

and came up here Dink  
was taken down with a  
disease they thought it  
of his stomach had been  
operated on got along for  
a while then got bad again  
the last time I was there  
Rose told me the Dr said  
that Dink would never be able  
to walk again Dink appeared  
to be lonely I have not  
heard from them for 3 weeks  
Lee's wife is dead he wrote  
back a few days ago cancer  
of stomach was the cause

This leave is all well  
but my health is as good  
as I can expect as of being  
90 years old. Book has been  
published in last issue  
of the "H. H. Burt Memorial  
Prize Lecture" -

After giving start to the program  
first year of fine programs  
to all who like to have them  
can get "Our Father"

D. C. M. 1910

Grafton  
15

HUSBAND'S NAME HUGH MCNEILL ARRIVED IN CANADA IN 1825

DATA OBTAINED FROM: R.C. Church Archives, 1851-61-71-81 Canada Census

When Born 1803 Where Isle of Tyree, Argyll, Scotland  
 Christened December 25, 1905 Where Isle of Tyree, Argyll, Scotland  
 When Died After 1881 Canada census at Black River, E. Simonds Parish, St. John.  
 Gardner's Creek-buried at-- New Brunswick, Canada St. Patricks Cem.  
 When Married August 8, 1837 Where Saint John, N.B., Canada St. Malachys Church  
 His Father William McNeill His Mother's Maiden Name Christy Cameron

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Sophia Boyle (Came to Canada in 1836, from Ireland)

When Born 1817 Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Christened \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_

When Died After 1881 Canada census Where Black River, E. Simonds Parish, Saint Comp: Mary M. Bedford, St. John, NB

When Buried \_\_\_\_\_ Where John, New Brunswick, Canada Saint Patricks Cem., Address 1309 EAST BROWN BLDGE

Her Father \_\_\_\_\_ Her Mother's Maiden Name \_\_\_\_\_

NAME of FAMILY (arrange in order of birth)	CHILDREN in order of birth	WHEN BORN Day Month Year	WHERE BORN Town or Place	STATE OR COUNTY	WHEN DIED Day Month Year	DATE MARRIED
		Day Month Year	County	Date		
F 1 Margaret	Salmon River-Gardners Creek-or-- Black River, St. John, E. Simonds Parish, Canada	1838	30 June 1900	To	To	
F 2 Jane		1840	"		Date	
F 3 Mary Ann		16 Oct 1841	"		To	
S 4 Hugh <sup>2</sup>		4 July 1843	"		Date	
S 5 Daniel Sylvester		April 21, 1845	"Buried Brad Cem.	Palo Pinto Cty, Tex	Died Sept. 5, 1869-Warrensburg, Mo.	
F 6 Sophia		1847	"	Jan 1929	To Sarah E. McFarland	
F 7 Sarah		1 May 1849	"	Mar 29, 1929	Date Brookline, Mass	
F 8 Ann		1850	"	To Hazleton	To John Duffy	
F 9 Alice		1853	"		Date	
M 10 Laughlin		1859	"		To	
F 11 James	Records show that James McNeill married on 6 Nov 1862-Probably is not a son but a nephew of Hugh and Sophia McNeill.			Date Little River, St. John NB To Margaret McLaughlin	Date Eastport, Maine To Mary E. Burns	
M 12				Date	Date	
				To	To	

"Hugh and Sophia Boyle McNeill married 8 August 1837

Hugh age 34 Sophia age 20 Witnesses: Michael Friel, Peter Gilligan and Miss Ann Daily"

Hugh had a brother Malcolm McNeill who married Catherine Cameron, probably a relative of Hugh's wife, Christy Cameron. On February 9, 1827, Malcolm & Catherine McNeill christened their son, Hugh. This was some two years after Hugh had arrived in Canada.

Catherine McNeill christened their son, Hugh. This was some two years after Hugh had arrived in Canada.

Hugh with wife, Sophia, and family listed by name and age.  
 Black River Lore has it that Sophia carried Hugh<sup>2</sup> the 20 miles to town to at St. Peters. Hugh was an early farmer. According to the Saint John "Globe" Hugh was the first settler to bring in horses and wagons to the area, to replace the oxen then in use. From "Globe" newspaper:



## HUSBAND'S NAME WILLIAM MCNEILL

## DATA OBTAINED FROM:

Norman Church Archives, Salt Lake City; Oct 1981—  
 British Isles, Scotland, page 800,002, Batch 7102110; Serial Sheet 20.  
 Shows William McNeill and his wife Christy Cameron McNeill had their  
 son, Hugh, christened on December 25, 1805 on the Isle of Tyree,  
 Argyllshire, Scotland.

When Born \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Christened \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 When Died \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 When Buried \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 When Married \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Wives (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number (1) (2) etc. \_\_\_\_\_  
 His Father \_\_\_\_\_ His Mother's Maiden Name \_\_\_\_\_

WIFE'S MAIDEN NAME Christy Cameron

When Born \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Christened \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_

When Died \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 When Buried \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Wives (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number (1) (2) etc. \_\_\_\_\_

When Died \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 When Buried \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other Wives (if any) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Number (1) (2) etc. \_\_\_\_\_

Her Father \_\_\_\_\_ Her Mother's Maiden Name \_\_\_\_\_

When Born \_\_\_\_\_ Where \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year Time or Place County State or Country Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year

WHEN BORN \_\_\_\_\_ WHERE BORN \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year Time or Place County State or Country Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Day Month Year

**1803** Isle of Tyree Scot-  
land **Aug 1881** Date **8 Aug 1837**  
**JEMIMA BOYLE** To **SOPHIA BOYLE**

1 Hugh \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
 3 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 4 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
 5 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 6 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
 7 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 8 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
 9 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 10 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
 11 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 12 \_\_\_\_\_ To \_\_\_\_\_  
 13 \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

