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REPORT

SECRETARY FOR SCOTLAND

THE CROFTERS COMMISSION

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF LEWIS IN 1901,
AS COMPARED WITH TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

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PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,

By JAMES HEDDERWICK & SONS,

AT THE "CITIZEN" PRESS, ST. VINCENT PLACE.

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CONTENTS.

REPORT.

	PAGE
I. Introductory,	ix
II. Situation and Extent.	xvi
III. Distribution and Annual Value of the Land,	xvii
IV. Burgh of Stornoway,	xviii
V. Population,	xix
VI. Education,	xxiii
VII. Maintenance of the Poor and Pauper Lunatics,	xxxvii
VIII. Grants for Public Works and for Miscellaneous Improvements—	xlvi
A. <i>Piers, Harbours, Boatslips, etc.</i>	xlviii
1. Port of Ness Harbour,	xlviii
2. Port of Ness Breakwater,	xlviii
3. Skiggersta Pier,	xlviii
4. Portnambothag Pier,	xlix
5. Shadder Landing Place,	xlix
6. Bayble Pier,	xlix
7. Breasculate Pier,	xlix
8. Carloway Harbour,	xlix
9. Valtos Pier,	xlix
B. <i>Roads and Footpaths,</i>	xlix
1. Carloway Road,	xlix
2. Township Roads and Footpaths,	l
3. Vallasay Bridge, Bernera,	l
4. Gravir-Cromore Road,	l
5. General Grant towards Highways,	li
C. <i>Telegraph and Postal Extensions,</i>	li
D. <i>Miscellaneous,</i>	liii

	PAGE
IX. Fisheries,	liv
X. Land Occupation,	lxii
XI. Industries,	lxxx
XII. Housing and Public Health,	lxxxv
XIII. Crime,	xciii
XIV. Social and Domestic Life,	xcv
XV. Conclusion,	cii

APPENDIX.

A. (1) Population of the Island of Lewis from 1755 to 1901,	2
(2) Details of Population, etc., of Island of Lewis according to Census of 1901,	3
(3) Summary,	3
B Educational Statistics relating to School Board Districts, furnished by the Scotch Education Department—	
(1) Parish of Barvas,	4
(2) Parish of Lochs,	5
(3) Parish of Stornoway,	6
(4) Parish of Uig,	7
C. Statement furnished by the Local Government Board, showing for each of the years 1880 to 1900 the number of Poor of all classes at 14th January in each Parish in Lewis, and in the County of Ross and Cromarty, and the amount paid from the Medical Relief and Pauper Lunacy Grants for each year from 1880 to 1889,	8
D. (1) Statement furnished by the Scottish Office, showing Grants paid from Local Taxation (Scotland) Account to Parishes in Lewis during the years 1888 to 1901—	
(I.) Parish of Barvas,	9
(II.) Parish of Lochs,	9
(III.) Parish of Stornoway,	10
(IV.) Parish of Uig,	10
(2) Statement furnished by the Scottish Office, showing Grants paid from the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account to the County of Ross and Cromarty during the years 1888 to 1901,	11
(3) Statement furnished by the Scottish Office, showing Grants paid from the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account to the Burgh of Stornoway during the years 1888 to 1901,	11

	PAGE
E. Table showing amounts annually received by Parishes in Lewis from Poor-Rate Assessment and other sources, and showing also ordinary expenditure from 1880 to 1900—	
(1) Parish of Barvas,	12
(2) Parish of Lochs,	12
(3) Parish of Stornoway,	13
(4) Parish of Uig.	13
F. Pauper Lunacy—Memorandum by the General Board of Lunacy regarding the growth and cost of Pauper Lunacy in Lewis,	14
Table I., showing the number of Pauper Lunatics of each sex chargeable at 1st January of each year from 1880 to 1901 to Parishes in Lewis, and the manner of their disposal,	18
Table II., showing in Quinquennial Periods from 1881 to 1901 the number and disposal of the Pauper Lunatics in each Parish in Lewis, and the Population of each Parish,	19
Table III., showing for the Quinquennial Periods in Table No. II. the proportion to population of Pauper Lunatics, in Asylums and Private Dwellings respectively, in each Parish in Lewis, and the like proportions in all Scotland,	20
Table IV., showing the expenditure by Parish Councils in Lewis on the maintenance of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums and in Private Dwellings during the years ended 15th May 1880 to 1901, including medical certificates, cost of transport, etc.,	21
Table V., showing the sources from which the expenditure on Pauper Lunatics by Parish Councils in Lewis was derived in the years ended 15th May 1880 to 1901, and the amount derived from each source,	22
Table VI., showing for the Parishes of Lewis the total expenditure (including outlay recovered from the Grant-in-aid) by Parish Councils on Pauper Lunatics per £10 of gross rental,	23
G. Statement showing expenditure by the Congested Districts Board in the Island of Lewis from 1897 to 31st October 1901,	24
H. Statement showing Roads and Footpaths constructed in the Island of Lewis under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act, 1891-97,	25
I. Postal and Telegraph Statistics—	
(1) List showing the number of Post and Telegraph Offices at present in Lewis.	31
(2) Statement showing the amount paid annually in respect of certain Telegraph Offices in Lewis, and by whom the Offices were guaranteed,	32

	PAGE
K. Statistics furnished by the Fishery Board for Scotland—	
(1) Statement showing the Grants or other payments made by the Fishery Board for Scotland to places in the Parishes of Stornoway and Barvas, Lewis,	33
(2) Return of the number of Net and Line Boats and Fishermen belonging to Lewis from the year 1880 to 1900, and of the quantity and value of Herrings, White Fish, and Shell-fish landed in Lewis and Harris from the year 1889 to 1900,	34
(3) Loans to Fishermen under the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886,	35
L. Excerpt from Evidence of Mr. Alexander Hunter, W.S., Edinburgh, regarding the effects of the failure of the Kelp Industry in the Western Islands,	36
M. Lewis Houses—(1) Extract from Rules and Regulations of the Lewis Estate, issued in 1879,	38
(2) Interlocutor of Sheriff-Substitute Campbell ordaining structural alterations on a Lewis Crofter's House,	38
(3) "Black Houses" in Lewis, etc.—Extract from the Second Annual Report of the Local Government Board for Scotland, 1896,	39
(4) Bye-laws as to Regulation of Buildings made by the Lewis District Committee,	39
N. Statistics of Crime.—(1) Table showing (1) the Number of Offences against the Person, (2) the Number of Offences against Property, and (3) the Number of Miscellaneous Offences in each Parish of the Island of Lewis and dealt with by the Police, from 1880 to 1900, inclusive,	41
(2) Table showing the nature of the Miscellaneous Offences in each Parish of the Island of Lewis dealt with by the Police, 1880–1900 (being the details applicable to the third column of the preceding abstract, pp. 41–3),	44
O. (1) Judicial Rental of the Island of Lewis, taken for the Forfeited Estates Commissioners in 1718,	47
(2) Depositions of Ground Officers regarding waste lands in their districts in 1718,	54
(3) Deposition of Mr. Zachary Macaulay, Chamberlain of Lewis, regarding subjects occupied by him,	54
P. Particulars of Farms in Lewis—	
(1) Statement lodged with the Crofters Commission by the Estate Management in November 1888, showing Alterations made on Farms in Lewis, Occupancy, and Rent of each, during the period from 1844 to 1888,	55
(2) History of the Peninsula of Park, compiled from Estate Records, and contributed by Mr. William Mackay, Chamberlain, for the information of Sheriff-Substitute Fraser and Mr. Malcolm MacNeill, in connection with their inquiry regarding the condition of Lewis Cottars in 1888,	59

	PAGE
Q. Statement showing Outlays by Proprietor on Crofts and Rents of Crofting Townships from 1848 to 1888, and showing also the Gross Rents of all the Crofting Townships in the Island of Lewis in 1901-2.	
(1) Parish of Barvas,	60
(2) Parish of Lochs,	60
(3) Parish of Stornoway,	61
(4) Parish of Uig,	61
R. Rent of Lewis Estate in 1901-2.—Statement showing Gross Rents of Crofts and other subjects not exceeding £30, and Rents of Farms and Sporting Subjects in detail, all as appearing in the Valuation Roll for 1901-2—	
(1) Parish of Barvas,	62
(2) Parish of Lochs,	62
(3) Parish of Stornoway,	62
(4) Parish of Uig,	63
S. Supplementary Statement by the Local Government Board, showing for the Parishes in the Lewis and for the County of Ross and Cromarty in each year from 1880 to 1900, both inclusive, the Gross Rental as in Valuation Roll, Parish Council Expenditure not defrayed out of Loans, Receipts by Parish Councils other than Assessments, Net Amount of Parish Council Expenditure to be met by Assessment, and Rate per £ of Gross Rental required to raise such Assessment,	65

REPORT

BY

THE CROFTERS COMMISSION

ON THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE OF LEWIS
IN 1901, AS COMPARED WITH TWENTY YEARS AGO.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

ALEXANDER HUGH, LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH, K.T.,
His Majesty's Secretary for Scotland.

I. INTRODUCTORY.

Your Lordship having remitted to us to prepare an exhaustive Report on the social condition of the people of Lewis at present as compared with about 20 years ago, and with authority to collect information from other public Departments, we at once took such steps as were necessary to carry out the remit. We communicated with the public Departments likely to possess such information as would aid us in our inquiry, and have to acknowledge the ready response made.

We have embodied the result of our inquiries in the following Report, and the appendices contain prints of most of the documents received from other Departments.

At the outset, it is proper to glance briefly at the history of the island, as antecedent circumstances have had an important bearing on the conditions now prevailing.

In pre-Norse times the Island formed part of the territory of the northern Picts. The Dalriadic tribes from Ireland which swept over Argyll and the southern Isles do not appear to have ever obtained a footing in Lewis; and although various churches were dedicated to St. Columba there, its name does not appear in the pages of Adamnan. Indeed, the oldest written reference to it we possess is in the Saga of Magnus Barefoot (1093-1103), where it is mentioned as Ljodhus. In a translation thereof we read:—

“Fire played fiercely to the heavens over Lewis. He (Magnus) went over Uist with flame. He harried Skye and Tiree. The people of Mull ran for fear. There was smoke over Islay. Men in Cantyre bowed before the sword edge.”

Elsewhere in the Saga we are told that when he came to the Western Islands “he fell straightway to harry and to burn the builded country and to slay the men-folk.” The practice of the Vikings appears to have been to slay the men and take the women captive.

The subjugation of Lewis by the Norsemen must have been complete, for in no other part of the Hebrides does the Norse element prevail to the same extent even at the present time. Of this element there are ample topographical, linguistic, and ethnological proofs. In the matter of topography the eidhs, laxays, bosts, dales, fjalls, kletts, sands, wicks, etc., all disclose their Norse origin.

The personal names are in many cases Norse, such for example as:—

<i>Gaelic.</i>	<i>Norse.</i>	Norse personal names
Uisdean (Hugh).	Eistein.	
Manus.	Magnus.	
Iver.	Ivarr.	
Leod (MacLeod).	Ljotr.	
Ronald.	Rognvaldr.	
Torquil.	Thorkell.	
Raonaid or Raonaid (Rachel).	Ragnhildr.	

The Lewis surname "Macaulay" (son of Olaf) has its equivalent in the Shetland surname "Ollason."

Norse
Place
Names.

The Norse domination of the Hebrides came to an end after the battle of Largs in 1263, and in 1264 the kingdom of Man and the Isles became a possession of the Scottish Crown. After that time the Norse tongue (which probably had been the language spoken in Lewis for about four centuries) was superseded by Gaelic, but it has left enduring traces in the names of the hills and dales, the bays and headlands, the lochs and rivers, the townships and shielings of the island. It has also enriched the Gaelic vocabulary, particularly in terms relating to the sea and ships. Indeed we find no reference anywhere to the ancient inhabitants of the Hebrides opposing the Norse invaders with their galleys, "the fact being," as Sir George Dasent points out in his edition of the Icelandic Sagas "that the pure Celt has never taken to the sea, and "that the heraldic galley quartered in their arms" by certain Highland clans "is a trace of their close connection with the Northmen." A few specimens of Gaelic and Norse maritime terms may be given:—

Gaelic
maritime
terms
from the
Norse.

<i>Gaelic.</i>	<i>Norse.</i>
Birlinn (a galley).	Byrdingr.
Bàta (a boat).	Batr.
Sgoth (a skiff).	Skuta.
Sgioba (a ship's crew).	Skip (a ship).
Trosg (cod).	Thorskr.
Sgait (skate).	Skata.
Langa (ling).	Langa.
Lunn (launching roller).	Hlunnr.
Stiùr (rudder).	Styra.
Ailm (tiller).	Hjalm.

Some Norse customs have also survived the decay of the Norse language, and to the present time several of the customs of Lewis are identical with those prevailing in Shetland.

Ethnology.

As to the ethnology of the Lewisman, Dr. John Beddoes says:—

"The Outer Hebrides (the Long Island, as they are collectively called) have a population doubtless differing much in its several divisions, which has been much studied by Captain Thomas and Dr. Mitchell. My personal knowledge of it is confined to Stornoway and the immediate neighbourhood, and to a few photographs from other parts. Two or three strongly contrasted types are met with in the Lewis. There is the large, fair, comely Norse race, said to exist almost pure in the district of Ness, at the north end of the island; the short, thick-set, snub-nosed, dark-haired, often even dark-eyed race, probably aboriginal, and possibly Finnish, whose centre seems to be in Barvas; and the West Highland type, which has gradually filtered in, and is usually characterised by an athletic figure, of medium size, a bony face, long sinuous pointed nose, grey eyes, and dark hair. On the whole, I think the Norse type still predominates at Stornoway, though its language was swamped by the Gaelic centuries ago. The incongruity of these types comes out in my Stornoway observations, the Ness type appearing in the abundance of fair hair, the Barvas in that of black, and perhaps also in that of red hair, the union of both in the great number with hazel or brown eyes and brown hair."*

After the Norse occupation Lewis became part of the Earldom of Ross, but the principal possessors were Macleods. The internecine struggles of that period may be passed over, but the efforts made to colonise and civilise the island deserve some notice.

The "Fife
Adven-
turers."

On 19th December 1597, the fifteenth Parliament of James VI. passed an Act calling on the proprietors of the "Hielandes and Iles" to "compeir before the Lordes of his Hienesse Checker at Edinburgh and to produce their infeftmentis, richts and titles" between the said date and 15th May 1598, and then to find sufficient caution for "yeirly and thankful payment to his Majestie of his yeirly rentes, dewties and service."

* *The Races of Britain*, page 240.

Mr Donald Gregory considers that "this Act was prepared with a view to place at the disposal of the Crown, in a summary manner, many large tracts of land ; affording thus an immediate opportunity to the King to commence his favourite plans for the improvement of the Highlands and Isles."* The "Fife Adventurers."

How many of the proprietors "compeired" we do not know, but this much is certain, that many territories in the west were held to be at the King's disposal, among these being the Island of Lewis and Rona-Lewis, and the district of Tronterness in Skye. The lands named were in 1598 granted to a company of gentlemen known as the "Fife Adventurers," and consisting of Patrick, Commendator of Lundoris, James Learmonth of Balcolmy, and nine others, for the purpose of improving and colonising the same, according to plans suggested by the King. In the Act granting the lands of "Lewis, Ronalewis, and Tronterness," it is set forth that "his majestie considering and perfytelie vnderstanding that the saidis landis and Iles ar be speciall providence and blissing of God Inrychit with ane incredibill fertilitie of cornis and store of fischeingis and vtheris necessaris surpassing far the plentie of ony pairt of the Inland, And yit nottheles the same ar possesset be inhabitantis quha ar voyd of ony knowledge of God or his Religioun and naturallie abhoiring all kynd of civilitie, quha hes gevin thame selfis ovir to all kynd of barbaritie and inhumanitie, quha vtteris daylie the effectis thairof not onlie be thair treasonable practizes and attemtis aganis his majestie, his estait and quyetnes of his Realme bot be maist odious abominable murthuris, fyres and depredatiounis maid amangis thame selfis extendit maist vnmercifullie to all aiges and sextis quhair thay can find thame maisteris of their awin revenge, occupying in the meintyme and violentlie possessing his hienes proper landis without payment of maill or gressum thair foir."

The grantees, who are referred to in the Act as the "Gentilmen Adventuraris" were empowered to erect as many Burghs of Barony within the lands granted as they might consider expedient; to create Bailies and other officers for ruling these Burghs and with power to admit all tradesmen or craftsmen to the liberty of a free Burgh of Barony. They were also to "big and hald within the samyn burrowis tolbuithis, "mercat croces, and ouklike mercattis at their plesour with frie fairis and priviledge "thairof," and to erect as many sea-ports or havens as they might think expedient. "And forder his Maiestie being maist cairfull that the foirnमित gentilmen, thair airis "maill and successouris and vtheris, the Inhabitantis of the foirsaidis landis and Iles for the "tyme sall nawyis be destitute of the comferte of spirituall pastouris for preicheing to "thame of the word of God and administratioun of the Sacramentis in all tyme cuming "His hienes be the said infetment sall speciallie erect four sindrie peroche kirkis within "the foirsaidis landis and Iles of the Lewis and Ronalewis and tua sindrie perroche "kirkis within the foirsaidis landis of Trouternesh with ane rectorie, personage and "vicarage at ilkane of the saidis kirkis."

