
Ruaig	35	Neil Mcurary VcEachine			x							has no arms
Ruaig	36	Callum McIntyre			x							has no arms
Vaall	37	Archibald Mcphaill			x		1	1				gave in his gun & sword
Vaall	38	Ewn McEan VcDhoil			x							has no arms
Vaall	39	Alexander McPhaill	x	x								sick
Vaall	39	John McPhaill	x									his brother, his gun was taken from him by Allan McDhoil VcEachine in Ross in Mull
Vaall	39	Donald Mcphaill		x								underage, his brother
Vaall	39	Hector Mcphaill		x								
Vaall	40	Callum McDhoil voir			x							has no arms, voir[?]
Vaall	41	Ewn McIllespie ruay			x							has no arms
Vaall	42	John McLachlan VcEan vain			x			1				he is to give in his sword which he did thereafter, vain[?]
Vaall	42	Ewn McLachlan	x	x								his brother, killed at Sheriffmoor

Appendix B: Arms of 1715

Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition		Arms				Comments			
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel	Militia	Gun	Sword		Pistol	Target	Dirk
Vaall	43	Donald ballich McShirie John McIllespick VcEan		x								ballich [lad?]
Vaall	44	VcNeill Rorie McEan dui			x							has no arms
Vaall	45	VcDhuile	x						1			dui[?], gave in his sword being all the arms he had
Vaall	46	Archibald Campbell			x							has no arms
Vaall	47	Archibald bane McBrion John Guagich			x							has no arms, bane [fair]
Vaall	47	McIlliphadrick			x							has no arms
Vaall	48	Donald dow McKinvine			x							dow [dark], has no arms
Vaall	49	Neill Clerk			x		1	1				gave in his sword & gun
Ballip hetris h	50	Hector McLean	x				1	1	1	1		he has two guns [one whereof Broloss took in to Kernberg] ane sword, pistol & target he is to give in his pistol which he did thereafter
Ballip hetris h	41	John McIlleise			x							has no arms
Ballip hetris h	42	Charles McAllen alias McLean	x									Broloss took his gun from him & had no other arms
Ballip hetris h	43	John McIlchallum oig			x							oig [younger], has no arms
Ballip hetris h	44	Donald McLaertich			x							has no arms
Ballip hetris h	45	Donald na ffrine			x							has no arms
Ballip hetris h	46	Donald dow McKinvine			x							has no arms
Ballip hetris h	47	Donald McAllen VcDhoill oig			x							oig [younger], has no arms
Ballip hetris h	48	Lachlan McEoin		?								sick
Ballip hetris h	49	Hector roy McLean	x									roy [red haired], confesses he was in the rebellion as a Baggage man & has no arms
Ballip hetris h	50	Donald McIlchreist			x							has no arms
Ballip hetris h	51	John McEachine VcIlchallum			x		1					gave in his gun

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Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militi a	Arms			Comments
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	
Kenav ay	72	Donald McKeorie			x					has no arms
Kenav ay	73	Donald Doun		x						
Kenav ay	74	Donald McIlvoyle	x					1		has no arms but a sword which he gave in
Kenav ay	75	Charles McPhaden			x					has no arms
Cornai gbeg	76	Alexander McEoin VcEachine McLean			x			1		gave in his sword durk to be given in
Cornai gbeg	76	Hector McLean	x				1		1	Allan McEan Duirich too from [him] his gun which he got a[t] Sheriffmoor & he gave in his sword he is to bring in his Target & Durk which he did thereafter
Cornai gbeg	77	Donald bane McKinvine			x					bane [fair], has no arms
Cornai gbeg	78	John Campbell			x					has no arms
Cornai gbeg	79	Lachlan McIlespick McLean			x					has no arms
Cornai gbeg	79	John dow McLean			x					dow [dark], his son, has no arms
Cornai gbeg	80	John McEan duirich McLean	x							Allan McEan Duirich has his gun & Donald glas McLean in Kelis has the sword he had
Cornai gbeg	81	Sorle McDhonachie VcIlchallum			x					has no arms
Cornai gbeg	82	Neil McEan VcEan McKinnon			x				1	has no arms but a durk he gave in
Cornai gbeg	83	John McIllendrisht			x					has no arms
Cornai gbeg	83	Hugh McIllendrisht		x						his son
Cornai gbeg	84	John McIllespick VcDhoil dui McLean			x			1		Brolass took his sword from him He is to give in his sword which he did thereafter, dui [?]
Cornai gbeg	85	Donald McAllen VcDhoill oig		x						oig [younger], conscript
Cornai gbeg	86	Donald McEan VcConachie			x					has no arms
Cornai gmore	87	Callum McInnish dhui			x					has no arms, dhui [?]
Cornai gmore	88	Ewn McEan VcEoin			x					has no arms
Cornai gmore	89	Ewn Clerk			x					has no arms
Cornai gmore	90	Donald Lamont	x					1		gave in his sword
Cornai gmore	90	Rorie Lamont	x							Donald Clerk in Gott has the sword he had
Cornai gmore	91	Lachlan McErrichir	x	x						not come home from the Battle
Cornai gmore	92	fferquhard McIlvoile			x					has no arms
Cornai gmore	93	Hector McDhoil VcEan	x							has no arms he had Neil Clerk's gun which is given in already by himself

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Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militia	Arms				Comments	
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	Targe		Dirk
Cornai gmore	94	Hector McEan VcEan glash			x							glas [grey], has no arms
Cornai gmore	95	Hector McDhoil VcEan Ghairve McLean	x									Tarbert brought his gun being a Lowland gun into Kernburg he is to give in his Target Kenlochaline has his gun
Cornai gmore	96	Allan McEachine VcNeil VcAllen McLean	x				1		1	1	1	gave in a gun which Archibald McIlbreid in Gometra [?]
Cornai gmore	97	Alexander Johnston			x				1			in Burg Donald McAllen Oig [younger] in Morvern took his sword [from him] & that Totronald was present he gave in his pistol
Cornai gmore	98	John McKinvine			x		1					gave in his gun being all the arms he had
Cornai gmore	98	Grigar McKinvine	x						1			gave in his sword being all the arms he had
Cornai gmore	98	Ewn McKinvine		x								underage
Bassa pole	99	John Clerk	x				1		1		1	gave in his gun & sword & Target and durk
Bassa pole	100	John Mcffinlay VcLachlan			x							has no arms
Bassa pole	100	Ewn Mcffinlay			x							has no arms
Bassa pole	101	Dugald Miller			x							has no arms
Bassa pole	99	John McMurchie	?									servant to said John Clerk now in Cornaigmore
Kilmal uag	102	Neil McIllespie VcIlchallum			x							has no arms
Kilmal uag	103	Archibald more McIntyre		x								more [big], sick his sword was taken from him by Allan McLachlan Oig [younger] in Ardgour & lost his Lochaber axe in Perth & had no other arms
Kilmal uag	104	Callum McEoan Morison Charles McLachlan	x									he had ane ammunition gun which was taken by Tarbert brother John
Kilmal uag	105	VcEan VcEoin McLean	x									has no arms
Kilmal uag	106	Alexander McGorrie			x							has no arms
Kilmal uag	107	John McIlchreist Donald McEan dui		x								has no arms
Ballivu lline	108	Cameron	?									has no arms
Ballivu lline	108	Archibald McIlchallum VcKinlay			x							his stepson, no arms
Ballivu lline	109	Lachlan McEachine VcAllan McLean	x									Torloisk took from him his gun & sword
Ballivu lline	110	Donald oig McLerran			x							oig [younger], no arms
Ballivu lline	110	Neil McLerran			x							his son, has no arms
Ballivu lline	111	Archibald McIlchallum VcDhoil McKinnon			x							has no arms
Ballivu lline	111	Mall McKinvine			x							son to the said Archibald underage, no arms
Ballivu lline	112	Ruarie Coutraig	x						1			Torloisk took his highland gun away from him and gave in his sword

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Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militi a	Arms			Comments	
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol		Targe
How	129	Allan McLean	x								killed at Shreffmoor?
How	130	Neil Graham			x						has no arms
How	130	Hector Graham	x	x							son, no house
How	131	Ewn McLachlan VcEan VcEoin McLean			x						has no arms
How	131	Allan McLean			x						his brother, has no arms
How	132	Callum McNeil VcChallen McBrion			x						has no arms
How	132	John McBrion			x						his son, has no arms
How	133	Donald McCharles VcLachlan	x					1			his gun being a highland gun was brought in to Kernburg & gave in his sword
How	134	John McIlchallum VcIllespick			x						has no arms
How	135	Gilbert McInnish			x						has no arms, Tailor
How	136	Donald McAllen			x						has no arms
How	137	John McIntyre			x						has no arms
How	138	Donald McCaan			x						has no arms
How	138	Ewn McCaan			x						his son, has no arms
How	139	Donald McNeil			x						has no arms
How	140	Donald bane McBrion			x						bane [fair], has no arms
Murda †	141	Ewn McEan VcEoin			x						has no arms
Murda †	142	Donald McIllichallum VcNeil			x						has no arms
Murda †	143	Archibald McIllichallum choite		x							choite[?], old
Murda †	143	Angus McIllespick			x						his son, has no arms but a durk which he gave in
Murda †	144	Ewn McEan VcNeill			x						has no arms
Murda †	145	Meldonich McKinlay			x						has no arms
Murda †	145	Callum McKinlay		x							has no arms, his brother, now in Santaig
Murda †	146	Callum McKinlay VcLachlan			x						has no arms
Murda †	147	Ewn roy McBrion			x						roy [red haired], has no arms
Crossi gar	148	John McDhoil VcAllen McLean	x				1	1		1	gave in his gun sword & target
Crossi gar	148	Allan McLean			x			1		1	gave in his sword & durk being all his arms

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Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militia	Arms				Comments	
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	Targe		Dirk
Crossi gar	149	John McConachie VcIlchallum		x							sick	
Crossi gar	150	Hector McCharles VcEan VcAllen McLean	x				1		1			gave in his gun & sword
Crossi gar	150	Archibald McLean			x		1				1	gave in his gun & durk
Crossi gar	151	John McEan VcAllen			x							has no arms
Crossi gar	152	Murdoch Ross		x								lame
Crossi gar	153	Donald roy McBrion			x						1	roy [red haired], has no arms but a durk which he gave in
Crossi gar	154	John McKinlay VcMeldonich			x							has no arms
Crossi gar	155	Archibald McIlchallum VcDhonil			x							has no arms but a durk which he gave in
Crossi gar	148	Hector McLean		x								sick, son to the said Allan McLean
Kilche nichmore	156	Ewn McConachie VcIlchallum			x						1	has no arms but a durk
Kilche nichmore	156	Neil McConachie VcIlchallum	x									has no arms being a baggage man
Kilche nichmore	156	Callum McConachie VcIlchallum			x							has no arms
Kilche nichmore	156	John McConachie	x						1			gave his gun to Allan McEan Duirich & gave in his sword
Kilche nichmore	156	Donald McConachie VcIlchallum			x							has no arms
Kilche nichmore	157	Archibald McIlbreid			x							has no arms
Kilche nichmore	158	John McIlespie VcIlchallum		x								sick
Kilche nichbeg	159	Neil Mcphreist	x						1		1	gave Torloisk his ammunition gun & pistol and gave in his sword & durk
Kilche nichbeg	159	Gillean Mcphreist			x							has no arms
Kilche nichbeg	159	Donald Mcphreist			x							has no arms
Kilche nichbeg	159	Archibald dow			x							dow [dark], has no arms