MC NEILL, HESTER	ANGUS MC NEILL	M	05NOV1828	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT				10DEC1971OK	7021710	67
MC NEILL, HESTER	LAUCHLAN MC NEIL/EFFIE MC NEILL	F	30OCT1838	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT	27MAY1972LA	20JUN1972LA	23MAY1973LA	7135424	85	
MC NEILL, HESTER	DON MC NEILL/PEGGY MC LUGASH	F	09JAN1839	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT	07APR1971OK	18MAY1971OK	03JUN1971OK	7021710	23	
MC NEILL, HESTER	JOHN MC NEILL/ESTHER CURRIE	F	08JUN1845	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT	07APR1971OK	18MAY1971OK	03JUN1971OK	7021710	?	
Σ = EVALUATED ENTRY				A = ADULT CHRISTENING B = BIRTH C = CHRISTENING D = DEATH OR BURIAL E = BIRTH OR CHRISTENING OF FIRST KNOWN CHILD	M = MARRIAGE N = CENSUS W = WILL			ALL OTHERS = MISCELLANEOUS		

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REGION: BRITISH ISLES		COUNTRY: SCOTLAND		AS OF OCT 1981			PAGE: 80,002			
NAME	SEX-M MALE/F FEMALE/W HUSBAND/W WIFE	P	EVENT DATE	COUNTY, TOWN, PARISH	B	E	S	SOURCE		
MC NEILL, HESTER	PATHER/MOTHER OR SPOUSE							BATCH	SERIAL SHEET	
MC NEILL, HESTER	JAMES BELL	M	08NOV1845	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT				7023110	78	
MC NEILL, HESTER	HECTOR BUE	M	30JUN1849	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT				7023110	76	
MC NEILL, HESTER C.		F	03OCT1885	ARGYLL, JURA	10SEP1980PV	03DEC1980PV	18JAN1981PV	C115391	0471	
MURDOCH MC NEILL/CATHERINE MC NEILL										
MC NEILL, HESTER MARY	ALEXA, MC NEILL/ANNE ELIZABETH CARSTAIRS	F	12JAN1844	ARGYLL, JURA PARISH	20MAR1971OK	24APR1971OK	25MAY1971OK	7020119	53	
MC NEILL, HESTER MARY	MALCOLM MC NEILL/CLARA ELISABETH BUCHANAN	F	13NOV1865	MIDLOTHIAN, EDINBURGH	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C116852	16512	
MC NEILL, HESTER	KATHRIN ROY	M	14JUN1876	ROSS AND CROMARTY, LOGIE-EASTER				7110772	0021	
MC NEIL, HONORA	RORY MC NEIL/CATHERINE GALACHAR	F	07APR1885	INVERNESS, BARRA	09DEC1978SG	07MAR1979SG	07MAR1979SG	C111081	0683	
MC NEIL, HONORA		F	02MAY1887	INVERNESS, BARRA	09DEC1978SG	07MAR1979SG	07MAR1979SG	C111081	0829	
MC NIEL, HUGH	RODEACK MC NEIL/CATHERINE GALACHAR	M	20NOV1898	PERTH, MUTHILL, EPISCOPAL CHURCH	28AUG1960	15DEC1960SF	03NOV1961SF	C102051	0098	
MC NIEL, HUGH	PATRICK MC NEIL/CATHARIN MC GREGOR	M	23MAY1969	CARTRIDGE, REAV	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C110402	1186	
MC NIEL, HUGH	WILLIAM MC NEIL	M	25OCT1972	LARAH, GLASGOW	09NOV1974OK	13MAY1975OK	14JUN1975OK	740009	50	
MC NIEL, HUGH	CUMINE MC NEIL/MARY PATON	M	28MAY1973	ATR, KILMARNOCK	13MAY1975OK	15APR1975OG	16JUN1975OG	7412709	26	
MC NIEL, HUGH	WILLIAM MC NIEL/ISOBEL SINCLAIR	M	09FEB1777	NAIRN, CAWDOR	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C111222	1615	
MC NIEL, HUGH	CHRISTIAN CAMPBELL	M	23NOV1783	ARGYLL, KILMINIAN				6934229	58	
MC NIEL, HUGH	HUGH MC NIEL/MARGARET MC GILCHRIST	M	28FEB1788	STIRLING, CLACHAN OF CAMPSE	10JUN1972SG	27JUN1972SG	13JUL1972SG	7201430	53	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ALEXR, MC NIEL/	M	14NOV1790	ARGYLL, TYREE	08MAY1948	19APR1949L	03DEC1975SL	C100051	1088	
MC NIEL, HUGH	DOND, MC NIEL/	M	14NOV1790	ARGYLL, TYREE	08MAY1948	10JUN1948LG	03DEC1975SL	C100051	1380	
MC NIEL, HUGH	HECTOR MC NEIL/ANN MC LEAN	M	18FEB1777	ARGYLL, NORTH Knapdale	20JUN1964	05NOV1964IF	27FEB1965LG	7029512	54	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ANNE ROSE	M	10MAY1799	NAIRN, ARDCLACH				CLEARED	7111205	
MC NIEL, HUGH	RODRICK MC NEILL/PEGY MC GREGOR	M	12SEP1800	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT	23MAY1971OK	09JUL1971OK	28JUL1971OK	7020119	66	
MC NIEL, HUGH	WILLIAM MC NEIL/CHRISTY CAMERON	M	23DEC1805	ARGYLL, TYREE	23SEP1971LG	08JAN1972LG	20MAR1972LG	7102110	20	
MC NIEL, HUGH	PATRICK MC NEIL/LORA MC LEAN	M	01MAY1808	ARGYLL, KILFINCHEN	20JAN1971SG	10MAY1971SG	21APR1971SG	7012005	74	
MC NIEL, HUGH	JOHN MC NIEL/ELSPAT FRASER	M	22MAY1809	INVERNESS, INVERNESS	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C110984	11551	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ARCHIBALD MC NEIL/MARY MC LEAN	M	08SEP1809	ARGYLL, KILMINIAN	24SEP1970LG	03FEB1971LG	04MAR1971LG	7005124	49	
MC NIEL, HUGH	MARY KENNEDY	M	13MAY1812	ARGYLL, TYREE				700051	0700	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ARCHIBALD MC NEIL/CHRISTY LAMONT	M	02OCT1813	ARGYLL, TYREE	23SEP1971LG	08JAN1972LG	20MAR1972LG	7102110	15	
MC NIEL, HUGH	HECTOR MC NEIL/PATERSON	M	29NOV1813	ARGYLL, NORTH Knapdale	16OCT1971LG	29FEB1972LA	24MAY1972LA	7029512	94	
MC NIEL, HUGH	MARY MAC MILLAN	M	26AUG1817	ARGYLL, CAMPBELTOWN				7524618	66	
MC NIEL, HUGH	DUNCAN MC NEILL/MARY BELL	M	09SEP1817	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT						
MC NIEL, HUGH	PLORY MC NEILL	M	23AUG1820	ARGYLL, CULONSAT AND ORONSAT	20MAY1971LA	09SEP1971LA	13APR1972LA	7021017	3	
MC NIEL, HUGH	JEAN BLACKWOOD	M	01FEB1823	RENFREW, PAISLEY ABBY (PAISLEY)				10DEC1971OK	7021710	
MC NIEL, HUGH	MALCOLM MC NEIL/CATHERINE CAMERON	M	07FEB1827	ARGYLL, TYREE	08JAN1972LA	01APR1972LA	09FEB1973LA	7113914	70	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ANN MC GUIRE	M	27JAN1829	BUTE, KILBRIDE				17JUN1963LG	A455458	
MC NIEL, HUGH	PETER MC NEIL/HENRY BEATON	M	10MAY1829	ARGYLL, NORTH Knapdale	12JUN1971LA	03NOV1971LA	20JUN1972LA	7030815	87	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ANNE MC KINLAY	M	01SEP1829	ARGYLL, KILLEAN				05DEC1974LG	7400089	
MC NIEL, HUGH	MARION WALKER	M	06APR1833	PIPE, DUNFERMLINE	08JAN1972LA	01APR1972LA	22JAN1972LG	M100121	10654	
MC NIEL, HUGH	DONALD MC NEILL/CATHERINE CAMPBELL	M	03SEP1837	ARGYLL, TYREE	08JAN1972LA	01APR1972LA	09FEB1973LA	7113914	73	
MC NIEL, HUGH	HUGH MC NEILL/JEAN MC KINLAY	M	06JUL1842	ARGYLL, KILLEAN	03AUG1974LG	21SEP1974LG	31OCT1974LG	7400710	87	
MC NIEL, HUGH	NEIL MC NEIL/HANNA WILSON	M	11OCT1844	LANARK, RUTHergLEN	22JUL1972LA	18NOV1972LA	18MAY1973LA	7134804	68	
MC NIEL, HUGH	BARAN STEWART	M	13JAN1846	LANARK, GORBALS				21NOV1960SL	A457663	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ARCHIBALD MC NEIL/FLORA MC LEAN	M	07FEB1847	ARGYLL, TYREE	08JAN1972LA	01APR1972LA	09FEB1973LA	7113914	73	
MC NIEL, HUGH	ALEXR, MC NIEL/ANN MC DONALD	M	12SEP1847	ARGYLL, TYREE	100CT1975SL	17NOV1975SL	11DEC1975SL	C100051	9370	
MC NIEL, HUGH	NORMAN MC NIEL/MARION MACDONALD	M	11MAY1851	INVERNESS, BRACADE	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C111092	1198	
MC NIEL, HUGH	RONALD MC NEILL/CATHERINE CAMPBELL	M	18APR1854	ARGYLL, TYREE	100CT1975SL	18NOV1975SL	12DEC1975SL	C100051	9956	
Σ = EVALUATED ENTRY				A = ADULT CHRISTENING B = BIRTH C = CHRISTENING D = DEATH OR BURIAL E = BIRTH OR CHRISTENING OF FIRST KNOWN CHILD	M = MARRIAGE N = CENSUS W = WILL			ALL OTHERS = MISCELLANEOUS		