For Lewis, Ronalewis, and Ilandschand† the "adventuraris" were to pay an annual rent of "seven scoir chalderis beir" between the "feistis of Yuill and Pasche"; and 400 merks for Tronternesh, commencing with the year 1600.

In order to support them in their enterprise a Commission was granted to the Duke of Lennox and the Earl of Huntly who in 1599 proceeded to Lewis with a force of 500 or 600 hired soldiers, besides gentlemen volunteers, and artificers of all sorts. They met with much opposition, however, from the Macleods, who had the secret support of Mackenzie of Kintail. Mackenzie himself, it was believed, had been anxious to obtain possession of the island.

The Adventurers endured great hardships during the winter, and many of them died. Passing over the numerous minor incidents of the conflict, it may be stated that in 1601 the Macleods attacked the invaders, overpowered their camp, burned their fort, killed many of their men, and at length compelled the leaders to capitulate—one of the terms of surrender being that they would never return to the island, and that they would give up their title to Tormod, one of the Macleod chiefs. For the performance of these conditions several of the Adventurers were detained as hostages. But in 1605, the Fife men, armed with "a commission of fire and sword," and assisted by some of his Majesty's ships, made another attempt to take possession of the island. They again met with much opposition and, beginning to weary of their undertaking, they, in 1607, returned to their homes for good. The island then came once more into the possession of the King, and in 1608 His Majesty granted it to three others,

* *Western Highlands and Islands*, page 277.

† Eileanan Siant (*i.e.*, Sacred Islands), commonly known as The Shant Islands, lying to the south-east of the Lewis coast.

The "Fife
Adventurers."

namely Lord Balmerino, Sir George Hay, and Sir James Spens. In 1609 Lord Balmerino was convicted of high treason and was thus precluded from taking advantage of the grant. The other two grantees went to Lewis, not only to set up their colony, but also to apprehend Neill, one of the Macleod chiefs. The latter was secretly backed by Mackenzie of Kintail, who instigated him to seize a vessel conveying food to the Adventurers. Failing to apprehend Neill, and suffering from want of food, they were forced to quit the island, leaving, however, a small garrison at Stornoway. Soon after their departure Neill Macleod surprised and burned the fort and took the garrison prisoners. These, however, he sent safely home to Fife, and thus ended in 1610 (after twelve years' strenuous efforts) the attempts of the Fife Adventurers to colonise the island, cultivate its "fertile" soil and develop its "store of fischeingis."

In the same year the Fife men disposed of their title to Lord Kintail, who with his own followers and friends took possession, and the island continued in the ownership of the Kintail family down to 1844.

The
Mackenzie
Proprietors
of Lewis.

The ownership of the island since the same was acquired by the Mackenzies stands thus:—The first Mackenzie was Kenneth, created Lord Kintail in 1608, and who in 1610 received a Charter of Lewis under the Great Seal. He died in 1611, and was succeeded by his son Colin, commonly referred to in West Highland tradition as "Cailean Ruadh" (Red Colin). On 3rd December, 1623, James VI. created him "Earl of Seaforth" in the peerage of Scotland, and he is subsequently mentioned as "The Red Earl." He died in 1633 without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother George as second Earl of Seaforth. George died in 1651, and was succeeded by his son Kenneth Mor, the third Earl, who died in 1678. On his death his son Kenneth Og became the fourth Earl. He was married to Lady Frances Herbert, daughter of the Marquis of Powis. According to Major Mackenzie's genealogical tables of the clan Mackenzie Earl Kenneth was created Marquis by James VII. Another writer says he followed King James to France and was there created Marquis. He was also a Knight of the Thistle, and we find him referred to by the Lewis tenants in 1718 as Marquis, while his widow is mentioned as Marchioness.* He died in Paris in 1701.

The fifth Earl was his son William, referred to in Highland song and story as "Uilleam Dubh" (Black William). He was with the Earl of Mar at Sheriffmuir in 1715, and was wounded at the battle of Glenshiel in 1719. In consequence of the part he took in the "rising" under Mar he was attainted and his estates forfeited on 7th May, 1716. For a time he lived in exile, but during that period the mainland rents and a certain amount of the Lewis rents were regularly remitted to him, the Commissioners on the Forfeited Estates receiving but a small portion of the sums claimed by them. Acting on his advice, his tenants surrendered their arms in 1725. At the same time they agreed to pay their rents in future to the Government, but on condition that they were discharged of arrears which had arisen during the forfeiture. To this proposal General Wade consented, and also promised to use his influence to secure the Chief's pardon.

Wade appears to have fulfilled his promise, for on 12th July, 1726, George I. discharged the exiled Chief "from imprisonment or the execution of his person on his attainder," and George II. made him a grant of the arrears of feu-duties due to the Crown out of his forfeited estate.

On 31st July 1730 the Seaforth Estates, including the Island of Lewis, were sold by public auction to Mr. John Nairn, of Greenyards, for £16,909 8s. 3½d., under burden of an annuity of £1,000 per annum to Frances, Countess Dowager of Seaforth, above referred to. The latter was estimated to represent £9,000, and thus making a total purchase price of £25,909 8s. 3½d. This transaction was understood to be in the interest of the Earl's son, Kenneth, Lord Fortrose.

In 1733 an Act of Parliament was passed to enable "William Mackenzie, late Earl of Seaforth," to sue or maintain any action, notwithstanding his attainder, and to remove any disability in respect thereof, to take or inherit any real or personal estate that might, or should, hereafter, descend to him. He died in Lewis in 1740, and was buried in the old Chapel at Eye.

* At a judicial inquiry at Stornoway in 1718, Kenneth Mackenzie, Dalmore, deponed that "he had a tack from the late of Earl of Seaforth, William, yrin designed Marquis, as having right from his mother, dated in June, 1709, which he presented."

He was succeeded as chief by his son Kenneth, who bore the courtesy title of Lord Fortrose. During the '45 he was a staunch supporter of the Government. He died in London in 1761, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

He was succeeded by his son Kenneth, who in 1763 received from the Crown a charter of the Seaforth Estates. In 1766 he was created Baron Ardelve, and in 1774 Earl Seaforth in the peerage of Ireland. In 1778 he raised the old 78th Regiment, afterwards the 72nd, and now the 1st Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. Finding himself in embarrassed circumstances he sold the estates in 1779 to a relative, Colonel Thomas Francis Frederick Mackenzie—great-grandson of Kenneth Mor, the 3rd Earl—for £100,000. Colonel Thomas, on succeeding to his mother's estate in England, assumed the name of Humberston. Earl Kenneth died in 1781 without male issue, and with him the title became extinct. The new purchaser, Colonel Thomas Mackenzie Humberston, died in 1783, and was succeeded by his brother Colonel Francis Humberston Mackenzie. He raised two regiments, mainly on his estates in Ross-shire, and these are now represented by the 2nd Battalion Seaforth Highlanders. In 1797 he was created a peer of the United Kingdom under the title of Lord Seaforth and Baron Mackenzie of Kintail. He had been for a time Governor of Barbadoes. His four sons predeceased him, and dying without male issue in 1815 the title of Earl of Seaforth became extinct; but his successors in the property have continued to use the designation of "Seaforth." Sir Walter Scott refers to the circumstances of his death in the verse:—

"Thy sons rose around thee, in light and in love,
All a father could hope, all a friend could approve;
What 'vails it the tale of thy sorrows to tell?
In the Spring time of youth and of promise they fell!
Of the line of MacKenneth remains not a male
To bear the proud name of the Chief of Kintail."

He was succeeded in his estates by his daughter Mary Elizabeth Frederica, who had been married to Sir Samuel Hood, M.P. for Westminster. He died in 1814, and in 1817 Lady Hood married, secondly, James Alexander Stewart of Glasserton, who afterwards assumed the name of Mackenzie. He had been Governor of Ceylon, and Lord High Commissioner to the Ionian Islands. In 1825, the island, excepting the parish of Stornoway, was exposed for sale judicially to pay the entailers debts, but was bought in by Mr. Mackenzie for £160,000. (See page lxix). He died in 1843, and his widow in 1864.

In 1844, owing to the failing fortunes of the Seaforth family, Lewis was sold to Mr. James Sutherland Matheson (afterwards Sir James Matheson) of the family of Achany and Shiness in Sutherlandshire, at the price of £190,000. He died in 1878, without issue, leaving the heritable estate in liferent to his widow, Dame Mary Jane Matheson, while the fee was settled on his nephew, Mr. Donald Matheson. Lady Matheson died on 19th March, 1896, and was succeeded by the said Mr. Donald Matheson. He died on 19th February, 1901, but sometime prior to that date the ownership of the island had passed to his son Major Duncan Matheson, the present proprietor.

The Act granting the island to the Fife Adventurers referred specially to the turbulent condition of the inhabitants at that time and previously. We also obtain a vivid picture of the state of Lewis society at the beginning of the 17th century from another source. One of the first acts of the new chief after obtaining possession in 1610 was to bring the Reverend Farquhar Macrae, minister of Gairloch, with him to the island to minister to the spiritual wants of the people. For 40 years prior to this visit no one in Lewis appears to have been baptised or married! The population, we are told,* had lapsed into heathenism, but Mr. Farquhar's mission proved thoroughly successful. "Large numbers of the people were baptised, some of them being fifty "years of age, and many men and women were married who had already lived together "for years." Our author also says that the success of this mission went far to reconcile the inhabitants of Lewis to Lord Kintail's rule. According to a Kintail tradition, "the number of people that came to be baptised by Mr. Farquhar was so "great that, being unable to take them individually, he was obliged to sprinkle the water "at random on the crowd with a heather besom."

The Seaforth authority was absolute during the period of 234 years in which the island was in possession of the family, the chief's word being law. An idea of the august influence of the family name in the minds of the peasantry may be formed

* *History of the Clan Macrae*, page 57.

The
Seaforth
Influence.

from a remark made to one of our number by a primitive crofter in the Parish of Uig about ten years ago. Asked as to the ownership of the island before it was acquired by its present possessors, he replied—"We called the old proprietor 'Seaforth,' but I understand 'the Prince of Welsh' was his right name."

Not only did the chief's name inspire a sentiment of awe, but his subordinates appear to have exercised unrestricted powers. According to John Knox, who made a tour in the Highlands and Hebrides in 1786, Seaforth's factor had a complete monopoly of the trade in cured fish and black cattle. In support of his statement as to the cattle trade, he quotes a document of which the following is a copy, addressed by the Factor of the time to a subordinate, presumably a ground officer:—

"Copy warrant. Alex. —, Factor to Seaforth.

A Factor's
orders.

"Donald, You are to intimate to the whole tenants in your district, who pay rent to the factor, that they must sell no cattle this year, until the rents are paid, to any person who has not the Factor's orders to buy; and if any one attempt to buy with ready money, you are to arrest these cattle, and not allow them to be carried out of the country until the whole rents are paid up. This, on your peril, I desire may be done immediately, and any person who dares to sell, after these orders are made public, you are to acquaint me thereof. Tell John Morison, in Nether Shathu [Shadder], that it is expected he will buy up a good many stots and droving cows this year for us. If he does, it will be obliging, and the service will not be forgot. Write to me when you have obeyed these orders. (Signed) Alexander —."

"Extracted by John Morison, late tacksman of Little Berneray."

Morison, commenting on the foregoing, says:—"You'll please observe, that there has been no arrears of rent in the island since the year 1752, so that there was no proper apology for granting such warrants, as it only meant to secure the cattle to themselves, having forbidden any other person to buy, even with ready money."*

Emigration
in 1773.

It was probably the same Factor at whom the tenants took umbrage some years before Knox's visit. Thus we find the following significant passage in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* of 29th September 1773:—"840 people sailed from Lewis in July. Alarmed with this, Lord Fortrose, their master, came down from London about five weeks ago to treat with the remainder of his tenants. What are the terms they asked of him, think you? 'The land at the old rents, the augmentation paid for three years backward to be refunded, and his Factor to be immediately dismissed.'" The *Courant* added that unless these terms were conceded the Island of Lewis would soon be an uninhabited waste! Notwithstanding the Seaforth influence large emigrations from the island took place at this period.

Recruiting.

Another form in which the Seaforth family exercised their influence in Lewis was in recruiting. When raising their battalions in Ross-shire they found in Lewis a nursery of soldiers; and beyond doubt the martial spirit is still a living force there. Such was the drain on the population by recruiting that the Rev. Colin Mackenzie, minister of Stornoway, writing on the question of wages in 1796, says:—"By reason of the multitudes levied for the Army and Navy, the great number of sub-tenants, and the many hands wanted for the fishing boats, labourers and farm servants are become very scarce and difficult to be found." †

Natural
Resources
of the
Island.

The Fife Adventurers, as we have seen, expected to find great natural wealth ‡ in Lewis, and the last Lord Seaforth, Francis Humberston Mackenzie, entertained similar expectations, for he caused the Reverend James Headrick, a Mineralogist, to write a report on the resources of the island. This was in 1800. Mr. Headrick describes the island mineralogically and geologically, and proceeds to make numerous recommendations, including the improvement of muirs and mosses, the stopping of blowing sands, the making of roads, the abolition of run-rig, the smelting of iron by peat, the making of glass from the alkali extracted from burnt kelp, the promoting of fisheries, and the establishing of salt works, tweed manufactories, etc. No large undertaking, however, followed on Mr. Headrick's recommendations. Nevertheless, steady

* *A Tour through the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebride Isles in MDCCLXXXVI*, by John Knox, pp. 192-3.

† *Old Statistical Account*, Vol. xix., p. 251.

‡ A belief in the existence of mineral wealth in Lewis had long been entertained. The Privy Council records of 22nd May 1616, contain the following entry:—"Ane patent ordanit to be past to Archibald Prymrois of the copper and leade mynes in Ila, Sky, and Lewis."—*P.C.R.*, vol. x., p. 525.

progress was made, and the Seaforth family by precept and example endeavoured to better the condition of their tenants. Road making was begun in 1791, but the Road-advance in this direction was slow, for the total length of roads made in the course of making fifty years was only 45 miles, or less on an average than one mile per annum.

Great advances, however, were made during this period in establishing schools in Schools and the island, and Lady Seaforth became a pioneer in the promotion of Home Industries, Home Industries, particularly spinning and sewing. Her Ladyship distributed premiums among teachers and pupils on a liberal scale, visited the schools personally, and took particular cognisance of their proficiency in spinning and knitting. The minister of Stornoway, previously quoted, thus states the result :—“ She has now the satisfaction to find, that “ by her kind interposition and benevolent exertions to introduce and promote spinning “ of yarn in this island, many poor girls have been rescued from habits of idleness “ and vice, and trained to industry and virtue.”*

But the Seaforth training was not destined to continue, for under the circumstances already stated, the island had to be sold in 1844.

The new proprietor, Sir James Matheson, spent much of his great wealth on the island with a lavish hand. His advisers formed the idea that the Lewis bogs Sir James Matheson's and peat hags could be cultivated to profit, and with the view of realising this Improve-idea he began to reclaim stretches of waste land. He also established chemical ments, works for the purpose of extracting paraffin oil from peat, built lodges, farm-houses, and schools, and partly opened up the country with roads. When he obtained possession there were only, as we have seen, 45 miles of roads; and these but imperfectly formed. When he died in 1878 there were over 200 miles on which, and on the necessary connecting bridges, he had spent £25,593.

During the years 1845 and 1846, when the Highlands were visited by famine, Outlays by he imported meal and seed potatoes for the relief of his tenants, of the value of Sir James £33,000. About one half of this sum was afterwards refunded by them in labour Matheson. on roads and other improvements, but the other half was gifted to them. He expended large sums in helping some of his crofter tenants to emigrate, and in the advancement of the condition of those who remained. Desirous of improving the postal facilities he acquired steamers, and for a number of years had the contract for carrying the mails from Ullapool to Stornoway.

The following figures illustrate the liberality with which Sir James spent his means on these and other objects :—

Castle buildings and offices, including grounds and policies,	£100,495
Buildings and land reclamation,	99,720
Roads and bridges,	25,593
Brickworks,	6,000
Patent slip,	- 6,000
Bulls for improvement of crofters' stock,	1,200
Fishcuring houses,	1,000
Quay for steamers at Stornoway,	- 2,225
Chemical Works for manufacturing paraffin oil from peat,	33,000
Cost and outlay on shooting-lodges,	19,289
Gas Company, -	- 350
Water Company,	1,150
Meal, seed potatoes, etc. (as above stated), -	- 33,000
	----- £329,022

In addition to the foregoing, he laid out the following sums in connection with the island :—

Industrial and other schools,	-	£11,681
Loss on steamers,	- - - -	15,000
Loss on contract for carrying mails by steamer,	-	16,805
Emigration of 2,231 persons in Lewis to Canada,	-	11,855
		----- £55,341
Add original cost of the island,	-	190,000

Total,	- - - -	£574,363

* *Old Statistical Account*, vol. xix, p. 244

Outlays by
Sir James
Matheson.