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Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Arms				Comments	
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel	Militia	Gun	Sword	Pistol		Target
Kilche nichb eg	160	Murdoch McKeorie	x					1			Torloisk brought in his gun being highland gun to Kernburg & gave in his sword
Kilche nichb eg	161	Duncan Mcphreist			x						has no arms
Kilche nichb eg	162	fferquhard more			x						more [big], has no arms
Griana ll	163	Mr John Ross			x		3	1		1	he has one fixt gun, one unfixt & three gun barrels or ratches & ane old whinger all which he is to give in. He gave in his broad sword. He gave in thereafter three guns & two ratches
Griana ll	163	Donald McIldonich			x						his servant, has no arms
Griana ll	163	Ruarie McIllendrish			x						his servant, has no arms
Santa ig	164	Donald bane McIllespie	x					1			he has one fixt gun, one unfixt & three gun barrels or ratches & ane old whinger all which he is to give in. He gave in his broad sword. He gave in thereafter three guns & two ratches
Santa ig	165	Ewn McArthur			x						no arms
Santa ig	166	Kenneth McImartine			x						no arms
Santa ig	167	Donald McEwn VcDhoill		x							sick
Santa ig	168	Melleise McLean			x						no arms
Santa ig	168	John McLean			x						his son, no arms
Santa ig	169	Callum roy Mcffinlay VcIldonich			x						no arms
Ballim eanich	170	Donald McLean			x		1	1			1 gave in his gun & sword & durk
Ballim eanich	171	Donald McValleise	x					1			Tarbert took his gun from him & gave in his sword
Ballim eanich	172	Neil McIntyre		x							sick
Ballim eanich	173	John McLachlan VcEan dui McLean	x				1	1		1	gave in his gun sword & target
Ballim eanich	174	John McImartine			x						1 he gave in his durk being all his arms
Ballim eanich	175	Lachlan McIlchallum			x						1 he gave in his durk being all his arms
Ballim eanich	176	John McKinlay VcIver Lachlan McEan	x								Tarbert took his gun from him in to Kernburg & that Lachlan McEan VcKerlich in Sallum has the sword he had
Ballim eanich	177	VcIlchallum		x							
Ballim eanich	178	Alexander Steell			x						no arms
Ballim eanich	179	Archibald McKuarlig			x						no arms
Barap ole	180	Allan McLean	x				1	1			1 gave in his gun & sword & durk he is to give in his pistol which McKinon has he had another gun in Kernburg

Appendix B: Arms of 1715

Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militia	Arms			Comments
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	
Hyenish	225	John McEannakile			x					has no arms
Hyenish	226	Alexander McLachlan		x						sick, no arms
Hyenish	226	John McCowaig		x						no arms
Hyenish	227	Donald down McIlvain			x					no arms, down [dark]
Hyenish	228	Archibald McDhoil Deish			x					has no arms
Hyenish	229	Ruarie Uistach McLean		x						
Hyenish	229	Charles roy		x						roy [red Haired]
Hyenish	230	Neil McKeorie		x						
Ballimartine	231	Coline Campbell				x				Baillie of Tirie he was in the militia at Inverary & has three guns two swords & Target & a pistol of his own
Ballimartine	231	John Mcffarlan				x				his servant has a sword of his own
Ballimartine	232	Duncan McIlmunn				x				has no arms of his own
Ballimartine	233	Ewn McVurich				x				has no arms of his own
Ballimartine	234	Coline Campbell				x				has a sword of his own
Ballimartine	235	Hugh McLachlan			x					has no arms of his own
Ballimartine	236	Murrich McVurrich			x					has no arms
Ballimartine	237	Donald Deish			x					has no arms
Ballimartine	238	Donald McRuarie			x					has no arms
Quicheish	239	Donald roy McCullichan			x					roy [red haired], no arms
Quicheish	240	Murdoch McEan VcMurchie	x					1		he had no arms but a sword of John McLean in Killi[?] which he gave him back again and gave in his own sword
Quicheish	241	Donald VcEan McDhuil dui			x					1 dui [?dark], no arms but a durk
Quicheish	242	Hector McEoin VcHarlich McLean	x	x						he has a house
Quicheish	243	John McEachern			x					no arms
Quicheish	244	Charles McEan duirich McLean	x	x						duirich[?], he has a house
Quicheish	244	Donald McLean		x						his son
Ballin oa	245	Angus McDhuil VcEan dui	x							1 dui [?dark], McLean of Drummine upon his return took from him his sword by force being all the arms he had but a durk
Ballin oa	246	Alexander McEan VcIllespick			x					1 no arms but a durk

Appendix B: Arms of 1715

Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militia	Arms				Comments	
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	Targe		Dirk
Hinlap oill	266	John McVurich			x							had no arms but a pistol which Broloss took from him
Hinlap oill	267	Donald McIlphadrick			x							no arms
Hinlap oill	268	John McArthur				x						servant to Archibald Campbell he was in the militia at Inverary
Hinlap oill	269	John bane Neil VcRuarie			x							no arms, bane [fair]
Hinlap oill	270	Allan McEownVcDhoil		x								
Hinlap oill	271	Charles McLean		x								out of the country
Cross apoll	272	Donald McIlmun	?									
Cross apoll	273	John McAllan VcDhoil oig			x							oig [younger], has no arms
Cross apoll	274	Hector dow McKinvine			x							dow [dark], has no arms
Cross apoll	275	Lachlan dow McLean			x							dow [dark], has no arms
Cross apoll	276	Iver Campbell		x								old & sick
Cross apoll	277	Donald McArt		x								sick
Cross apoll	278	Neil McIchreist			x							has no arms
Baw	279	John McIllespie VcDhoil			x							has no arms
Baw	280	Callum McEan VcIllespie	x						1			his son, Torloisk took his gun from him & gave in his sword
Baw	281	Lachlan Mcphail			x						1	no arms but a durk
Baw	282	Sorle McDonald	x					1		1		gave in his gun & sword
Baw	283	Malcolm McShirie		x								
Baw	283	fferquhard McShirie	x	x								his brother, deserter he has a house
Baw	284	Meldonich McIlchallum bhuy			x							bhuy[?], no arms
Baw	285	fferquhard McHarlich			x							no arms
Baw	286	Donald oig McKinvine			x							oig [younger], no arms
Baw	287	John roy McEachine dow			x							roy [red haired], dow [dark]?, no arms
Hianish	288	Donald bane McInnish	x						1	1		bane [fair], tailor, gave in a sword & hulster pistol being all his arms
Hianish	289	John McNeil dui			x							dui?, no arms
Hianish	290	John McHarlich VcEan			x				1			gave in his sword
Hianish	291	Ewn inoskly McLean			x							inoskly?, no arms

Appendix B: Arms of 1715

Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militia	Arms				Comments		
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	Target		Dirk	
Hianish	292	Allan McEan VcEoin			x							no arms	
Hianish	293	Neil McArthur			x							no arms	
Hianish	294	John McEachine ruay			x							no arms, ruay [red haired]	
Hianish	295	John McRuay McEoin			x						1	no arms but a durk	
Scarnish	296	Lachlan McLean	x				1	1			1	1	gave in gun sword & durk
Scarnish	297	Murdoch Lamont			x								no arms
Scarnish	297	Malcolm Lamont	?										no arms, his son
Scarnish	298	Ewn roy McKinlay			x								roy [red haired], no arms
Scarnish	299	John McEan VcEan	x										had no arms but a sword which was taken from him in Ranoch
Scarnish	299	Donald McEan VcDhuill	x	x									
Scarnish	299	Lachlan McEan VcLachlan		x									sick
Scarnish	300	Neil roy McShirie		x									roy [red haired]
Scarnish	300	Duncan McShirie		x									his son
Scarnish	301	Callum Keggan			x								no arms
Scarnish	302	William Givefire			x								no arms
Scarnish	303	Archibald McDhoil VcDhoil			x								no arms
Scarnish	304	Donald McKeltichan			x								no arms
Scarnish	305	Charles McEachine roy			x		1						roy [red haired], gave in his gun
Scarnish	306	Archibald McKeltichan	x						1				John McLachlan VcEan dui McLean in Mull got his gun & gave [ane] sword
Scarnish	307	John bane McLean			x				1				bane [fair], pyper, gave in his sword
Scarnish	308	Dugald McIllespick roy	x						1		1		roy [red haired], gave in sword & target
Scarnish	309	John McDhuil ffukater			x								ffucater?, no arms
Scarnish	310	John Mcphaden			x								no arms
Gott	311	Donald Campbell			x								he has a sword of his own
Gott	311	Archibald Campbell										x	his son, he was in the militia at Inverary & has three guns three swords & three targets of his own
Gott	311	Duncan Campbell			x								his son, he has no arms of his own

Appendix B: Arms of 1715

Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militia	Arms				Comments	
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	Targe		Dirk
Gott	311	John McPhaill				x						servant to the said Archd Campbell he has no arms of his own
Gott	311	Pat McIntyre				x						also his servant he has no arms of his own
Gott	311	John McCallum				x						his servant he has no arms of his own
Gott	312	James Campbell			x							son to Campbell of Ardchattan he has a gun of his own
Gott	313	Neil McKeorie			x							no arms
Gott	314	Angus Mcphaill			x							no arms
Gott	315	Callum McIntaylor	x				1	1	1			Tinker, gave in his gun sword & pistol
Gott	316	Donald Clerk	x				1	1				gave in his gun & sword
Gott	317	Donald roy McKinnon			x							roy [red haired], no arms
Gott	318	Murdoch Campbell		x								
Gott	319	Hector McIlchreist	x					1				his gun was taken in to Kernburg by Allan McEan duirich & gave in his sword
Gott	320	Donald McEan VcEwn Neil McEan VcEachine	?									
Gott	321	McLean			x							no arms
Gott	321	Donald McLean	x								1	his son, lost his arms at Sheriffmoor except his durk which he gave in
Gott	321	Lachlan McLean		x								his son
Kirkap oll	322	John oig McLachlan			x							oig [younger], no arms
Kirkap oll	322	Dugald McLachlan				x						his son, he has a gun sword & durk
Kirkap oll	323	Alexander Red	x				1	1				gave in gun & sword
Kirkap oll	324	Hugh Mcphaill			x							no arms
Kirkap oll	324	Lachlan dow McEoin VcAllen	x									dow [dark], his arms was taken from him when he was running ho[me]
Kirkap oll	325	Neill McRuarie Uire McNeill			x							no arms
Kirkap oll	326	Ewn McEan VcDhoill			x							no arms
Kirkap oll	327	Malcolm McKeltichan	x				1					1 gave in his gun & durk being all his arms
Kirkap oll	328	John intakrish McKinvine			x							intakrish?, no arms
Kirkap oll	329	John McIllinen		x								
Beist	330	Malcolm Clerk	x				3			1		gave in two guns & a pistol he is to give in a gun which he did thereafter
Beist	330	Donald Clerk			x		1	1	1		1	gave in his gun & sword & pistol

Appendix B: Arms of 1715

Place of Abode	House hold	Name	Condition			Militi a	Arms					Comments
			Rebel	Absent	Not rebel		Gun	Sword	Pistol	Targe	Dirk	
Beist	330	Lachlan Clerk			x							his son, he has no arms
Beist	330	John Clerk			x							his son, he has no arms
Beist	331	Patrick McNokard			x						1	he has no arms but a durk which he gave in
Beist	332	John McIntyre		x								sick
Beist	333	John Livingstoun	x				1					gave in his gun he sold his sword in the north
							46	67	11	11	36	

Appendix C:**Report by Duncan FORBES of Culloden to John, DUKE of ARGYLL and GREENWICH, dated 24th September 1737.**

My Lord,—In pursuance of what I acquainted your Grace with in m y last, I set out from Edinburgh the 3rd of August on my insular expedition, and got back to this place the 16th of September at night, so tyred that I was not able by the post that went from Inverness next morning to give your Grace any account of my proceedings.

From Edinburgh, I was accompanied by Ronald Dunbar Macmillan and by Sir Duncan Campbell, who was so oblidging as to make out the whole campaign with me, in which he was of great use, his boat and a serjant with eight men of his company, whom I begged of Brigadier Guest, contributed not a little to the transportation and security of ourselves and our luggage. Our road was throw Broadalbine and Glenorchy to Lochawside, where we were received by the Sheriff and the factors, with whom, after waiting a few days at Sir Duncan's for the barge, we proceeded to Arros in Mull, where we sojourned some time under hutts and tents, but the inclemency of the weather soon made the last impracticable.

Upon my arrival in Mull I called the tenants of that island and of Morvern before me, and acquainted them with your Grace's favourable intention of delivering them from the tyrrany of taxmen [tacksmen], of freeing them from the oppression of services and Herezelds²⁹⁵, and of encouraging them to improve their farms by giving them a sort of property in their grounds for 19 years by leases, if they showed themselves worthy of the intended favour by offering frankly for their farms such rent as honestly and fairly they could bear.

Your Grace may remember I did not, from this proposition, expect any considerable advance of rent on the ffarms that were in the occupancy of the natives. The smal tennents, whose rents were already stretched by the late taxmen [tacksmen] as high as they could well bear; but I flattered myself that these would have cheerfully offered the rent they payed to their late taxmasters with some trifle more. I hoped that the exemption from oppression and the certainty of possessing their grounds for the term of their leases, would have enabled them to pay to your Grace the rent stipulated better than hitherto. had been done, and I imagined that the late taxmen and their friends, who are called gentlemen, to whom they let farms very cheap, either from favour or for grassums would have bid reasonably for their several possessions in consideration of the intended lease.