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REGION: BRITISH ISLES		COUNTRY: SCOTLAND		AS OF OCT 1981			PAGE: 80,003		
NAME	SEX-M MALE/F FEMALE/W HUSBAND/W WIFE	P	EVENT DATE	COUNTY, TOWN, PARISH	B	E	S	SOURCE	
MC NEIL, HUGH	PATHER/MOTHER OR SPOUSE							BATCH	SERIAL SHEET
MC NEIL, HUGH	ROBERT MC NEIL/JANE WRIGHT	M	24SEP1853	DUMFRIES, DUMFRIES	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C118211	0408
MC NEIL, HUGH	WILLIAM MC NEIL/JANET MILLER	M	21OCT1853	LANARK, GLASGOW, TRADESTON					
MC NEIL, HUGH	HUGH MC NEIL/MARION LOVE	M	24OCT1856	RENFREW, KILBARCHAN	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C119337	1066
MC NEIL, HUGH	HUGH MC NEILL/MARY BOYLE	M	08MAY1858	LANARK, SPRINGBURN	16OCT1980PV	30JAN1981PV	17FEB1981PV	C115681	0304
MC NEIL, HUGH	HUGH MC NEIL/ANN JANE WIGGINS	M	07OCT1859	LANARK, GLASGOW, BLYTHSWOOD	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C119151	1321
MC NEIL, HUGH	HUGH MACNEILL/CHRISTINA ALLAN	M	12JAN1860	LANARK, GLASGOW, ANDERSTON	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C119271	4497
MC NEIL, HUGH	JAMES MC NEILL/MARGARET JANE MURPHY	M	13JUN1860	DUMBARTON, ROW	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C119317	8638
MC NEIL, HUGH	HUGH MC NEIL/SARAH DOCHERTY	M	26OCT1860	RENFREW, PORT GLASGOW	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C115037	0944
MC NEIL, HUGH	SAMUEL MC NEIL/JANES JACK	M	26OCT1860	LANARK, GLASGOW, BRIDGETON	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C119374	2102
MC NEIL, HUGH	JOHN MC NEIL/ELIZABETH CRAIG	M	19JUN1861	LANARK, GLASGOW, BLYTHSWOOD	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C119201	11161
MC NEIL, HUGH	JAMES MC NEILL/ANN MC MILLAN	M	19AUG1862	RENFREW, GREENOCK	19AUG1862	23JUN1976PV	UNCLEARED	C119271	6033
MC NEIL, HUGH	JAMES MC NEILL/ELIZABETH JAMIESON	M	22OCT1862	ARGYLL, KILCALMONELL AND KILBERRY	DISEP1980PV	06DEC1980PV	14JAN1981PV	C115161	0325
MC NEIL, HUGH	HUGH MC NEIL/SARAH DOCHERTY	M	23SEP1863	LANARK, GLASGOW, HIGH CHURCH	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C116281	7724
MC NEIL, HUGH	HUGH MC NEIL/SARAH STEWART	M	29MAR1867	LANARK, GOVAN	CLEARED	CLEARED	CLEARED	C119181	24366