We need not pause to discuss the wisdom of these vast outlays. Some of the intended improvements were of a permanent character and greatly benefited the island; others had a different result. Most of the experimental undertakings have long since been abandoned. But the expenditure was of the utmost importance to the population. No doubt large sums were paid to skilled tradesmen from other quarters, and for materials imported, but a great part of the first stated sum of £329,022 must have found its way into the pockets of the islanders.

A Period of
Destitution.

With Sir James's death the outlays indicated by the above figures came to an end. This was a serious calamity for Lewis. Years of adversity followed. The fishing industry was prosecuted with indifferent success, the crops failed, and destitution became prevalent. Relief funds were raised to alleviate the distress. The winter of 1882-3 was, after 1846, perhaps the blackest in the modern history of Lewis. A gale on 1st October 1882 swept away the hay and corn crops, and the potato crop had been a complete failure. A public meeting to raise funds was held at Stornoway on 13th December following. Mr. William Mackay, the then Chamberlain of the estate, presided. Mr. Mackay, after describing the effects of the gale, went on to explain that many crofters had then barely sufficient potatoes for seed, and that some had used for food the little they had reserved for seed, while such as had not been eaten were diseased and unsuitable for planting. As regarded the grain crop, from one-half of the same in some districts, to three-fourths in others, had been lost by the gale, and not a few of the inhabitants were in absolute want. As to the fishing, great numbers of the fishermen had been unsuccessful at the East Coast, and returned home penniless; while the Lewis cod and ling fishing had been largely a failure during the preceding two years. Accordingly, many were at that time destitute, "particularly such as have no land and are wholly dependent on the fishing." An appeal for public help followed, and met with a ready response. The first subscription list, published in March 1883, amounted to £3,858 13s. 3d., of which the Trustees of the late proprietor contributed £1,000, while Lady Matheson gave £500. The contributions of money came from many parts of the United Kingdom; and a Glasgow newspaper (*The North British Daily Mail*) also raised a special fund to purchase meal for distribution among the more necessitous of the people.

Land
Agitation.

The land agitation, which began about this date, took a strong hold in Lewis. Lands were seized, and the authorities were obliged to call in the aid of the military to vindicate the law. So general was the poverty and destitution that from among 607 crofters for whom we fixed fair rents during our first visit to the island in 1888, there were scarcely a dozen who had not been recipients of destitution meal, or some other form of relief.

Such was the social and economic condition of the island at the date when our inquiry properly begins.

II. SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Lewis and Harris together form one island, the largest and most northerly of the Hebridean group. Harris lies to the south of Loch Seaforth on the east, and of Loch Resort on the west, and forms part of the County of Inverness. It does not come within the scope of our Remit, and is accordingly not considered in this Report.

The land to the north of these lochs forms the part called Lewis, is in the County of Ross and Cromarty, and is usually dealt with as a separate island. This treatment has prevailed for centuries, as we find from Blaeu's Atlas, published at Amsterdam in 1607. That work contains a map of Lewis and Harris, the title to which is as follows:—

"Leogvs et Haraia, insulæ ex Æbudarum numero quæ, quamquam isthmo
"cohæreant, pro diversis habentur."

"Lewis and Harray of the numbere of the Westerne Yles, which two,
"although they ioyne be a necke of land ar accounted dyvers ylands."

The island, as a whole, may be taken as lying from 25 to 30 miles from the west coast of the mainland of Ross and Sutherland. The Butt, the most northerly part of Lewis, is about 45 miles from Cape Wrath, but it is only a few miles south of the latitude of that promontory.

Lewis may be described as pear-shaped. It is about 25 miles broad from sea to sea at the south end, and tapers to a narrow point at the Butt. The distance from there to the south end is about 40 miles as the crow flies.

There are patches of links or sandy land at various places, but the island, as a whole, may be described as a vast peat moss, studded over with small fresh-water lochs. Compared with the neighbouring Island of Harris, Lewis has few high hills. These are in the Parish of Uig on the south-west, the highest being Mealasbhal, which rises to a height of 1,885 feet above sea level. Other hills in the same quarter vary from 1,400 to 1,688 feet in height. The remainder of the island may be described as undulating, but without high hills, the highest being Beinn-Bharbhais in the Parish of Barvas, rising to 874 feet. Monach or Muirneag, and Beinn-Bhragar, both in Barvas, rise to 807 and 857 feet respectively.

All the hills are covered with heather, while the lower grounds consist of broken hags with heath and moss plants, and large tracts of flow ground. These features have earned for Lewis the name of "Eilean an Fhraoich"—Isle of the Heather—a name under which its praises have been sung in Gaelic verse.

The island is divided into four parishes—Barvas, Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig. According to the latest survey the area of these parishes is as follows:—

Barvas.	97,543 acres
Lochs,	114,601 „
Stornoway.	63,160 „
Uig,	129,109 „
	<hr/>
In all	404,413 acres

The Estate Management has returned the gross area at 404,180 acres, as will be seen later on.

The island has thus an area of about the same extent as Banffshire, and is much larger than many of the other Scottish counties. Indeed there are 20 with a lesser and only 13 with a larger area than Lewis.

III. DISTRIBUTION AND ANNUAL VALUE OF THE LAND.

About five-eighth parts of the surface of Lewis is in the occupation of crofters, or tenants of the crofting class. The remainder consists of deer forests and farms. According to a statement submitted by the Estate Management to the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands, 1892) during a sitting at Stornoway in July 1894, the occupancy of the island then was as follows:—

Area of land under crofters,	258,958 acres
„ „ farms,	65,969 „
„ „ forests, including the sporting subject of Grimersta,	75,105 „
Town lands (including feus and parks at Stornoway, Manor Farm, and Castle grounds), glebes, schools, and the Flannen and Rona Islands, etc.,	4,148 „
	<hr/>
Total,	404,180 acres

With the exception of a small portion of the last stated area the Matheson Estate includes the whole island.

In 1894 the total number of land holdings was 3,105. Of these, 29 were above the statutory crofting limit of £30, and yielded a gross yearly rent of £2,279. The remainder, which numbered 3,076, were crofters' holdings, the annual rent of which amounted to £5,917, making a total land rental of £8,196. The gross annual valuation of the Estate, including land, sporting, fishing, and the Castle grounds, then amounted to £15,031 10s. 5d.* The yearly value of subjects in the occupation of other owners was £1,346 9s. 7d., thus bringing out a total rental for the island (exclusive of the town of Stornoway) at the said date of £16,378.

Statistics showing the present rents of the various classes of holdings will be found in Appendix R. Here, it may be observed that as all the croft rents were fixed by us in terms of Section 6 of the Act, or by the Estate Management in terms of Section 5, the rents of holdings under the Act may be regarded as practically unchanged since 1894.

* According to the estate representative whose statement is given at page 1079 of the *Deer Forest Commission Evidence*, the total rental in 1894 was £15,121 10s. 5d. The details then furnished only amount to £15,031 10s. 5d. as given above.

Rents in
1894 and
1901.

There is, however, a decrease in the gross rental of the island outwith the Burgh of Stornoway as compared with the year stated. According to the current Valuation Roll, the gross rental of Lewis, exclusive of Stornoway, is as follows:—

	MATHESON ESTATE.			OTHER PROPRIETORS.			TOTAL.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Stornoway,	4,114	4	3	861	18	0	4,976	2	3
Lochs,	3,054	15	0	327	15	0	3,382	10	0
Uig,	4,360	12	10	205	0	0	4,565	12	10
Barvas,	2,612	3	0	392	0	0	3,004	3	0
Grand Total, ..	14,141	15	1	1,786	13	0	15,928	8	1

Decrease in
rural and
increase in
urban
rental.

These figures show that the rental of the Matheson Estate in Lewis apart from Stornoway, and mainly on non-crofting subjects, has fallen from £15,031 10s. 5d. in 1894, to £14,141 15s. 1d. in 1901, or a decrease of £889 15s. 4d.; but rents or annual values of subjects in the occupancy of other proprietors (including clergymen in respect of glebe lands, school boards in respect of school buildings and grounds, property belonging to the Northern Lights Commissioners, etc.) have risen in the same period from £1,346 9s. 7d. to £1,786 13s., or an increase of £440 3s. 5d. These figures combined show a net decrease for the rural part of the island of £449 11s. 11d. But while this rental has decreased, the rental of the Burgh of Stornoway has increased. In 1894 it was £15,224 14s. 9d., while now it amounts to £16,840 2s. 5d., showing an increase of £1,615 7s. 8d. Further, it is important to observe that while the gross rental of Lewis apart from Stornoway, with an area of over 400,000 acres, is only £15,928 8s. 1d., the Burgh of Stornoway, covering an area of about 150 acres, is of the annual value of £16,840 2s. 5d., made up thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Matheson Estate (in Burgh of Stornoway),	732	12	9
Pier and Harbour Commissioners, -	3,081	11	8
Other proprietors, -	13,025	18	0
Total,	£16,840	2	5

Gross
Rental in
1901.

The current rental of the island may be tabulated thus:—

Matheson Estate—			
(1) Burgh of Stornoway,	£732	12	9
(2) Landward,	- 14,141	15	1
			£14,874 7 10
Stornoway Pier and Harbour Commissioners,	-		3,081 11 8
Other Proprietors—			
(1) Burgh of Stornoway,	-	£13,025	18 0
(2) Landward, -		1,786	13 0
			14,812 11 0
Total rental of Lewis,		£32,768	10 6

These figures do not include feu-duties payable to the Superior.

IV. BURGHS OF STORNOWAY.

As the figures above quoted show, the Burgh of Stornoway is of considerable commercial importance, being now the largest town in Ross and Cromarty. James VI., in his zeal to civilise the Highlands, passed an Act for the erection of three Royal Burghs, one in Cantyre, one in Lochaber, and one in Lewis. This was in 1597. Following on the said Act the Burghs of Campbeltown, Fort-William, and Stornoway were built, but only the first of these attained to the rank of Royal. The efforts of the Fife colonists failed

to do more than establish a garrison at Stornoway, and it was after the middle of the eighteenth century before the town made any material advance. Although it was not of much consequence at this period it was recognised by the islanders as one of the most important places in the civilised world. A saying attributed to a primitive native has passed into a proverb:—"Steornabhagh mhòr a' chaisteil—baile 's modha 'th'air an t-saoghal gu leir ach Bail'-ath-Cliath an Eirinn—'s iongantach nach 'eil an Rìgh fhein a' tighinn a chomhnuidh ann." (Stornoway the great, with its Castle, the largest town in the wide world except Dublin in Ireland; surprising it is the King himself does not reside therein!)

The character of the houses at the close of the eighteenth century may be inferred from a statement by the Parish Minister, the Rev. Colin Mackenzie.* Writing in 1796 he says there were then sixty-seven slated inhabited houses in the burgh, twenty-six of which had been built since 1784.

In a pamphlet describing this burgh, and published in Edinburgh in 1828, we read:—

"Stornoway was, within the last twenty years, only a small fishing village, but from the spirited and patriotic exertions of Lord Seaforth, the proprietor, and the grant of irredeemable feus for building, it has become a place of considerable importance as a fishing station. It has a post office; and a packet sails regularly once a week with the mail and passengers. No place in the North of Scotland, and in an insulated situation also, has made more rapid strides at improvement, both in a domestic and commercial point of view, than Stornoway."

The development of the fishing industry, the large sums of money expended by Sir James Matheson, and other circumstances, have contributed materially to the growth of Stornoway; and from the village of a hundred years ago has sprung the present thriving town with its busy population. Three banks have agencies in the burgh, viz.:—The National Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, and the Caledonian.†

The following figures as to population show its steady growth.

In 1817 the then proprietor caused a census of the whole island to be taken by the ground officers. According to that census, Stornoway, Bayhead, and Inaclet had a population of 2,032. The census of 1881 for the Burgh of Stornoway alone shows a population of 2,693. By 1891 it had risen to 3,386, while in 1901 the number was 3,817.

V. POPULATION.

The earliest enumeration we have of the population of Lewis was that made by Dr. Alexander Webster in 1755. Indeed he was the first to take a census of the people of Scotland. Sir Robert Sibbald had projected an enumeration of this kind so far back as 1682, but it never was completed. In 1755 the Government, through Lord President Dundas, commissioned Dr. Webster, who was at that time minister of the Tron Church of Edinburgh, to obtain figures as to the population of Scotland. The plan taken by him was to send schedules to every parish minister in Scotland, and from the reports thus obtained he made up the first census of the people of Scotland. According to his figures the population of Lewis in 1755 numbered 6,386. About forty years afterwards (between 1790 and 1797) the clergymen of the island made reports on the population for Sir John Sinclair's *Statistical Account*, the number at that time being given as 8,311. These figures were meant to give the exact number of the inhabitants, but, knowing the difficulty that must have been experienced in obtaining exact statistics throughout the island with such materials for enumeration as were then available, there is reason to believe that the above figures are not strictly accurate. The large number of soldiers recruited by Seaforth in the island towards the close of the eighteenth century would seem to indicate that the figures are below the actual number of the population. From 1801 to 1901 we have the official returns prepared under the Government Census, but before dealing with these, reference may be made to an enumeration prepared by the ground officers of the island in 1817 on the instructions of the proprietor. Each ground officer appears to have

Dr. Webster's enumeration.

Population at close of Eighteenth Century.

Enumeration by ground officers in 1817.

* *Old Statistical Account*, vol. xix., p. 245.

† During the Seaforth ownership the Lewis estate had its own paper currency or notes, designed and printed from plates, in the same style as the modern bank pound note. A specimen before us, No. $\frac{A}{99}$, and dated Stornoway, 21st January 1823, runs:—"I Promise to pay on Demand to the Chamberlain of the Lewis or Bearer ONE POUND Sterling at the Counting Room here. No. $\frac{A}{99}$. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie."

taken a kind of census in his own district, irrespective of parish boundaries, the details being as follows:—

POPULATION OF LEWIS IN 1817.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
District of Carloway,	(No. of each sex not given.)		1,090
Stornoway town, Bayhead, and Inaclett,	889	1,143	2,032
Stornoway Parish (landward), taken by John Murray,	820	962	1,782
District of Uig, taken by Kenneth Stewart,	661	751	1,412
District of Bernera, taken by Farquhar Smith,	640	721	1,361
District of Barvas, taken by Wm. Macgregor,	483	564	1,047
District of Ness, " " " " " "	489	554	1,043
District of Lochs,	(No. of each sex not given.)		1,767
			<hr/> 11,534

The foregoing enumeration is initialed "J. A. S. M." (*i.e.*, James Alexander Stewart Mackenzie).

If these figures were correct at the time, they show an increase of 5,148 during the sixty-two years from 1755 to 1817, while the increase for the twenty years or thereby between 1790 and 1817 is 3,223. This rate of increase has been more than sustained during the last century, as will be presently shown.

Early
Marriages
lead to
Increase of
Population.

Clergymen and others who have written on the population of Lewis account for the increase in various ways, but attribute it in the main to early marriages. The Rev. William MacRae, minister of Barvas, writing in 1833,* after pointing out that the population had practically doubled in the course of a century, goes on to say—“This rapid increase arises from a general inclination to marry young—from the want of any outlet for the superabundant population by emigration or otherwise,—and from the numerous sub-divisions of lots consequent on this accumulation.” At that time the number of persons above fifty years of age in Barvas was 413, of whom about 200 were males. Of these, only one was a bachelor, but there were twelve widowers. There were only fifteen unmarried women in the whole parish above forty-five years of age.† The Rev. Hugh Munro, minister of Uig, writing of the inhabitants of that parish in 1792,‡ observes that they marry very young, and that “barrenness is scarcely known.” A later minister of the same parish writing in 1833,§ after stating that the inhabitants had of late years improved much “in cleanliness, morals, and religion,” says “the population is on the increase, which may be accounted for by the fact, that the people marry young, are in general much attached to their native island, and not disposed to leave their native country.” A writer in the *Old Statistical Account* describes the proneness to marry shown by the inhabitants of Stornoway towards the end of the eighteenth century. He says—“The common people of this island marry very early, and when death separates them, if the surviving party, whether male or female, finds it convenient to engage a second or third time in that state, some of them remain a few weeks, and some only a few days, in widowhood; so that grief for the loss of husband or wife is an affliction little known among the lower class of people here.