But to my very great surprise, every creature, from the highest to the lowest, seemed to undervalue the leases proposed. The little tennents, for so I shall call the Ter tennents, offered all to a man far short of what they payed to the late taxmen. These taxmen, and those whom I lately called gentlemen their friends, offered far short of the value of their possessions, and justified the little tennents for their low offers, alledging the badness of the seasons, and the low price of cattle for some years as reasons for their inability to pay more; and when they were asked whether the possessions of those little tennents were not worth as much under the conditions proposed by the leases, as they were formerly when subject to the oppressions of exactions of the taxmen, they answered that the little tennents were now totally impoverished and unable to pay, and that they could not be brought to understand the value of a lease, and in conformity to this way of reasoning the little tennents pleaded poverty to a man, and several of them declared themselves more willing to pay a high rent without than with a lease.

This sort of behaviour, which was exceedingly disagreeable to me, led me very soon to discover that the whole was the effect of a combination, which for some time had been framing without any care taken to counteract it. The late taxmen and their friends the gentlemen, who possess at easy rents, were, with reason apprehensive, that if the little tennents bid the value of their possessions, their own must be considerably raised, they, therefore found means to persuade those poor people who, to tell truth, are in miserable circumstances, and naturally desirous to take advantage, that if they stood out unanimously they might have their ffarms for what they would; that the inclemency of the weather would soon drive me out of the island, and leave them in possession of it at what rents they might think fit to offer; that their lowering their rents might well be justified by their present poverty occasioned by the badness of the seasons and the low price of catle for some years past, and those inducements were backed by apprehensions of danger industriously sowed amongst them; that if any of them did presume to offer the full rent, he should be overbid by some of the gentlemen, who would be preferred to him, and be consequently driven from his possession into beggary and starving.

A combination of this kind was not easy to be broke by reasoning or persuasion, especially when all those who understood my language were, from interest, the promoters of it, I therefore, after many days patient attendance found out two or three people who offered above the rent for so many farms. I struck the bargain that moment with them, declared that since all the rest of the people of Mull and Morvern had, by their rascally conduct, proclaimed themselves unworthy of your Grace's favour, I would let no more of your Grace's lands to them, but leave them in the same misery and distress in which I found them; that if the lands were to ly waste till better tennents could be found, you could bear it, and would much rather choise to do so than to have it possessed by such rogues and fools as would enter into confedracys, to defraud a person who had entertained so compassionate purposes towards them; and immediately gave orders for sailing to Tiry. [Tiree] But before I went on board I suffered myself to be intreated to call on my return at Mull, and to receive any further propositions that might be made to me.

²⁹⁵ Hereyeld: The fine payable to a superior on the death of his tenant.

It happened very luckily that one of the promoters of this confederacy, Maclean the minister, had an advantagious farm, for which he offered far short of the value, notwithstanding all my arguments and entreaty with him personally, because he could understand me. This was one of the three farms which we found a person to bid the value for. The minister seeing himself by his own cunning beat out of an advantageous possession he had for many years enjoyed, was raving mad, and you may believe his fate caused some speculation in Mull before my return from Tirry.

From Arros in Mull, we set sail in the morning, and arrived in Tirry before sunset. The people we found more wretchedly poor there than in Mull, as they had been more unmercifully pinched by their exactors. I thought it was proper to view with my own eyes the grounds, and to enquire into their manner of managing them, and their condition, before I made any propositions. And having spent two or three days in that sort of occupation, I called the people together, explained the end of my coming to such as understood English, made the Sheriff do the same in Irish [Gaelic], to such as understood no other language, and to prevent mistakes, put the heads of my speech in writing, which I delivered to the Sheriff to be translated into Irish. Severall copies were made and delivered to the tenants of the different districts, who were desired to consider well of them, and to meet me two days after with their resolutions. They came accordingly, but, notwithstanding all the means I had used, they played the Mull game on me all to a man; their offers were all under the present rent, and several of them persisted they would take no leases. Upon this I was forced to do just as I had done in Mull Two of Sir Duncan's brothers were by him persuaded to make a handsome offer above the present rent for five different farms, as were also two more persons of the island for other possessions. These offers I immediately accepted off, and declared as I had done in Mull, that I would let no more of your Grace's land in Tirry, since the people showed themselves so unsensible of your goodness, or so ungrateful. That I would lease them to their former exactors, which was to them a dreadful threat, and that in two days I would sail on my return to the mainland. In the meantime, I suffered the people who were about me to hint that if proper offers were made before my departure, there were still some hopes they might be received.

Upon seeing some of the lands let, as I have mentioned, contrary to their expectations, and the concert which had been made amongst them broke in upon the threat of leaving them to their former slavery begun to work, they came in one after another with offers, a trifle above what they formerly paid, which, for the poor tenants, whose possessions had been pretty well stretched by their former masters, was as much as what well could have been asked. The gentlemen bid for their own possessions something more. The two ends of Coll, which formerly paid £33 6s 8d, were contended for by the Laird of Coll and MacLachlen, one of the former taxmen, and carried by Coll, who is henceforward to pay £58 6s 8d. In short, adding one day's patient stay to another so long as the state of our provisions would permit, five-sixth parts of the island, besides the two ends of Coll, were set, and directions were given for receiving offers for the remaining sixth, which for the greatest part, is at present waste.

The unmerciful exaction of the late taxsman is the cause of those lands being waste, which had it continued but for a very few years longer, would have entirely unpeopled the island. They speak of above one hundred familys that have been reduced to beggary and driven out of the island within these last seven years. Offers were made for parts of some of the ffarms or townships that are not now set. But I refused to accept of them unless the offerers would find hands to take off the whole township or ffarm together, because the possessor of one part would profite of the grass of the other, so long as it remained unpossessed, and thereby find it his interest to keep it for ever waste. I am, however hopefull the whole will before next Whitsunday be filled up according to the directions I have given, and that the tennents, who have been overbid in their present possessions, will against next Whitsunday think of securing themselves in those which I left open.

The rent of the two ends of Coll, and that part of Tirry which is set, amounts to £484 15s 6d, the rent of the sixth part of Tirry still to be let, if set in proportion to the rest will be £85 5s 9d, so that the constant rent in time coming will be about £570. Your Grace may remember the rent payable by the for[mer] taxmen even after the augmentation agreed to at Inverara, was no more than £324 17s 9½d and the rental given up by them, according to which they said they collected was £422 15s 4½d, so that if our labours produce a constant rent of £570, somewhat is thereby got to your Grace, at least there will be room for making a small expense, hereafter to be mentioned, which will for ever secure a good rent.

The shortness of our provisions, occasioned by a stay much longer than we intended, and the uncertainty of the weather, made us quit Tirry sooner than otherwise we should have done, in our voyage to Mull we touched at Coll, which we spent a full day in viewing, and arrived safe in Mull the third day. It was well we were obliged to leave Tirry so soon, for the ffactor whom we left behind us for one day to regulate some things, while we visited Coll, was wind bound there for severall days after we found ourselves safe in Mull.

To prevent much loss of time in Mull, we sent a messenger before us to give notice of the day we intended to be at Arros, and that we were to remain there for three days, to the end the tenants of Mull and Morven might have an opportunity more of mending their offers; the examples made before I left the island and the proceedings of the people of Tirry, very different from their expectations, helped much to break in upon their combination. I convinced the little tennents that they were not to stand in awe of the gentlemen; by preferring them when they bid reasonably for their own possessions to the gentlemen, who out of caprice or pique, attempted to turn them lose into the world by overbidding them, and at last after much patience and tribulation, in eight days time, the whole estate in Mull, except one tenement of £10 13s 4d. Rent was set, very much to the surprise of all my company. Your Grace may remember the rent paid by the former taxmen for your estate in Mull was £500. The rental sometime since tak up by the Sheriff £669 8s 10¼d. And the rental of the set now made, including the rent of the tenement not yet set, is £793 19s 5d.

With regard to Morvern, upon very careful examination, I found myself obliged not to expect any such increase of rent. The former taxmen had; indeed, a very good bargain, because they paid your Grace no more than £222, as I remember upon the determination of their lease the Sherriff was sent thither to take up a rental which, made out, upon what the tennent's were said to be willing to pay, amounted to £467 4s 7d, and this rental the present factor collects by. But he has been obliged (to prevent lands growing waste) to dispense with some of the casualties. In short, what encouraged the then possessors to offer so high a rent was the vicinity of the works then carrying on with great expense in Sunart and Morven, which afforded mercats for all their product at high prices, the decay of those works reduces the value of their goods, and has been the ruin of several who dealt with them. This being the real case, I was obliged to do the best I could to content myself with the present rent, or a very moderate augmentation, where I could have it; and in two cases to get even a trifle below the present rent. The one is that of the lands of Lawdoll, &c, which formerly paid £54 14s 5d, and are now set to Alexander Maclachlan, late taxman of Coll at £48, the highest offer which is £6 14s 5d short of the former rent, but in setting him this possession, I had consideration of his having raised very high the rent of Coll by bidding heartily for it, as I have already observed. And the other is the farm of Liddisdale which is now in the possession of Sir Alexander Murray at the rent of £41 17s 7½d, alongst with the Morven mines. It is in Sir Alexander's option to quit or continue the possession of those mines at next Martinmas. If he continue, he must continue to possess Liddesdale, if he gives up that possession, it must remain open to be set, this was the reason why I could conclude nothing finally about Liddesdale. But I was willing, whilst there, to receive offers provisionally for it, and £41 are offered which I am told is the full value, tho' a 17s short of the present rent.

There is but one tenement more in Morven called Invine, more rentalled at £13 9s 5d by the Sheriff which nobody having come up to the rent of in their offers, I thought fit to leave open to be set by the factor, and on the supposition that this farm shall be set at the full rent, your lands of Morven will stand set at £467 2s 5d, on the supposition that Sir Alexander Murray shall throw up his farm of Liddesdale, which is but some shillings above the Sherriffs rental, and if he hold that farm, as he now do's, the rent will be some shillings more.

The improvement of the rent of Morven your Grace will observe is a mere trifle. But this I will assure your Grace, that my companions from whom I was to receive my lights, considered the setting of Morven without a considerable diminution as a greater miracle than the augmentation on the other estates, which at the beginning they seemed also to think impracticable. Thus, I have given your Grace a rough sketch of what is done. I am sorry my endeavours have not answered your expectations or my wishes, but I am confident your Grace will not suspect the disappointment is owing to any want of care or patience in me. I have assigned, in the course of the narration, the true causes, the miserable poverty of the people, proceeding from the oppression of their late taxmasters, the badness of the seasons for some years, and the sensible decay of the demand for cattle.

But tho' your Grace's expectations or mine may not be answered as to the improvement of the rent, yet, in this, I have satisfaction, and it may be some to you, that the method you have taken has prevented the total ruin of these islands. And the absolute loss of the whole rent in time coming to your Grace, had the taxmen been suffered to continue their extortions a few years longer, the islands would have been dispeopled, and you must have been contented with no rent, or with such rent as these harpies should be graciously pleased to allow you; and if either I or some one else of consideration, and (if you will pardon me for flattering myself) of integrity had not gone of this errand, the havock already committed amongst the poor people by the extortions of their masters would have been a strong argument for giving way to the combination that was formed in the severall estates, and of letting the lands everywhere far under the rent which is now to be expected.

