

# UNITED PARISH OF LISMORE AND APPIN.

PRESBYTERY OF LORN, SYNOD OF ARGYLE.

THE REV. GREGOR M'GREGOR, MINISTER.

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## I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

THE united parish of Lismore and Appin was formerly called the parish of Kilmaluag, from Saint Malocus, the tutelar saint of the parish, who is said by some to have lived in the seventh century, but by others probably about 1160. We are not informed of the place either of his birth or of his death; but his bones are said to have been translated to Lismore, and the spot where they were landed is still pointed out, and is called Portmaluag, or Moccus' landing place. Near this landing place, there are to be seen the remains of a building, which tradition says was a church built on the spot where the saint's bones first touched Lismore ground. Lismore was a Bishop's see, the seat of the Bishop of the Isles, and, at a certain period, of Argyle; for when that county was erected into a diocese, (being separated from that of Dunkeld upon a petition presented to the Pope, by John the Englishman, Bishop of Dunkeld,)—the bishop of the new diocese fixed his residence here, and the ruins of his castle are still to be seen. The upper parts of Appin belonged, at some remote period, to the parish of Eleanmunde, or *island of Saint Munde*, who was abbot and confessor in Argyle, about the middle of the tenth century. The island of St Munde is situated in Lochleven, near the place where the river Coe, which runs through the celebrated glen of that name, discharges itself into the Loch. It contains the ruins of a church, which, from the style of its architecture, does not appear to have been of a very ancient date. The parish of Eleanmunde comprehended Glencoe and the adjacent parts of the braes of Appin, on the south side of Lochleven, and the districts of Mamore and

Onieh, on the north towards Fort-William; and, accordingly, although the inhabitants of Glencoe and Onieh respectively belong now to different parishes, as we shall see presently, still they bury their dead in the burying-ground of their original parish at Eleanmunde. There the ashes of their fathers rest, and there they bury their children. It is well known, that, during the dark ages of the church, particularly between the years 900 and 1200, there were many parishes united, through the influence of selfish parties, who sought to diminish the number of the clergy, and to apply to their own purposes the patrimony of the suppressed parishes; and it was probably about that period, that the parish of Eleanmunde was dismembered, and Mamore and Onieh attached to Kilmaly, and Glencoe, &c. attached to Appin, which, in its turn, was joined to Kilmaluag, or Lismore. The modern style of the church of Saint Munde would seem to nullify this supposition, but the difficulty is in a great measure removed by the fact, that, since the Reformation, and perhaps before it, until a missionary on the Royal Bounty establishment was placed in Glencoe and Glentive, the minister of Lismore was obliged to officiate four times a year in Glencoe, and it is likely enough, that the people would on these occasions resort to their former place of worship to hear Divine service, and would therefore keep the church in repair for many years, after it ceased to be the principal place of worship in the parish. It is not improbable, that, after the Reformation, the people, who disclaimed every thing Popish, would pull down the Popish church of St Munde, and build on its ruins the plain fabrick whose remains are now to be seen, there to meet their minister, when he visited them once a quarter. It may be observed in this place, that the Island of St Munde is the joint property of Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassfern and Callard, on the north side of Lochleven, and of Mr M'Donald of Glencoe on the south side, and that these gentlemen have, within the last few years, with very proper spirit, planted it,—which, in a few years hence, will give it an interesting and romantic appearance, and will add greatly to the beauty of the surrounding scenery.

*Name.*—Lismore signifies a *great garden*, being a compound of the two Gaelic terms, Lios, a *garden*, and Mor, *great*, probably from the exceeding richness of its soil, and its being situated, like a garden in a desert, in the centre of a country much less fertile than itself, and which it supplies in a great measure with the necessary commodities of life. The term Appin is of

doubtful signification. Some take it to be a contraction of Apennine, from the mountainous appearance of the country; but the true signification seems to be Abbot's land, from Abba, *Abbot*, and fonn, *land*, written Abb-fhon, and pronounced Abb-onn, the *fh* being silent; and as the vowels *o* and *i* are, in the Irish language, interchangeable, the word might be written Abb-fhin, pronounced Abb-inn, and from this compound the Anglified term Appin would be very easily obtained.

*Extent and Topographical Appearances.*—The island of Lismore is 10 miles long, and averages about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile in breadth; and Kingerloch, a district of the parish of Lismore, and separated from Lismore and Appin by Linne-sheilich, is about 16 miles long and 4 miles broad. From Shian ferry, which is the south-west point of Appin, to the King's House at the head of Glencoe, there are 38 measured miles, and, from thence to the confines of the parish and of the county of Argyle at Cruach or Rannoch moor, are 10 miles more, making the length of Appin, from south-west to north-east, not less than 48 miles; and the average breadth, according to the old Statistical Account, is 10 miles. The upper part of this district, however, is an uninhabited wild, consisting of hill, and moss, and moor, serving as pasture, during the summer months, to the cattle of the inhabitants of the lower districts. Hence the dimensions of the parish are as follows: Lismore, 9600 square acres; Kingerloch, 40,960 do.; Appin, 307,200 do.; total, 357,760 square acres.

*Boundaries.*—The parish is bounded on the east, by the parish of Ardchattan, which is separated from it by Lochcreran; on the north-east, by the parish of Fortingal in Perthshire, which it meets at Cruach; on the north, by Lochleven, which separates it from the parish of Kilmaly in Inverness-shire; on the west, by the parishes of Morven and Ardnamurchan; on the south-west, by the Sound of Mull and the Atlantic; and on the south, by the parish of Kilmore, separated by the Lynn of Lorn, an arm of the sea about three leagues over. Lismore lies in a south-west and north-east direction, nearly of an oval form, except at the north-east end, where a small headland, jutting into the Linne-sheilich, destroys the regularity of the figure. It is exclusively agricultural, and its soil and climate are well adapted to all the purposes of the farmer. Appin is of a wedge-like form, with the sharp edge thrust in between Lochcreran and Linne-sheilich, and consists of the districts of Airds, Strath of Appin, Duror, Glencreran, and Glen-

coe. It is a happy mixture of the pastoral and agricultural characters, the flats along the sea shore affording convenient sites for farm-houses and steadings, and producing excellent crops of potatoes, barley, and oats; while the section of the hill belonging to each farm forms an excellent sheep-walk, and produces superior specimens of those useful animals. The soil of Appin is various. Its general character along the sea shore is dry and gravelly, and in these localities it readily receives the heat of the sun, and, consequently, it vegetates quickly and ripens early. Farther back, it is, in many instances, deep and mixed with moss and clay, and, like the soil of Lismore, is apt, about the end of spring and beginning of summer, to become hard and crusty, so that the tenants are frequently heard to complain that vegetation is retarded, not being able to force its way through the incrustated surface. The general appearance of Appin is far from being tame, for nature has distributed over the parish, with a bountiful hand, everything that is calculated to form a truly Highland scenery. In the low parts of the country, there are fertile meadows and well-cultivated fields, with many gentlemen's seats, embosomed in woods and surrounded with verdant lawns, fronted by the sea, studded with many islands, and backed by lofty mountains, which, owing to their difference of altitude and endless variety of form, separated by deep glens, and stripped with tumbling cataracts, conspire to impart to the whole scene a character at once beautiful and sublime.

*Mountains.*—The mountains of Glencoe are the principal hills in the parish, and are objects which, on account of their grandeur and sublimity, arrest the attention of the stranger, and inspire him with a degree of reverence mixed with awe. In passing through Glencoe, the traveller finds himself led imperceptibly into the heart of a vast, capacious, and lengthened gully, not many scores of yards in breadth at the bottom, and flanked on either side by bold, precipitous, and towering mountains, rising almost perpendicularly, and to such a height as nearly to exclude the sun from the valley, when at his highest elevation in June. These mountains are of a peculiar appearance. They seem to be formed of a compilation of huge rocks or mountains raised upon one another, with the top of the lower and the base of the one above it not well joined, which gives the upper ones the appearance of being in danger of falling every moment, and of filling the chasm below with their crumbling materials. The highest of these hills is

about 3000 feet above the level of the sea; and, where they are accessible to man or beast, they afford no bad pasture for sheep; but in many parts of them, particularly on the south side of the valley, no foot of man or beast has ever trode, as they are accessible only to the eagle and his feathered subjects. Next to these in importance, and certainly not second to them in beauty, are the hills of Bailechelish, rising in beautiful pyramidal form immediately behind the residence of Charles Stuart, Esq. of Bailechelish. These hills, the highest of which may be about 2000 feet above the level of the sea, are covered almost to the top with the richest verdure, and ornamented with a few venerable trees scattered here and there over the surface, the representatives of the ancient Caledonian forest, which terminated on the west at this point. The highest of the Bailechelish hills is called Beinn-bheithir, *i. e.* *the mountain of the thunderbolt*, perhaps from the singed red appearance of its two pointed pinnacles. For two-thirds of its height, it is covered with fine and luxuriant pasture, but its top is perfectly barren, composed of a mixture of granite and whinstone, and covered with white moss, a fit habitation for the ptarmigan and mountain hare. The hills on the opposite coast of Kingerloch in the parish of Lismore are nearly of equal height with those already mentioned, but more rocky and precipitous, rising from the edge of the sea at an angle, perhaps, of  $80^{\circ}$ , and their sides being much broken with rocks and ravines, they present an imposing front; but the uniformity is occasionally broken by some fine retiring valleys, upon which the eye can rest with pleasure.\* These hills contain a few caves of small dimensions. In the face of the hill of Glensanda, and not far from its base, there is a small cave which, I am told, has lately been used as the school-house of the district. It is about equidistant from the extremities of an extensive tract, over which the population are thinly scattered; and the children lightly clad in kilted garment, without shoes and bonnet, but with hearts as light as those of the deer of their mountains, met one another and their teacher in this school-house built by nature, where they enjoyed the benefit of his instructions free from many interruptions, and temptations, and contagions, to which their more luxurious, but not more innocent or more happy, southern neighbours are exposed. In the hill of Ardsheal in Appin is the cave of Ardsheal, also of small dimensions. It is in the side of a deep ravine, through which a precipitous stream tumbles its rapid