“A woman, in this country, whose husband shot himself accidentally, by an unguarded management of a firelock, settled her contract of marriage, *in the way she thought fit*, before the body of her late-husband was interred, and was married the next day after she performed that last duty to the deceased.” (Vol. xix., pp. 261-2.)

This inclination to marry appears to have continued, for, according to the minister of Stornoway, in 1833 the number of bachelors and widowers in the parish above fifty years of age was only 36 out of a total male population of 2,494, while the number of unmarried women above forty-five was only 77 out of a total female population of 2,997. As to the number of the population, he says—“The extension of arable land or moss brought into culture, and the poverty of the people in the neighbouring parishes, tend to increase the population of Stornoway. Those

* *New Statistical Account*, Ross and Cromarty, p. 146.

† “In the year 1871, not an unmarried girl over eighteen was left in Shadder, and everywhere else it was on the same scale.” *Lewisiana*, p. 16.

‡ *Old Statistical Account*, vol. xix., p. 284.

§ *New Statistical Account*, Ross and Cromarty, pp. 163-4.

“ who cannot emigrate to foreign lands, congregate in Stornoway, for the purpose of “ getting work.” *

Passing over the cause or causes of increase, the growth of the population as shown by the census returns is remarkable. The following are the figures during last century :—

Years.	Total Population.	Increase in a century.
1801	9,168	
1811	10,092	
1821	12,231	
1831	14,541	
1841	17,037	
1851	19,711	
1861	21,056	
1871	23,483	
1881	25,487	
1891	27,590	
1901	28,949	

This table shows that during the nineteenth century the population has more than trebled, viz. :—from 9,168 in 1801 to 28,949 in 1901, or an increase of 19,781.

The population of the county of Ross and Cromarty, including Lewis, at the beginning of last century was 56,318. It increased steadily till 1851, when a total of 82,707 was reached. Since then it has decreased, the figures shown by the last census being 76,421, or an increase in 1901 from 1801 of only 20,103. Of this increase, as has been shown, 19,781 belong to Lewis, and accordingly the total increase attaching to the mainland of Ross and Cromarty at the end of a hundred years is only 322.

Further, as will be seen from the table on next page, the net increase in the seven crofting counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness, and Orkney and Shetland, including towns like Inverness, Dingwall, Oban, Wick, Thurso, Kirkwall, Lerwick, and the watering-places on the Clyde, such as Dunoon and other summer resorts, has only been 49,743 at the close of 100 years. Of that number 19,781 belong to Lewis, leaving only an increase of 29,962 for the whole remaining territory, both mainland and insular, from the Mull of Cantyre in the south of Argyll to Unst in the north of Shetland.

Another point to be noted in connection with the population is the number of families. The last census states the number of families in Lewis at 5,709, giving an average of slightly over five persons per family, and thus above the old average of five. The mainland of the county of Ross and Cromarty according to the same census had a population of 47,472 individuals and numbered 11,898 families, or rather less than four persons per family. The main explanation of this is that the strong and able-bodied flock to the centres of industry in the South, leaving comparatively few but the aged and very young at home. The following table shows the average number of persons in each family in the mainland of Ross and Cromarty and in Lewis respectively during the last thirty years.

	Average number of persons per family on mainland of Ross and Cromarty.	Average number of persons per family in Island of Lewis.
1871	4·232	5·358
1881	4·166	5·320
1891	4·073	5·238
1901	3·983	5·086

Even in Lewis it will be seen that the number of persons per family is steadily decreasing. This, we may believe, is due to the fact that the youth of both sexes, as in other parts of the country, now seek employment in the South in larger numbers than formerly. It may be truly said that the schoolmaster is the great Highland depopulator and evictor of modern times, for even in Lewis the increase in the population during the last decade has been only 4·925 per cent. compared with 8·251 during the decade from 1881 to 1891.

* *New Statistical Account, Ross and Cromarty, p. 127.*

In the following table will be found the population of each of the seven crofting counties in 1801, the highest limit to which it reached, and the population in 1901:—

County.	Population.			Population, 1901.	Difference in Population at end of 100 years.	
	1801.	Highest limit of Population and Year.			Increase.	Decrease.
Argyll,	81,277	100,973 (1831)	73,665	.	7,612	
Inverness,	72,672	97,799 (1841)	90,182	17,510	..	
Ross and Cromarty,	56,318	82,707 (1851)	76,421	20,103	..	
Sutherland,	23,117	25,793 (1851)	21,550	..	1,567	
Caithness,	22,609	41,111 (1861)	33,859	11,250	..	
Orkney,	24,445	32,395 (1861)	28,698	4,253	..	
Shetland,	22,379	31,670 (1861)	28,185	5,806	..	
Total,	302,817	412,448	352,560	58,922 9,179	9,179	
Net Increase in 100 years,	..	.. ..	..	49,743	

Thus Argyll, notwithstanding the growth of Oban, and of the numerous towns and villages on the Clyde and Kyles of Bute, shows a decrease of 7,612 at the close of 100 years, and a decrease of 27,308 as compared with 1831, when the population reached its highest limit. The County of Sutherland also shows a decrease of 1,567 at the end of the century, and of 4,243 as compared with 1851, when its highest limit was reached. The remaining five counties show a gross increase at the end of the century of 58,922, but deducting therefrom the decrease in Argyll and Sutherland we have a net increase in the seven crofting counties of 49,743. Inverness-shire reached its highest limit in 1841, Ross and Cromarty in 1851, Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland in 1861, and the total population in these years exceeded the population of 1901 by 28,337.

Gaelic.

Before closing our remarks on the population of Lewis a few observations on the question of language may be made. The first Census giving the number of the Gaelic population was that of 1881. In that year the total population of the island was 25,487, of whom 23,747 are described as "persons speaking Gaelic," leaving only 1,740 (including those in the Burgh of Stornoway) not acquainted with that language. The Census of 1891 gives the following figures:—

Total population of Lewis,	-	27,590
Persons speaking Gaelic only, -	14,015	
Persons speaking Gaelic and English,	11,254	
	<hr/>	25,269
leaving - - - - -		<hr/>
persons presumably unacquainted with Gaelic, including those in the Burgh of Stornoway.		2,321

The figures in the Census of 1901 appear thus:—

Total population of Lewis,		28,949
Persons speaking Gaelic only,	9,929	
Persons speaking Gaelic and English,	15,989	
	<hr/>	25,918
leaving - - - - -		<hr/>
persons presumably unacquainted with Gaelic.		3,031

Decrease of "Gaelic only" and Increase of "Gaelic and English." It will be observed that while the total number who spoke Gaelic only was 14,015 in 1891, it had fallen to 9,929 in 1901. This is easily accounted for by the fact that the old people who spoke Gaelic only are gradually dying out, while their successors in Lewis speak both Gaelic and English. The figures for 1891 and 1901 afford ample proof of this, for while the number who spoke Gaelic and English in the former year was 11,254, it stood at 15,989 in the latter, or an increase of 4,735 during the decade.

In this connection the statement may be repeated that the increase of population for the whole island during the same period was only 1,359. Of the total of 3,031 returned as unacquainted with Gaelic, 968 are in the Burgh of Stornoway, leaving 2,063 non-Gaelic-speaking persons in the country district thus:—Barvas, 600; Lochs, 423; Stornoway (landward), 678; and Uig, 362.

These figures as they stand do not correctly represent the actual state of matters as regards the question of language in Lewis, but they are easily explained.

The Census Act of 1890 provided that the schedules should, among other details, set forth whether the person named was “blind, or deaf and dumb, or imbecile or lunatic, and whether any such person speaks Gaelic only, or both Gaelic and English.” Here there is no reference to age, and the infant children of Gaelic-speaking parents were entered in the Census of 1891 as Gaelic-speaking. The Census Act of 1900 introduced the matter of age in the following clause:—“The schedules under this Act shall include particulars showing whether any person who abode in any house on the night of the census day (being three years of age or upwards) speaks English only, or Gaelic only, or both English and Gaelic.”

To this clause effect has been given, and the children under three years of age, of Gaelic-speaking parents, in Lewis (whether speaking Gaelic only, or both Gaelic and English), are returned as English speakers, or in any case as not speaking Gaelic.

According to the Census of 1891, the proportion of children under three years of age to the whole population is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and it is assumed that the proportion in 1901 will be found to be substantially the same, when the particulars are published.

Leaving out of account the Burgh of Stornoway, where there is a considerable population not acquainted with Gaelic, there are 23,069 persons in the country districts who speak Gaelic only, or Gaelic and English. On the basis of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. there are among all these 1,730 persons under three years of age, now classed as English, but nearly all of whom will speak Gaelic and English. This number only leaves 333 persons in all the country districts of Lewis not acquainted with Gaelic.

Appendix A to this Report (pages 2 and 3) gives the population of each Parish of Lewis from 1755 to 1901, with such other details as were available.

VI.—EDUCATION.

The question of education in the Highlands has for a length of time engaged the minds of the public authorities. So long ago as July 1616 the Privy Council of Scotland passed an Act of a very drastic character applicable to the sons of gentlemen in the Isles—an Act which may be regarded as the first compulsory Education Act for these quarters. The preamble attributes the “barbaritie impietie and inciuilitie within the Yllis” to the neglect of education, particularly as the children were not sent in their youth to the mainland to be trained in “vertew, learnyng and the Inglis tunge.” It was therefore enacted as to the “hail chiftanes and principall clanit men of the Yllis that thay “and eury ane of thame send thair bairnis being past nyne yeiris of age to the scoollis “in the inland to be trayned vp in vertew, learnyng and the Inglis tunge.” It was further enacted that “no personis quhatsomevir in the Yllis salbe seruit air to thair father or “vtheris predicessouris nor ressaut nor acknawlegeit as tennentis to his Maiestie vnless “they can write, reid and speake Inglische.”

Later in the same year an Act was passed for the establishment of Parish Schools in Scotland. Among the objects aimed at was the extinction of Gaelic, one of its provisions being as follows:—“That the vulgar English tounge be vniversallie “plantit and the Irishe language which is one of the cheif and principall causis of “the continewance of barbaritie and incivilitie amongis the inhabitantis of the Ilis and “Heylandis may be abolisheit and removeit.”

At an earlier date—viz., 1609—the subject of education in the Islands was dealt with by an assembly of Hebridean noblemen held at Iona under the presidency of Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles. The measures passed on that occasion are usually referred to as the “Statutes of Icolmkill.” The sixth of these provides “that “every gentilman or yeaman within the saidis llandis or ony of thame having children “maill or famell and being in goodis worth thriescoir ky, sall putt at the leist thair eldest “sone, or having no childrene maill, thair eldest dochtir to the scuillis in the lawland and

“interteny and bring thame up thair quhill thay may be found sufficientlie to speik
“reid and write Ingliche.”

Education
of Girls
neglected.

It will be observed that in the latter Act the education of the daughters of chiefs and chieftains only became compulsory when there were no sons. In those times it was not considered necessary or desirable to educate girls. Martin in his “Western Isles” says—“Women were anciently denied the use of writing in the Islands, to prevent love intrigues: their parents believed that nature was too skilful in that matter, and needed not the help of education; and therefore that writing would be of dangerous consequence to the weaker sex.” (Page 115.)

The education of girls was more or less neglected among the peasantry in many parts of the Highlands till well on in last century; and we have ample testimony that in the Island of Lewis this neglect prevailed to a considerable extent. The case of Colonel Colin Mackenzie (a Lewisman who rose from the rank of cadet in the Madras Engineers in 1781 to that of Surveyor-General of India in 1819) and his sister, Miss Mary Mackenzie, who lived at Carn House, Stornoway, presents an interesting illustration of this. The Colonel was a highly educated man. Miss Mary, on the other hand, was obliged to have her correspondence with him conducted by Mr. James Robertson, Collector of Customs in Stornoway.

Lewis
Schools
in the
Eighteenth
Century.

The efforts to educate children in Lewis towards the close of the eighteenth century must have been attended with much difficulty. Parochial Schools had by that time been established, and the Society in Scotland for Propagating Christian Knowledge, and also the Gaelic School Society, supported several schools in the island, but the clergymen of the period complained that the advantages of education were not appreciated. In consequence, the schools were not well attended. Even the Industrial Schools promoted with so much zeal and liberality by Lady Seaforth met with no success. In 1796 there were only two schools and a Spinning school in the parish of Stornoway. The minister of Barvas, writing in that year, says there had not been a Parochial School in that parish for many years, but that there was a Society school at Ness attended by about twenty pupils, instead of treble that number, as might have been the case. The minister of Uig states there were three Spinning schools established in the parish by Lady Seaforth, but he does not refer to ordinary schools in his parish at that time. The minister of Lochs informs us that a Parochial School was built there in the year before he wrote, and a Society school three years earlier. (See *Old Statistical Account*, Vol. xix.)

Education
generally
discouraged.

Matters had much improved by the middle of the nineteenth century when the *New Statistical Account* was published; but there were still complaints that education was not appreciated. Indeed at this period, and for a long time prior, and subsequent, thereto, education was discouraged. Macdonald, in the course of his Report on the *Agriculture of the Hebrides* (1811), directs attention to the degraded state of the great mass of the people of Lewis in respect they would not send their children to school. “When reproached on this head they answer, ‘If we give them education, they will leave us’” (p. 812). Mr. Thomas Knox, Chamberlain for Lewis towards the end of the Seaforth ownership, gave evidence before a Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament on Emigration in 1841. His opinion was that the greatest barrier to the advancement of the people of Lewis was their ignorance of English; and in answer to a question as to whether the English language was taught in the schools he replied, “Yes; but the country people are not fond of their children being taught the English language; they think if they were taught to read the English language, they would leave the island” (*Question 2,321*). Again, Mr. J. Munro Mackenzie, who had been Chamberlain for Lewis, read the following statement on education before the Napier Commission on 24th October 1883:—“Sir James supported and contributed to seven-teen schools in the Island, many of which he built with teachers’ houses prior to 1854. Monthly returns of attendance were sent to my office, and parents who did not keep their children at school were dealt with, but in many cases to no avail, as they often told me “they did not want to give their children wings to leave them.” (*Minutes of Evidence*, p. 3307).

Adults
unable to
read.

In 1833 there were thirteen schools in the Parish of Stornoway, and the writer in the *New Statistical Account* says there were 586 children between the ages of six and fifteen years, and 1,265 persons above the age of fifteen in that parish who could not read. (Page 139.)

In Barvas there were three schools in 1836.

In Uig there were five schools in 1833.

In Lochs in the same year there was a Parish School which had just been erected and four schools maintained by the Gaelic School Society. Notwithstanding the existence of all these schools there were only twelve persons in the whole parish, with its population of 3,067, who could write! Adults unable to write.

After the Disruption of 1843 the Free Church established a large number of schools throughout the island, and soon after Sir James Matheson became proprietor he built schools in most districts not previously provided for by the educational agencies mentioned. All these became important factors in the education of the people. Schools established by Free Church and Sir James Matheson.

Reverting to the subject of the education of girls it may be explained that during the earlier half of last century a desire arose among parents that their daughters should be able to read the Gaelic Bible. In consequence of this desire, and of the efforts of the Gaelic Schools and other agencies, we find that a considerable proportion of Lewis women upwards of half a century ago were able to read Gaelic, but only a very small number English. In this connection reference may be made to the Report on the State of Education in the Hebrides made by the late Sheriff-Substitute Nicolson in 1865. Mr. Nicolson had been appointed an assistant Commissioner by the Royal Commission on Education in Scotland at that time, and made a report on the state of education in all the Western Islands. The figures given by him with regard to Lewis prove the statement above made as to the desire of parents that their daughters should read Gaelic. In the Eye district of the Parish of Stornoway there was a population of 2,159 when Mr. Nicolson made his report. Of these, 403 men and 463 women could read Gaelic, while only 208 men and 46 women could read English. The number who could write was 170 men and 26 women. These figures applied to persons above school age. Lewis women able to read Gaelic.

In the district of Back, also in the parish of Stornoway, the population at the time to which the report refers was 2,017. Most of the adults, we are informed, could read Gaelic, but only 111 men and 13 women could read English; and out of all this large population only 75 men and 4 women could write. Reading and writing in 1865.

In the district of Borve, in the Parish of Barvas, the population was 304. We are not told how many could read Gaelic, but 22 men could read English with difficulty, and 17 could sign their names.

In the township of Shadder, in the same parish, the population was 507, of whom 11 males above the age of sixteen could read English and sign their names, while 74 men and 88 women could read Gaelic. Not one woman in that township could either read or write English.