Another advantage this expedition has brought you is, that the view I have had of the grounds, and the knowledge I have gained of the condition and manners of the people may prevent future impositions, and put your Grace in a method of improving your estate, by bettering the condition of your tennents, which in a small time will bring you a secure rent, and put it in the way of yeelding considerable augmentation, if, or when, a new set happens to be made. To touch at present but one article, barley is the great product of Tirry. There never was one sheaf of barley cut in Tirry since the beginning of the world, nor can it well be cut so long as the present method of culture continues, which occasions their pulling up the straw by the roots, the burning the grain in the straw, and all the other ridiculous proces of husbandry, which almost utterly destroys that island. By burning the straw their cattle perish for want of fodder in hard winters, the burnt com is ground in quarins, and thereby becomes hardly saleable; and the practice of burning and grinding in that manner prevents your Grace's having any rent worth speaking of from Milns. The original error lyes in this, that from want of fallowing out one yard of their ground any one year, the whole is so overrun with rank strong weeds † that it is an absolute impossibility to drive a sickle through it. I never saw fields covered with a greater load of herbage than their corn fields are, but when you examine them, hardly one-tenth part of them is corn, the rest is all wild carrot, mustard, &c. The poor creatures do not know which way to clear their fields of these weeds, and think of nothing but to pluck up the corn as their ancestors did, which leaves the seeds of the weeds time to ripen, and shed in order to move complete crops of them against next year. Now, if at your Graces' expense out of the improved rent, a skilful farmer were brought from East Lothian or any other County, by example, to teach the people to clear their ground of weeds, and properly to cultivate them, their crops of corn would be double to what they are, leaving more room for grass. The straw saved would save their cattle from perishing in hard winters. Their grain brought to Milns

to be dressed would yield a better price, and in that advantage your Grace would share, because some of your rent is still payable in corn and meal. Your rent would be secure, and you would have a considerable addition to the Miln rent which at present is a trifle, and which I would not set in lease for a term of years, because I expected this augmentation. Indeed, I have bargained for the building of one miln upon a farm that is pretty high set. The taxman is to be allowed £20 for erecting it, and is to leave it of the same value at the determination of his lease, and the size of it is to support the new method of culture above mentioned. But the other milns are still left open for improvement as your Grace shall see cause. In Mull, I have also agreed to allow a sum not exceeding £8 6s 8d, for improving a miln at Arros, to be left at the determination of the lease in perfect repair, in hopes of bringing the people of that country to a better way of managing their corns.

The small island of Calva which forms the Bay of Tobermory in Mull, and a neighbouring tenement called Ballyseat, have been bid for above the former rent, but I declined finally to declare them set. Because, the only appearance of wood I observed in all your Grace's lands of Mull is on those two tenements, the wood there, it is true, is at present very scrub, but I am satisfied would if saved, rise to account. I, therefore, acquainted the intended tennents that their leases must be clogged with the preservation of the woods, if any leases were granted to them, but that I would not absolutely promise to let the grounds at all in lease, because your Grace might possibly incline to shut out cattle entirely, and to fence the ground at the expense of loosing the rents for some years, but this there is time to consider of.

But what I have said of the misery of the people through the extortions of their late masters, and bad crops, and low prices for cattle, your Grace will guess at the present factor's excuse for bringing together so small a portion of your last year's rent. He was not by his factory to receive such part of the rents as were payable by the late taxmen out of their own possessions. That is now directed to be paid to him, and as he received his factory late, and made no provision for disposing of such of the tenants cattle as might be delivered to him in payment of rent, he was forced to leave them in their own hands, who have before this time turned them into money, and it is owing to his having been employed all this while amongst with us that more of the rent is not yet brought together, tho' it is not impossible some of it may be lost by the very poor condition of the tennents who must for some time be tenderly dealt with, till they recover from a disease, which had it lasted very little longer, must necessarily have been mortall; I think the man, tho' slow, a very honest man, will do to the best of his understanding what he is desired, and knows the country better than any one I know who can be trusted.

I believe by this time your Grace is heartily tired of me and my islands. This abstract is only intended at present to satisfie your curiosity. Exact accounts of the particulars must come when things can be put more accurately together at Edinburgh. And leases must be made out for your signature, and directions given in conformity to what is projected, if your Grace approve of what we have been about.

I could entertain you with descriptions of the oddity's of your insular dominions, and with many observations that might be of use, but that such entertainment will keep cold.

It is very lucky that threw such a tract of bad weather, which the inhabitants of that climate say, was the worst they ever saw, we should all come off without any accident worth speaking of; my son was seised in Mull with a sneaking fever, which I cleared him of by taking between 30 and 40 ounces of blood, and giving him two or three vomits. Sir Duncan's tent, which he imprudently lay in for sometime, could not possibly secure him against the excessive rains and winds which prevail in these watery regions. He was seised with rheumatic pains at Tirry, without any doctor but myself, and I had no medicine but rhubarb and gum pills, however, I doctored him so well as to bring him home in the barge, and as I passed he was perfectly recovered. His volunteering it was undoubtedly of great use, to us.

I do not much wonder that McMillan and the Sheriff stood it out well enough, because they were accustomed to such jaunts, but I confess I am surpris'd that Ronald Dunbar who never before lay without the reach of Edinborrow bell, except once, that he attended your Grace in an expedition where everything was snug and convenient, could bear it out as he did. None of the natives complained less. As the shortest way, at least the best road to Edinburgh, he came amongst with me hither, and now he is to return.

Your barge is a fine boat, her waste is so low for the convenience of rowing, that she is rather to watery for those stormy seas, one moveable plank to be put upon or taken from the waste as occasion might require, would make her more convenient where squales of wind are so frequent, and the waves run so high. We had an excellent steersman, and no accident did harm. In our voyage from Mull to the continent, the barge set upon a blind rock, but the wind being easy she got off next tide without any damage of consequence, and I proceeded in her next day to Fort-William, where I landed safe.

What proceeds was all written in my own hand, but the scrawl was so bad that I doubted your Grace could not without much trouble read it, wherefore I caused to copy it over in a hand writing that is somewhat more legible. The post calls and leaves me time to say nothing but what you already full well know, that I am very truly,—Your Grace's most humble servant,

DUNCAN FORBES

CULLODEN, September 24th, 1737

Appendix D: Prisoners of the '45

Name	Prison	Disposition	Comments
BEATON, Donald	Tiree Aug 1746 Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Was with ye rebels 2 or 3 days and knows not the Regiment. When examined he was found to be one of a group of men who denied being concerned with the Rising and who were guilty of habitual stealing.
MacLEAN, Allan (1)	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Maclean of Drimnins Regiment
MacLEAN, Allan (2)	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Maclean of Drimnins Regiment
MacLEAN, Archibald (1)	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Maclean of Drimnins Regiment. Of Balemartine 'says he was not with the rebels'. 'was recruiting men in company with Maclean of Drimnin and when the Duke of Argyle's factor went to the country to raise the Militia, openly opposed him and threatened to mob him'. Apprehended by a party sent by General Campbell.
MacLEAN, Archibald (2)	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Maclean of Drimnins Regiment. Of Sendaig 'says he was not with the rebels'. 'was recruiting men in company with Maclean of Drimnin and when the Duke of Argyle's factor went to the country to raise the Militia, openly opposed him and threatened to mob him'. Apprehended by a party sent by General Campbell.
MacLEAN, Hector	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Servant to James Reid. Forced into rebellion by his master. Ferried nineteen men from Tiree to join the rebels. Was at Culloden with Maclean of Drimnins Regiment.
MacLEAN, John	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Of Kenway.
MacLEAN, Neill	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	
MacVURRISH/McOURICH /McWARISH, Malcolm (A Dr John McWARISH from Drumley, Moidart was a surgeon in the Jacobite Army).	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Of Balemeanoch
McDOUGALL, Neil	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Pilot of Scarinish, Tiree to the French ships which came into Lochnanuagh [Loch nan Uamh] in Arisaig in May 1746. Was with Maclean of Drimnin levying men.
McDONALD, John (alias McILLINIAN)	Tiree Aug 1746 Dumbarton Castle Glasgow 4 Feb 1747	Discharged 15 Jul 1747	Of Tiree "says he was with the rebels 2 or 3 days before Culloden". As a matter of fact he attended Maclean of Drimnin when recruiting on the island.

Appendix E:				
State of the Gross Sales from the different Farms in Tiree according to the average of the past Two Years (1793-1794)²⁹⁶				
No of Tenants	Mail-Lands	Farm	Gross Sales £sd	Rent £sd
7	24	Balemeanoch (No Tack)	51/3/-	24/-/-
4	12	Sandaig (No Tack)	34/4/-	14/6/-
1	24	Grianal & Kilchenichbeg (No Tack)	40/5/-	25/10/2
5	12	Kilchenichmore (No Tack)	26/7/-	14/-/-
4	12	Kerachusegar (No Tack)	16/8/8	9/-/-
3	12	Kerachrosegar (Tack expires 1799)	19/8/-	10/16/-
6	24	Kerameanoch & Keratrianvor (No Tack)	36/3/-	20/-/-
4	12	Keranokill (Tack expires 1799)	20/5/-	11/9/-
14-24	48	Hough (Tack expires 1799)	98/8/-	45/11/6
20	48	Balevuline (No Tack)	83/8/-	52/16/-
1	75	Kilmaluig, Beist & Park (Tack expires 1796)	104/3/-	60/-/6
14	40½	Cornaigmore (No Tack)	109/-/-	44/15/-
15	40½	Cornaigbeg (Tack expires 1804)	127/-/-	52/-/-
5	12	Salum (No Tack)	56/14/-	30/-/-
1	32	Balephetrish	84/10/-	47/16/-
1	44	Ruaig (Tack expires 1796)	135/10/-	50/-/-
8	24	Kirkapole (Tack expires 1796)	42/3/-	22/-/-
4	24	Hianish (Tack expires 1796)	43/19/-	20/12/6
19	48	Vaull (Tack expires 1796)	120/6/-	44/-/-
17	48	Kellis (Tack expires 1800)	158/18/-	66/-/-
23	48	Kenavay (No Tack)	124/14/-	84/-/-
12	24	Baugh (Tack expires 1800)	78/4/-	32/10/6
18	40	Hilipole (Tack expires 1796)	85/12/-	46/4/6
11	30	Balenoe & Quyeish	68/10/-	40/4/6
1	64	Barapole & Kenovar (Tack expires 1796)	106/15/-	52/-/-
1	72	Hynish & Manal (Tack expires 1810)	139/15/-	110/-/-
13	18	Scarinish (No Tack)	43/19/-	25/18/8
	62	Crossapole, Balephuil & Balemartine (possessed by factor)	147/15/-	
1	12	Gott & Vuille (possessed by minister)	30/12/6	
		Cornaig miln & croft (John McCallum)	6/2/-	
		Crossapole miln (Donald McCallum)	3/10/-	

Total Sales £2,345/18/6 (2 year average) Total Rent £1,056/12/2 (i.e. Rent absorbed 51% of island's money revenue).

Product	Sales £/s/d
Kelp	691/17/6
Barley	674/1/-
Cattle	632/-/-
Horses	108/-/-
Grazing of cattle	140/-/-
Potatoes	60/-/-
Linen	40/-/-
TOTAL	£2,345/18/6

²⁹⁶ AEI pp35-39

Appendix F: Old Parish Register: Reported Marriages and Baptisms by Year

YEAR	MARRIAGES	BAPTISMS
1766	2	23
1767	15	57
1768	10	41
1769	14	34
1770	8	39
1771	4	40
1772	18	40
1773	9	53
1774	5	7
1775	5	16
1776	5	14
1777	6	14
1778	5	19
1779	5	33
1780	7	29
1781	16	46
1782	7	30
1783	13	26
1784	25	91
1785	12	96
1786	13	75
1787	19	90
1788	16	61
1789	18	98
1790	13	110
1791	16	84
1792	19	89
1793	11	85
1794	4	65
1795	12	95
1796	8	93
1797	11	86
1798	19	93
1799	25	98
1800	40	106
1801	16	121
1802	15	105
1803	12	90
1804	26	99
1805	17	95
1806	8	98
1807	20	88
1808	21	90
1809	11	136
1810	24	105
1811	26	119
1812	13	123
1813	17	101
1814	24	129
1815	37	130
1816	23	143
1817	22	111
1818	32	132
1819	30	138
1820	34	129
1821	33	148
1822	14	113
1823	26	124
1824	12	135
1825	18	127
1826	16	132

YEAR	MARRIAGES	BAPTISMS
1827	21	126
1828	34	111
1829	39	145
1830	24	140
1831	31	129
1832	27	155
1833	24	139
1834	26	152
1835	24	125
1836	13	143
1837	22	96
1838	32	138
1839	27	141
1840	23	114
1841	31	133
1842	22	106
1843	23	119
1843	23	119
1844	38	106
1845	28	121
1846	17	102
1847	10	80
1848	20	72
1849	27	91
1850	13	65
1851	12	77
1852	11	70
1853	16	66
1854	20	76