THE  
STATISTICAL ACCOUNT  
OF  
SCOTLAND.  
DRAWN UP FROM THE COMMUNICATIONS  
OF THE  
MINISTERS  
OF THE  
DIFFERENT PARISHES.

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BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR, BART.

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VOLUME TENTH.

"*Ad consilium de republica dandum, caput est noſſe rempublicam.*"  
CICERO, de Orat. lib. ii.

EDINBURGH:  
PRINTED AND SOLD BY WILLIAM CREECH;  
AND ALSO SOLD BY J. DONALDSON, A. GUTHRIE, AND JO. AND JA.  
FAIRBAIRN, EDINBURGH; T. CADELL, J. DEBRETT, AND J.  
SEWEL, LONDON; DUNLOP AND WILSON, GLASGOW;  
ANGUS AND SON, ABERDEEN.

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M,DCC,XCIV.

1794

Isle of Tyree

## ISLANDS OF ARGYLL, ARRAN, BUTE

*of Tirry.*

255

INVERNESS-SHIRE

ARGYLL

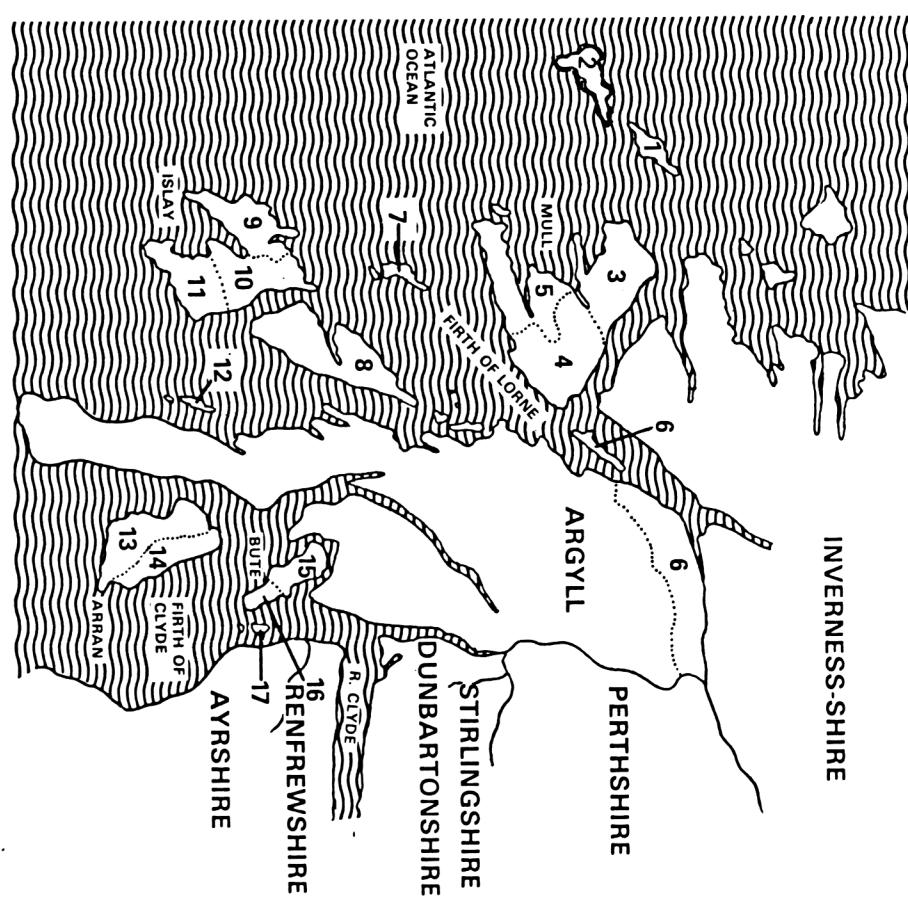
PARISH

OF TIRY.

*(Prefecture of Mull.—Synod and County of Argyle.)*

*By the Reverend Mr ARCHIBALD McCOLL.*

*Name.*



### Wm. MAC NEILL HOME ISLAND

#### KEY TO PARISHES

- |                      |                          |              |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| 1. Coll              | 7. Colonsay              | 13. Kilmory  |
| 2. Tiree             | 8. Jura                  | 14. Kilbride |
| 3. Kilnian           | 9. Kilehoman             | 15. Rothesay |
| 4. Torosay           | 10. Kilarrow and Kilmeny | 16. Kingarth |
| 5. Kilfinichen       | 11. Kildalton            | 17. Cumbrae  |
| 6. Lismore and Appin | 12. Gigha and Cara       |              |

**TIRY** or *Tir-I* seems to import the country belonging to I. or Iona, this island lying within 10 leagues of Icolmkill. It appears to have been, in the time of St Columba, part of the patrimony of the church, and to have supplied that famous seat of learning with considerable quantities of grain. It had a more ancient name, *Riaghachd bar fo thuin*, i. e. 'The kingdom whose summits are lower than the waves,' and this name, still used in romantic tales, indicates the natural situation of the island, the lowest and flattest country perhaps in Scotland. The waves are often seen, from the one shore, rising several feet above the level of the rocks upon the other. Coll or *Colla* is another island, making part of the parish of Tiry, separated E. by N. from Tiry, by a sound about a league broad. In this sound lies the island of Gunna, a mile long and half a mile broad. There are besides several uninhabited islets, such as the two Soos, Ellen-mor, &c.