The population of Carloway then consisted of 1,038 males and 1,166 females, or 2,204 persons in all. Of these, 645 males and 731 females were above school age. It may be convenient to place their educational attainments in the following tabulated form:—

Total Population above 15.	Able to read		Total able to read.	Total able to write.	Total unable to read.	Total unable to write.
	English.	Gaelic.				
Males, . . . 645	170	386	556	174	89	471
Females, . . . 731	34	422	456	18	275	713
Total of both sexes 1,376	204	808	1,012	192	364	1,184

But though girls were taught to read the Bible in Gaelic, they were not sent to school in any numbers. Commenting on this circumstance, Mr. Nicolson says—“The proportion of girls in school, as compared with boys, is lamentably small. Of 2,697 scholars on the rolls at the time of my visit, there were 1,590 boys and only 1,107 girls; in attendance, 922 boys and 684 girls. And yet the female population of the island was in excess of the male in 1861 by 1,122—the numbers being respectively 11,089 and 9,967.” (*Report on the State of Education in the Hebrides in 1865*, page 21.)

Mr. Nicolson visited all the schools in the island in the course of his enquiry in September 1865, and took a note of the number of scholars on the rolls and the subjects taught. As this information is of present interest we reproduce the following Table:—

SCHOLARS ON THE ROLLS IN LEWIS SCHOOLS, SEPTEMBER 1865.

REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	No. of Schools.	Scholars on Rolls.	Religious Instruction.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Needlework.	Other Industrial Work.	Geography.	English Grammar.	English History.	Latin.	Greek.	Modern Languages.	Gaelic.	Algebra.	Euclid.	Music from Notes.	Drawing.
Barvas,	8	386	298	368	109	94	19	..	49	41	27	11	1	..	82	1	6	..	..
Carloway,	4	164	120	152	45	48	3	..	28	20	4	3	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
Lochs,	10	601	516	518	227	147	69	..	85	109	77	36	7	..	232	5	8	..	..
Stornoway, Uig,	19	1,270	1,005	1,016	588	512	299	83	279	275	120	38	4	17	293	13	7	52	6
	6	276	182	227	78	65	38	2	45	54	43	18	6	..	12	5	9	31	1
Total.	47	2,697	2,121	2,281	1,047	866	428	85	486	499	271	106	18	17	619	27	33	83	7
Per Cent.,	..	..	78.6	84.5	38.8	32.1	15.8	3.1	18.0	18.5	10.0	3.9	0.6	0.6	22.9	1.0	1.2	3.1	0.2

Except the four Parish schools and one Parliamentary school, the whole educational supply of the island was provided by voluntary benevolence up to the passing of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872 (35 & 36 Viet., cap. 62). In 1865 the total number of schools in Lewis was 47, of which 35 were connected with the Free Church. The revenue of the 47 schools in that year amounted to £1,555 7s. 10d., made up thus:—

Salaries paid by heritors,	£140	0	0
Parliamentary grants,	169	10	0
Grants from trustees of bequests,	10	0	0
School fees,	142	13	4
Voluntary subscriptions, &c.,	1,093	4	6
	<hr/>		
	£1,555	7	10
	<hr/>		

The work thus accomplished by benevolent agencies was remarkable in the circumstances, but much remained to be done; and the School Boards which came into existence after the passing of the above Act began their labours with zeal. Deducting the number of scholars on the rolls in the Parish of Stornoway (1,270) from the total number of 2,697 stated by Mr. Nicolson, there were only 1,427 pupils in the Parishes of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig in 1865. This number appears to have been but a small proportion of the children of school age in these parishes, for the School Boards applied to the Education Department to provide accommodation for not fewer than 3,683 children, and after inquiry the Department sanctioned accommodation for 3,112 children at a cost of £41,245 10s. 8d. Towards the payment of this sum the Department made grants amounting to £25,390 16s. 6d., leaving the balance of £15,854 14s. 2d. to be otherwise provided. The Boards, acting in terms of Section 45 of the Education Act, had recourse to the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the balance, and in this way borrowed a sum of £15,712. These loans were made on the security of the school rates, and were payable within a period not exceeding 50 years. Of this sum they had only repaid £3,133 13s. 3d. up to 31st March 1888. By 31st March 1901 the payments amounted to £7,583 10s. 1d.

The following table shows the preparations made by the Boards in these three parishes for carrying out the Education Act, including the cost of buildings and grants received from the Education Department:—

	School accommodation.	Total cost of School Buildings.	Building Grant from Education Department.	Borrowed from Public Works Loan Commissioners.	Total repaid to Public Works Loan Commissioners, by 31st March 1888.
Barvas,	955	£8,523 4 10	£5,258 2 6	£3,076 0 0	£591 17 3
Lochs,	1,431	20,122 0 10	12,428 9 0	7,636 0 0	1,214 12 3
Uig,	726	12,600 5 0	7,704 5 0	5,000 0 0	1,327 3 9
Total,	3,112	£41,245 10 8	£25,390 16 6	£15,712 0 0	£3,133 13 3

But while the elaborate preparations indicated by the above figures were made, the attendance of pupils was not enforced. Mr. Nicolson found 2,697 scholars on the rolls and 1,606 in actual attendance in September 1865. The number in average attendance in 1880 was 2,057. For a time matters became gradually worse, for, according to a communication addressed by the Scotch Education Department to the School Boards of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig in November 1888, the average attendance at that date was 534 for 944 school places in Barvas, 710 for 1,463 school places in Lochs, and 331 for 696 school places in Uig. It was at the same time pointed out that, had the respective Boards secured an average attendance in any reasonable degree proportionate to the accommodation provided, the grant under Section 67 of the

Failure
to pay
School Fees.

Education Act might have been increased by about £100 in Barvas, £150 in Lochs, and £100 in Uig. It has to be added that the payment of school fees had ceased to be a reality and had almost become a tradition. Based on the average attendance, the Parish of Barvas should in 1888 have paid about £270 in fees. In 1882 the amount actually paid was only £90 6s., and in 1887 it had fallen to £4 10s. Similarly, the Parish of Lochs should have paid about £300 in fees. The amount paid in 1882 was £44 19s. 9d., and in 1887 only 11s. Uig should have paid fees to the amount of £170, but the sum actually paid in 1882 was only £29 18s. 2d., while no payment at all was made in respect of fees in 1887. In short, the fees in the three parishes in proportion to the average attendance should have reached about £740 per annum, but the total sum paid was only £165 3s. 11d. in 1882, and £5 1s. in 1887. This sum of £740 was arrived at by calculating the average fee per scholar in average attendance at 8s. 7d. per annum. That sum was regarded as a fair estimate of the rate which might have been expected from these three parishes as compared with 12s. 11½d., which represented at the time the rate of fee per child all over the rest of Scotland.

It is proper to explain that the above figures do not quite agree with the figures in the tabulated Appendices to this report; but it has to be pointed out that the latter include the cost of books sold to children, while the figures above given are those set forth in the Report of the Education Department for 1888-89, and presumably do not include the cost of books.

Excessive
School
Rates.

Special
Allowances
for teaching
Specific
Subjects.

The result of the failure to pay the school fees was to throw the burden of maintaining the educational requirements of the respective parishes on the rates. Accordingly in 1881 and 1882 the rate in the Parish of Barvas amounted to 6s. 8d. per £; in 1884, in Lochs, 5s. 8d.; and in 1881, in Uig, 4s. 6d. In this state of matters the Education Department made special enquiry with the view of ascertaining what further public assistance ought to be given, and as a consequence Parliament authorised special encouragement to be given to regular attendance by a graduated attendance grant rising in several cases to double the usual rate. Special allowance was also made, under certain conditions, for teaching specific subjects, and for the employment of Gaelic-speaking assistants. The amounts received in the said three parishes under these heads in 1888 were—in Barvas, £78 5s.; in Lochs, £103 18s.; and in Uig, £13 4s.; or in all, £195, 7s.

The average number of scholars, and the revenue derived for school purposes from public monies by each of the three parishes named, in 1888, may be tabulated thus:—

Parish.	Average attendance.	Total amount of Code Grant.	Amount in Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Boards and to relieve Taxation.	School Fees, including cost of books sold to Children.	Amount raised from School Board Rate.	Total.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barvas, .	645	495 5 0	267 0 9	4 14 6	378 0 0	1,145 0 3
Lochs, . .	827	713 1 6	307 19 10	6 14 6	736 0 0	1,763 15 10
Uig, .	357	263 10 0	97 19 3	5 0 9	<i>say</i> 415 0 0	781 10 0
Grand Total, .	1,829	1,471 16 6	672 19 10	16 9 9	1,529 0 0	3,690 6 1

The school rate in the said three parishes in 1888 was—4s. 6d. per £ in Barvas, 5s. in Lochs, and 2s. 6d. in Uig. We have not the exact amount raised from the school rate in Uig in 1888. We have, however, £830 as the amount raised in 1888 and 1889 and one-half of that sum, viz. £415, is stated in the foregoing Table.

The sums thus realised were totally inadequate to meet the educational wants of

these three parishes, and the Education Department was of opinion that the liabilities incurred were due to causes for which the localities were responsible.

As has been shown, grants were not earned owing to the irregular attendances, and fees had practically ceased to be paid, thus throwing the burden on the rates. Further, a great falling off in the payment of rates had set in. The serious nature of the situation is thus described in a letter from the Education Department in 1888 to the Boards of the said three parishes :—

“ It appears that concurrently with the increase of liabilities the sources from which these may be met have greatly diminished, and that this has been due to the fact that rents have been largely unpaid, that rates, due from tenants, are largely unpaid also, and that, as regards the rates falling on owners, they have to be demanded partly in respect of property for which the owners, having received no rent, are called upon to pay one-half of the rates ; and partly in respect of property for which, having received no rent, they are called on to pay rates, both for themselves and for their tenants. It is evident that such a state of things must sooner or later destroy the resources of the owners, and break down the whole system upon which local and Imperial taxation and administration are based.”

In consequence of the impending financial break-down, the Education Department, in a Minute dated 21st December 1888, made a special arrangement whereby the School Boards of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig, and those of certain other Highland districts, were to receive exceptional assistance, and a representative of the Department—viz., Mr. J. L. Robertson, H.M. Inspector of Schools—was associated with the local administrative bodies. Under this Minute certain sums available under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888 (51 & 52 Vic. cap. 60), were allocated to such parishes as came within its scope. When funds from this source ceased to be available, a sum for the same purpose has been provided by Parliament year by year in the Education Estimates.

Mr. Robertson entered at once and vigorously on the duties assigned to him, and the arrangement (which still subsists) has proved eminently satisfactory. There has been a large increase in the average attendance. The increase of population no doubt partly accounts for this, but very much is due to the increased stringency used in enforcing the compulsory clauses of the Education Act. Moreover school attendance has been greatly aided and facilitated by the construction of roads and footpaths to schools. We are aware that since the Congested Districts Board came into existence in 1897 many roads and footpaths have been formed leading to schools. It may also be stated that in the enforcement of the compulsory clauses Mr. G. J. Campbell, while Sheriff-Substitute of Lewis, made it a rule to take defaulting cases on Saturdays, thus causing as little dislocation of the regular school work as possible and contributing to improve the attendance. Above all, the abolition of school fees has removed every excuse on the part of parents for neglecting the education of their children, and the school attendance may now be regarded as regular.

The effects of the said Minute on the educational interests of the parishes concerned were such that in the Report for 1890-91 My Lords say—“The Boards are restored to a position of solvency ; and though it cannot be said that the local resources are in all cases sufficient to meet the present burdens, yet we trust that provision has been made for a sound financial position, combined with increased efficiency, and that before long local responsibility may be fully restored.” Statements to the same effect have appeared in the subsequent Reports of the Department.

The grants received under that Minute have been of the utmost benefit to the Boards of the said three parishes. Thus, between 1889 and 1900 inclusive, the Parish of Barvas has received a gross sum of £3,472 12s. 2d. ; Lochs, £7,666 7s. 5d. ; and Uig, £2,880 6s. 7d., or £14,019 6s. 2d. in all. We give the details for each parish during these years in the following Table :—

TABLE showing amounts in Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the School Boards of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig under the Departmental Minute of 21st December 1888 and subsequent Minutes, from 1889 to 1900 inclusive.

Annual Grants under Minute of 1888.

	Barvas.	Lochs.	Uig.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889,	460 7 9	547 9 5	297 9 8	1,305 6 10
1890,	592 16 5	860 6 4	473 5 11	1,926 8 8
1891,	534 8 0	1,501 8 11	863 11 0	2,899 7 11
1892,	575 0 0	330 0 0	50 0 0	955 0 0
1893,	140 0 0	690 0 0	400 0 0	1,230 0 0
1894,	—	—	136 0 0	136 0 0
1895,	—	500 0 0	—	500 0 0
1896,	230 0 0	877 2 9	60 0 0	1,167 2 9
1897,	300 0 0	950 0 0	50 0 0	1,300 0 0
1898,	100 0 0	600 0 0	400 0 0	1,100 0 0
1899,	250 0 0	410 0 0	100 0 0	760 0 0
1900,	290 0 0	400 0 0	50 0 0	740 0 0
Grand Total,	£3,472 12 2	£7,666 7 5	£2,880 6 7	£14,019 6 2

It ought to be added that the Parish of Stornoway did not participate in these grants.

Improved School attendance.

In the matter of attendance the figures for 1880 and 1900 are highly instructive. The population of Barvas in 1881 was 5,325, and may be taken as having been nearly the same in 1880. The average number of pupils in attendance at the various schools in 1880 was only 550, and the grant earned £365 2s. 2d. In 1891, under the procedure of the Boundary Commissioners, the population became increased by 795. The number when the Census was taken was 5,699, but with the altered boundaries rose to 6,494. In 1901 the population was 6,736, and the school attendance increased from 550 in 1880 to 964 in 1900. In a corresponding degree the Code Grants had risen from £365 2s. 2d. in 1880 to £1,174 4s. 1d. in 1900. Other grants received in subsequent years were made for some special reason and cannot be referred to here for purposes of comparison.

In the Parish of Lochs the population in 1881 was 6,284. In 1891, when the Census was taken, it was 6,432, but under the operations of the Boundary Commissioners 1,756 of that number were transferred to other parishes, reducing the population of that parish to 4,676. In 1901 the population is given as 4,733. It is thus difficult to compare 1900 with 1880. But it may be mentioned that in 1880 the number of pupils in attendance was 451, and in 1900, 821. The Code Grant rose from £258 12s. 1d. in 1880 to £1,005 4s. in 1900.

The changes made by the Boundary Commissioners did not affect the Parish of Stornoway, and we are therefore in a position to deal more confidently with the figures. In 1881 the population of that parish was 10,389, and in 1901, 12,983, or an increase of 24·9 per cent. The average number of pupils on the roll in 1880 was 829, while in 1900 the number had risen to 1,755, or 111·7 per cent. The Code Grants increased from £491 14s. 6d. in 1880 to £2,105 0s. 2d. in 1900, or 328 per cent.

The population of the Parish of Uig in 1881 was 3,489. When the Census was taken in 1891 the number was 3,660, but with altered boundaries it became 4,621. In 1901 it had fallen to 4,497. A satisfactory comparison is thus impossible. The number of pupils in average attendance in 1880 was 227. In 1900 the number was 743. The Code Grant rose from £155 9s. 2d. in 1880 to £1,006 10s. 6d. in 1900. But while we cannot make satisfactory comparisons as to the individual parishes, we can with regard to the island as a whole, and in order to show the remarkable improvement which has taken place, we add in tabular form the statistics of population, the average school attendance, and the Code Grants earned in 1880 and 1900 :—

	Population.			No. of Scholars in average attendance.			Code Grants.		
	1881.	1901.	Increase per cent.	1880.	1900.	Increase per cent.	1880.	1900.	Increase per cent.
Island of Lewis	25,487	28,949	13·5	2,057	4,283	108·2	£ s. d. 1,270 17 11	£ s. d. 5,290 18 9	316·3

It will thus be seen that while the proportion of school children to the entire population in 1880 was at the rate of 8 per cent., the proportion at the present time is

To illustrate the steady progress of education in Lewis during the twenty years under review we subjoin a Table showing the number of pupils in average attendance, the amount earned in Code Grants and in Special Grants, as also the sums collected from ordinary local sources in each Parish, during every fifth year from 1880 to 1900:—

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF EACH PARISH OF LEWIS EVERY FIFTH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1900.