Appendix G: Tiree Household & Population				
Year	Households	Population	Average Size	Remarks
1747		c1,500		Tiree Chamberlain quoting catechist list. Low.
c1750		1,509		Dr Webster (information compiled 1743-1755).
c1765		1,793		Dr Walker's observations. Perhaps high.
1768		1,676		James Turnbull, surveyor's list. Farm-by-farm.
1776		1,997		Accurate farm-by-farm estate census.
1779	354	1,881	5.3 persons	Accurate farm-by-farm estate census. Men absent at War.
1787		2,306		Minister's catechist list.
1792		2,416		Old Statistical Account (1791-1799).
1792		2,443		Accurate farm-by-farm estate census. (Oct 1792).
1794		2,555		Origin not known.
1795		2,500		Tiree Chamberlain.
1801		3,980		Origin not known.
1802		2,776		Tiree Chamberlain.
1808		3,200		MacDonald's "Agriculture in the Hebrides".
1811		4,180		Origin not known.
1831		4,200		Origin not known.
1831		4,453		Official Census.
1841	792	4,359	5.5 persons	Official Census. (Tiree & Coll 5,846)
1846		c5,000		Jock Campbell (The Big Factor) estimate.
1851	689	3,720	5.4 persons	Official Census.
1861	617	3,080	5.0 persons	Official Census. (Record count = 3,204)
1866		c2,000		Jock Campbell (The Big Factor) estimate.
1871	613	2,750	4.5 persons	Official Census. (Record count = 2,910)
1881	603	2,773	4.6 persons	Official Census. (Record count = 2,744)
1891	534	2,190	4.6 persons	Official Census. (Record count = 2,466)

Appendix H: Evidence to the Napier Commission by Edward Charles STANFORD, Manufacturing Chemist, Dalmuir (46)

The Chairman.—Have you got a statement you wish to read? — I have. The question of kelp, and the value of the shores of the Outer Hebrides, has been often alluded to at the meetings of the Royal Commission. It may be desirable, therefore, to place on record some authentic information on this subject. It may not be uninteresting if I attempt also to give a short description of the introduction of a new industry in this direction in one of these islands, over twenty years ago, — especially as in the recent conduct of this work I have some charges to refute; and I would here premise that the whole responsibility rests with me, and if blame can be laid on any one, I must bear it. The difficulties met with, may give a good idea of the position of the crofters and cottars of that time. I shall speak more particularly of the island of Tiree, where this undertaking was first carried out; but other islands, particularly North and South Uist, will be referred to. It is impossible to cultivate an acquaintance with sea-weed without becoming familiar with our wildest shores. My experience of the outer islands is considerable, for it includes them all, from Ireland to the Channel Islands. It is also unusual, extending from a night in the shipwrecked mariners' bed in Shillay Lighthouse, within sight of St Kilda, to a compulsory residence of several winter days in the little island of Sark, off Guernsey. Indeed, I scarcely like to remember how much of my time has been occupied in waiting the will of the winds and waves in one or other of these stormbound islands. I claim therefore over twenty years of somewhat exceptional experience.

KELP — In the early part of this century, kelp formed a most important addition to the income of many of the Highland lairds, in some islands far exceeding the rental from all other sources. The kelp then realised £20 to £22 per ton. McCulloch states that the shores of North Uist alone let for £7,000 per annum; that the Hebrides yielded 6,000 tons per annum, and the total produce of Scotland was 20,000 tons. It was then employed in making carbonate of soda, for use in soap-making. It soon had a competitor, however, in imported barilla, and during the twenty-two years ending 1822, the average price was only £10, 10s. The duty was then taken off barilla, and kelp fell to £8, 10s. per ton. The discovery of the Le Blanc process, for the manufacture of carbonate of soda from salt, because [became], however, a far more formidable opposition, and in 1823, on the removal of the salt duty, kelp fell to £3 per ton, and in 1831 to £2 per ton. From then till 1845, the small quantity made was still used in the soap and glass factories of Glasgow. A large chemical work was established by General McNeill in Barra for soap making, but it failed; two ornamental octagonal chimney shafts were the standing relics not long since.

IODINE was discovered in 1812, but it was not till 1841 that it was made in Glasgow in any quantity; in that year 2,565 tons of kelp were imported into the Clyde, and used for soap making; the iodine was extracted from the soap-makers' leys. In 1845 there were four makers of iodine working kelp, the import of which rose in that year to 6,086 tons. In the following year there were twenty makers, tempted by the high price of iodine. Soon after this the potash salts became valuable, and the trade was prosperous. The discovery of the Stassfurt mineral, however, reduced the value of the potash salts to one-third, and the discovery of iodine in the caliche²⁹⁷ of Peru gradually brought down the price of this article to a figure at which its manufacture from kelp is now unremunerative. The kelp thus used for the manufacture of potash salts and iodine is not the same as that formerly made for recovering soda, at least it ought not to be. The kelp was made formerly from the various kinds of fucus, or beach wrack [sea weed], cut from the rocks while growing in the extensive lochs of the west coast. It was burnt at a high temperature, and raked into a molten slag. The kelp now required is made from the deep-sea tangle and bardarrig, or red wrack, thrown up by the storms on the west shores. It will not stand rain, and should not be burnt at a high temperature. Nevertheless, it always is, with the result that half its most valuable constituent, the iodine, and much of the potash salts, are dissipated and lost. In 1862, I published some researches on this subject, showing the great losses thus occasioned, and proposed a new method of carbonisation or destructive distillation in iron retorts. It was brought before the Society of Arts in an evening lecture, and the council awarded me their silver medal. In reference to this award, the *Chemical News* said — "We do not remember that the Society of Arts has ever given a medal where it was so well deserved," and the editor strongly advised its prosecution on the large scale. Thus encouraged, I determined if possible to carry it out.

The Duke of Argyll was the first proprietor to see the value of this discovery, and it was ultimately arranged that the process should be worked on a large scale in his island of Tiree, a lease having been entered into.

²⁹⁷ A surface deposit consisting of sand or clay impregnated with crystalline salts such as sodium nitrate or sodium chloride.

Sometime after, a lease was also arranged with the late Sir J. P. Orde for North Uist, and works erected there. In Tiree the estimates made by the factor as to quantity were very large. It was calculated that 30,000 tons were annually collected mostly for manure, and that four times that quantity were annually lost. Our calculations were based on recovering 16,000 tons; and if ever that quantity could have been obtained, the works there would have had a very great success, and turned out much more iodine than all the rest of the Highland shores put together. It is impossible, however, to estimate the quantity of sea-weed thrown up in a storm; and the sea has an awkward habit of calling again and removing a good deal of it, or covering it over with sand. Moreover, this sea-weed is much injured by rain which if continued long will render it useless for kelp purposes. It is also a highly nitrogenous substance, and is quickly devoured by maggots, which become flies, and the material, like some other riches, literally takes to itself wings and flies away, so that once when I carted a large quantity to the works for experiment, it was remarked that the Sassenach had taken a great deal of trouble to put in the material, but it wouldn't give him any kind of pains to put it out, as it would leave him of its own accord. Such then was the nature of the material to be dealt with, and in 1863 I left London for Tiree, to put up the necessary works. For eighteen months I was off and on this island—I say off and on, because this movement presented the first difficulty. Tiree is almost the only western island which has no good harbours, and steamers would not visit it then. Moreover, it is an extremely difficult island to make in winter darkness — to see where the white surf ends, and the low-lying white sandy shore begins. There are some fishing harbours, none of them safe, and some Highland quays. A "Highland quay" is usually a quarter of a mile from the water at low water, and completely submerged at high tide. For the purposes of landing large iron tanks, boilers, etc., they were useless; so that all the heavy plant was got ashore with the greatest difficulty, and dragged eight miles over no roads, with still greater difficulty. I had the best encouragement from the proprietor, who with the late Sir J[ohn]. McNeill visited the island when I was there, but the difficulty in getting the people to work was considerable. Very little English was spoken, and of course an interpreter was always by my side. Then the most extraordinary rumours were set about; some thought the Sassenach was a Frenchman, and their ideas about Napoleon were still very warlike; indeed, every nationality claimed me in turn. Others thought my object was to dig up the dead bodies, and boil them down for the fat (there was little of that to spare then amongst the living); others, the majority, took a violent hatred against me, because they thought I was an excise officer sent to look after the illicit stills. They would do nothing for me; they would sell me nothing. Bread and meat could not be got; and much fine turbot and halibut was cut up for bait, but not for me. However this did not last long, and I soon got on very well with them; for I had promised his Grace to employ the people as much as possible. The promise has been kept, and after a long experience I can speak highly of their faithful service when their confidence was gained. And I may mention that men who were with me from the first are still in our employment, and have become good bricklayers, smiths, and fitters, so that both in Tiree and in our works at North Uist, with the exception of the manager of each, no stranger whatever is employed. A volume could be filled with the history of these works alone, but it will be sufficient to say that the buildings were finished at last, after several large roofs had been carried off by the storms. I may add that no one who has not witnessed them can have any idea of the extraordinary violence of the winter gales in this island, as with the exception of three small hills it is extremely low-lying and flat. During the following winter, the collection of the tangle commenced. There was at first great difficulty in inducing the people to begin, as there has been at all the other Highland shores, where it is now in full operation; it was a new thing, and they did not believe in it. They soon find out, however, that it affords a winter employment for a family, as children can work at it. It consists simply in stacking the tangle out of reach of the tide. They are paid 6d. per cubic foot for this work, and have no further anxiety about it. The collecting, restacking, and carting cost as much again, and for this they are not responsible. Ever since 1863 that collection has been going on, and from that time not a penny that can be made in this way has been lost. About 300 cottars families were then said to have no regular means of subsistence; I was told they lived on the strong air. The amount of money thus introduced into the island has exceeded £50,000; and the whole of this has been found money, which at first they refused to pick up. Any attempt to stop the collection now would raise a considerable outcry. In comparing this price with kelp-making, it is well to remark that the manufacture of a ton of kelp involves the collection, or cutting, drying, and burning of 20 tons of sea-weed, and it also involves the possible loss of the whole by exposure to rain. The price per ton to the kelper, in North and South Uist, even in the good old days, seldom exceeded 35s. to £2; yet, small as this sum appears, it amounted to a considerable aggregate; it paid their rents, and the loss of it is much felt in these islands. It is, however, a poor employment; and wherever agriculture increases, as in Kintyre, kelp making is

given up. One of the greatest difficulties in Tiree was in getting a supply of cash to pay the people; the nearest bank was at Tobermory, only thirty-four miles distant. This seems a convenient distance, but it proved to be actually, in point of time, very much further off than California in the winter. I had a most important telegram waiting me there for nearly a month, when in Tiree, where I was weeks without communication. The sums to be paid were often so small, and so distributed, that silver was required, and there were no means of getting it except from Tobermory. At imminent risk of life, I had frequently to go there in a smack; I have been delayed for weeks, I have paid £5 for this trip, and been two days between Tobermory and Tiree. I must record, even at this date, my great obligation to that most obliging and most attentive of bank officials, the then agent of the Clydesdale Bank there. He seldom had the chance of cashing my cheques during bank hours, but at any and every other time, indeed he was sometimes roused from his bed to give me the cash, and let me away. After I left the island the difficulty increased. On one occasion a clerk sent out from Glasgow in a steamer, in the winter, with £300, returned with it about three weeks afterwards; he had made an extensive trip, and seen almost every other island except the one he was sent to. The occasional steamer refused the responsibility. In fact, it was almost impossible to keep up the supplies, and therefore our manager was obliged to give the people lines on the stores of the island. The people complained of the prices charged, and that they could not get supplied, and petitioned me to open a store for them. Pressure of circumstances compelled me most reluctantly to consent to this. The principal store in the island, moreover was eight miles distant. It was arranged, in fairness to the storekeeper there, that the prices should be the same, which, as far as I know, has always been the case. The greater population live near the chief kelp store, and near our works. Having thus fixed the prices, the most respectable firms were selected in Glasgow, one only for each department, and told to supply the very best articles — their names are a guarantee — and the manager there sends his orders direct to them. Since the establishment of this store things have gone smoothly, and I am not aware of any complaints; having visited the island regularly, I always found the people contented. The only effect on others that the store appears to have had was to do away with a number of very small storekeepers, who set up for a time, and then failed. It is true that some years ago a letter appeared in the *Oban Times*, and an article about the supposed truck system in Tiree, but the editor took the pains afterwards to inquire into the matter more particularly, and with full evidence placed at his command, handsomely published an ample apology, and admitted that he had been misled by interested parties. In fact, until the evidence taken before the Royal Commission, I was always under the impression that in all our proceedings the people had been most fairly treated, and that many of them had been raised from abject poverty; indeed, that no one there had any hard words to say of us. With these ideas then, I am astonished to find that according to an article in one of our daily papers, the best years of my life have been expended in the "spoliation and robbery of the poor." Well, outsiders are said to see the best of the game; but that statement implies that they know something about it, and that they are near enough to see the moves. With such critics, I can only repeat the remark made by Job to his uncomfortably and mistakenly candid friend, "No doubt but ye are the people, and wisdom shall die with you." I can only say that the work will be kept up in Tiree as long as it can be carried on without loss; and the store is entirely in the hands of the people. They desired its establishment, and when they wish it disestablished they have only to say so; but the demand must come from within, and not from without their circle. In taking evidence, however, it is rather important that there should be some guarantee of the reliability of the witness. The Royal Commission, in the vast amount of evidence, and the innumerable witnesses they have had to listen to, probably have not had the time to verify their statements, or detect their motives. The single day devoted to Tiree, at any rate, made this impossible there. There are only three witnesses whose evidence I have to answer. Two of these are men that our manager refused to trust with an advance; the former collects tangle and makes kelp; why does he do that, if it doesn't pay, when he is a joiner, and can work at his trade? The latter says the goods are dear and bad, and I meet both these statements with a flat denial. The third, the elder, convicts himself if his evidence is correctly reported. He says that we got two crofts from him; this is untrue, as only one croft formerly held by him is now held by us. It became an absolute necessity that our holding, which was nearly all at great expense reclaimed from the blowing sand which often covered the roofs of our works, should be increased, to keep our stock of horses; two small crofts, each about ten acres, were added; neither of these were more than half cultivated before, and on one of them was a deep marshy loch, which we drained and re-claimed, and which now forms the best part of the farm. As for his statement about the sum paid for the croft, I understand that for this particular croft he paid nothing whatever. I happen to remember him well, however, for at the time of executing the works, when stone was scarce, he sold me a lot of old stone walls for building purposes, in which