\* Beinn-an scriodain in Kingerloch was lately found to be 3500 feet high.

course, and served for a considerable time, after the battle of Cul-loden, as a hiding-place for a gentleman of the name of Stewart, who served with Prince Charles in 1745. There are several small caves in the island of Lismore. On the west side of the island the shore is exceedingly bold, the rock rising in many places perpendicular from the water's edge, and to the height of about 50 feet. In the face of the rock, and about half a-mile from each other, there are two caves of a square form, and about 20 feet wide. The entrance of each is comparatively small; and one of them is occupied by a boat-builder as a working-shop, and the other is tenanted only by wild pigeons, which take shelter in it from the storm by day, and make it their home by night. Between the two caves already mentioned, there is a smaller one, or what would appear to be the mouth of one; and opposite to it, on the other side of the island, there is a similar one; and tradition says, that these caves are the ends of a subterranean passage running across the island.

*Coast.*—The whole sea coast of the parish is upwards of eighty miles. The extent of the coast of Appin, from Shian Ferry, at the mouth of Lochcreran on the south, to the head of Lochleven on the north, is thirty-eight miles; and from the mouth of Lochcreran to the head of that loch on the east, are eight miles. The shore is sandy, and the coast generally high, but not rocky. The coast of Kingerloch is about sixteen miles long, and is sandy, bold, and rocky. The coast of Lismore, which is twenty-four miles in extent, being the circumference of the island, is toward the north-east end low and sandy, and the general character of the rest of it is bold, with deep water at the very edge, which, from its dark appearance, seems to have a muddy bottom. On the coast of Appin, beginning at the south point, the first safe anchorage, for vessels of small tonnage, is the mouth of Lochcreran, where coasters frequently take shelter. The next is the Bay of Airds, close to the former, and near Aird's House, the residence of Sir John Campbell, Bart. of Ardnamurchan. This is a small retired bay, which is well sheltered from all winds except the south-west, to which it is a little exposed. Here there is frequently an excellent take of herring, and the people of Lismore and Appin, and of the neighbouring parish of Ardochattan, often secure considerable quantities of them. A few miles north from this is the Sound of Shuna, a narrow strait that separates the island of that name from the mainland of Appin, opposite Appin House, the residence of

Robert Downie, Esq. of Appin. Ships frequently come to anchor in the Sound of Shuna, and ride safely in every weather. The Bay of Cuil, about five miles north from the Sound of Shuna, is of a beautiful semicircular form, the cord being about a mile in length. It has a fine sandy beach, and is often frequented by large shoals of herrings, whose visits to that quarter are of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants along the shore. The Bay of Kentailen, still farther north, is a small creek that runs into the lands of Ardsheal, and is well sheltered by high lands which are covered with wood, and affords the safest retreat to small vessels. On the coast of Kingerloch is Gerloch, otherwise called Lockchorey. It is from this loch that the district receives its name, and it is by far the most commodious harbour in the parish, being about a mile in length, and half that extent in breadth, being narrower still at the mouth; and, as the holding ground is exceedingly good, vessels of any burden may find in it a safe retreat from whatever quarter the wind may blow. At the head of this loch stands Coineach House, the residence of the proprietor, Charles N. Forbes, Esq. The grounds are limited, but the view from it is good. Some improvements have lately been made, and it is capable of being made a very pretty spot laid down in the bosom of mighty hills. On the west coast of Lismore, and near the north-east end of it, is the Harbour of Portramsa, large and commodious, and considered one of the best anchorages on the coast of Argyleshire, being protected by several small islands in the offing, which serve as so many breakwaters or protection walls, and vessels may enter and depart by three different ways through straits between these islands. To strangers entering Portramsa, there is some danger, arising from some rocks in the neighbourhood, which are scarcely seen even at low water, and which disappear entirely at high water. A little to the west of Portramsa is the Harbour of Lochoscar, called in the mariners' chart Oscar's Bay. Tradition says that this bay received its name from the circumstance of a party of Fingalians coming on one occasion to enjoy the pleasure of the chase in Lismore, (which, in the days of Fingal, is said to have been the habitation of red-deer and other wild beasts) and anchoring their vessel in the bay; and, as presumptive proof of this fact, it may be mentioned, that the landing-place is called Portnamurlach, *i. e.* Port-na-mor-laoch, or landing-place of the great heroes, and that there is in the immediate neighbourhood, a ridge or rising ground, where the Fin-

galian ladies are said to have stood to enjoy the view of the chase, and which is still called *Druim nam ban Fionn, i. e.* Ridge of the Fingalian Ladies. Portnamurloch is, like Portramsa, protected at the mouth by a few islands, the principal of which is called *Elein loch Oscair*, or Island of Oscar's Bay. The entrance from the south side of the islands is clear, but, by the north side, it is dangerous, and the bay is fit to receive and shelter vessels of any burthen. There are several other harbours of inferior note in Lismore, such as Salen, Killchiaran, and Achnacroish; but these are fit to receive only small boats, of which almost every man in the island has one.

*Meteorology.*—The following is a summary of a journal of the weather, kept at Bailechelish, in Appin, indicating the temperature of the atmosphere, as ascertained daily, monthly, and annually, during the years 1837, 1838, and 1839; and also the pressure of the atmosphere, and the fall of rain in each month, as ascertained at the Lismore Light-house, by means of the barometer and rain-gage, during the year 1839.

	1837.							1838.							
	Thermometer.			Fair.		Rain.		Thermometer.			Fair.		Rain.		
	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	All day.	Greatest part of day.	All day.	Greatest part of day.	Morning.	Noon.	Evening.	All day.	Greatest part of day.	All day.	Greatest part of day.	
Jan.	38	40	38	13	17	...	1	32.2	36.1	33.2	19	10	2	...	
Feb.	36	39	36	9	4	...	3	29.3	35.2	30.5	25	3	...	...	
March,	32	42	35	10	7	...	4	37.	42.8	39.1	11	13	3	4	
April,	35	47	40	16	14	...	...	39.7	47.	41.1	14	11	3	2	
May,	46	53	49	19	11	...	1	45.8	56.4	48.2	22	7	...	2	
June,	54	63	58	19	11	...	...	54.	61.7	54.6	7	17	1	5	
July,	58	66	59	13	17	...	1	56.3	63.2	56.3	8	16	2	5	
Aug.	53	63	57	18	8	...	4	53.4	61.1	53.4	7	12	2	10	
Sept.	50	58	53	17	10	...	3	46.8	57.2	49.5	11	10	2	7	
Oct.	46	53	49	4	12	...	14	42.5	50.4	42.3	9	13	2	7	
Nov.	40	43	40	9	9	...	12	37.6	42.0	38.8	11	17	...	2	
Dec.	44	46	44	12	13	...	4	41.1	43.9	40.8	7	17	1	6	
44.5, 51., 46.8, average temperature of year.								43.2, 49.7, 43.9, aver. temp. of year.							



1839.											
	Thermometer.			Barometer.		Fair.		Rain.		Quant rain fallen.	Rainy days.
	Morn.	Noon.	Even.	Morn. at 9.	Even. at 9.	All day.	Grt. pt. of day.	All day.	Grt. pt. of day.	Inches.	
Jan.	35.9	38.4	36.3	920.17	920.77	6	8	5	13	2.45	14
Feb.	33.1	41.8	39.2	881.05	829.57	7	2	3	15	2.92	20
March.	34.8	42.2	37.7	919.98	919.90	13	14	2	1	3.21	12
April,	40.9	49.2	43.3	900.35	899.98	20	4	...	6	1.17	9
May,	38.0	55.2	49.8	928.68	929.39	24	4	2	1	1.62	8
June,	55.5	61.4	57.3	895.40	895.16	27	...	1	1	2.45	12
July,	56.6	62.7	58.3	917.39	917.29	15	3	4	7	2.91	15
Aug.	53.5	68.8	56.1	920.85	922.01	17	7	2	4	2.33	17
Sept.	31.2	57.6	53.3	881.96	882.11	9	7	3	9	7.31	21
Oct.	47.1	51.8	49.1	927.77	927.96	19	3	5	2	4.29	16
Nov.	44.0	48.9	48.1	888.90	888.13	14	7	3	5	1.48	15
Dec.	39.6	41.6	40.1	915.50	915.56	15	7	4	...	3.06	14
	510.52	613.66	565.36								
Average during the year, 42.54,—51.13,—47.11.											

*Climate.*—The climate in this district is rather damp, owing to the constant falls of rain, which are noticed above; but at the same time that it is damp, it is also mild. The winter months are generally soft and mild, without much snow, except on the high grounds; but there are continued deluges of sleet and rain. The climate being so damp has the effect of producing rheumatisms, colds, and influenzas, which may be called the prevailing complaints of the parish.