*Extent.*

*Extent.*—On the W. the parish from this point is bounded only by the Atlantic Ocean. The Isles of Barra, Uist, Sky, Rum, Egg, Canna, and Monk, with the hills of Morven, Moidart, Mòr-thir, Arasaig, and Chnoard, are seen at a distance, with Ardnamurchan and Mull more in the neighbourhood, and at near triple the distance, Isla, Jura, Colla, and Scarba, with the mainland of Argyle, may be discerned. The parish extends, nearly in a straight line, from W. by S. to E. by N. about 29 English miles, including the sound. Of this extent, Tirry is about 11 miles long, and near  $2\frac{1}{2}$  broad, and Coll about 14 long and 2 broad. The whole contains nearly 25000 acres.

*Surface, &c.*—The coast is mostly rocky, intersected with many beautiful sandy bays, some of them a mile broad at the head. The Bay of Gott is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles round the head; and the ground so firm, that a horse at full gallop makes an impression not above half an inch deep. About the half of Tirry is arable, interspersed with small rocks and rising grounds. There are five or six green hills; three of them from 200 to 300 feet above the level of the sea. There are 24 lakes, covering about 600 acres, some of which might be easily drained; trout cannot live in them, owing to the incredible number of eels. There are no marshes and scarcely any dangerous bogs; for though a great part of this flat surface, in a rainy season, be wet, the bottom is either rock or firm land. In the interior parts, about 1200 acres of ground were, till within these three years, common to the whole inhabitants, but they are now inclosed and included in the adjacent farms. This ground is mostly heath, of very small growth. The soil seems to have been of considerable depth, though, having been often cut for fuel, the rocks are now exposed. At every bay lies invariably a tract of sandy

ground, either arable, green mounts, or broken banks, perhaps 40 or 50 feet high. This sand, in course of time, driven by the winds, and not prevented by a coat of seaweeds, or heavy earth, ascends into the interior parts, and lays waste large tracts of ground.

Though Coll consists also of low ground, it differs much from Tirry. The coast is bolder. Not above a 16th part of it is arable. The inhabitants by industry make good crops by delving. Though rugged and unfriendly to the plough, it affords excellent shelter for cattle. A very considerable part is heath, and mossy ground, partly convertible into arable. It contains 48 small lakes, 19 of them abounding in trouts.

The whole of Tirry and the two ends of Coll are the property of the Duke of Argyle, who is also patron. The middle part of Coll (above two thirds of the island) is the property of the Laird of Coll, who chiefly resides in the parish. Tradition says, that the whole property descended, from Macdonald of the Isles, to the Macleans. By marriage the Macleans retained it till the family of Argyle obtained right to the greatest part of Mull, Morven, and Tirry. The real rent of the parish is near 2000 l.

*Soil, Produce, Cultivation.*—The soil of Tirry is various; sandy, mossy, clay, and black earth, with their different compositions. The sandy soil prevails, and produces very poor crops, except when very well manured. If sown early, there is danger of blowing; if late, of summer drought. The country being flat, even a short continuance of rain endangers the vegetation in the lower grounds. Two-thirds of the whole arable ground are either too wet or too dry, and almost the whole surface is exposed to storms. The returns, *communibus annis*, are about 4 feed. from barley, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  from small black oats (the prevailing sorts of grain) and about 5 from

from potatoes, of which a great quantity is planted, mostly in lazy beds. Drilling potatoes is now introduced. The increase is from 8 to 20 seeds, and the incumbent has fecu it at 32. They tell of far superior increase in grain, when the land was in good condition. There were then scarcely tenants sufficient to occupy the lands, though now they are so numerous, that the ground is set in too small portions to accommodate perhaps 12 or 24 of them in one farm, each paying from 1 l. to 4 l. 4 s. of yearly rent. The consequence is, they plough as much as they can; and their lands are impoverished, as they seldom get rest. Above two-thirds of the manure are seaweed. The great quantity of salt they contain is, indeed, poison to many weeds; but as they soon purify and dissolve, and, as a stimulus, produce their effect, they cannot last long, nor add much to the soil, having but little earth. Till the middle of June, the cattle are suffered to pasture on the corn, which also very much prevents a better return. Such practices, with the unfavourable climate, make the crop precarious. The soil of Coll, though broken with rocks, is preferable, and the returns are in proportion. Repeated trials have been made of sowing great white oats. The ground was either poor, too dry or too wet. They did not ripen as early as the native oats, and could not withstand the storms. Often they did not return even their seed; though they might answer well in some spots, if inclosed, drained, and sown early. The parish is under a great disadvantage in not getting a more frequent change of different feeds; and that is never enjoyed unless by a few gentlemen, at a very high expense, with many disappointments. Introducing pease, turnips, and other roots, and green crops in general, would be a great improvement, especially in this soil and climate. The native flax is scarcely 18 inches long; and there are no ways of dressing it expeditiously, whereby

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it becomes a dear manufacture. A few experiments of sowing grass turned out well. The natural grasses of most of the fields is red and white clover and daisy. Frequent but short rains, mixing different soils as manures, using compost dung-hills, with a great number of drains and inclosures, may promise a joyful harvest.