he had the advantage of me, and then wanted me to put "elder" on the cheque; but I thought it unnecessary to make the Church of Scotland a party to that transaction. He also was a small local storekeeper, and I shall be glad to hear what claim he has for greater consideration than myself, and on what principle of justice he demands to have the croft back at less than half the present rent, because he paid that thirty years ago. One other complaint I will allude to; that is, that the price of tangle has been reduced from 6d. to 4d. There is some colour in this. On account of the liability to rot, we prefer it to be stretched two feet high, instead of three feet; but the hardship of receiving 4d. for two-thirds of a cubic yard, instead of 6d. for three-thirds, is quite invisible to me. With regard to the use of ground for spreading sea-weed, about which so much has been said, and by which the proprietor is supposed to exact two rents, we have of course nothing to do with this, but I have never before heard this right called in question. The spreading of sea-weed on pasture land has, ever since kelp was made, been held to improve it. The first shower of rain gives the pasture a good dose of valuable manure as top-dressing. The kelper can never remove the whole of the sea-weed; he often has to leave a large portion, and sometimes to leave it all. I have seen thousands of tons rotting in this way, all of which was left for manure. In North and South Uist it was usual for the farmers not only to allow this, but to afford grazing for the kelpers' horses as well. And yet this has been compared by one of our daily papers to letting "a farm to one person for farming purposes, and to another for a bleaching green, to be occupied by them both simultaneously." Where is the analogy? With regard to the payment of the kelpers in goods, I have endeavoured to show that a store in Tiree is absolutely necessary, in the winter, if the people are to be kept in food, or the work is to be carried on at all. We have never altered the price of kelp to the burner in Tiree, and whatever may have been said, our manager assures me that he has never paid less than £4 per ton for good kelp. Among necessitous people, in such an outlying island, the difficulty is to prevent the kelpers from greatly overdrawing their advances, as it is absolutely necessary to advance them considerable amounts; and we cannot always avoid debts which can never be recovered.

In Tiree, there has been a small profit made, which, however, without the greatest care on the part of the manager, would soon become a loss. In North Uist, where there was also a store, this actually occurred, and the losses became so serious that we had to close it; but as there is a bank there, we have no difficulty in paying the people in cash; and the same applies to South Uist. In both these islands the money is distributed in the winter, when it is most wanted. I notice, in looking over the North Uist account for last year, not a favourable one, nine crofters or cottars who received over £12 each; and in the little island of Monach, west of North Uist, as much as £20 has been made by one man. These sums are far in excess of their rents. Payments are made in sums varying from 6d. to £3. In Ireland, where all are paid in cash, very large sums are advanced — but not in the winter — many months before the kelp can reach us. In North Uist, where much kelp was made in the lochs on the east coast, the kelpers came from the west side, and lived in temporary bothies for a few weeks; but they would never leave their homes until we had sent them out meal. It was necessary to charter a steamer and send out about 600 bolls of meal before they would move. About three years ago [c1880], there was a fuel famine in Tiree, and several superior crofters, who had not made kelp before, told our manager they would do so if we sent them out coal. This was done, and the kelp was made. Here again, goods, if of the kind they wanted, were more potent persuaders than money. The question of fuel brings me to notice one of the complaints about cutting of peat. There is no peat in Tiree. The complainant probably refers to the cutting of peat in the Ross of Mull and boating to Tiree. This was done in 1863, and has been very properly stopped. The service is one of extreme danger, and has caused the loss of several lives, the boats having to encounter one of the wildest seas on the west coast. Moreover, if time be reckoned, the fuel was very costly. I have little doubt they would have charged me as much freight per ton for peat from Mull as for coal from Greenock or Ardrossan. On this subject I have had considerable experience, and it may be interesting to give the result. In our works at Locheport, in North Uist, we used peat for heating our iron retorts. The peat was of good quality; it gave a good satisfactory red heat; but compared with coal, it required three times the quantity, which adds enormously to the cost of firing. We cut and stacked 600 tons per annum, and it cost us 2s. 6d. per ton. There was no royalty or rent, and the bog was close to the works. I am satisfied that, on the small scale, it cannot be done at anything like this price; and adding the freight from Mull, it must be a very expensive fuel at Tiree, when coal can sometimes be landed in a sailing vessel at 12s. 6d. to 13s. There is this peculiarity about peat also; that if a manufactory requires a large supply, the cost will necessarily increase with the quantity required, because a larger area must be worked. The peat distillery in Lewis, started under Sir J[ames]. Matheson, by my friend Dr Paul, although very well laid out, was no exception to this universal rule; although it had great

prospect of success, peat too being an excellent source of some kinds of paraffin. One of the advantages of our operations in Tiree has been the chartering of steamers to bring coal to the island. There was no difficulty about the erection of the works in North Uist, because they are situated on a good harbour; but precisely the same difficulty was experienced in starting the tangle collection, and precisely the same complaints would be made if it were given up. Most of our ground there was reclaimed from the peat, and fine crops of oats have been grown on it. It was pretty expensive, and I have no doubt the proprietor would be glad to let the crofters have a considerable quantity of this land on the same terms. I regret very much that the Royal Commission had so little time to spare in Tiree; their experience, however, was quite unique; no one has ever had to complain before of want of air in that island, and they landed far too easily. Had they remained one more day, the probability is they would not have got ashore, or having got ashore, they would not have got aboard again; and then we should have had the benefit of their powerful advocacy for what is the great want of the island, a substantial pier in Gott Bay. I regret, too, that the Royal Commission[ers] were unable to visit the populous part of the island, and see for themselves our works and farm, and investigate on the spot the improvements made. The Royal Commission could not have landed or spent the day in any part of the island where they could have seen so little. Had they driven over to the west side, they would have gone through an island which is very different to any other in the Hebrides; without a tree or shrub, it has a beauty all its own. The green plain of Reef in the centre has four square miles of level turf, the sea visible like a wall on both sides of it. Once covered by the sea, even now it is difficult to resist the impression that it must flow over it again. The bold headland of Renavara [Ceann a' Mhara], with its sea caverns, quite unequalled in the Western Islands; the deep blue of the bays in summer, the wonderful panorama of mountains and islands, almost completely encircling it, and leaving only room in the west for the setting sun to dip into the ocean; the long plains formed by the shell sand, covered with sweet-scented clover, and possessing a flora wonderfully like that of the chalk downs of Sussex; — all these must be seen to be appreciated. Ozone, of course, is never absent. Moreover, there is a purity in the air which is not found to the same extent in the other outer islands. Perhaps I ought to add, outside the church where the Royal Commission sat, there is a very distinct change of air coming from any of them; the reason probably is, that there are no large peat bogs, and no large fresh-water and brackish lochs, which affect the climate in the other islands. The winters, though very stormy, are mild in temperature, frost and snow being uncommon; the facilities for bathing are excellent, all natural at present; and there are links which would bring golfers from all parts, were they known. I have no doubt whatever that this island will some day be the marine sanatorium of the west. It is only about seventy miles from the Oban railway, and need not be more than eighteen hours by an ordinary steamer from Greenock; but there are no good harbours, and therefore no certainty of getting there at all times, or of getting away. Moreover, there is no better fishing ground on the west coast than the rocky reefs between Tiree and Skerryvore lighthouse; but the boats have no harbours to run to, and the island itself is often very badly supplied with fish, because the boats cannot get out. There are no better boatmen anywhere than those of Tiree. The Tiree smacks are well known all over the west coast; and it is a remarkable fact that, before the steamers were introduced, they ferried all the cattle, and did all the carrying trade for the other outside islands. Although they have no life boat, some daring rescues of lives have been made from the numerous wrecks that have dotted their coast. A Government yacht was lost in the naval survey there, and one of our steamers is now a refuge for lobsters off Thainish [Hynish] Point. It may be well to remark that the captain lost his certificate, because the old Admiralty sailing directions warned us not to go within three miles of the island; I regret to say we still find it necessary to infringe these old-fashioned regulations. The steamer was on the way to a harbour, which was discovered by the captain, and which we have made safer by rings, and used ever since in the summer for several years; and now at last this year some of the Tiree smacks have gone there for our trade. There is a splendid pier at Thainish, built of granite, and said to have cost £14,000; but the position chosen was a bad one, and it sanded up. Then a dock was excavated out of the hard whinstone at the end of it, but though in the shelter of the pier, and closed with a double set of large iron-bound booms, the force of the sea sometimes breaks them, and it also was soon closed with sand; it was intended to be flushed out by a head of water above it. This pier, unfortunately, is now almost useless; it was intended for the vessel to supply the lighthouse, but the large establishment there is now removed to Mull. It was designed by the great engineer who, in Skerryvore lighthouse, has left the most magnificent monument that exists to the memory of any engineer anywhere. Engineers, however, are often at fault where the sea is concerned. We need only refer to Wick harbour, and the useless millions thrown into the surf in the Channel Islands. There is no heavier sea on the west coast than

that between Tiree and the mainland, where the Atlantic comes in, on comparatively shoal soundings; and anyone who has crossed that sea in a smack on a stormy day in the winter, is not likely soon to forget it. Dr Johnson, who stayed so long in Coll, and enjoyed it so much, never got across the narrow stormy sound between the two islands, though it is only three miles, and the boats used were about the same — perhaps the very same. This ferry is often impassable for weeks; it is very dangerous, and many lives have been lost here. The most remarkable instances might be collected of the difficulties of shipping attendant on the want of regularity of steamers in the winter. I remember one farmer driving some fat pigs daily to the harbour about Christmas, for such a long time, that when at last they were shipped, — well, it was not Christmas, and the pigs were not fat, that had disappeared on the road. I remember a very clever supervisor, who wanted to prove that our iodine sublimers were stills, and required a licence, and paid me a visit from Mull, expecting to get back next day; he had, however, to stay several weeks, and was severely reprimanded when he got back, for enjoying himself (poor fellow) so long. When I was there, I was glad to run for any part of the mainland or Mull that could be made out, and Ardnamurchan was a haven after Tiree.