PARISH.	YEAR.	Average number of scholars in attendance during each Year.	Total amount of Code Grants to schools in each District in each Year.	Total amount of Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Boards and to relieve Rates.		School Fees, including cost of books sold to Children.	Grant in relief of Fees.	Amount raised from School Board Rate.	Total.	Rate of Assessment per £.
				(a) Additional Grants under section 67 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.	(b) Under Departmental Minute of 21st December 1888 and subsequent Minutes.					
BARRAS.	1880	550	£ s. d. 365 2 2	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 64 16 8	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 500 0 0	£ s. d. 929 18 10	s. d. 3 4
	1885	506	330 2 4	269 1 9	— — —	85 17 1	— — —	550 0 0	1,235 1 2	3 11
	1890	641	386 1 2	— — —	592 16 5	10 7 1	196 6 0	118 0 0	1,303 10 8	1 0
	1895	867	984 3 4	298 9 3	— — —	0 16 0	519 0 0	60 0 0	1,842 8 7	0 6
	1900	964	1,174 4 1	369 18 0	290 0 0	— — —	578 8 0	113 0 0	2,525 10 1	0 9
LOCHS.	1880	451	£ s. d. 258 12 1	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 25 13 7	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 650 0 0	£ s. d. 934 5 8	s. d. 3 0
	1885	642	535 16 1	422 2 3	— — —	101 9 9	— — —	750 0 0	1,809 8 1	4 4
	1890	903	756 3 9	— — —	860 6 4	32 16 3	263 11 6	103 0 0	2,015 17 10	0 6
	1895	746	883 14 1	223 5 0	500 0 0	2 5 5	437 18 0	80 0 0	2,127 2 6	0 6
	1900	821	1,005 4 0	389 15 0	400 0 0	— — —	490 16 0	185 0 0	2,470 15 0	1 0
STORNOWAY.	1880	829	£ s. d. 491 14 6	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 78 5 9	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 850 0 0	£ s. d. 1,420 0 3	s. d. 1 8
	1885	799	567 6 6	215 11 0	— — —	78 1 9	— — —	800 0 0	1,660 19 3	1 6
	1890	1,140	801 7 0	398 12 0	— — —	17 0 9	367 10 0	700 0 0	2,284 9 9	1 0
	1895	1,586	1,737 8 2	320 14 0	— — —	13 13 6	921 12 0	350 0 0	3,343 7 8	0 4
	1900	1,755	2,105 0 2	840 2 8	— — —	2 16 3	1,053 0 0	1,200 0 0	5,200 19 1	1 4
UIE.	1880	227	£ s. d. 155 9 2	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. — — —	None exacted.	£ s. d. — — —	£ s. d. 570 0 0	£ s. d. 725 9 2	s. d. 2 7
	1885	367	344 1 0	124 3 6	— — —	12 1 4	— — —	700 0 0	1,180 5 10	3 0
	1890	426	358 2 1	— — —	473 5 11	10 1 8	117 13 0	113 0 0	1,072 2 8	0 6
	1895	670	854 4 6	185 17 11	— — —	3 13 1	406 16 0	260 0 0	1,710 11 6	1 0
	1900	743	1,006 10 6	509 18 6	50 0 0	— — —	463 16 0	150 0 0	2,180 5 0	1 6

In the following Table will be found the figures applicable to the island as a whole for every fifth year :—

TABLE SHOWING EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS OF ISLAND OF LEWIS EVERY FIFTH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1900.

YEAR.	Average number of scholars in attendance during each Year.	Total amount of Code Grants to schools in each District.	Total amount of Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Boards and to relieve Rates.		School Fees, including cost of books sold to Children.	Grant in relief of Fees.	Amount raised from School Board Rate.	Total.
			(a) Additional Grants under section 67 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.	(b) Under Departmental Minute of 21st December 1888 and subsequent Minutes.				
ISLAND OF LEWIS, . . .								
1880	2,057	£ s. d. 1,270 17 11	£ s. d. ---	£ s. d. ---	£ s. d. 168 16 0	£ s. d. —	£ s. d. 2,570 0 0	£ s. d. 4,009 13 11
1885	2,314	1,777 5 11	1,030 18 6	—	277 9 11	—	2,800 0 0	5,885 14 4
1890	3,110	2,301 14 0	398 12 0	1,926 8 8	70 5 9	945 0 6	1,034 0 0	6,676 0 11
1895	3,819	4,439 10 1	1,028 6 2	500 0 0	20 8 0	2,285 6 0	750 0 0	9,023 10 3
1900	4,283	5,290 18 9	2,109 14 2	740 0 0	2 16 3	2,586 0 0	1,648 0 0	12,377 9 2

We have already dealt with the increase of the Code Grants.

The Special Grants under Section 67 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872, were begun in the Parish of Barvas in 1881, and in the three other Parishes of Lewis in 1882. These varied according to the circumstances in which they were made. Special grants under Section 67.

The Grants under the Departmental Minute of 21st December 1888 were commenced in 1889, and applied to the whole island except the Parish of Stornoway. They also varied in amount each year.

The Grants in relief of fees were begun in 1890, and have increased from £945 0s. 6d. in that year to £2,586 in 1900. In 1890 the four Parishes of Lewis received these grants at the rate of 6s. 6d. per unit of average attendance for the six months ending 31st March. The rate for the year to 31st March 1891 was 11s. per unit of average attendance, and for subsequent years 12s. per unit of average attendance. The effect of these Grants has been the cessation of school fees; while the Special Grants have resulted in reducing the school rates from the exorbitant amounts they had reached, to moderate sums which the parties liable can fairly meet. Grants in relief of fees.

While dealing with school revenues we may place in the following tabular form the total earnings of the schools of each Parish for the twenty years under consideration :—

[TABLE.]

TOTAL REVENUE OF LEWIS BOARDS—1880-1900.

PARISH.	Total amount of Code Grants to schools in each district.			Amount of Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Boards and to relieve Rates.			Grants in relief of Fees.	Total from the Department.	Amount raised from school rate and school fees.			Grand Total from Education Department and local sources.												
	£	s.	d.	(a) Additional Grants under section 67 of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1872.	(b) Under Departmental Minute of 21st December 1888 and subsequent Minutes.	£			s.	d.	School Fees, including cost of books sold to Children.		Raised from School Rate.	Total.	£	s.	d.							
BARVAS,	14,492	5	1	5,354	13	0	5,166	7	0	28,485	17	3	695	0	2	6,347	0	0	7,042	0	2	35,527	17	5
BROCHS,	14,914	14	9	5,730	14	5	4,839	14	6	33,151	11	1	653	11	4	9,876	0	0	10,529	11	4	43,681	2	5
BOERNOWAY,	23,852	13	1	6,336	16	6	9,522	8	0	39,711	17	7	813	12	5	16,210	0	0	17,023	12	5	56,735	10	0
Uig,	12,268	15	11	3,115	7	10	4,066	17	0	22,331	7	4	211	7	6	8,469	0	0	8,680	7	6	31,011	14	10
Total,	65,528	8	10	20,537	11	9	23,595	6	6	123,680	13	3	2,373	11	5	40,902	0	0	43,275	11	5	166,956	4	8

The Code Grants and the Grants in relief of fees, which together amount to £89,123 15s. 4d., were made in terms of Acts of Parliament applicable to the whole country. Code
and other
Grants.

When the present system of elementary education in Scotland was inaugurated, the Legislature appears to have contemplated that the Code Grants and the local resources would not suffice for the educational requirements of certain districts; and Special Grants under section 67 of the Act of 1872 have been made from time to time to Parishes requiring assistance from public funds. Under this section the four Parishes of Lewis have received the gross sum of £20,537 11s. 9d., and the island as a whole has received during the twenty years in question the sum of £109,661 7s. 1d. under the Acts of Parliament dealing with elementary education in Scotland.

We have already dealt with the exceptional circumstances under which the Education Department came to the determination contained in the Minute of 21st December 1888. Under that Minute the three Lewis Parishes to which it applied have received the gross sum of £14,019 6s. 2d. between 1889 and 1900, and further comment thereon is unnecessary. The total amount in Public Grants during the said twenty years has been £123,680 13s. 3d., but only the above-named sum of £14,019 6s. 2d. is to be regarded as exceptional.

The local revenue consisted of school fees and the sums raised by the school rates, and amounted together to £43,275 11s. 5d. Local
Revenue.

The total amount of the Lewis school funds during the years specified has thus been £166,956 4s. 8d. Total
Revenue.

The above abstracts and statistics, it may be explained, are based on schedules furnished by the Education Department, giving statistical information with regard to the schools of all the Parishes in the island during the period under review. These schedules will be found in full in Appendix B (pp. 4-7).

At this point it may be convenient to place in tabular form the statistics as to school accommodation and school buildings since the passing of the Education Act in 1872 to 31st March 1901. In this Table we state the present school accommodation in each Parish; the expenditure by each School Board in the purchase of land and erection of buildings, including the enlargement or alteration of such buildings; the total amount in grants from the Education Department; the amounts borrowed from the Public Works Loan Commissioners; the amount of the instalments paid, up to 31st March 1901; the arrears of principal and interest due but not paid as at the same date; and the amount outstanding :— School
accommoda-
tion and
school
buildings.

[TABLE.]

TABLE showing the present School accommodation, Total Expenditure on School Buildings, Amount of Building Grants from Education Department, Loans raised by School Boards from Public Works Loan Commissioners, Expenditure on Repayment of same, Amount of Loans, including interest due but not paid, at 31st March, 1901, in each Parish of Lewis from the passing of the Education Act in 1872 to 31st March, 1901; and also Balances of Loan outstanding at same date.

PARISH.	Present School accommodation.	Expenditure of School Board on purchase of land, and erection, enlargement, or alteration of School Buildings.	Building Grant from Education Department paid to School Board.	Loans from Public Works Loan Commissioners to 31st March 1901.	Total amount of principal repaid to Public Works Loan Commissioners to 31st March 1901.	Arrears of principal and interest at 31st March 1901.	Balance of interest outstanding on 31st March 1901.
BARVAS,	1,274	9,823 18 8	5,258 2 6	3,076 0 0	1,391 13 9	13 15 8	1,684 6 3
BACHS,	1,276	21,831 1 6	12,428 9 0	7,636 0 0	3,217 8 8	200 14 11	4,418 11 4
STORNOWAY,	2,595	21,043 17 3	7,819 13 5	15,374 0 0	3,417 6 8	—	9,956 13 4
URG,	1,053	13,237 19 3	7,704 5 0	5,000 0 0	2,974 7 8	62 17 0	2,025 12 4
Total,	6,198	65,936 16 8	33,210 9 11	29,086 0 0	11,000 16 9	277 7 7	18,085 3 3

In concluding this part of our Report we may state that the Education Department Higher Education. has favoured us with a copy of a special report on the subject of Higher Education in Lewis made by Mr J. L. Robertson, H.M. Inspector. It is in the following terms:—

“The Nicolson Institute is the recognised secondary centre for the whole Island, and is accessible to the best of the outlying pupils by a system of small bursaries. The number and amount of the bursaries is inadequate in my opinion, but the County Com-mittees of Ross and Cromarty cannot afford a larger subsidy than the present to the Lewis district. The Institute is very well staffed, and sends annually to the University direct a number of its pupils.

“The policy of having one well-equipped secondary centre for the island has had my continuous support; and, though some opposition was met at the outset of the experiment, opinion is now unanimous that this policy was, in view of present educational requirements, the most suitable for the Island. All schools are tributary to the Institute, and the cordial co-operation of their head teachers is marked.

“Regarding the practical or scientific aspect of education, I may say in a word that there is a clamant need of a central Technical School in Lewis, and that the local resources are quite inadequate for the establishment of such a school or its maintenance on an effective basis. Such popular technical instruction as Household Economy, Wood and Iron Work, and Practical Navigation and Seamanship would be leading features.

“For years we have all here studied this question, but we are helpless without external aid. It is most unfortunate in my opinion that the Congested Districts Board’s Act did not in its list of permissible lines of effort and expenditure include the subject of practical technical education. Lewis offers an admirable field for such an extension of the Board’s functions.”

It is of interest to add that in the Session of 1899 a Bill was introduced into Par- Technical Education.liament at the instance of the Congested Districts Board to enable that body to devote part of the funds at their disposal to aid technical education. “The Bill,” as we learn from the Second Report of the Board, “was designedly drafted in general terms, but its chief object was to enable us [the Board] to give grants to various localities in the congested districts in aid of simple technical education, and education in Domestic Economy.” The principal clause of the Bill was in the following terms:—

“Where the Congested Districts (Scotland) Board are satisfied that a portion of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Fund may be advantageously applied for the benefit of the inhabitants of congested districts in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland for purposes other than those set forth in Section 4 of the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act, 1897 (in this Act referred to as ‘the principal Act’), they may apply a portion of the said Fund, not exceeding one-fifth thereof, in further providing for the practical instruction of, or for such other purposes as may appear to be of benefit to, the inhabitants of the said districts.”

The Bill passed through the various stages in the House of Lords. It met with some opposition in the House of Commons, however, and was abandoned in that Session, and no similar measure has since been introduced.

VII.—MAINTENANCE OF THE POOR AND PAUPER LUNATICS.

Before the passing of the Poor Law Act in 1845 (8 and 9 Vict., cap. 83) the poor Mainten-
ance of
Poor before
passing of
Poor Law
Act. of the Island of Lewis lived mainly by begging among their neighbours, such help as they received in this manner being supplemented by the weekly church-door collections and the amount of fines or mulcts imposed on moral delinquents. At the end of the 18th century Mrs. Mackenzie of Seaforth distributed food and clothing among the more necessitous; and afterwards an annual sum of money was sent by her and her husband to each parish for the like purpose.

The number of poor in the Parish of Stornoway about 1790 is stated at 127, of Number of
poor in
1790 and
1833. whom 63 lived in the town. There were in Barvas at that time 80, in Lochs 58, and in Uig 50. By 1833 the number of poor persons in Stornoway had increased to 219, who received on an average 5s. each per annum. In Barvas the number at that time is stated at 30. The relief from the Kirk Session there, however, could not have been material, for the church-door collections and mulcts did not exceed £3 yearly. Exclusive of this aid it would appear that poor persons depended on the generosity of their

neighbours. Thus it was a custom, which long survived in Barvas, for the tenants to contribute a quantity of seed in the spring time, and hand the same to the Kirk Session for distribution among the poor. In Uig the paupers are stated at 50; but the church collections are declared to have been quite inadequate for their support. The number of paupers in Lochs at that time had not been ascertained. The parish minister, however, states that such of them as did not have near relations to support them, found willing friends among their neighbours to administer to their necessities.

Before 1845 poor people throughout the Highlands proceeded from house to house, and from township to township, obtaining such alms as the inhabitants could afford. So common had the practice been, that the receipt of food and clothing in charity was regarded as a natural right, and it was customary to hear of a mendicant's peregrination as "ag iarraidh a chodach" (seeking or asking for his portion).

Mainten-
ance of
Paupers
under Poor
Law Act.

To the present day the poor in Lewis depend largely on the charity of their neighbours. This may be inferred from the statistics received from the Local Government Board, which show that the proportion of paupers to the whole population of the island is little more than half the corresponding figures applicable to the mainland of Ross and Cromarty. Having regard to the general poverty of the inhabitants a different result might have been expected, but when the circumstances are considered it is easy of explanation. A considerable proportion of the ratepayers are very poor, and the existing poor rates higher than they can well bear. Accordingly, a large number of applications for parochial relief have to be refused, and the applicants are then obliged to have recourse to the bounty of their neighbours, who, though often unable to help them with cash, are usually able and ready to afford help in kind. Their charity assumes various forms. A feeble or infirm person who is not the recipient of parochial relief gets land tilled and seed sown for him or her. In like manner aid is given in casting and curing and carrying home peats. When boats arrive with fish, the poor who have no male relative to fish for them are seldom forgotten; and when the crops are reaped in autumn those who have not sown often receive quantities of potatoes, &c., from neighbours. Indeed, a large number of those in receipt of parochial relief must depend to a considerable extent on their friends and neighbours, for, in many cases, the allowances are practically illusory. In this connection reference may be made to the Report on the Condition of the Cottar Population of Lewis, to the Secretary for Scotland, made in 1888 by the late Sheriff-Substitute Fraser and Mr. Malcolm M'Neill, C.B., formerly of the Board of Supervision, now Vice-President of the Local Government Board. Statistics are given in the Appendix to that Report as to the rates of weekly aliment paid to paupers in each of the four Parishes of Lewis. At that time there were in the island 14 persons receiving 6d. a week or less; 136 receiving between 6d. and 9d.; and 139 between 9d. and 1s. In the following Table the figures applicable to the said parishes are given, these being taken from the Appendix mentioned:—

RATES OF WEEKLY ALIMENT PAID TO REGISTERED POOR RESIDING IN LEWIS IN 1888.

Rates of
weekly
aliment.

	Parish of Barvas.	Parish of Lochs.	Parish of Stornoway.	Parish of Uig.	Total.
Aliment, 6d. a week or less,	3	—	2	9	14
„ above 6d., not exceeding 9d.,	30	26	61	19	136
„ „ 9d., „ 1s.,	16	26	69	28	139
„ „ 1s., „ 1s. 6d.,	27	27	50	20	124
„ „ 1s. 6d., „ 2s.,	2	12	17	5	36
„ „ 2s., „ 2s. 6d.,	3	6	5	6	20
„ „ 3s., „ 5s.,	—	—	—	3	3
Croft Rents at 10½d. per week,	—	—	16	—	16
Clothing and Room Rent at 1s. 3d. per week,	—	—	17	—	17
	81	97	237	90	505

In addition to aliment paid at the foregoing weekly rates, some of the paupers received other help from the Parochial Boards. The subjoined figures applicable to the four Parishes are taken from the details given in the said Report:—

HELP OTHER THAN ALIMENT PAID IN RESPECT OF REGISTERED POOR RESIDING IN LEWIS
IN 1888.