*Seed Time, Harvest, &c.*—The ordinary time of sowing oats and planting potatoes is from 26th March to the 11th May; and for barley from the 30th April to the 20th June. The harvest generally begins about the middle of August, and is finished about the 10th October. The farmers cannot well begin sowing earlier, owing to wet lands, land blowing, and trespass of cattle; but they might to great advantage finish earlier. What mostly prevents it is, that barley is the prevailing crop, which gets two and sometimes three ploughings, and so consumes much time.

Now, as they are busy inclosing, and can therefore preserve their grounds, it is to be hoped they will attend to this particular, whence the following great advantages might arise: They might earlier sow their corn and hay, provide fuel, manufacture their kelp, fish more, and, what is now hardly thought of, manure and otherwise improve part of their farms in summer, and then finish their harvest earlier and safer; and so the whole annual rotation of work would be more seasonable.

The inhabitants commonly serve themselves in meal, feed, and spirits. Hardly any foreign spirits are now imported. The last season proved rather better. A few years ago they usually sold from 200 to 300 Scotch gallons of whisky to the neighbouring islands. The parish had then upwards of 30 stills, but is now reduced to three small licensed ones. Now the inhabitants are increased; and, in the bad seasons

of

of 1790 and 1791, they hardly distilled 300 bolls; and bought, each succeeding year, above 2000 bolls of meal at a very high rate, and their feed potatoes at 5 s. per barrel.\*

*Woods.*—It plainly appears that wood formerly grew in this parish, when thinly inhabited and fewer cattle reared. Frequently large pieces of trees are found in meadows; though now there is not a tree in it, nor is it probable that upon trial any would thrive in it, the situation being so far in the ocean and without shelter. There are, indeed, some small twigs 2 or 3 feet long growing in Coll, which is better sheltered than Tirry. Espaliers rise the height of a wall, and berry bushes thrive when sheltered in gardens. The laird of Coll planted a large garden. The berry bushes thrive in it, but the young trees, though promising at first, soon discover that this is not their climate.

The Duke of Argyll supplies his tenants *gratis*, with timber out of his woods on the side of Lochlunarr, 60 or 70 miles off; yet it often becomes a dangerous and dear purchase, requiring the hire of boats and hands for a fortnight or upwards. The dampness of the air, and blowing of sand, upon many of the houses, soon rot the roofs, and make the demand frequent and expensive.

*Waters.*

\* The boll of barley sells from 16s. to 11. and small oats at half-thele prices. Potatoes from 1 s. to 2 s. 6 d. per barrel. The gentlemen rear to well, and the small tenants have so few cattle, that very little butter or cheese is made; 24 lb. English cheese each sell at 18 s.; beef from 1 l. 10 s. to 2 l. per barrel; fresh sizeable cod at 3 d.; ling 6 d.; swine from 5 s. to 10 s.; sheep from 4 s. to 6 s.; hens and ducks 6 d.; and live cows from 1 l. 6 s. to 3 l. 10 s. Having no fixed markets of any kind in the parish, nor way to send to them, we labour under this great disadvantage, that, when we abound, we get no articles sold, and when we must buy, it is commonly at the highest rate: When provisions are too cheap, it is not so much owing to the great abundance as to the want of a market.

*Waters, Mills, &c.*—Though there be a great number of brooks, Tirry mills seldom can be wrought for want of water or sufficient falls, above five or six months yearly. This makes it necessary, either to send our grain at a great expence to other countries, or use querns or hand-mills. By the lowest calculation, the work of 50 women is yearly lost at grinding. This, with the great los of grain, which we experience, the los of other labour, time, and expences, amounts yearly to several hundred pounds Sterling. But there is now expectation of a wind-mill \*.

*Minerals.*

\* It is remarkable that at the heads of creeks and bays, there are frequently banks formed of small round stones covered with earth, seemingly formed by the violence of the sea, though now far above high water mark.

There is a plain, called the Reef, near the center of Tirry, reckoned by travellers a very great curiosity. It is almost a pentagon of 1200 Scotch acres, with a sandy bottom mostly covered with black earth ten inches deep, a beautiful carpet variegated with flowers. It seems to have been gained from the sea; the work of ages. The part next the shore has received considerable additions within the present generation. It has three curved green banks, each about two feet high, upon which it appears the sea had formerly beat. Between these banks the ground is surprisingly plain. The greatest height above high water mark is about six feet, except a small green hill near the center, nine feet higher. The whole Reef is a common untouched by a plough. Upon the top of this hill, looking backwards from under the arm, all the objects upon the plain are seen inverted. This plain is bounded on one side by Foothail, or a small channel with a meandering current, so smooth that the motion is scarcely perceptible. It branches towards the head, which is within one third of a mile to the other shore. When swelled with rain and a high spring tide, being without a bridge, it greatly obstructs travellers. Here there is some danger of the island being cut in two, to prevent which a baracade of stone and earth was raised on the opposite shore, in one part; and the violent storms have raised a high bank of round stones in another; yet the impetuous surge sometimes baffles the whole. There is the like danger near the west end of Coll among the sand banks.

*Minerals.*—Hard whinstone prevails in this parish, yet there is frequently ironstone and granite, and in one farm abundance of limestone and marble. The qualities of the Tiry marble are now well known; it is sometimes pure white; sometimes red and white, or white and green; and sometimes variegated with numberlets figures. It is to be hoped a correspondence will be continued, a market procured, and a marble work carried on.—There is also a lead mine at Croffapol in Coll.

*Animals.*—The hill of Ceanmharra, the west point of Tiry, is very remarkable for a great number of large natural caves, frequented, in time of hatching, by innumerable flocks of sea-fowls. The height of some of the caves 160 feet, the sea-bellowing in below, and thousands of fowls, with discordant notes, crowding upon the cliff, form a hideous scene. In other magnificent caves, the raven, the hawk, or the eagle, build their lofty nests. Separate from all these, the pigeons have chosen their habitations: Hither their enemy, at the risk of his life, descends a very unpleasant stair, carrying fire and a bundle of straw, to which he sets fire. The smoke suffocating them, they fly into the flames, attached to the light, apparently the passage to escape; thus numbers of them are caught. At the distance of 6 leagues westward from this hill, lie a cluster of inhospitable rocks, called Sceir-mhor, to which young adventurers, before sun rising in a calm summer day, go in quest of sport. The skins of the sea-calves, the old inhabitants of these rocks and seas, which they kill with clubs or bullets, commonly measure from six to eight feet in length.