As I have referred to the strong objection to the introduction of anything new, I may relate two circumstances that occurred to me, which well illustrates West Highland and Lowland character in this respect. Some years ago, when a large quantity of black wrack kelp was made in North Uist, I tried hard to get some improvement made in the direction of burning the weed at a lower temperature. The people were assembled in great numbers, and the Sheriff kindly harangued them in Gaelic for me. Their objections were threefold — it would not yield so much, it would not be so good, and it would take too long. The late Sir J[ohn]. P. Orde was present and the late factor, and it was agreed at last that the most experienced kelper and I should try the experiment, each to have a certain quantity of weed weighed out, and each to burn it his own way. As I expected, my lot was finished first; the yield was about 25 per cent, greater, and the product was, weight for weight, also 25 per cent, more valuable. Anyone can understand this result, seeing mine was only burnt to ash, and not to slag. The old man, my opponent, was offended too, and his exclamation in Gaelic was translated for my benefit; it was rendered thus — "I have been making kelp for fifty years, and am I to be taught by a young Sassenach, with no beard on his face to speak of?" That was the only result of the experiment. The other instance occurred at Coll, at the house of my very lamented friend the late John Lorne Stewart, for whose great knowledge of agriculture and sterling good sense I had the highest esteem. His introduction of the making of cheese, by the Cheddar method, is only one of the many improvements for which we are indebted to him. He even imported a Swiss, and made Gruyere cheese of excellent quality in Coll. At his home farm in Coll, he had a most intelligent and active hard-working low-country couple, who made the cheese for which the dairy was celebrated. I casually asked them if they were aware that, in giving the butter-milk away to the pigs, they were also throwing away the sugar of milk, which was a valuable marketable article, and which was largely sent over to this country from Switzerland, and that it only had to be evaporated down, and the sugar would crystallise out. To my great astonishment, the next morning I was called pretty early to see the first crop of crystals. They had lost no time; and although they found afterwards that the pigs paid better, it was not the novelty that deterred them from increasing their profits if possible. Some time afterwards I met the man, and he told me, "Man, it did'na pay; but I whiles make it, to show I can dae it."

The eyes of the island fishermen have been opened by the large fleets of fishing boats coming from all parts, and taking the herring off their shores; these men don't bring the fish, they were there before, they only bring the means and the ability to catch them.

The contrast between the winter and the summer is nowhere so extraordinary as it is in the Hebrides. And I would wish particularly to call the attention of the Royal Commission to the wretched postal service, common to all these islands, in the hope that something may be done to improve it. Tiree is by far the worst; there is no telegraph here, where it is so much required, and where, I believe, it would soon pay. In 1870, the Commissioners of Supply of Argyllshire presented a memorial to the Marquis of Hartington, then Postmaster-General, and published at the same time part of a voluminous correspondence which had passed between myself and the post office authorities, to which I beg to refer. In the course of that correspondence, I wrote to Mr Abbot, in March 1864: "As the manager of the British Sea-weed Company, I received December 11, 1863, a notice, dated November 17, to pay the annuity on our French patent before December 3, or it would become 'null and void.' Now, this property was irrecoverably lost to us, and for that loss I hold the post office morally, though perhaps not legally, responsible. When I add, that this letter was brought by the steamer to Coll, and by a friend across the ferry, and that the (very) regular 'mail packet' was not in till the 18th, and that then she

left my private mail-bag behind at Tobermory, I think I have stated an instance of gross postal mismanagement which could not be paralleled in any country in Europe. I frequently correspond with a brother in the Pyrenees; will it be believed that my letters generally take four times as long between this and Tobermory (thirty miles), as in traversing the entire length of Scotland and England, crossing the British Channel, and going through France? Yet such is another fact. I received December 26, 1863, a notice, dated November 18, from the collector of taxes, to pay my income tax, 'stating that' if I wished to appeal, I 'must' do so to the surveyor at Oban within fourteen days from that date, in writing." Two days after I forwarded a cheque for the money, and intercepted the receipt on my way to England, at Tobermory, January 21, 1864. On my return here, February 20, 1864, I found a letter lying at the post office, stating that 'if my income-tax were not paid within four days, it would be recovered with the statutory addition of 10 per cent, for costs.' Now, Sir, you may think that this instance does not refer to your department; but I wish to know on what principle does the Government condescend to collect my money for its support on the one hand, and refuse to carry my letters on the other; and by what right do they detain for several weeks a letter demanding instant payment of my taxes, and containing a violent threat in case of non-compliance? — as if our Government were conducted on the highwayman's terms, 'your money or your life.' The absurdity of any permission 'to appeal, in writing, within fourteen days, when H.M. mail doesn't deliver the letter for five weeks, will be evident to all, though any Englishman would be loath to acknowledge that such a scandalous anomaly could be suffered to exist in any part of Great Britain. In fact, to be consistent, our judges should hang their convicts first, and try them afterwards." The reports there about the Tiree Post Office appear incredible now, and yet I cannot say that there is much improvement in the winter. Now, that Oban and Strome Ferry are accessible by railway, all these islands ought to have their letters delivered by a steamer, calling three times a week in summer, and twice a week in winter. All should be thoroughly connected by telegraph; this is not an expensive thing to keep up, not much more than the first outlay, and would be very useful to the country generally, in reporting wrecks, or in time of war, besides the commercial advantages; and I do not think these services should be delayed until each petty office pays. The grants allowed to the Western Islands compare most unfavourably with those of the Orkneys and Shetlands. I would point out also that some experiments should be made in planting of trees; I believe, judiciously done, this would be successful, and must improve the outer islands. In Lewis, the late Sir James Matheson has set an excellent example. It would require to be done somewhat in the same way as the shores of the Bay of Biscay. Even in Tiree, where there is good clay, trunks of trees have been found. One thing, which is much in the way of older men in the Highlands, is the want of English; that, however, is daily improving, and I am satisfied the younger men now growing up will not object so much to leaving their homes. Wages are a matter of supply and demand, and there is no doubt, a small wage at home is preferred, and perhaps is better. Therefore any industry introduced into one of these islands is productive of food, and becomes popular. I claim to have introduced an industry which has contributed to the welfare of thousands, a statement never before called in question, and on which I am sure the workers themselves are unanimous. No one who knew the island of Tiree twenty years ago will hesitate to admit the great increase in the prosperity of the crofters and cottars there. Having, however, had to defend myself even for conferring this benefit, I say little at present about further development, merely predicting that new applications will be found, that new discoveries will be made, and that sea-weed will yet become commercially valuable. A paper containing the latest information on this subject has already been placed in the hands of the Royal Commission.

44380. Before asking you any questions about your own system, as practised in connection with the manufacture in the island of Tiree, I wish to ask you a question about the harbour. You have dwelt very much upon the want of a good harbour in Tiree; do you think it possible at some point on the coast, at a tolerably moderate expenditure, to construct a good harbour for small steam vessels and fishing vessels? I think there is only one place in the island where any attempt might be made, and that is in Gott Bay. There is no other place large enough for a vessel to get in or out. Gott Bay, although it is somewhat open, is very stiff clay, which makes a capital holding ground.

44381. It is very wide? Yes, but at one side of it, on the south side, there is considerable shelter already, from some outlying rocks. These rocks require to be connected with the mainland. I have no doubt a pier can be made there.

44382. Then you think a low tide harbour could be made there — a harbour in which vessels could float at low tide? Certainly.

44383. Has any estimate ever been made of the expenditure required? An estimate was made some years ago by Captain, now Admiral, Bedford Pim, who was conducting the naval survey, and it was thought then that a small pier could be made for £5,000 or £6,000; but I believe a more recent estimate puts the cost for a pier accessible to a steamer at all times of the tide at a very much higher sum.

44384. I think we heard the sum of £8,000 mentioned, but perhaps you point to a larger sum? I think, probably, even larger than that.

44385. What sort of estimate do you make? Perhaps half as much again — from £10,000 to £12,000.

44386. And that is, you think, the only point on the island where a harbour could be formed? I think there is no doubt whatever about that.

44387. I think the Free Church clergyman of the island mentioned another place to us? There is no other place I know of where there is anything like the room or the shelter.

44388. But would it be possible anywhere to form a smaller harbour available for the best class of fishing boats? All the harbours might be improved by increasing the quays. There are several of them all round the island, but none of them are harbours that they could run into in bad weather; and taking the experience of the Lighthouse Commissioners at Hynish, they had a splendid pier there, but it was impossible to get in and out of the dock, though it was under the shelter of the pier; while they might easily have landed at Skerryvore lighthouse.

44389. What is the size of a smack? A Tiree smack is 25 to 30 tons. Some run from 50 to 60 tons, but the Tiree smacks run from 25 to 30.

44390. What length of keel? I cannot tell.

44391. Is it a full decked boat? Half decked.

44392. Are there any fishing boats of that class in the island now? These Tiree smacks are not as a rule useful for fishing. They are not fishing boats. They are used for carrying a good deal.

44393. But, are there any boats of that size used for fishing now out of the island? I don't think there are.

44394. Do the people feel the want of the large safe fishing boat of the east coast there? I should think they do, but I am not prepared to answer that.

44395. Where do these smacks run into for shelter at present? In the winter they are obliged to be hauled on shore.

44396. With reference to the island, has any serious outlay been made upon pier or harbour works by the proprietor within the last thirty years? I think not.

44397. There has been no attempt by the proprietor to form a harbour? I think not.

44398. I hope it will not be thought indiscreet on my part if I ask you whether your kelp manufacturing establishment is moderately remunerative at present, so that you look forward to maintaining it? I have mentioned in my statement that it will be carried on as long as it can be carried on without loss.

44399. But you have not stated whether it is in danger of being condemned as a losing concern? Well, we have yet to wait to see what the opposing source of iodine can make.

44400. During the course of your work there has your rent been reduced by your proprietor under your present lease? It has been.

44401. You spoke of the great utility of the work to the native population, and of the fact that the people employed are almost universally people in the island. Of the utility we make no doubt, but are you not under an obligation in the terms of your lease only to employ the people of the island? There is a promise in the lease that we will employ, as far as possible, people of the island, and as an actual fact no others are employed.

44402. With reference to the payment of wages in goods, or the payment of the people in goods, we make no doubt that the custom originated in the cause which you state — the difficulty of obtaining facilities for payment in any other form — but does the same difficulty exist at the present moment? Do you at the present moment maintain a system of paying in goods, under the belief that you are conferring a benefit on the people, or is it in any degree maintained for the purpose of profit by the company or by the proprietor of the works? It certainly is for the benefit of the people, so far as I know.

44403. But I mean, do you carry it on for that purpose, or do you regard it, in short, as a source of profit to the company? No.

44404. It is no material source of profit? It is no material source.

44405. With reference to the difficulty of effecting cash payments, does that difficulty still exist, or is it now superseded? I think it still exists.

44406. You think you would have great difficulty in keeping a sufficient amount of specie in the place to effect your payments? Very great difficulty.

44407. With reference to the practice of payment in goods, is it noticed at all in the lease? Is there any provision or stipulation concerning it in the lease? No.

44408. Has this practice ever been a subject of correspondence between the proprietor, the Duke of Argyll, and your firm? I don't think so.

44409. You don't think the Duke of Argyll has ever censured the practice, or expressed a desire that it should cease in any form? I don't think so.

44410. There was a statement made in the island, and which I am bound to say I personally did not understand, to the effect that when wages were paid in specie they received much less wages effectively than when they were paid in kind — that you paid higher wages in goods than you paid in specie — that the goods were made to represent a larger amount than the specie. How is that? I cannot explain that. I saw it for the first time in the report. It has never been done with my knowledge.

44411. The goods you issue represent the money value, according to your belief, fairly, with what may be called some ordinary profit? Certainly.

44412. If a man applies to you or expresses a desire to be paid in specie, would you do your best to pay him in specie? If you had the money would you pay him in specie on his demand? Certainly.

44413. In fact, your desire would be to pay in specie if you have the money? Certainly.

44414. Do you ever pay in specie? Are there any wages, practically speaking, paid in specie, or are all wages paid in goods? I think some of the wages are paid in specie.

44415. It is your desire to pay in specie if you could do it? Certainly.

44416. I think some humble witness on the island stated that when you or your firm effected a purchase in the island of small commodities — such as eggs and things of that kind — you paid in goods and not in specie. Do you know anything about that? I believe it is a common thing for people in the island to bring in eggs and pay in eggs instead of money. I believe they have a rate at which they hand over eggs instead of money.

44417. Then there is a general system of barter? With eggs I believe there is, or there was. It is not much now, I believe.

44418. What do you do with the eggs? Do you eat them or export them? They are sent to the markets in the south.

44419. It is a branch of trade? Yes.

44420. Then I see there is a general system of barter for commodities connected with your establishment, which you think is for the good of the people? I don't think it is so much in our establishment, but it is done all over the island, I believe.

44421. It was said in evidence before us, though I did not understand it — I think by the manager — that the price paid per ton for the kelp was £4 in goods, but only £2 in cash, or that he had stated to the people that if they insisted upon being paid in cash they would only get £2 in cash? I cannot understand the statement. I never heard of such a thing.