*Hydrography.*—The Coe (Fingalian Cona) and the Creran are the principal rivers,—the former running through Glencoe, and discharging itself into Lochleven at Invercoe, the residence of Mr Macdonald of Glencoe; and the latter, running through Glencre-ran, receives the Ure and other tributary streams in its progress, and empties itself into the head of Lochcreran below Drummick, the residence of Donald Campbell, Esq. of Baileveolan. On each of these rivers, there is excellent salmon fishing.

Next to these in importance are, the river of Coinich, in Kingairloch, with those of Duror, Laroeh, and Leven; and in each of these there is salmon and fine trout in season. The parish abounds with beautiful perennial springs. The springs in Lis-more are so numerous, that no country is better supplied with this important necessary of life. The island is all on limestone, and the rock is full of fissures and subterranean passages that serve as so many reservoirs, which discharge their

contents at the foot of almost every knoll; and, in many instances, the discharge is so copious, that one would think it nearly sufficient to drive a mill. The water, too, is of first-rate quality, for, having its residence in the caverns of the lime rock, it is exceedingly cold, thin, and clear, and is so impregnated with the mineral nature of the rock from which it springs, as to render it necessary for strangers, who are not accustomed to it, to drink it with caution. The climate is mild, the soil is good, and, these blessings combined, produce excellent crops, so that the island is strictly a grain country; but, as there is no running water, except the flow from the springs above-mentioned, there could be no mills but for the three fresh-water lakes which the island contains; but these serve as reservoirs for three mills, and thus the inhabitants are saved the inconvenience of being under the necessity of sending their grain to other places to be ground. These lakes are all nearly of the same dimensions, being about half a mile in length, and a few score yards in breadth. "Two of them contain fine trout, which are said to have been carried to them about 90 or 100 years ago, and which preserve their distinction perfectly clear to this day; that is, their shining silver scales. Their flesh is as red as that of any salmon, and they taste differently from the yellow trout." The other lake is deep and muddy, and is full of eels. Indeed, the waters of all these lakes appear drumly, and of a leaden colour, owing to their resting upon the deep beds of marl which lie at the bottom of the lakes. There is a violent current between the west end of Lismore and the Island of Mull, well known to seafaring men, at the dangerous rock of Carraig, which is covered with the tide at high-water; but there is now a light-house, which was erected about eight years ago on the island, or rather rock, of Musdale, in its immediate neighbourhood, and this light-house is of much importance in guiding vessels past these dangerous rocks.

There is also between the west end of Lismore and Morven a meeting of three currents, in consequence of contrary tides, which, in tempestuous weather, cause a mighty jumble, and dangerous broken seas. This place is called Buinne nam biodag, "*the current of dirks*;" from a tradition that some Lochaber men, who were navigating these parts, disagreed about what should be the proper mode of managing the vessel under such circumstances, when the quarrel ran so high that they appealed to the dirks for a decision, and great slaughter ensued.

*Zoology.*—There are no animals found in this parish that are not common to all the neighbouring parishes. The migratory birds are the woodcock, which visits our woods in winter, particularly during snow and in frosty weather. The cuckoo, the swallow, water-wagtail, corncrake, and lapwing all appear at their stated periods. “In severe winters, a few swans visit the lochs in this parish, but they do not remain long in this country; and a few wild geese also hatch about the islands of Lismore. Eagles abound in Kingairloch, and in the highest parts of Appin, together with ptarmigan, blackcock, and grouse, with abundance of common and mountain hares.” The former are said to have appeared in this country not until after roads were made, which opened a communication with the low country, and afforded them an easy access to the fastnesses of our Highland glens. Among the woods of the lower part of Appin, there are roe in great abundance. In Lismore, there are neither moles nor foxes; but there are otters and wild cats. Appin and Kingerloch abound with moles, foxes, martins, wild cats, and fumarts; the two last are very destructive to poultry. There existed formerly in this parish animals which are not now to be seen, such as red-deer, wolves, wild boars, and bisons. Two skulls of the latter species were found, some time ago, in a peat-moss in Lismore. The following are the dimensions of the larger skull, as given in the old Statistical Account: Extent from the extremities of the bend of the horn, 2 feet 11 inches; circumference of the roots of the horns, 1 foot 5 inches; length of horns following the curvature without, 2 feet 8 inches; distance between the eyes, 1 foot  $\frac{1}{2}$  of an inch; length of skull from the snout (not entire) to upper part of head, 2 feet 2 inches; circumference of the eye socket, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  inches.

The Argyleshire cattle are considered to be among the best specimens of the Highland breed, and in no part of the country are there better specimens to be found than in some parts of this parish; nor do I think that there is in the county any district better adapted to the rearing of fine cattle than this district, owing to the nature of its soil, and the richness of its pasture; and a partial proof of this is found in the circumstance, that drovers visit it before other places, to purchase stock for the south country markets, and give high prices at the same time. We have also extensive sheep farms, and the stock is of superior quality. The number of sheep in the parish when the old Statistical Account

was written, is there stated to have been 25,000, and I believe that the number has not been much altered since; but undoubtedly the quality must be superior to what it was then, as improvements have been made in the mode of managing sheep farms. This was, at one time, a country abounding in goats, but they are now become scarce, for as these creatures are great enemies to growing wood, the proprietors, in order to save their plantations, found necessary to proscribe them; there are, however, a few still to be found in Kingerloch.

Lismore is famous for its grey and dappled horses, and the inhabitants are famed for their skill as jockeys, in which occupation they are often employed. They traffic much also in pigs, eggs, and poultry, of which they export great quantities yearly. The fishes which most abound here, and are most important in an economical point of view, are cod, ling, haddock, whiting, rock cod, lythe, mackerel, and flounder, with several other kinds of grey fish. Salmon and herring are caught in considerable quantities in their season. The salmon fishers seldom dispose of much of their fish here, as they generally send it to the south country market, and consequently, no accurate quotation of prices can here be given. They are caught with stake-nets in Lochchorey in Kingerloch, and in several places along the coast of Appin, and in Lochcereran. There are a few beds of oysters in Lochcereran, and the shores all around produce abundance of other shell-fish of every description, which is used unsparingly as food by the common people, particularly during the summer season.

*Botany.*—The parish of Lismore and Appin affords the botanist an ample field for profitable research. This is proved by the many botanical discoveries made by the late indefatigable botanist, Captain Dugald Carmichael of the 72d Regiment of foot, who within the last twenty years, discovered on the shores of Lismore and Appin many land and sea plants which were formerly unknown in the botanical world. The following list of those plants was obligingly supplied by Lieutenant-Colonel Fleming of Kinlochlaich in Appin, who is himself a botanist, and was formerly in the enjoyment of Captain Carmichael's friendship; and for further acquaintance with the botany of this parish, the reader is referred to Sir W. Jackson Hooker's "British Flora."

*Musci.*  
Gymnostomum fasciculare  
pyriforme

Grimmia maritima  
Entosthodon Templetoni  
Weissia curvirostra

Fontinalis antipyretica  
Dicranum flavescens  
polycarpum

*Funaria* Muhlenbergii  
*Orthotrichum* Hutchinsiae  
*Anomodon* viticulosus  
*Batrachia* arcuata  
*Hypnum* cordifolium  
*Bryum* androgynum  
 palustre

*Filices.*

*Aspidium* lobatum  
*Asplenium* viride  
*Scelopendrium* vulgare  
*Ophioglossum* vulgatum  
*Botrychium* Lunaria

*Lichenes.*

*Endocarpon* smaragdillum  
*Lecanora* varia  
*Squamaria* lanuginosa  
*Parmelia* cycloselis  
*Collema* sinuatum  
*Peltidea* scutata  
*Scyphophorus* parasiticus  
 sparassus  
 deformis  
*Pycnothelia* Papillaria

*Algae inarticulatae, Hooker.*

*Fucus* vesiculosus  
 serratus  
*Himantalia* lorea  
*Lichina* confinis  
*Sporochnus* villosus  
*Asperococcus* castaneus  
 pusillus  
 Turneri  
*Punctaria* tenuissima  
*Striaria* attenuata  
*Padina* deusta  
*Polyides* rotundus  
*Delesseria* sinuosa  
*Nitophyllum* punctatum  
*Gigartina* confervoides  
*Phyllophora* rubens  
*Gelidium* corneum  
*Ulva* furfuracea  
 calophylla  
*Tetraspora* lubrica  
*Enteromorpha* Cornucopie  
 erecta  
 clathrata  
*Bangia* ciliaris  
 Laminariæ  
 lacustris  
*Bryopsis* hypnoides  
*Vaucheria* velutina  
 marina

*Algae confervoides, Hooker.*

*Sphacelaria* oleracea  
 velutina  
*Ectocarpus* crinitus  
 sphaerophorus  
*Polysiphonia* fruticulosa

*Polysiphonia* Carmichaeliana  
 fibrata  
 spinulosa  
 Agardhiana  
 violacea  
 elongata

*Dasyoe* coccinea  
*Ceramium* ciliatum  
*Griffithsia* corallina  
*Calithamnion* polyspermum  
 granulatum  
 corymbosum  
 Rothii  
 mesocarpum  
 sparsum  
 secundatum

*Conferva* vesicata  
 mucosa  
 ulothrix  
 perreptans  
 avenosa  
 carnea  
 arcta  
 riparia  
 ceramicola

*Mougeotia* cærulescens  
*Stigonema* mammillosum  
*Scytonema* minutum  
 cirrhosum  
 contextum

*Calothrix* luteola  
 rufescens  
 interrupta  
 hydroides

*Lyngbya* muralis  
 Carmichaelii  
 speciosa

*Rosaria* lentigera  
*Oscillatoria* Friesii  
 lucifuga  
 chthonoplastes  
 littoralis  
 contexta  
 rupestris  
 spiralis  
 spadicea  
 alata