Three sorts of wild geese frequent these isles. About the beginning of April, they all go off to places of greater security and shelter for hatching, and return as soon as their young are

able to accompany them. When feeding in the meadows, or fields, they are sure to keep at a distance from rocks and dykes, and have constantly a sentinel. When flying they form an angle about 45 degrees inclined. The goose in the angle leads the rest, till he changes his place, and a neighbour succeeds him. Swans also, in smaller companies with their melodious march, come as passengers upon the lakes. Many thousands of gray-plovers are seen together, especially upon the reef or great plain; they observe the same season with the wild-geese in hatching elsewhere. The green plovers hatch in the island. Rails are very numerous. Mouse coloured swallows inhabit the sand banks. The cuckoo is very rarely seen. Magpies, and many other birds which are upon the mainland, never appear. There are neither serpents, toads, frogs, weasels, nor venomous creatures of any kind. Rabbits are numerous, lodging in the sand in the east end of Coll; and a couple of hares introduced there, about 7 years ago, are increased to many hundreds\*.

#### Climate.

\* *Antiquities.*—There are many signs of Danish invaders having for some time possessed these isles. Among these are Fingalian and other tales repeated by the inhabitants, mentioning engagements and the names of chieftains. At this day they point out their burying-places, whence the ground derives its name. Nor are their *duns*, forts, or watch-towers, less remarkable. There are 39 remains of them in the two islands, generally built on rocks, round the whole coast, and within sight of some other. They are said to have been used, when an enemy appeared, for suddenly alarming the country by the signal of fire. There are two walls without any appearance of lime or other cement. The inner is circular, and the outer often affumes the figure of the rock on which it is founded. The whole of these isles and a considerable part of the mainland were named *Inis-eadh-Gaill*, which signifies the isles or places of security for strangers.

There are 15 remains of old chapels or churches, at some of which are burying-grounds and crosses still to be seen. There

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*Climate, Diseases, Population, &c.*—Durable frost or snow is very rare, and the air is tempered by the sea; yet it may be called a cold climate, in winter, without any shelter. It may also be called rainy three fifthis of the year. When there

is at the chapel of Kilkeneth in Tirry a burying ground so sandy that, by blowing, heaps of human bones are seen, and coffins often exposed, before half consumed. It is now surrounded by sand banks higher than the side walls; they no longer bury here. Alongst the coast, in many parts, are buried the remains of drowned persons cast ashore. At the above hill of Cramm-harra, on a very rugged declivity, is situated St Patrick's temple. The vestige of a wall incloses it in one third of an acre of land. It is 26 by 11 feet within walls; the side walls 5½ feet high; one gable six inches thicker than the other, without a roof, and ill built of stone and lime. A square altar in the east end is still 18 inches high. The cross without the pedestal 4 feet. Within 60 yards of it, at the shore on the top of a rock, is made a hollow, 2 feet diameter and 4 deep, called by the country people St Patrick's Vat. There are 9 or 10 long stones, in different parts of the parish, seemingly erected as monuments. British, Danish, and other small silver coins, in small earthen vessels, have often been dug out of molasses and sandy ground. Two years ago, was discovered a bent tubular piece of gold about 2*l.* value, the two ends not closely joined, and not unlike a font of ear-ring. In a black yard at Corraigbeg in Tirry, in digging pits in sandy ground to secure potatoes during winter and spring, there were found at different times human skeletons, and might them be skeletons of heroes. They seemed to have been completely armed, according to the times. Two handed swords were found dimpled with rust; silver work preferr'd the handles; there were also shields and helmets, with a brads spear. Nigh this was discovered another skeleton, holding the skeleton of an infant in its arms. It is propos'd to dig more of this ground. Some of these curiosities are in the possession of the Duke of Argyle.

In Coll near the family seat (a good modern house three stories high with wings, &c.) is the old habitation, a square built castle, with turrets and some lower additions. The main building is still roofed; the whole apartments are dilapidated. Near the center of Tirry is a lake with an island in it, whereupon was built a similar castle; the access by a made road and draw-bridge. Upon the ruins of this, in 1748, was erected a house with a garden for the Duke of Argyle's factor. The island was sometime ago made a peninsula.

is frost on the mainland, there is often mild weather in these islands; when snow in the one, there is often but rain in the other. The rain water lodges on this flat surface; and with the exhalations from so many lakes, in calm weather, often rises in mists. An inland country, in this damp situation, would be very unhealthy; but the healthy sea air generally drives away whatever is noxious. The houses of the common people are generally in dry situations and remarkably warm, built as usual in sandy islands (partly through want of stones, which are ill to quarry, but mostly out of choice,) of an inner and outer single wall, filled up in the middle with sandy earth from 4 to 6 feet thick. The people are lively, industrious, and cheerful, and often engaged in active employments, in the open air; yet the dampness of the place, the want of proper firing, and the poor living of many, seem to be the great causes of frequent rheumatisms, dysenteries, and nervous fevers. Draining of the lakes, and flat grounds, may add much to the salubrity of the place. Both isles, upon the whole, appear to be healthy from the great age to which many of the inhabitants attain.