Help other
than
aliment.

	Parish of Barvas.	Parish of Lochs.	Parish of Stornoway.	Parish of Uig.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Attendance on Poor,	15 11 0	19 17 0	49 5 3	21 6 0
Bedding for „	10 14 1	14 11 1	15 12 9	11 1 6
Clothing for „	39 13 1	99 5 5	110 19 10½	55 2 2
Extra Relief to „	6 6 5½	18 10	36 5 1½	13 2 6
Fuel to „	18 6 6	14 10 9	28 11 6	16 4 0
Rents of Paupers' Houses and Lands,	9 15 4	27 8 7½	101 7 4	43 5 0
Repairs of Paupers' Houses,	21 11 9½	26 6 7½	16 11 5	9 5 2
Nutritious Diet to Paupers,	2 19 4	4 13 10½	13 1 7	2 19 4
Education of Pauper Children,	—	—	—	2 18 10
	124 17 7	224 18 2½	371 14 10	175 4 6

The figures in respect of aliment show that, no matter how economically the paupers lived, a large proportion of them would require to have the amount allowed by the Parochial Boards supplemented from other sources to escape starvation, yet death from starvation but rarely, if ever, occurs in any part of the crofting area.

Returning to the question of the proportion of paupers to the total population, it may be observed that in 1880 there were 777 paupers (including dependants) in a population of 25,487 (the Census of 1881 being taken as the nearest record of the population in 1880). That number gives a proportion of 30·4 per thousand. There is a steady increase down to 1895, when the proportion of paupers stands at 34·2 per thousand. In 1900 there is a reduction, the proportion being 30·1. On the mainland of Ross and Cromarty there were 3,134 paupers (including dependants) in 1880 in a population of 53,060, or 59·0 per thousand. By 1895 the proportion had fallen to 49·6 per thousand; but in 1900 it stood at 50·9.

The following Table gives the population in 1881, 1891, and 1901; the number of paupers in every fifth year, and the proportion of paupers to the entire population, firstly, for the Island of Lewis, and secondly, for the rest of the County:—

ISLAND OF LEWIS.				MAINLAND OF ROSS AND CROMARTY.		
Population.	Year.	Number of Paupers in each fifth Year.	Proportion of Paupers per 1,000 of Population.	Population.	Number of Paupers in each fifth Year.	Proportion of Paupers per 1,000 of Population.
25,487	1880	777	30·4	53,060	3,134	59·0
	1885	779	30·5		3,027	57·0
27,590	1890	905	32·8	50,220	2,740	54·5
	1895	945	34·2		2,495	49·6
28,949	1900	873	30·1	47,472	2,418	50·9

An examination of these figures shows that during the 20 years from 1881 to 1901 the population of Lewis has increased by 3,462, or at the rate of 13·5 per cent. The number of paupers in 1900 showed an increase of 96 over the number in 1880, or at the rate of 12·3 per cent. That pauperism has not increased to the same extent as the population is satisfactory, but the rate of increase in each case is not materially different.

As regards the mainland of the county, population and pauperism have both been on the decrease. The decrease in the population during the 20 years is 5,588, or 10·5 per cent. The decrease in the number of paupers, on the other hand, is 716, or 22·8 per cent.

Number of Paupers in each Parish.

With regard to the number of paupers in each Parish of Lewis, a reference to the detailed statement furnished by the Local Government Board, as the same appears in Appendix C. (page 8), will show that the number of paupers in Lochs, Stornoway, and Uig has not greatly changed during the 20 years under review. In the first of these Parishes the number in 1880 was 152, rising to 226 in 1891. In 1898 it stood at 212, and in 1900 at 162, or 10 more than in 1880.

The number of paupers in Stornoway in 1880 was 406. Thereafter it fluctuated from 381 in 1881 to 538 in 1897. In 1900 the number stood at 419, or 13 more than in 1880.

The fluctuations in the Parish of Uig are not so marked. In 1880 the figures were 124, and in 1883 and 1884 they decreased to 102. The highest limit was reached in 1899, when the number stood at 144. In 1900 it was 131, or 7 more than in 1880.

These various figures are on the whole in keeping with the increase of population.

The Parish of Barvas, however, presents a different state of matters. In 1880 the paupers numbered 95, and they were as low as 82 in 1882. Since then there has been a gradual, if not a rapid, increase, until 1898, when the high figure of 198 was reached, or more than double the number in 1880. In 1900 the figures stood at 161, or 66 more than the number in 1880.

It ought to be explained that the number of paupers stated in the Appendix include pauper lunatics in every case.

Poor Rates.

The maintenance of such a large pauper population as is shown above, imposed a serious burden on the ratepayers. In the section of this Report dealing with Education, the rates under that head were mentioned. The poor rates were equally serious.

Total rates in 1879.

Mr. George Walker, of Port-Lethen, who was an Assistant Commissioner under the Royal Commission on Agriculture of 1878, visited the Island of Lewis before he submitted his report in 1880. At page 557 of that report the amount of rates payable in each of the four Parishes is given. Including poor rates, school rates, registration dues, public health and road assessment, they were as follows (one-half being payable by the landlord and the other half by the tenants):—

Stornoway,	...	...	...	...	6s. 4d. per £
Lochs, ...	...	...	...	...	9s. 4d. ,,
Barvas,	...	...	...	...	11s. 6d. ,,
Uig, ...	...	...	...	...	9s. 2d. ,,

Mr. Walker says the tenants complained greatly of rates, especially excessive school rate, and suggested it should be made an Imperial tax, or that relief should be obtained in some other way (*see* page 557 of his Report). This is an interesting statement in view of what has since been done by the Legislature.

Total rates, 1880-8.

At page 33 of the Appendix to the Report on the Lewis Cottars previously referred to, the rates from 1880 to 1888 are given. They consist of poor rates (including cemetery, sanitary, valuation, and registration rates), school rates, and road rates. The total of these per £ in the four Parishes was as follows in each of these years:—

Year.	BARVAS.			LOCHS.			STORNOWAY.			UIG.		
	Total Rate per £.			Total Rate per £.			Total Rate per £.			Total Rate per £.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1880	0	7	6	0	6	10	0	5	6	0	7	0
1881	0	11	6	0	9	4	0	6	4	0	9	2
1882	0	8	2	0	9	0	0	6	4	0	6	2
1883	0	7	0	0	10	10	0	5	10	0	5	10
1884	0	6	10	0	10	8	0	5	10	0	6	0
1885	0	7	8	0	9	4	0	4	10	0	6	1
1886	0	9	4	0	10	6	0	5	0	0	6	0
1887	0	11	4	0	11	2	0	5	2	0	6	2
1888	0	11	6	0	11	8	0	5	8	0	6	6

Parliamentary Papers published in 1885 and 1888 respectively give the gross Rates, etc., rental, the rateable value, and the poor rate per £ for the years 1884-85 and 1887-88; in 1885 and 1888, and, as they may be taken as typical of the state of matters from 1880 down to about 1890 the details applicable to the four Parishes of Lewis are stated here:—

PARISH.	1884-85.*			1887-88.†		
	Gross Rental.	Annual or Rateable Value.	Poor Rate per £.	Gross Rental.	Annual or Rateable Value.	Poor Rate per £.
	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
BARVAS,	3,212	2,930	2 9	3,182	2,901	5 6
LOCHS,	4,125	3,776	3 8	4,835	4,436	5 0
STORNOWAY,	14,991	12,839	1 8	16,225	14,604	2 4
UIG,	5,325	4,955	2 0	4,827	4,586	2 6

* Figures taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 316 of Session 1885.

† Figures taken from Parliamentary Paper No. 366 of Session 1888.

The poor rates for the period from 1892 to 1900 appear in the annual reports of the Board of Supervision and Local Government Board for Scotland, and the figures applicable to Lewis may be stated here:—

POOR RATE PER £.

Year.	Parish of Barvas.	Parish of Lochs.	Parish of Stornoway.	Parish of Uig.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1892-93	7 4	6 0	2 8	3 2
1893-94	7 4	6 0	2 8	2 11
1894-95	7 0	6 4	2 8	2 4
1895-96	7 0	6 4	2 10	3 10
1896-97	7 10	6 4	2 10	4 10
1897-98	8 0	7 4	3 2	4 2
1898-99	9 0	7 4	2 11	4 2
1899-00	9 0	7 4	2 11	4 10

The amounts realised from these rates levied on proprietors and tenants during the twenty years were as follows in each year:—

AMOUNTS annually paid by Proprietors and Tenants in the Island of Lewis in respect of Poor Rates during the period from 1880 to 1900. Amounts received from poor rates, 1880-1900.

	Barvas.	Lochs.	Stornoway.	Uig.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880-81	532 8 1	860 1 2	1,630 12 9	824 18 11
1881-82	642 6 5	823 2 0	1,817 19 3	615 6 6
1882-83	437 12 10	854 7 9	1,443 0 3	567 14 5
1883-84	489 0 0	773 0 0	1,456 0 0	607 0 0
1884-85	440 0 0	801 0 0	1,027 0 0	472 0 0
1885-86	509 0 0	836 0 0	1,082 0 0	451 0 0
1886-87	655 0 0	1,279 0 0	1,394 0 0	578 0 0
1887-88	393 0 0	764 0 0	1,489 0 0	512 0 0
1888-89	1,094 0 0	1,564 0 0	2,070 0 0	713 0 0
1889-90	522 0 0	847 0 0	907 0 0	531 0 0
1890-91	590 0 0	962 0 0	1,035 0 0	433 0 0
1891-92	672 0 0	834 0 0	1,151 0 0	796 0 0
1892-93	754 0 0	959 0 0	2,164 0 0	887 0 0
1893-94	925 0 0	1,003 0 0	2,232 0 0	798 0 0
1894-95	769 0 0	1,042 0 0	2,168 0 0	641 0 0
1895-96	769 0 0	209 0 0	2,373 0 0	238 0 0
1896-97	1,315 0 0	1,185 0 0	2,368 0 0	1,663 0 0
1897-98	1,022 0 0	1,037 0 0	2,672 0 0	708 0 0
1898-99	482 0 0	638 0 0	2,597 0 0	112 0 0
1899-00	1,297 0 0	1,408 0 0	2,758 0 0	1,477 0 0
Total,	14,309 7 4	12,913 0 11	33,364 12 3	13,624 19 10

Revenue
and expen-
diture.

The Supplementary Statement furnished by the Local Government Board for Scotland, and which appears at page 65 of the Appendix to this report, shows the gross rental of each Parish in Lewis during the 20 years under review, the Parish Council expenditure not defrayed out of loans, the receipts by Parish Councils other than from assessment, the net amount of Parish Council expenditure to be met by assessment, and the rate per £ of gross rental required to raise such assessment. In the figures above given the actual rates, and the actual amount received from assessment as the same appear in the reports of the Board of Supervision and the Local Government Board, are given. The Supplementary Statement now referred to, on the other hand, shows the rates that would be required to meet the expenditure but for the grants received from Government.

Threatened
breakdown
of Poor Law
administra-
tion.

In 1888 the Poor Law administration in Lewis seemed about to break down in the same manner as the educational system had done. The amount received in Barvas had fallen from £655 in 1887, to £393 in 1888; and in Lochs from £1,279 in the former, to £764 in the latter year. In Stornoway there was an increase; and in Uig the decrease was not marked. The rates were not collected; the credit of the Parochial Boards was exhausted at the Banks, and a deficiency in the funds required to pay for maintenance of the poor was anticipated. With regard to the situation which had arisen, the Board of Supervision in their 43rd Annual Report say:—"The Parochial Boards seemed to be "paralysed by the difficulties with which they were surrounded, and not to know what "to do in the circumstances. We pointed out their duty to them, and remonstrated with "them as to their failure to use the utmost powers at their command for enforcing the "payment of rates. We are glad to be able to add that more vigorous measures were "resorted to by the Parochial Boards, with the result that the dreaded deficiency of funds "has been, for the present, averted. But the crisis referred to, and, indeed, the collapse "of the whole system of administering relief to the Poor in these Highland districts, is, in "the present condition of the population, in constant danger of recurring, and some "effectual and permanent remedy is urgently called for" (pp. ix.-x.)

Poverty of
cottar
population
in 1887-8.

The Parochial Boards had a difficult task to perform at this period, for unquestionably a large proportion of the people were in exceedingly straitened circumstances. Important testimony on this point is afforded by the Report of 1888 previously quoted. The Parochial Board of Stornoway, at a meeting held there on 9th January 1888, with the Chamberlain of the island, Mr. William Mackay, in the chair, considered certain questions put by Mr. M'Neill. The Board recorded "that great poverty does exist among the "cottars in the landward district" (p. 24). So critical did the Board regard the situation that they authorised the Inspector "to deal with cases of absolute destitution threatening "starvation." The Inspector had, in point of fact, occasionally relieved such cases (p. 25).

Mr. Macfarlane, the Inspector of Poor for Stornoway, being interrogated, replied, "I "am a native of this Parish, and I do not think the people ever had less money and "credit in my experience. But for the last good harvest the people would have been "starving. It frightens me to think what may happen in the present condition of the "fishing. If next harvest is bad there must, in my opinion, be starvation" (p. 26).

The Rev. Hector Cameron, Free Church minister of Back, writes:—"Among the squatter portion of our population we have every reason to expect greater and more pressing poverty this year than formerly, more especially among those of them who have got little or no land" (p. 26).

The Parochial Board of Lochs on 10th January of the same year, in answer to Mr. M'Neill, record that "there were then some cases of absolute destitution in the Parish." They had no expectation of widespread destitution, however, but the condition of the people would be one of marked but not of unusual poverty during the spring and early summer. The Inspector was authorised to relieve cases in which starvation was threatened, and he did frequently relieve such cases (p. 27).

The Parochial Board of Uig on 11th January record that there was no absolute destitution, except in some isolated cases, but they added, "from the failure of the East Coast fishing last year, and the low price of stock, and particularly from the fact that credit in consequence is at a very low ebb, it is feared there will be some of the people in absolute want before the end of next summer" (p. 29).

The Minute of the Parochial Board of Barvas is to the same effect as that of Uig.

Such was the condition of the island in 1887-8; and the relief of taxation afforded to the ratepayers under the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888 (52 & 53 Vict.,

cap. 60), was cordially welcomed. Section 2 (1)(A.) (i.) of that Act provided for the paying of a sum of £30,000 for the relief of local taxation in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland in such proportion and manner as might from time to time be directed by the Secretary for Scotland. Under this enactment the Parish of Barvas received £920 15s. 6d. for the relief of rates, and £16 5s. 1d. towards the cost of management of Parochial Boards, pauper lunatics, &c., between 1889 and 1890; the Parish of Lochs £1,086 12s. 2d. for the former, and £33 2s. 5d. for the latter purpose during the same period; the Parish of Stornoway, £1,810 18s. 10d. for the former, and £97 12s. 10d. for the latter purpose, also during the same period; while Uig received £603 6s., and £15 13s. 10d. for those purposes respectively in the two years mentioned.

The money thus received relieved the Parochial Boards from their difficulties; and grants annually voted since 1890 in relief of local taxation under subsequent statutes have enabled the Boards to carry on their duties.

The details of these various grants from the Scottish Office between 1889 and 1901 will be found in Appendix D. (pp. 9-11); while the details of grants from the Board of Supervision for the period from 1880 to 1889 will be found in Appendix C. (p. 8). These it may be convenient to summarise here. The figures applicable to each of the Parishes of Lewis during the twenty years under review are as follows:—

PARISH OF BARVAS.

I. From Board of Supervision, 1880-89—

(1) Medical Relief,	£646 8 0		
(2) Pauper Lunacy,	323 16 6		
	<hr/>	£970 4 6	

II. From Scottish Office, 1889-1901—

(1) Relief of Rates (1889-90),	£920 15 6		
(2) Towards Cost of Management of Parochial Boards, Pauper Lunatics, &c. (1889-90),	16 5 0		
(3) Towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics (1891-1901),	1,069 0 3		
(4) Poor Law Medical Relief,	789 3 8		
(5) Relief of Rates (1894-1901),	389 10 9		
(6) Relief of Rates on Agricultural Occupiers (1898-1901),	673 9 11		
	<hr/>	3,858 5 1	£4,828 9 7

PARISH OF LOCHS.

I. From Board of Supervision, 1880-89—

(1) Medical Relief,	£832 19 7		
(2) Pauper Lunacy,	688 3 4		
	<hr/>	1,521 2 11	

II. From Scottish Office, 1889-1901—

(1) Relief of Rates (1889-90),	£1,086 12 2		
(2) Towards Cost of Management of Parochial Boards, Pauper Lunatics, &c. (1889-90),	33 2 5		
(3) Towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics (1891-1901),	1,629 12 5		
(4) Poor Law Medical Relief,	765 10 0		
(5) Relief of Rates (1894-1901),	291 17 9		
(6) Relief of Rates on Agricultural Occupiers (1898-1901),	409 0 11		
	<hr/>	4,215 15 8	5,736 18 7

PARISH OF STORNOWAY.