*Belonia* torulosa  
*Chroolepas* ebenea  
 melcenus  
*Mesogloia* multifida  
 capillaris  
 virescens

*Batrachospermum* moniliforme  
*Chaetophora* longæva  
 pellita

*Corynephora* marina  
*Mynonema* punctiforme  
 clavatum

*Rivularia* botryoides  
 applanata  
 plicata

*Rivularia* calcarea  
 granulifera  
 crustacea  
 Piceum  
*Rhaphidia* angulosa  
*Protococcus* nivalis  
*Haemstococcus* sanguineus  
*Palmella* hyalina  
 rupestris  
 rivularis  
 pumosa  
*Nostoc* muscorum  
 foliaceum  
 microscopicum  
 humifusum  
 pruiniforme  
 sphaericum

*Desmidiium* Swartzii  
 cylindricum

*Fragilaria* pectinalis  
 aurea  
 striatula

*Achnanthes* brevipes  
 Carmichaelii

*Diatoma* unipunctatum  
 striatum  
 brachygonum  
 fenestratum  
 crystallinum  
 fasciculatum

*Styllaria* cuneata

*Licmophora* Jurgensii  
 splendida  
 fiabellata

*Meridion* circulare  
*Gomphonema* ampullaceum  
 minutum  
 paradoxum

*Berkeleya* fragilis  
*Schizonema* quadripunctatum

Dillwynii  
 spadiceum  
 obtusum  
 Smithii  
*Cymbella* cymbiformis

*Fungi.*

*Amanita* muscaria  
*Agaricus* granulatus  
 tuberosus  
 squarrosus  
 micaceus  
*Merulius* Carmichaelianus  
*Polyporus* Armeniacus  
*Boletus* luridus  
*Hydnum* farinaceum  
*Radulum* orbiculare  
*Phlebia* radiata  
*Thelephora* avellana  
 miniata  
 sulphurea  
 gigantea  
 viscosa

<i>Thelephora granulosa</i>	<i>Sphæria atropurpurea</i>	<i>Diderma vernicosum</i>
----- <i>corrugata</i>	----- <i>serpens</i>	----- <i>Carmichaelianum</i>
<i>Geoglossum glutinosum</i>	----- <i>luteo-virens</i>	----- <i>nitens</i>
----- <i>viride</i>	----- <i>spiculosa</i>	----- <i>cyanescens</i>
<i>Leotia lubrica</i>	----- <i>fineti</i>	----- <i>deplanatum</i>
<i>Vibrissea truncorum</i>	----- <i>abietis</i>	<i>Didymium pertusum</i>
<i>Peziza leucoloma</i>	----- <i>cinnabirina</i>	----- <i>cinereum</i>
----- <i>coccinea</i>	----- <i>dioica</i>	----- <i>serpula</i>
----- <i>vitellina</i>	----- <i>Trifolii</i>	<i>Physarum rubiginosum</i>
----- <i>calycina</i>	----- <i>aurantia</i>	----- <i>hyalinum</i>
----- <i>hispidula</i>	----- <i>rosella</i>	<i>Craterium mutabile</i>
----- <i>Schwmaeheri</i>	----- <i>aquila</i>	<i>Dictydium umbilicatum</i>
----- <i>rufo-olivacea</i>	----- <i>canescens</i>	<i>Trichia seratina</i>
----- <i>cæsia</i>	----- <i>strigosa</i>	<i>Perichaena strobilina</i>
----- <i>Rosæ</i>	----- <i>hispidula</i>	<i>Myrothecium roridum</i>
----- <i>fusca</i>	----- <i>affinis</i>	<i>Erysiphe communis</i>
----- <i>bolaris</i>	----- <i>mammaeformis</i>	----- <i>penicillata</i>
----- <i>Buccina</i>	----- <i>spermoides</i>	<i>Stilbum tomentosum</i>
----- <i>ochracea</i>	----- <i>sordaria</i>	----- <i>bicolor</i>
----- <i>vinosa</i>	----- <i>pilifera</i>	----- <i>pellucidum</i>
----- <i>atravirens</i>	----- <i>cirrhosa</i>	<i>Helminthosporium subula-</i>
----- <i>meluxantha</i>	----- <i>rostellata</i>	----- <i>tum</i>
----- <i>compressa</i>	----- <i>livida</i>	----- <i>velutin-</i>
----- <i>flaxella</i>	----- <i>rudis</i>	----- <i>um</i>
----- <i>agaricana</i>	----- <i>clypeata</i>	<i>Botrytis cana</i>
----- <i>sclerotioides</i>	----- <i>pinastri</i>	<i>Oidium monileoides</i>
----- <i>acicularis</i>	----- <i>strobilina</i>	<i>Sepedonium roseum</i>
----- <i>subtilis</i>	----- <i>obturata</i>	<i>Fusisporium griseum</i>
<i>Patellaria atrata</i>	----- <i>pellita</i>	----- <i>flavo-virens</i>
<i>Ascobolus ciliatus</i>	----- <i>setacea</i>	<i>Melanconium sphaeroideum</i>
----- <i>Trifolii</i>	----- <i>Hederæ</i>	<i>Aregma mucronatum</i>
<i>Tympanis ulnea</i>	----- <i>Dianthi</i>	<i>Torula cylindrica</i>
----- <i>fraxini</i>	<i>Lophium mytilinum</i>	<i>Puccinia Campanulæ</i>
<i>Cerangium Aucupariæ</i>	----- <i>elatum</i>	----- <i>clandestina</i>
<i>Stictis pallida</i>	<i>Sphæronaema subulatum</i>	----- <i>Heraclei (Grev.)</i>
----- <i>Sicrostoma</i>	<i>Dothidea rubra</i>	<i>Æcidium Periclymeni</i>
<i>Cryptomyces versicolor</i>	<i>Rhytisma salicinum</i>	----- <i>leucospermum</i>
<i>Tremella clavata</i>	<i>Phacidium coronatum</i>	----- <i>Grossulariæ</i>
<i>Naematelia encephala</i>	<i>Hysterium Carmichaelian-</i>	----- <i>Pini</i>
<i>Agyrium rufum</i>	----- <i>um</i>	<i>Uredo oblongata</i>
<i>Pyrenium lignatile</i>	----- <i>Fraxini</i>	----- <i>utriculosum</i>
<i>Sclerotium rubi</i>	----- <i>Vaccinii</i>	----- <i>Primulæ</i>
----- <i>durum</i>	----- <i>Rubi</i>	----- <i>Polygonorum</i>
----- <i>pustula</i>	----- <i>Pinastri</i>	----- <i>Rhinanthacearum</i>
<i>Sphæria multififormis</i>	----- <i>foliicolum</i>	----- <i>Vacciniorum</i>
----- <i>gelatinosa</i>	<i>Scleroderma vulgare</i>	----- <i>Hypericorum</i>
----- <i>citrina</i>	<i>Lycogola Epidendrum</i>	----- <i>effusa</i>
----- <i>rubiginosa</i>	<i>Reticularia olivacea</i>	----- <i>gyrosa.</i>

There are large quantities both of natural and planted wood in Appin, which serve both for ornament and for use. On all the properties in that part of the parish, there are considerable tracts of natural grown wood, consisting of oak, ash, birch, hazel, &c. and of planted wood, consisting of ash, elm, beech, plane, and many varieties of the fir tribe. Throughout the woods of Airds, there is a large sprinkling of hollies, which, with their deep-green colour of perpetual duration, add greatly to the beauty of the landscape, especially in winter, as they maintain their summer appearance during that period, when the other trees around them are

stripped of their foliage. In Appin all sorts of wood seem to flourish; but the soil in Lismore, from its richness, appears more congenial to hard than to soft timber; and, accordingly, the few trees that ornament the island are of hard wood, such as plane, beech, and ash. Formerly, there were in Lismore several small proprietors, and around their mansion-houses and gardens were planted rows of trees of the above descriptions: these are now become tall and stately, and being scattered in small clumps here and there over the island, they break, in a pleasing manner, the continued uniformity of green surface, of little knolls and dells which forms the general characteristic of the place. The last incumbent planted on the glebe a few larch trees, but they appear stunted, the rich soil in which they are settled not being suited to their nature. Up to about the middle of the last century, the hill sides of that district were thickly covered with full-grown natural wood, which must have given a splendid appearance to the country; but unfortunately, over these woods the Lismore people had a servitude, in virtue of which they were entitled to carry off yearly six loads of a felucca or six-oared boat, of any kind of wood they pleased, except straight hazel and rowantree. The former would probably be preserved on account of its fitness for making hoops and fishing-rods, and the latter for its beautiful red berry, which was considered as wholesome fruit, or, perhaps, on account of its sacredness as a charm against witchcraft,—a virtue which, according to ancient superstition, it was supposed eminently to possess. The reason which dictated this reservation, we cannot now determine further than by conjecture; but one thing is sure, that the Lismorians made the best of their privilege, and carried off from the woods of Kingerloch their six boat loads yearly, as their legal due, and were by no means scrupulous about making further drafts, until at length, the forest being unable to withstand the combined efforts of time and of spoilers, entirely disappeared, hazel, rowantree and all; and as the servitude is still in existence, the proprietor has no encouragement to plant, as he could not prevent his best trees from finding their way to Lismore in a six-oared boat.\*

\* Since writing the above, I have been informed that the right was constituted in the year 1686, under a deed granted by Duncan M'Lean, younger of Kingerloch, in favour of the Earl of Breadalbane, who was then proprietor of lands in Lismore, and who in his turn assigned it over to Patrick Campbell of Barcaldine in the year 1734, when the Earl's lands in Lismore were exchanged for certain lands belonging to Barcaldine both in Lorn and in Perthshire.