		Number of souls in Tirry, in March 1792	From 80 to 90	-	7
Males	-	1184	Annual average of bapt-		5
Females	-	1232	isms in Tirry, for 6		
Under 10	-	663	years	-	95
From 10 to 20	-	573	Marriages ditto	-	16
From 20 to 50	-	737	Families	-	467
From 50 to 70	-	334	Farmers	-	270
From 70 to 80	-	77	Workmen	-	66
From 80 to 90	-	22	Cottars	-	131
Above 100	-	9	Families in Coll.	-	199
		1	Farmers	-	97
			Number		

Number of souls in Coll, in January 1793	-	1041	Workmen	-	-	37
			Cottars	-	-	65
Males	-	497	Total population of both islands	-	-	65
Females	-	544				
Under 10	-	322	Return to Dr Webster	-	-	3457
From 10 to 20	-	203	from Tirry in 1755	1509		
From 20 to 50	-	346	— from Coll, ditto	1193		
From 50 to 70	-	132	Total	-	-	2702
From 70 to 80	-	26	Increase since 1755	755		

The Tirry-man above 100, was allowed to be 106, at his death, in spring last. Except for the last 7 years he supported himself and wife by herding. His livelihood appeared to the last, not only by walking but dancing. There are no registers of births or burials, and the parish records preceding the present incumbent's time have been lost.

There are not 40 natives of any other parish in the two islands. Tradesmen are numerous, yet some good ones are much wanted. It is not easy to calculate their number, because, in general, they are not distinct from farmers. Many men and women work at the weaving business. There are very few bachelors or widowers. The men frequently marry at 19 or 20. The population has been also increased, within these 14 years, by three successful courses of inoculation.

The situation of the parish is dismal without a surgeon residing in it. Poor people cannot afford sending occasionally for a surgeon, to a distant country, at great expence, with frequent disappointments; the raging elements forbid it; or perhaps before the relief arrive, the hope of the family is no more. Too often has the present incumbent seen child-bed women, in particular, fall sad sacrifices without relief. It is too much for this parish, without manufactures, and without

greater improvements in agriculture, to support 3457 inhabitants, if they should be free of other burdens. Yet the people have often and cordially united to make up a small salary, according to their abilities, and bestowed it upon young surgeons, who resided now and then amongst them, considering it as a temporary appointment. There are now so many pious mortifications, so many public funds raised upon charitable foundations; if, in this respect, the situation of this parish was represented and known, Is there any part in Scotland in greater need of relief from them? A fund of this kind, with a farm to reside on, together with what a surgeon could add to it by his practice, might be an object worth attention to some gentleman of that profession. In the time of the last American war, in one twelvemonth 120 youths, and in this spring above 100, left this island for the service of their country. Does not this merit attention in many respects?

*Fuel*.—Coll Island abounds in moss of the best quality for peats, but at such distances from some of the farms, that coals bought at moderate prices, would be far cheaper. One end of Tirry can, for a few years, make peats, but in the other end near 200 families are reduced to the greatest distress. They are robbed of the most valuable season, in which they should be improving their farms, in ruin, in fleasing them, 2 or 3 inches deep, wherever there is the smallest mixture of moss in the soil. They have now exposed the rocks in many places. Necessity finds out many shifts. Sometimes in spring they gather dried horse dung; they even burn straw, and then comes the last shift, burning the roofs of their houses or some of their furniture.

*Manufactures and Fibery*.—This parish, in its present situation, is so over peopled, that, though the lands be still occupied

cupied by small tenants, 1200 or 1500 males and females, above eight year old, might be spared for fishing and other manufactures. For which purpose, wherever the situation admits of it, every farm, especially those from 30 to 200 inhabitants, should be subdivided and inclosed to one, or at most four tenants each division. These few would be more disposed to improve their farms than now, in common with many, whose main study is to plough all they can, though but ill prepared for a good crop. Numerous inhabitants are agreeable, and have their uses. Here they may be made still more numerous; but when with a view to serve them all, lands in common are divided into very small portions, such families can never thrive. If the superfluous number of tenants were converted into manufacturers, the remaining ones would be more easily enabled to pay their rents, even if augmented, live better, educate their children, and sell more to support the manufacturers, who in return would enrich the country from a variety of sources. As this parish, when improved, might support a village in most of the necessaries of life, besides the above divisions, for the encouragement of tradesmen, a convenient situation should be chosen for inclosures of a few acres, for greens, roots, grass seeds, &c. which, though some of them could not afford to keep a horse, they might improve like a garden with the spade, or by occasionally hiring a horse or plough. Lands, in common with others, would ruin a tradesmen, whereas such separate possessions would cause a great emulation for improvements; and would be equally to the advantage of proprietors and tenants.

The ingredients with which any country abounds, point out the manufactures proper to begin with. Accordingly, as part of this soil could produce good flax, the culture of, and preparation of it should be studied, as none of these are well understood here. The abundance of a superior quality of clay,

clay, points out another source of manufactures. Applying kelp might be applied to several uses, salt so convenient to the western fisheries, might be made here. Several other manufactures, of which the materials are easily imported, might be tried, such as working of nets, stockings, &c. The marble also might employ many hands. Above all, fishing should never be neglected in Tirey and Coll, one of the best stations in all the western isles. The attempts that have been made, and the several fishing banks daily discovered confirm this. The country being flat, the seas near it will not naturally be deep. Some of the banks are close to the shore. Experienced fishers observe that, of all the places they know, this is nearest to the fishing grounds. In turner 1787, there were several companies of natives employed, and, though of little experience, they caught at one felling of 200 or 300 hooks, from 30 to 80 cod and ling, besides a variety of scate, eels, dol-fish, &c. and those who had harpoons and lines caught at the same time fall-lash, each yielding from 5 to 8 barrels oil. Herrings frequent the bay of Gort, yet there are no nets on the island. There are yearly companies from Barra, who prefer this to their own island, especially as lets fatiguing. These having more experience, are more successful than our men. There have been also adventurers from Ireland and the east of Scotland successful. In one sloop particularly, though they concealed their success, they seemed, from their heaps upon the shore, to have caught in 2 months, from 12000 to 16000 cod and ling. There are, this year, some companies from Barra, one from Ayr, and one only of the natives. They commonly catch from 100 to 240 per day, so that sometimes they do not raise their whole lines at once; their boats not being able to carry the fish ashore. Notwithstanding such a promising prospect, of their having, with a great number of fishing yawls, 10 boats in the parish, partly decked, which carry