44422. I did not understand it myself, but there was a statement made to that effect. But I understand you to deny that absolutely? Certainly.

44423. Or that any pressure is put upon the people at all to take goods in preference to money? I am not aware of any; in fact, the question has never arisen, so far as I know.

44424. As so much allusion has been made to this question of drying kelp upon the land, I would just desire to understand it a little more clearly myself. In your lease do you hold that right to spread your sea-weed or dry it upon the land, upon any particular portion of the land? I am not sure if that is expressed in the lease. At any rate it is a question with which we have really nothing to do, because the weed is purchased from the people, who themselves put it on the land, and that has been done, so far as I know, from the beginning of the century, wherever kelp has been made.

44425. I understood you to say that the people stacked sea-weed above high-water mark? Yes.

44426. Then you said the sea-weed for another 6d. was carried; by whom? By ourselves.

44427. And then where do you put it when you cart it to the works? Do you spread it out? No, that sea-weed is what is collected in the winter, and is known by the name of tangle. That is what I referred to as never collected before, and that is simply stacked above high water mark, and there is an end of it. But the kelp which the witness must have alluded to is the other weed collected in the summer and spread over the fields to

dry, and they then burn it into kelp. We have nothing to do with that, simply because we buy the ash; but that is the sea-weed they refer to.

44428. But it is not you or your firm who spread any portion of this sea-weed at all? We have nothing whatever to do with it. I mentioned it in my statement simply to explain the matter, because it seems to me to be a very simple -one, and to have given rise to some very extraordinary remarks.

44429. Then you don't pay the proprietor any rent whatever for the liberty to spread this variety of sea-weed upon the shore? None whatever.

44430. And, in fact, if it was not spread upon this complainant's pasture, it would make no difference to you at all? None whatever.

44431. You are not interested in spreading it on that complainant's pasture at all? Not at all.

44432. Then who spreads it there? It is not the man himself. He would not have complained if he spread it himself? I am not sure about that.

44433. But who, as a matter of fact, spreads the kelp on that complainant's piece of ground? I cannot say I know. I understand the complainer to be a crofter, and therefore he cannot have very much land upon which that could be spread. I am not familiar with the particular instance alluded to, but I know that in the outer islands, where it was very largely done, and upon very large farms, it was never complained of. It was always looked upon as an advantage.

44431. But this crofter complains that somebody comes and spreads sea-weed on his pasture; you don't know who does it? I don't know anything about it, but if he complains he should prosecute the man who does it.

44435. Now I want to ascertain how far spreading kelp upon a man's pasture is advantageous and how far it is not. It is taken there and spread on the grass or on the pasture? Yes.

44436. How long does it occupy that area? If the weather is fine they would have it out of the way in two or three days. If it comes on wet and showery the rain would injure it considerably, and the result would be that it would leave a very large portion of its substance to benefit the land. If the rain kept on for a day or two they would have to leave it all.

44437. But while it is on the land can the cattle and other animals come and eat on the spot, or does it occupy the whole pasture? Well, it necessarily occupies only a small portion that is near the sea coast.

44438. But the area it does occupy is for that time destroyed as pasture, and beasts cannot eat while it is lying there? Certainly not.

44439. But you are not concerned in the matter? Not at all.

44440. *Sir Kenneth Mackenzie.* — Do I understand you to say you pay £4 per ton for the kelp? To the burner.

44441. Do you pay that at Loch Eport? No.

44442. What is the difference between the Tiree kelp and the Loch Eport kelp? The Tiree kelp is very much better. It is made by hand, and on rocky shores alone. The North Uist kelp is sandy, and not worth more than half as much.

44443. It was stated to us at North Uist that the people who worked the kelp got 35s. a ton for manufacturing it? I believe that is the price there.

44444. But there is no question that at Tiree it is £4? Certainly. Perhaps I should explain that the North Uist kelp was principally kelp got in the lochs, and a different kind of kelp from that which we use — the most of it.

44445. *The Chairman.* — One of the witnesses, I think in Tiree, made a rather painful but picturesque statement to us that the kelp was gathered at midnight by torchlight in some places, and frequently by women and children, and that the people—especially the young people and the women were exposed to very great hardship in the practice of the industry. He spoke of stacking kelp in winter, with the snow on the ground, by torchlight. Have you ever heard of such an incident, or do you think it really occurs? I have never heard of it.

44446. Do you think it might occur in connection with the tides and seasons? I am not sorry to hear it, because it shows that the price they get makes them work at it by night, which was not the original intention.

44447. But if their condition is, perhaps, so poor that they are obliged to work at the sacrifice of their health and comfort, that would not be a source of gratification? That would not certainly.

44448. But you never heard of such a thing? I never heard of it certainly.

44449. *Mr Fraser-Mackintosh:* You stated that during the time the sea-weed was spread upon the small part of the pasture by the sea-shore it prevented the cattle from making any use of the pasture? Yes.

44450. And you also stated it did not lie on the ground sometimes above a day or two? That is so.

44451. But is the operation going on almost the whole summer? The moment you take one supply off is there another supply going on? No, that is scarcely the case. Kelp that is burned on the sea-shore comes usually at a certain season of the year. As a rule, it comes on in May. We don't if we can help it take any kelp except what comes in May.

44452. But truly, for some months of the year, is not the use of this piece of pasture land lost to the tenant? I don't think so. The fact is that the sea-weed rots so very quickly that it cannot remain long, and if it remains long the farmer gets the benefit.

44453. But you are collecting sea-ware all the season? No, we bind them down not to collect it after the 1st July, if we can manage it.

44454. And when do you begin? Towards the end of May. Practically June is the only month.

44455. Suppose you employed your own servants, your hired servants, and not the people, to collect the kelp and spread it, have you not power to put it wherever you choose on the sea-shore, under your lease? No, certainly not.

44456. You cannot place it anywhere under your lease? No.

44457. Supposing you were not there at all, and that the company did not exist, in that case the crofter would have the full use of his pasture all the year? Yes, unless he preferred to collect kelp and spread it on it, which very likely he would do.

44458. By what authority then do you understand that the people you contract with go and spread it upon other people's land? Well, I can scarcely answer that question. It really is not a thing with which we have anything whatever to do; simply because we buy the kelp after they have made it, and if they spread it on another crofter's land and spoil it, I suppose he can get damages. I don't see any reason why he should not. There is nothing in our lease to protect them.

44459. There is nothing in your lease to give you any power to place this sea-ware upon any place? Certainly not. Our power extends simply to the stacking of the tangle, which is not the sea-weed referred to, because that is only stacked outside of high tide, and does not come on the crofters' lands.

44460. What object have you in leasing the lands you have? Is it entirely to give pasture to your horses? Entirely; and to grow corn for them.

44461. *Mr Cameron.* What amount of money is spent in wages in Tiree in the course of a year through your agency? I cannot tell the exact amount of money spent in Wages, but the amount which has gone into the island for the last six years will average very nearly £3,000 a year.

NB. Evidence taken on Tiree appears in Volume III of the Napier Commission Report. For the evidence relevant specifically to the above, see paragraphs from 34280 for Donald Sinclair, Cottar of Balephuill and from 34310 for James Sleven, Resident Manager of the North British Chemical Company.

Appendix I: Tiree witnesses before the Napier Commission 1883, Volumes Three & Four.

Report Id #	Name	Age	Occupation	Location
33421	Donald McDougall	52	Crofter	Balephuill
33466	John McFadyen	42	Crofter	Coalis
33542	Angus Munn	44	Crofter	Heanish
33542	Hugh MacKinnon Snr			Heanish
33542	Malcolm MacKinnon	55	Fisherman	Heanish
33542	Hugh MacKinnon Jnr			Heanish
33573	Alexander Maclean	74	Crofter	Balameanoch
33607	Donald Macdonald		Crofter	Balemartine
33607	Hector Macdonald	38	Cottar & Fisherman	Balemartine
33607	Gilchrist Macdonald			Balemartine
33607	Donald Maclean			Caolis
33691	Donald MacFarlane		Cottar	Balemartine
33691	John Cameron			Scaranish
33691	Donald MacMillan	73	Carpenter	Mannal
33692	Alexander Buchanan	46	Surgeon & Farmer	Baugh
33881	Hugh MacDiarmid	38	Sub-factor	Island House
34100	Lachlan MacPhail	50	Farmer	Kilmoluaig
34143	Donald Campbell	36	Crofter	Kilmoluaig & Balevuilin
34143	Donald Maclean	65	Cottar	Kilmoluaig & Balevuilin
34189	Neil McNeil	50	Crofter	Vaul
34189	John MacKinnon		Cottar & Fisherman	Kirkapol
34189	Hugh MacDougall		Cottar & Fisherman	Vaul
34189	Lachlan MacKinnon	64	Boatman	Vaul
34235	John Campbell	77	Crofter	Balinoe
34252	Ronald Macdonald	46	Cottar & Cattle Dealer	Heanish & Baugh
34252	Duncan MacKinnon	58	Carter	Scarinish
34252	Archibald MacKinnon	46	Shoemaker	Scarinish
34280	Donald Sinclair	40	Cottar	Balephuill
34280	Archibald Campbell	49	Cottar	Balephuill
34310	James Sleven	51	Resident Manager	Middleton Cottage
34867	James Wylie		Chamberlain	Bunessan, Mull
44379	Edward Charles Stanford	46	Manufacturing Chemist	Dalmuir, Glasgow

Appendix J: Locations, Households (H) & Population (P) by Census Year

Location	1779		1841		1851		1861		1871		1881		1891	
	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P	H	P
Balemartine			50	307	46	247	43	199	44	223	48	228	44	221
Crossapoll & Ballamartin	15	89												
Balephetrish (Ballafetrus)	12	59	8	49	6	47	6	41	1	10	2	19	1	17
Balephuill (Ballafuill)	2	8	39	193	60	326	43	197	44	182	43	170	35	162
Balephuill, Upper			32	172										
Balevullin (Ballamhulin)	22	100	43	127	47	210	45	231	43	195	46	210	42	178
Balinoe			26	157	27	147	31	149	28	140	29	120	24	104
Ballanuacth	12	67												
Baugh (Bagh)	13	61	17	82	15	82	16	85	15	68	14	77	13	59
Coalis (Caoles)	24	127	33	215	31	200	32	194	32	187	33	177	31	157
Cornaigbeg	15	83	35	203	29	154	24	120	25	136	28	134	25	105
Cornaigmor	22	126	27	149	20	109	22	110	21	92	20	86	22	107
Crossapoll					1	2	2	6	2	10	1	7	1	6
Earnal											6	13	6	18
Gortandonuill (Barrapol)	9	28	33	206	28	198	24	159	23	128	20	114	20	107
Gorten & Reef			8	45										
Gott	7	33	16	98	13	87	12	55	13	48	11	49	8	30
Grianal (Greenhill)	5	42	17	75	4	28	4	23	3	23	3	17		
Heylipol	26	149	44	238	33	152	5	21	4	17	5	24	4	23
Hianish (Heanish)	8	31	27	133	25	132	21	118	21	102	22	111	21	96
Hough	16	83	8	38	3	19	3	17	1	7	2	10	2	10
Hynish (Haynish)	5	30	48	238	15	76	14	96	12	64	12	45	9	40
Kenovay (Ceannabhagh)	28	145	39	204	28	139	19	99	19	85	17	93	14	95
Kerencrossigair and Kerenussigair	11	60												
Kerennakeill	1	7												
Kilkenneth(mor)	5	25	25	148	18	90	13	69	13	65	13	68	14	67
Kilmaluag (Kilmoluag)	7	37	65	376	57	291	51	288	58	268	49	205	46	186
Kirkapoll	9	42	17	112	18	88	18	93	13	76	12	53	9	42
Mannal	5	18			33	163	34	173	27	107	25	92	26	102
Middleton (Ballimianach)	7	44	12	68	8	45	8	46	5	34	5	25	4	15
Moss					28	148	25	102	23	91	26	112	21	102
Murstat	6	33												
Ruaig	15	87	24	114	19	135	28	159	28	161	29	142	27	113
Salum (Salem)	5	22	12	83	8	48	7	37	7	36	9	46	4	12
Sandaig	6	35	8	40	10	49	10	49	11	53	12	50	12	53
Scarinish	14	86	29	141	33	153	32	141	39	128	30	109	25	90
Skerryvore works at Hynish			14	113										
Skerryvore Rock Beacon			1	29	1	4	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
Vaul (Vall)	22	125	27	108	26	146	24	124	37	171	28	136	23	126