The servitude is now redeemed; the present proprietor of Kingerloch having agreed to pay Barcaldine a sum of money as an equivalent, and to commence planting in spring next.

## II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The civil history of this parish is possessed of a considerable degree of interest, both on account of its being the residence of powerful opposing clans, and on account of transactions of which it had been the scene. The Stewarts of Appin were, for a very long period, the proprietors of that part of the parish, and from their power and influence were of no small importance in the scale of political rivalry. In the commotions which agitated the country during the Montrose wars, the Stewarts of Appin were conspicuously engaged, and rendered that nobleman no inconsiderable assistance at the battle of Inverlochay; and, like many of their countrymen, espoused the cause of Prince Charles Edward in 1745. At each of those eventful periods, the Stewarts and the cause which they espoused, were opposed by the Campbells, who possessed the south side of the parish, and who ranged themselves on different sides of politics, both in the religious wars in the time of Montrose, and in the civil commotions in the time of Prince Charles. In Strath of Appin there is a small rivulet called *Con ruagh*, or red bog, from the swamp through which it runs, and this rivulet is still pointed out as the line which separated the lands of the supporters and of the opponents of Prince Charles; and one cannot help viewing *Con ruagh* with interest, when it is considered, that, in those days of commotion and strife, a single step from either side to the other brought the individual into the territory either of a friend or of a foe. Happily these days are gone by, and the sound of the warlike trumpet has given place to the more peaceful toll of the church bell, and the inhabitants of either side of *Con ruagh* meet on its northern bank, not in hostile array, to dispute the proprietorship of an earthly, but in perfect amity, to employ the means of obtaining a heavenly crown. In 1745, some lands in Appin were forfeited, but they were afterwards restored.

The valley of Glencoe and its neighbourhood are rendered classic by Ossian, who, with poetic pathos, sung the *Voice of Cona*. From the Palace of Selma, in the parish of Ardchattan, or from the Hall of Shells, in Morven, the Fingalian heroes made frequent excursions to Lismore, to Glencoe, and the braes of Appin on hunting expeditions, and thus, in passing and repassing, they must have traversed the length and breadth of this parish. The massacre of Glencoe, perpetrated under aggravated circumstances,



is so well known in history, that it is not necessary here to say any thing on the subject.

*Eminent Men.*—Among the eminent characters connected with this parish, the first that we shall mention is Donald Stewart, commonly called *Domhnall nan ord*, Donald of the hammers, who was the son of Stewart of Invernahyle, in Appin. Between the family of Invernahyle and *Cailein Uaine*, i. e. Green Colin, who was the Dunstaffnage of the day, there subsisted a feud which led to the destruction of the family of Invernahyle by that of Dunstaffnage, at the time that Donald was a child; but he escaped sharing the fate of his family by the fidelity of his nurse, who fled with him to Ardnamurchan, where her husband, who was the blacksmith of the district, resided.\* He lived some time during the beginning of the seventeenth century, and died an old man at Invernahyle. He was buried at the back of the church of Lismore, and his grave is marked by a plain stone, with a two-edged sword engraved on it.

The Right Honourable Thomas Babington Macaulay, M. P. for Edinburgh, is grandson of the Rev. John Macaulay, who was minister of this parish previous to the year 1766.

Captain Dugald Carmichael, whose name is mentioned above under the head Botany, was a native of Lismore. His knowledge of natural history in general was very extensive. After serving for a time as surgeon in the 72d Regiment of foot, he accepted a commission in the same regiment, where he continued to distinguish himself until the conclusion of the late war. He then returned to his native parish, and spent the remainder of his life in

\* This humble mechanic soon bore for Donald an affection equal to that which he had for any of his own children, and, having no hope of ever being able to restore him to Invernahyle, resolved to bring him up as his son, to his own trade. Donald grew rapidly in stature and in strength; so much so, that, at sixteen years of age, he could wield a sledge hammer in each hand, and work at his foster father's anvil, and, at the same time, displayed a power and magnanimity of mind and sentiment far superior to any of the class with which he was associated. The blacksmith laid up these things in his heart, and from them predicted that his foster son would yet arrive at an eminence more suited to his mind and lineage than the hammer and the anvil, and resolved to give him all the assistance in his power in a two edged sword which he made for him. When the sword was presented to Donald, he was told of his birth and lineage, and of the circumstance which brought him to Ardnamurchan; upon which he burned with rage, and, bidding an affectionate farewell to the man whom he always believed to be his father, he sallied forth from his obscurity, breathing revenge against *Cailein Uaine* and his kindred, and, taking with him twelve of his companions from Ardnamurchan, he reached Corpach in Lochaber, where he forged in a smithy a two-edged sword for each of his followers, and with these he proceeded to Dunstaffnage, where he slew *Cailein Uaine* and fifteen of his retainers. After this he carried on an exterminating war against the Campbells, and could not be reconciled to them till the day of his death.

the prosecution of his favourite studies. He died in Appin, and was buried in the churchyard of Lismore.

The Rev. Donald M'Nicol, who was minister of Lismore before the last incumbent, was noted in his day for his learning, but particularly on account of his admirable "Remarks upon Dr Johnson's Tour through the Hebrides." He was also an excellent Gaelic poet, and several of his pieces are preserved and repeated here.

*Land-owners.*—The landowners in this parish are, Sir John Campbell of Ardnamurchan, Bart. who has lands both in Appin and Lismore; Robert Downie, Esq. of Appin; Messrs Stuart of Bailechelish; Stewart of Ardsheal; Stewart of Fasnacloich; Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassfern and Callart; Mr M'Donald of Glencoe; Colonel Fleming of Kinlochlaich; Colonel Stewart of Achnacone; Mr M'Donald of Dalness; and Mr M'Call of Minefield. The above are proprietors in Appin, and the following are proprietors in Lismore, viz. Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine; Mr Campbell of Baileveolan; Mr Campbell of Lochnell; Mr Cheyne of Kilmaron in Fifeshire, and Mr Levingston of Bachil. The whole of these land-owners, both in Lismore and Appin, except the last, have more than L.50 of yearly income.

*Parochial Registers.*—The parish registers in this parish are by no means voluminous, nor do they seem to have been well-kept. The first volume contains sixty pages of foolscap quarto, sewed in a cover of brown paper. The first entry is dated at Kilmaluag, the 23d day of November 1757, and the volume served exactly for ten years.

*Antiquities.*—There are in this parish several ruins of ancient castles, but it is much to be regretted that little is known either of their dates, their builders, or the purposes for which they were erected. The first that we shall mention, is the castle of Islandstalker or rather *Elein an stalcaire*, which signifies the Island of the falconer. The founder was Duncan Stewart of Appin, who built it for the accommodation of James IV. who used to frequent these parts on hunting expeditions. Duncan of Appin himself was appointed hereditary keeper of this castle, which is a square tower built upon a small rock in the Sound that separates Lismore from Appin, and is the property of Sir John Campbell of Ardnamurchan; his predecessor, Sir Donald Campbell having purchased it from Stewart of Appin for a small wherry. It appears to have contained three storeys, and has the usual appendage of a prison vault

dug in the rock underneath. It was new-roofed and floored by Sir Donald Campbell of Ardnamurchan in 1631; but some years previous to the Revolution of 1688, Airds (the proprietor) was deprived of it as a dangerous person, and it was committed to the custody of the tutor of Appin, (Stewart of Ardsheal,) who was afterwards reluctantly induced to restore it to the owner. It is pretty entire, as the roof was allowed to fall off, only a few years ago.

Castle Shuna is an ancient ruin situated in the island of that name, the property of Mr Downie of Appin. It appears to be much older, and is much less entire than the one already mentioned; yet I am told that it is by no means of so ancient a date, and that its appearance of antiquity arises from the circumstance of its never having been completed. The prison, in this case, is an arched vault, built above ground, and serves as the foundation on which the superstructure is reared. About the door of the vault is a circular tower, which must have served at once for a lobby and staircase leading up to the second storey, on which were the main apartments of the building.

On the property of Donald Campbell, Esq. of Baileveolan, in Lismore, stands Castle Coeffin, a very ancient building, whose ivy-covered walls present a singular appearance. From its style, it appears to be coeval with Castle Shuna, and the only tradition connected with it is, that it was built as a place of defence by a Danish Prince, called Coeffin. It is built upon a point jutting out into Linne-Sheilich, or Linne Loch, the arm of the sea that separates Kingerloch from Lismore, and commanding fully that sound. There is nothing remaining of it but broken walls. Right opposite, on the Kingerloch coast, is Castle Mearnaig, otherwise, the Castle of Glensanda, built upon the summit of a conical rock close to the shore, and about 150 feet high, and whose top is not broader than the base of the castle. This castle, from the style of its architecture, seems to be of less ancient date, and is more entire than Castle Coeffin. The flight of stairs mounting to the second story still remains, as also the fire-place and chimney-stalk of what appears to have been the principal apartment. It is an oblong building, 45 feet by 20, and 33 feet in height, and the side walls are entire. There is a beautiful echo in this castle. A person standing at a particular spot, about 350 yards from the castle, hears eight syllables distinctly repeated after he has ceased speaking. The Castle of Achinduin, in Lismore, on the property of Mr Campbell of Lochnell, was one of the places where the Bishop

ARGYLE.

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of Argyle resided. It is a square building, of which nothing remains but the outward shell. It has an echo, but it is much less distinct than the one in the castle of Glensanda.

The oldest of all these ancient buildings in this parish is the castle of Tirefoor, in Lismore, on the property of Sir John Campbell, as appears from its being built with dry stones without any lime or mortar. It is formed of two concentric circles, the diameter of the inner one being about 20 feet. The space between the two circles is no more than sufficiently large to admit of a man walking through, and is covered with flags placed across the tops of the walls, but it is now greatly filled up with rubbish. It was evidently intended for a "beacon or watch-tower, and, accordingly, it is built upon an eminence commanding a most extensive view, so as to be seen from neighbouring towers and heights."

The ruins of religious houses were already described in our attempt to give the etymology of the word *Appin*. They are the church of Island *muncill-challum-chille*; Annaid and *Clagh-chu-riollan*.

The obelisks in the parish are only two; one of them stands on the farm of Achar in Duror. It is an erect pillar, thirteen feet high, and gives its name to the farm on which it stands, *i. e.* *Acha*, a field, and *Carragh*, a pillar, the field of the pillar. The other is on the farm of Inverfolla in Strath of Appin. It is of the same size with the stone at Achar, but, having been by some means or other upset, it is now lying on the spot where it once stood. There was another on the glebe of Lismore, but it has been broken, at the height of three feet from the ground. Near it are the remains of some ancient walls, and tradition says that they were the walls of a sanctuary, whither malefactors of every description fled for refuge, during the darkness of past ages. The stone is called in Gaelic, *Clach na h'eala*, "the stone of the swan." And it is said that the malefactor fleeing to the sanctuary was safe, when once he laid his hand upon the horn of the altar, *Clach na h'eala*, and after remaining a year and a day within the walls, he came out absolved from all his crimes. The burying-ground of Lismore, which is a small knoll near the church, is commonly called the *Cross*, from the circumstance of a stone cross having once stood upon its summit, the pedestal of which is still seen, being a square block of stone, sunk in the earth until its upper face is level with the surface, and having a tenor or square socket dug out of its

centre, into which an upright slab was put down and so made to stand. It was at this cross, that marriage banns used to be published, and the custom was continued until about twenty or thirty years ago. The friends of both parties assembled at the cross, to the number of perhaps forty or fifty people, on Sabbath morning, and it did not signify whether there was a sermon in the church or not; the clerk issued the proclamations amid the huzzas of the company, after which they all retired to the public-house, and spent the remaining part of the day in drinking, and frequently concluded the scene with a battle. Happily the last incumbent succeeded in abolishing this unseemly practice, and the cross of Lismore is now only a name. Near the cross there was, at some remote period, a small church or chapel built; and close to the place where it stood, there were dug out of a grave, about nine years ago, a pair of brazen candlesticks, of plain workmanship, and in good preservation, and as they were found by some of Lochnell's tenants, they were carried to Lochnell House in the parish of Ardchattan. In a piece of new trenched ground near the church, there were found, within the last few weeks, two silver coins; the one is about the breadth of a four-penny piece of the present day, but very thin. On the one side there is a cross, formed by lines intersecting one another at right angles at the centre, and extending to the rim, and the point of intersection is the centre of a circle smaller than the coin, and formed, as it were, of a string of beads. On the reverse there is a smaller circle enclosing a head wearing a crown, and on the space between the circumference of these circles and the edge of the coin there are some characters, but so much corroded that it is impossible to decypher them. The other coin is nearly similar, but larger than a sixpence, and the head on it wears a large wig under the crown. There were also found some copper pins resembling small skewers, and a small copper key, exceedingly simple, and of a very rude form, and a stone needle about four inches long and four-sided; the eye is quite entire and considerably worn, as it would appear, by the thread. These things are now in the minister's possession. There were also found among the trenches, querns, grindstones, and pieces of red deer's horns, and along a certain line there were spikes of black oak about the shape and size of a ploughshare, driven headlong into the earth at about three yards distance from one another. There

were half a dozen of them, and the upper end of each was a foot below the surface.

There are some Druidical cairns or conical heaps of stones in several places in this parish. One them, which is of a considerable size, and of a regular conical shape, stands near the church, on the farm of Bachil, the property of Mr Coll Levingstone. It is called *Cnoc aingil*, "fiery knoll," as tradition, or rather superstition says, that it used to foretell an invasion, by appearing "all in a lowe."

There are several of these tumuli on the property of Mr Stuart of Bailechelish, who, a few years ago, began to remove one of them with a view to clear the field in which it stood, of what he believed to be merely a heap of stones, but, as the workmen proceeded, they found in the centre of the tumulus a rude stone coffin containing nothing within it, and instead of removing the whole, as was first intended, Mr Stuart, with proper feeling, ordered the sacred relic to be left undisturbed; built a wall round the place, planted some trees within the enclosure, and reared a stone pillar, on which is engraved the time when, and the circumstances under which, they were found.

The quern or ancient hand-mill is still in use in some parts of this parish. The writer lately saw it in full operation in Kingerloch, grinding corn, and he never tasted better oatmeal than that which it produced. It was a very simple apparatus, consisting of a nether and an upper stone, and a hand to drive the latter round. In the centre of the nether stone, which was about two feet in diameter, there was a wooden peg firmly fastened, and through the centre of the upper stone there was a hole sufficiently large to receive easily the foresaid peg when the stones were laid upon one another in working order. The purpose of this peg was to keep the upper stone from flying off by its centrifugal force during its revolutions. On the upper surface of the upper stone, and near its edge, there was another hole bored half through, into which was inserted another stick, which is the *hand* by which the mill is driven.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population of this parish has increased considerably, since the last Statistical Account was written. The parish at that time contained 3526 souls, of whom 1121 were in Lismore; but in 1831 the population was 4365, and of these 1497 were in Lismore.

Since 1891, however, the population of Lismore has decreased to 1430 souls, owing to emigration, while the population of Appin remained stationary.

There is no register of burials kept.

The average number of persons under 15 years of age, is	1600
between 15 and 30,	1200
30 and 50,	1000
50 and 70,	485
upwards of 70,	88

The number of landed proprietors having more than L. 50 a-year, 16. Average number of children in each family, 6. Number of fatuous persons in the parish, 5.

The language generally spoken is Gaelic, and there are many of the natives who understand no other, particularly those who are somewhat advanced in years.

Marriage ceremonies are always performed in the church, particularly in Lismore; and the only music that is used, either at weddings or balls, is that of the bagpipe. The violin is used in Appin and Kingerloch on such occasions. Baptism is also generally administered in the church, but not always on Sabbath, that salutary practice being yet only partially introduced. The child is brought to the church on week-days; and there is this peculiarity, that, whereas in most other places there is only one godfather and godmother, in Lismore every person that is present, when it is done on a week-day, stands in that relation to the child. The father goes round the company with the child, dipping it upon their arms as he passes along, and then they are all *goistidhs*, i. e. godfathers and godmothers, together. There are 1430 people in Lismore, and these are so closely connected by blood relationship and intermarriage, that they are all near relations to one another. A Lismore man seldom takes a wife from any other place; but although, as a body, they are relations and friendly to one another, yet there is a remnant of ancient feudalism still lingering among them. Every sept or clan stands by itself, to support one another against any other sept or clan that may wish to encounter them; but although they sometimes in this way quarrel at home, yet when abroad at markets they are very faithful to one another, and woe betide the unfortunate stranger who may attempt to insult the least of them. The same customs prevail in Appin as in Lismore.

## IV.—INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The number of acres standard imperial measure, in the parish, which are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage, may be stated, as nearly as it can be ascertained, at about 4000, which, subtracted from 357,760, being the number of acres in the parish, leaves 349,760 acres which never have been cultivated; and it is believed that not more than 250 acres could, with a profitable application of capital, be added to the cultivated land in the district. It is true, that there are in the parish large tracts of waste land that could be brought under the plough, but the expense of doing so would be greater than the profit that could reasonably be expected to arise from it. The number of acres under wood may be reckoned at about 4000, and these woods consist of oak, elm, ash, birch, hazel, holly, and the different species of firs. It is difficult to state with accuracy the average rent of the parish per acre of arable land, but an approximation to it may be stated at about L. 1, 2s. 6d.,—bearing, however, in mind, that some lands, particularly in Lismore, where there is no hill pasture, pay at the rate, perhaps, of L. 1, 10s. per acre of their surface; while some farms in Appin and Kingierloch, owing to the vast extent of waste land they contain, do not pay more, perhaps, than 1s. the acre of their surface. The rate of grazing in the parish is about L. 2 Sterling a-year per ox or cow grazed, and 3s. per ewe or full-grown sheep that is pastured for the year.

The black-faced Highland sheep are the most common in the parish, but there are a few Cheviots now beginning to be introduced. Mr Downie of Appin, and Mr Stuart of Bailechelish, have considerable flocks of these; and the former of these gentlemen is now experimenting on crossing them with the Leicester tup, in full expectation of improving them materially.

Various improvements have lately been made in the husbandry of the parish by way of reclaiming waste land, draining, enclosing and top-dressing. Sir John Campbell of Airds has, within the last few years, been at considerable expense in reclaiming waste land, and further operations of the same kind are in progress. Colonel Stewart of Achnacone is also engaged in the same way, and has introduced tile-draining with great effect, and Mr Forbes of Kingierloch has, like his neighbours in Appin, added of late a considerable portion to his cultivated lands. Nor are the Lismore people altogether inactive. Draining and enclosing are commenced, and the rotation system is partially introduced. But



although some improvements were made in these respects, yet there is room for a great deal more, and by the application of capital in this way, the value of property might be greatly increased. Farm-houses and steadings were formerly of the most ordinary description; indeed, they were far from being comfortable; but these are also improved, and in every instance where new ones are erected, they are constructed on a more comfortable scale.

*Quarries and Mines.*—There are several appearances of lead mines to be found in Appin, but only one of them on the property of Mr M<sup>c</sup>Coll of Minefield was attempted to be wrought, and it did not turn out to any advantage. There is also some appearance of marble in Appin, but no attempt was ever made to work it. There is at the foot of Glencoe, on the farm of Laroch, the property of Charles Stuart, Esq. of Bailechelish, a slate quarry, which has for many years been extensively wrought, and from which large quantities of the best slates are yearly manufactured. The following information relative to the management and manner of working the quarry of Bailechelish was obligingly communicated by Henry Stuart, Esq. the proprietor's brother.

“Some time previous to 1760, the grandfather of the present proprietor opened a vein of slate on his property, and wrought it successfully for many years. Another adjoining to that which was first wrought, possessing greater natural facilities for quarrying, having been discovered, the works were gradually removed to it, where they have been in operation for upwards of fifty years. These veins are on opposite sides of a valley, and are of such extent that they may be said to be inexhaustible, the one now quarried being the lesser of the two. The quality of the slate in both is the same. The quarries now wrought are on the side of a high mountain, which rises out of an arm of the sea called Loshleven, a branch of the Linnhe loch. The vein of slate, which is at an angle of about 80°, commences at the shore, and stretches southward along the side of the mountain for a short distance, and then runs into the centre of it. The face of the rock is laid open by workings fronting the west, the inclination of the vein being towards the east.

The workings are conducted in three levels, rising above each other as steps of stairs. All the levels are entered from the north, that end of the vein which abuts upon the sea. The total height of the works from the bottom of the lowest level to the extreme height of the rock, is about 216 feet, and the rock wrought ex-

tends to about 536 feet in length. The first or lowest level enters from the high road, which passes between it and the sea, at a height of about 28 feet above half-tide mark. A tram road extends from along the whole face of the rock to a bank formed in the sea by the rubbish of the quarries thrown over. Along this road, the whole quarried rock is carried by means of trains of waggons, and the blocks which contain workable slates are manufactured into their various sizes on the bank, and the unproductive part, or rubbish, is tumbled into the sea.

The second level is 66 feet above the bottom of the first, and communicates in the same manner with another bank, also formed in the sea by an arch thrown over the high road, where the produce is disposed of in the same way as in the first.

The third level is 74 feet above the bottom of the second, and rises to the extreme height of the hill in that part, which is 76 feet from its bottom. The produce of this third level is conveyed down an inclined plane, by means of a fly-wheel, to the same bank where the second is emptied.

It is in contemplation to open a lower level, from the level of half-tide mark, to be wrought in succession to those now in operation, to reach which it will be necessary to tunnel under the high road. It will be observed, that all these levels being above the level of the sea, and open to it, no interruption to the work can ever arise from an accumulation of water, as it is drawn off into the sea, as it arises.

The slates are all manufactured by contract, the rock being let annually to several parties, consisting generally of four men, each party being called a "crew," and paid at a stipulated rate for the number of slates which they make within the period of the agreement. The workmen keep up their tools, and pay for the powder that is used in blasting the rock, and the master maintains the tram roads, and furnishes waggons. The blocks of rock which contain slate are separated from the rubbish within the quarries, and are conveyed from thence to sheds on the banks, where they are split to the proper thickness, and shaped into the various sizes that are made. When the rock is friendly, one man splitting gives full employment to the cutter, and a crew is said to do well when two men quarrying can keep the other two employed in splitting and shaping. The proportion of the whole rock which is convertible into roof slate is, on an average, one to seven of refuse or rubbish.

The harbour, which is safe and commodious, is formed by the banks of rubbish projecting into the sea on each side, which completely shelter it from all winds. There is an extensive wharf for shipping, alongside of which vessels of any size can lie to receive their cargoes. The manufactured slates are conveyed for shipment from the banks by tram roads on inclined planes, to the vessel's side. The distance to the farthest off part of the rock which is wrought, to the shipping wharf, is 650 yards.

The colour of the slate is deep blue, spangled with pyrites called by the workmen "diamonds," and these gold-coloured drops are so firmly incorporated with the slate, that they can never be separated from them. The slates are allowed to possess, in a pre-eminent degree, all the qualities of permanence of colour, and durability of material essential to roof-slate. The various descriptions of slates manufactured are as follows: Duchesses, 24 inches by 12 inches; Countesses, 20 do. by 10 do.; sizeable, averaging 14 do. by 8 do.; under size, do. do. The nature of the rock does not admit of an extensive manufacture of the larger sizes, the chief production being the sizeable and under-sized. The quantity produced annually of the above-mentioned kinds varies from about 8000 to 11,000 tons; or in numbers, from five to seven millions of slates of all kinds. They are shipped to almost all the sea ports in Scotland and Northumberland, from which they find their way to most parts of the kingdom. Occasional shipments of them are made to America and the West Indian colonies,—not directly from the quarries, but from ports trading to these countries. Besides the various kinds of roof-slates enumerated above, pavement, gravestones, and soles for drain tiles are manufactured; but the production for those purposes is limited, and the consumption local.

The whole number of persons employed in the works is about 300 of all ages, including blacksmiths, carpenters, and other tradesmen. The average rate of wages earned by the quarriers is about 12s. each per week, but this is unequally distributed among them, as the earning of each individual depends, from the nature of the contract, on the productiveness in slate, of the part of the rock in which he works, and very much on the collective energy of the crew to which he belongs. It frequently happens that an able and well-matched crew earn individually £1 per week, and occasionally even more. As the most efficient men find employment as quarriers, and the nature of the other work not be-

ing laborious, the wages of a day-labourer vary from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. per day. A particularly able workman, when required, receives 2s. and sometimes 2s. 6d. per day, but the number employed on day's wages at the latter rate is small and occasional. Lads from fifteen to twenty years of age earn 1s. to 1s. 6d. a-day, and boys from ten to fifteen years, 6d. to 1s. These rates of wages are applicable alike to the summer and winter seasons. Besides those day-labourers employed by the master, crews are frequently in the habit of hiring in men and boys to assist them when they find it their interest so to do, but all are under the control of the master as if directly hired by himself. With a very few exceptions, the workmen are all the descendants of the original inhabitants of the immediate neighbourhood of the quarries, such as are not being chiefly from the adjoining districts; and as employment can be obtained at an early age, the boys generally follow the calling of their fathers, and a very effective body of workmen is thus kept up. Indeed no man can become dexterous in the various departments of the manufacture of slates unless he is trained to it from his youth, for nothing but experience can enable a man to judge of the quality of the rock on which he is engaged, and understand the best way of working it; and it requires early and continued practice, to become expert at splitting and cutting slates.

Upwards of three-fourths of the men employed in the quarries have their houses on the Bailechelish estate, and the houses are built with stone and lime, and slated. The accommodation in each is three apartments, all plastered, with chimnies and grates in the principal one, and an open garret above. To most of them a cow-house is attached, as almost every man with a family has a cow, which is pastured on the adjoining hill, and also a piece of ground, which produces annually from two to two and a half tons of potatoes, as well as a small vegetable garden. A man occupying a house of the best description of those just mentioned, pays of yearly rent for the house, L. 2, 5s.; pasture of cow, L. 1, 6s.; potato ground, &c. 15s.; total, L. 4, 6s. It is, perhaps, worthy of remark, that the land occupied as potato ground has been exclusively planted with that crop ever since its introduction to this country upwards of seventy years ago, and that at this time, the produce, both in quantity and quality, is equal, if not superior, to that of adjoining lands which undergo a rotation of crops. The fuel used is entirely coals, which are brought in at a moderate freight, by vessels coming for slates.

On the whole, the condition of the quarriers is, in most respects, superior to that of the people in the same station of life in the surrounding country. They are sensible of the advantages which they enjoy, and are an orderly and generally a well-behaved body of men in every respect."

#### V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

*Market-Town.*—The nearest market-town to the parish is Oban, which is ten miles by land from Appin, and seven miles by sea from Lismore. Here there is a ready market, to a considerable extent, for every kind of produce, and here also can every kind of supplies be obtained; but since steam navigation has been established on the western coast, the principal trade is with Glasgow and the south.

*Villages.*—The villages in the parish are Clachan and Portramsay in Lismore; Port-Appin, Tayribbi, and Portnacroish in Appin, on the slate quarry of Laroeh in Glencoe. In each of these three small villages there is a public-house, a shop, and a smithy, except Portramsay, which is rather a fishing village; and there are shoemakers, carpenters, and weavers in or in the immediate neighbourhood of each. The population of the largest of these villages does not amount to 100, with the exception of Laroeh, which contains about 500, and is a growing place, owing to its trade in slates.

*Means of Communication, &c.*—There is a great improvement in the post-office since the old Statistical Account was written. It was about that time that the post-office was first established in Appin, and the mail came only three times a week from Inverary; but now there is a daily post, contributing greatly to the improvement of the parish; and there is a penny-post at Lismore, to which there is a runner twice a week from Appin. There is also a penny-post in Kingerloch, to which there is a runner twice a week from Strontian. So easy and expeditious is now the communication with the south, that the newspaper that is published in Glasgow in the morning is in Appin that night, and may be, and often is, in Lismore next morning. Another easy mode of communication is by the steamers, which pass twice a week through the parish during summer, and once a week during winter, and to Glasgow, Inverness, Mull, and Skye. By these steamers, passengers and goods are conveyed speedily, and at a cheap rate, to and from every part of the country. There are no tolls in this parish. The roads are kept in excellent order, particularly in Appin, by con-

verted statute labour. The roads in Lismore are not so good, and there are scarcely any roads at all in Kingerloch, if we except two or three miles, which the proprietor made near the mansion house.

*Ecclesiastical State.*—The Duke of Argyle is patron, and the parish church of Lismore is situated about three miles from the east end of the island, and seven miles from the west end. According to the old Statistical Account, it was the chancel of the old Popish cathedral, and received its present roof in 1749. The fabric is supposed to have been placed so near the Appin end of the island, for the purpose of accommodating the Appin people, when there was no church in that part of the parish. The church of Appin, which is situated in the district of Strath, was built in 1749. It is conveniently situated, being not farther than three miles from the extremities of the district attached to it all round. The church of Lismore accommodates 550, and the church of Appin 400 sitters. The seats are all free, as is generally the case in all country parish churches. The area is apportioned among the heritors, according to their valued rents, and the tenants of each have a right to free seats in the portion of the church belonging to their landlords. Paupers have an equal right, and strangers are never refused admittance into any seat in which there is room.

The manse was repaired about thirty years ago, and is at present receiving further repairs, and a large addition. Both churches were repaired during the incumbency of the late minister.

The extent of the glebe is ten acres, between arable and pasture, and is valued at L.20 Sterling. The amount of the stipend is 13½ chalders of victuals, half meal half barley, paid in money according to the fair prices of the county; besides this, there is also a little money.

There are no chapels of ease attached to the parish; but there is a Government church at Duror, a district of Appin, situated about nine miles from the church of Appin; and to it are attached the districts of Duror and Glencoe, *quoad sacra*. There are two missionaries on the Royal Bounty establishment in the parish. One of them is in Kingerloch; but his services are equally divided between Kingerloch and Achaghavil, a district of the parish of Morven. He officiates alternately at each station; but there is no church at either. The people of Kingerloch assemble in the inn, and those of Achaghavil in one of the neighbour's

houses. The other missionary is placed between Glencoe and Glencreran, in the parish of Appin, and Glenetive in the parish of Ardchattan. His services are intended to be equally divided between the three glens. His charge is exceedingly difficult, owing to the great distances over hill and dale, that he has to travel; and it often happens in stormy weather, that he is not able to observe the regular rotation.

There are two Episcopalian chapels in this parish; one near the slate quarry in Glencoe, and the other at Portnacroish, in Strath of Appin, and these are served by the same minister who officiates alternately in each, to respectable congregations. The majority of the heritors of Appin are of this persuasion, and I am glad to have this opportunity of bearing testimony to their good wishes to the Establishment, as well as their kindness to its ministers. I do not think that there is a parish in Scotland in which the Episcopalian heritors deserve at the hands of the Establishment more honourable mention to be made of their names.

The Roman Catholic Seminary, which was planted in Lismore in 1801, was removed from the island in 1881, and left no vestige of that religion behind them; but there is a Catholic chapel and priest's house near the slate quarry of Bailechelish. There are fifteen families of them in that locality, of people who came there originally from other places, to work in the quarries, and eventually got themselves established there with families. The priest of Fort-William visits them frequently and remains among them for a short period at a time, and I believe that there is a priest about to be, if he is not already, established permanently among them. Bishop Scott, otherwise Bishop of Eretria, residing in Glasgow, is their Bishop. Besides these, there are no other Dissenters or Seceders in the parish, except three or four Anabaptists in Lismore. The number of communicants in the Established Church is about 900, and divine service is generally well attended. Formerly the sacrament used to be dispensed alternately in Lismore and Appin, but for the last three years it has been dispensed both in Lismore and in Appin yearly.

*Education.*—There are eight schools in the parish, and of these six are parochial, of which two are in Lismore, the parochial stent being divided among them. From the principal school in Appin, there emanated three branches, one of them is in Glencreran, one in Glencoe, and the other in Duror, and each of the teachers gets a portion of the parochial salary. Besides these,

there are two schools taught on the teacher's own adventure; one in Lismore and one in Appin, but these are not of a permanent character, as the teachers are employed from time to time by the parents. The branches of education usually taught in all these schools, are Gaelic and English reading, writing, arithmetic, and book-keeping, also English Grammar and Latin, and occasionally the elementary parts of mathematics.

*Schoolmaster's Salaries.*—Principal school of Lismore, stent, L.17; Queen Anne's mortification, L.10; probable amount of school fees, L.10:—Second school of Lismore, stent, L.19; probable amount of school fees, L.12:—First school of Appin, stent, L.20; Queen Anne's mortification, L.10; probable amount of school fees, L.10:—School of Glencoe, stent, L.18; probable amount of school fees, L.8:—School of Duror, stent, L.8; probable amount of school fees, L.6:—School of Glencreran, stent, L.6; probable amount of school fees, L.5. The expense of education per quarter, ranges from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for common branches of instruction. For book-keeping and mathematics, 3s., and Latin 5s. a quarter. The people are better educated now, than they were forty years ago. There are few, if any, in the parish between six and fifteen years who were not at school; indeed, there are few under forty who cannot read and write, but there may be 200 above that age who have got no education whatever.

*Poor.*—The number of persons on the permanent roll is 78; and although there is but little money to be divided among them yearly, yet they are upon the whole pretty well supported. The people are very attentive to their wants, and give them both food and raiment where most wanted: a duty which is indispensable, as the pittance which they receive in money, being not more than about 10s. 6d. for each person yearly, would go but a short way to maintain them. This sum arises from collections at the church doors; from donations given by some of the heritors at the time of dividing the poor's money; from benefactions of a few benevolent people deceased, and from mortcloth dues, and other dues levied in the parish. The late Mr Stewart of Fasnacloich has mortified L. 100 for behoof of the poor of Appin, the interest to be divided among them yearly, and this is done by the present Fasnacloich, who is the donor's grandson. The late Dr Stewart of Kih, in Appin, who died about fifteen years ago, bequeathed L.100 Sterling to the poor of the parish, with instructions that, at all events, the interest, and if need be, part of the capital should



be given yearly, so long as the legacy lasts. This money is in the hands of Mr. Downie of Appin, who implements regularly the testator's will, and, as drafts are made upon the capital, the money is now more than half expended. Besides these there is no other mode of providing funds for the benefit of the poor. There is no prison in the parish, and there is but little use for any such erection, for although many of the people are poor, yet they are honest, and otherwise well behaved, so that the police is a sinecure and the constable only a name.

*Fairs.*—There is only one fair held annually in Lismore, on the last Tuesday of October, but few strangers resort to it. It is held for the purpose of selling off any cattle that may remain unsold to the drovers who come to the island during the year to purchase stock for the south country markets. Such remains of stock as may be exhibited at this fair are generally either not sold at all, or exchanged among the people themselves, so that the Lismore market is but of little consequence. There are two fairs held yearly at Duror, in Appin: the one takes place in April, and the other in October. There are also cattle markets held in that locality, in order that the cattle from the neighbouring districts may be brought there to meet the drovers on their way from the north to the south country markets.

*Inns.*—The public-houses in the parish are numerous, and more so than they ought to be. There is an excellent inn at the ferry of Bailechelish, on the north; and there are also inns at Shian ferry, on the south; at the ferry of Port Appin; and at the ferry of Crigan, on Lochcreran. A few miles north of these, is the inn at Portnacraish; and still farther north, and within five miles of the inn of Bailechelish, there is the Duror inn: and there is also a small public-house at the farm of Clachaig, in Glencoe, which is very useful to people passing through the glen. These seem to be necessary, as the most of them are at the ferries; but there are, besides these, several other little dram-shops, which are by no means necessary.

*Fuel.*—The fuel generally used in this parish is peats, and “the process of making them in Lismore is very difficult, as they are first tramped and wrought with men's feet, and then formed by women's hands, all which is necessary, as the moss or stuff from which they are made, contains no fibres to make them cohere or stick together. This tedious operation consumes much of the farmer's time, which, in a grain country, might be employed to

better advantage in manuring and improving his land." The peats are now become scarce in Lismore, and consequently the people are under the necessity of going to a great distance for them over seas to Kingerloch, and Benderloch, in the parish of Ardchattan, so that, from the time, and trouble, and expense which are required to make and bring home the peats, first by boats over the seas, and then by carts overland, it would be cheaper for the people to burn coals. In Appin and Kingerloch the peats are made at much less expense, as they are found near at hand, and, from the fibrous and adhesive quality of the moss, are capable of being easily cut by an iron instrument made for the purpose.

#### MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

It appears to me that Lismore is well calculated for a manufacturing district, and I have little doubt that an establishment of the kind would be very beneficial to the parish, as it would open a source of employment and gain to the superabundance of the population. There is a never-failing supply of water to drive any machinery; abundance of excellent and peaceable work people would be got in the parish; and the land, if attended to, would produce ample provision for a large establishment, which would bring money into the country; and as steam communication is so easy, the raw material might be brought from Glasgow in four-and-twenty hours, and the manufactured goods might be landed there in equally short time. Liverpool, too, is within two days' voyage of Lismore, so that, in every point of view, I think that capital in the hands of enterprising parties might be turned to good account, at the same time that the country would be benefited by the establishment of some manufactory in Lismore.

1841.