I. From Board of Supervision, 1880-89—

(1) Medical Relief,	£1,097 6 9		
(2) Pauper Lunacy,	1,263 3 5		
	<hr/>	2,360 10 2	

II. From Scottish Office, 1889-1901—

(1) Relief of Rates (1889-90),	£1,810 18 10		
(2) Towards Cost of Management of Parochial Boards, Pauper Lunatics, &c. (1889-90),	97 12 10		
(3) Towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics (1891-1901),	2,375 0 7		
(4) Poor Law Medical Relief,	1,135 4 11		
(5) Relief of Rates (1894-1901),	839 11 9		
(6) Relief of Rates on Agricultural Occupiers (1898-1901),	603 10 10		
	<hr/>	6,861 19 9	9,222 9 11

Carry forward, £19,787 18 1

Grants from Board of Supervision and Scottish Office, 1880-1901.

Brought forward, . . . £19,787 18 1

PARISH OF UIG.

I. From Board of Supervision, 1880-89—

(1) Medical Relief,	£661 10 10
(2) Pauper Lunacy,	333 16 2

995 7 0

II. From Scottish Office, 1889-1901—

(1) Relief of Rates (1889-90),	£603 6 0
(2) Towards Cost of Maintenance of Parochial Boards, Pauper Lunatics, &c. (1889-90),	15 13 10
(3) Towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics (1891-1901),	1,009 19 2
(4) Poor Law Medical Relief,	814 1 7
(5) Relief of Rates (1894-1901),	300 12 1
(6) Relief of Rates on Agricultural Occupiers (1898-1901),	589 6 3

3,332 18 11

4,328 5 11

Total,

£24,116 4 0

In addition to the grants referred to in the foregoing Tables, other grants were made to the County of Ross and Cromarty, in which the Island of Lewis participated, during the period from 1889 to 1901. A statement of these County grants will be found in Appendix D. (p. 11). In the matter of maintenance of roads the County received £8,803 0s. 9d., of which the sum of £1,326 7s. 3d. effeired to the Island of Lewis. The same Appendix (p. 11) shows grants made to the Burgh of Stornoway in respect of maintenance of roads, sanitary officers' grants, residue grant, and equivalent grant, amounting in thirteen years to £1,570 11s. 10d.

In Appendix E. pp. (12-13), details will be found showing (1) the total amount received from poor rate assessments in each year from 1880 to 1900 inclusive; (2) the amount of grants in respect of medical relief, maintenance of pauper lunatics, &c.; (3) the total amount from other sources (if any); and (4) the gross receipts in each year. The column setting forth the expenditure gives the total amount of the ordinary outlays, including maintenance of registered and casual poor, medical relief, management, &c., but does not include outlays of a miscellaneous character. The difference between the total receipts and the total amount of ordinary expenditure was available for such purposes.

Pauper Lunacy.

The question of pauper lunacy next falls to be considered. The statistics with regard to this matter furnished by the General Board of Lunacy for Scotland at first present an alarming appearance, but on examination in the light of the change which has been gradually taking place in the treatment of the insane and imbecile within the last fifty years, it will be seen that the growth of lunacy is not in any degree disproportionate to the growth of population. Formerly the harmless lunatic and the imbecile were maintained among their relatives. Occasionally they wandered through the country and became objects of mirth, or of compassion, according to the form their mental defects assumed, or the disposition of the persons among whom they moved. They received food wherever they went, and a bed in a barn or other outhouse, for persons of this class, was considered a necessary feature of every farm. The humblest tenant provided for them according to his means when they visited his home. Whenever any such weakling remained in a house for an evening, numbers of youths followed and teased him. His quaint remarks on hearing of some strange event narrated to tickle his fancy, or the expressive oaths to which he occasionally gave utterance, formed a theme for the amusement of the thoughtless in the locality long after the unfortunate individual had departed.

Lunatics and imbeciles in former times.

Sometimes these persons became dangerous, and caused alarm in their neighbourhood. When it became necessary to overpower them, care was taken lest they should scratch the skin of any of those engaged in overcoming them. If such an accident happened, it was believed that the person injured would himself become insane sooner or later!

For half a century or more the tendency has been to put persons mentally afflicted under restraint—the more dangerous being confined in asylums and the less dangerous boarded in private houses; and the result is that even in the most remote districts these unfortunates are rarely met with wandering at will; and the bed in the outhouse for the waifs and strays has become a custom of the past.

In the case of dangerous lunatics there was formerly a strong aversion on the part of relatives to send them to an asylum. They had heard tales of cruelties practised on asylum patients; and they endeavoured to tend their hapless relative at home

rather than send him among strangers; and in the hope of effecting a cure they had recourse to some of the popular remedies which had for generations found favour throughout the country. On the mainland there were Loch Maree in Ross-shire, Loch Monár in Strathnaver, Sutherlandshire, and St. Fillan's Pool in Perthshire. At the first of these, the patient, after drinking out of the holy well on St. Maerube's Island in the lake, was thrown into the water and towed after the boat round the island. Maerube's name appears to have been associated with the cure of insanity for centuries, for upwards of 250 years ago the Presbytery of Dingwall condemned superstitious practices at Loch Maree with regard to "Mourie his derilans" (Maerube's afflicted ones).

Old popular remedies for lunacy.

Loch Monár is little more than a horse pond. It was resorted to on the first Monday of each quarter—February, May, August, and November—by parties not only from the northern Highland counties, but also from Orkney. Deranged and fatuous persons were conveyed to the side of the loch on the preceding Sunday. Each victim was kept bound and sparingly fed till midnight. After that hour he was unbound, and to quote the language of the Rev. Donald Sage "led forth to nearly the middle of the pool, and hurled head foremost under its dusky waters. Then he was dragged out, stripped, and dried, and conveyed home by his attendants, in the confident expectation of his recovery." (*Memorabilia Domestica*, p. 242.)

At Strath-Fillan the patient was dipped in a pool in the River Fillan, and afterwards bound hand and foot and kept all night under watch in the old chapel of the Saint. The practice in connection with this place has not escaped the eye of Scott, for we read of the Palmer in "Marmion" about to visit

. . . "St. Fillan's Blessed well,
Whose spring can frenzied dreams dispel,
And the crazed brain restore."

Lewis had its own shrine for the cure of the mentally deranged—viz., the temple of Maeldubh at Eoropie in Ness. There, the patient was brought to the holy well in the township, made to drink the water, and thereafter led to the old chapel, and after going three times round it sunwise was brought inside. He was then bound hand and foot, and with his head resting on the Saint's stone pillow was left there for the night. If this drastic treatment did not effect a cure ere morning, the malady was regarded as incurable.

The Siloams of Maree, Monár, and Strathfillan have long ago ceased to be resorted to, but there is still a lingering belief in the efficacy of the ceremony at the temple of Maeldubh in Lewis; and it is said that some unfortunate persons have been subjected to the ordeal we have described within comparatively recent times.

The old remedies for the cure of insanity having fallen into disrepute, recourse is now had to more modern treatment, and hence the seeming increase of insanity as indicated by statistics. In Lewis there were 35 pauper lunatics on the rolls of the Parochial Boards in 1881—17 of them being in asylums and 18 in private dwellings. In 1901 the number had increased to 97—42 in asylums and 55 in private dwellings. These figures represent a rise of from 6·7 to 14·5 of asylum patients, and of from 7·0 to 19·0 of patients in private dwellings, in proportion to every 10,000 of population. The numbers certainly look startling, but it has to be noted that in both cases they apply to the registered insane; and that while in 1901 it may reasonably be expected that all the insane paupers are registered, there must have been a considerable number in 1881 who were not registered, and therefore the figures do not afford a safe basis for comparison. The Lunacy Board believe that a great many persons were recognised as lunatics and sent to Asylums for private treatment in 1901 who would not have been so recognised in 1881. This change, though much less recent in most places than in Lewis, is common to all Scotland, and is believed to account for the general growth of lunacy as presented by the published statistics. Had a comparison been made between 1861 and 1881, it is believed that the increase in the latter year would be as striking as the apparent increase in 1901 when compared with 1881.

Recourse to modern remedies.

Comparing the different Parishes of Lewis, the figures applicable to Stornoway differ greatly from those relating to the other three Parishes of the island. The increase in Stornoway during the 20 years is only 38 per cent., the numbers being 15 in 1881 and 26 in 1901. In Barvas, on the other hand, the number of registered insane poor had risen from 3 in 1881 to 24 in 1901. In the Parish of Lochs the number in 1881 was 12, and in 1901, 24. Uig increased from 5 in 1881 to 23 in 1901.

Lunacy statistics of Lewis.

These figures appear extraordinary, but they do not differ on the whole from those relating to the rest of Scotland, and are accounted for by the explanation above given.

The proportion of all patients on the pauper lunatics roll per 10,000 of population is as follows:—Stornoway, 20·0; Lochs, 50·7; Uig, 51·1; Barvas, 35·6.

The corresponding figures for Ross and Cromarty as a whole are 51·6; for Sutherlandshire, 48·7; for Caithness, 56·1; for Orkney, 39·7; and for Shetland, 39·4; and for all Scotland, 30·8.

Increase in lunacy expenditure.

The increase in the number of registered insane poor will prepare one for the corresponding increase in the expenditure. The total expenditure in 1880 was £575, while in 1901 the amount had risen to £1,624. The figures applicable to each of the four Parishes of Lewis for 1880 and 1901 may be stated here in tabular form:—

Year.	Barvas.		Lochs.		Stornoway.		Uig.		Total for Island.	
	Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Cost.	Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Cost.	Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Cost.	Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Cost.	Number of Pauper Lunatics.	Cost.
1880	4	£ 79	10	£ 128	12	£ 251	5	£ 117	31	£ 575
1901	24	361	24	414	26	430	23	419	97	1,624

The local rates and public grants are the sources from which this expenditure is met. There are occasionally contributions by relatives, but these are little more than nominal. The amount annually derived from public sources for parochial purposes has already been dealt with, but a brief reference to the burden which pauper lunacy imposes on the rates may be referred to here. In Lewis, apart from the Burgh of Stornoway, the tendency of the rental is downward, and accordingly, while the present rate of expenditure continues or is increased, the rate per £ must increase in a corresponding degree. Stornoway in 1881 was expending at the rate of 4s. 5½d. per £10 of rental on these pauper lunatics. The increase in the rental since that date has been such that in 1901 the rate was only 3s. 9½d. per £10 of rental. In the other three Parishes the rate has increased. Lochs, for instance, was expending at the rate of 5s. 10½d. per £10 of rental in 1881. In consequence of the decrease of rents and the increase of lunacy chargeable to the Parish the expenditure now is £1 4s. 4½d. per £10 of rental. Barvas, which in 1881 was expending 3s. 11d., is now expending £1 4s. 1½d. per £10 of rental; while in Uig the rate has risen from 3s. 8½d. in 1881 to 18s. 4½d. in 1901.

The corresponding rate for all Scotland has risen from 1s. 9¾d. per £10 of rental in 1881, to 2s. 5d. in 1901.

In conclusion, reference is made to the Memorandum, with relative statistical tables, bearing on the question of lunacy in Lewis, furnished by the General Board of Lunacy and appearing in Appendix F. (pages 14–23).

VIII.—GRANTS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND FOR MISCELLANEOUS IMPROVEMENTS.

Appeals for public help in times of distress.

In times of distress or exceptional poverty the suffering classes of communities in the Highlands not infrequently united in appealing to the Government of the day for help in some constitutional form. Lewis has been conspicuous in this respect during the last twenty years; but the practice is not of recent date, nor is it confined to any particular locality.

An illustration is afforded by a letter (without date) written by Jane, the famous Duchess of Gordon, to the Honourable Henry Erskine when he was Lord Advocate. Erskine held that position on two occasions—first in the Coalition Ministry of 1783-84, and again in the second Grenville Administration, “the Ministry of all the talents” (January 1806–March 1807). The letter refers to the “immortal and ever to be regretted Pitt.” Pitt died on 23rd January 1806, before Lord Grenville formed his second Ministry, and accordingly Her Grace must have made her appeal some time between the beginning of 1806 and March 1807. Addressing Erskine, she says:—

Appeal by Duchess of Gordon, 1806–7.

“My dear Lord,—It has been often suggested by the benevolent and wise that some mark of His Majesty’s bounty should be given to that part of the Kingdom which gave birth to the brave 42nd and 92nd Regts. *Kingussie, my favourite child*, is

in the most central part of the Highlands. The Duke of Gordon has laid out 000 [sic] to build a town; and for years I have given premiums for all kinds of domestic industry—spinning, dyeing, &c.—and last year had some hundred specimens of beautiful colors from the herbs of the fields, and different woolen productions. But there is an evil I cannot remedy without a sum of money. The children are totally neglected in body and mind: cold, hunger, and dirt carries off hundreds.” . . . “They say they may be better in a foreign land; they cannot be more wretched. You once drew tears from brighter eyes than mine, in a poem you gave Lady Cornwallis.* These horrors still exist in the utmost extent,—lands raised, and no knowledge of agriculture; of course, worse than slaves; no principle of action; no care of their morals or health.” . . . “I wish to add to the comforts of the aged, and take the children—teach them to think right, raise food for themselves, and prepare them to succeed to their fathers’ farms with knowledge of all the branches of farming. Why Lady Stafford, with 80,000 a year, should get money to build harbours where there is no ships, I cannot say. Much money has gone to Scotland for fishing towns, harbours, &c. All might as well been thrown into the sea. A healthy, well regulated people must be the proud riches of this country: by them we can alone be defended. Forgive me. Do speak to Lord Grenville. I don’t like to trouble him, though I know he would like to oblige the favourite friend of Lord Temple, and a person who has shared many cheerful social hours with him, and the immortal and ever to be regretted Pitt.—Adieu. God bless you.

Appeal by
Duchess of
Gordon,
1806-7.

“ J. GORDON.”

It may be stated that the full text of the letter and of Erskine’s poem “The Emigrant” are given in his Life by Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Ferguson (pp. 409-10 and 230-4).

Views such as those expressed by the Duchess have been made familiar to all in recent years.

The meeting in Stornoway on 13th December 1882, mentioned at page xvi., may be recalled. At that meeting it was resolved that a Memorial be forwarded to Mr. Gladstone, who was then Prime Minister, craving aid from Government, or that some public works be commenced in the island and free emigration provided for all desirous of emigrating.

No immediate response was made to this appeal; but the Royal Commission (Highlands and Islands) presided over by Lord Napier and Ettrick, and commonly known as “the Napier Commission,” was appointed, and inquired into questions affecting certain Highland Counties, and dealt with the matter of piers and harbours in Lewis. It is of importance to note that several of the works then called for have since been constructed. (See page 57 of the Napier Report.)

Napier
Commission.

Subsequently (in 1890) the Commission appointed to inquire into Certain Matters Affecting the Interests of the Population of the Western Highlands and Islands of Scotland, presided over by Mr. Spencer Walpole, and commonly called “the Walpole Commission,” visited Lewis and made various recommendations as to piers, harbours, and boat-slips, and also as to lights and beacons.

Walpole
Commission

Following on that inquiry, the “Western Highlands and Islands (Scotland) Works Act, 1891” (54 & 55 Vict., cap. 58), passed into law. It authorised, *inter alia*, an expenditure of a sum not exceeding £15,000 to defray the cost of constructing and improving the road between Carloway and Stornoway, and certain other roads approved by the Secretary for Scotland. It also provided for the expenditure of money to be voted by Parliament in the seven counties mentioned in the Crofters Act for the purpose of aiding in the construction and improvement of small harbours, piers, and boat-slips, each undertaking not to exceed £2,000.

Western
Highlands
Works
Act.

In 1897 the Congested Districts (Scotland) Act (60 & 61 Vict., cap. 53), was passed. It authorised the Board appointed to carry out its provisions to expend money, *inter alia*, in providing land for subdivision among or for enlargement of the holdings of crofters and cottars in congested districts for the purposes of cultivation or grazing; also in aiding migration of crofters and cottars from congested districts to other districts in Scotland, and settling any migrants under favourable circumstances in the places to which they first migrate; as likewise in aiding agriculture, fishing, the construction of roads and bridges and boat-slips, home industries, &c.

Congested
Districts
(Scotland)
Act.

On the passing of the last-mentioned Act fully adequate means were adopted to carry its

* “The Emigrant.”

provisions into effect, and works of some magnitude have been undertaken in Lewis. At the same time operations under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act ceased, but works undertaken in terms of that Act were carried on and, if necessary, extended by the new Board.

Public works in Lewis may be classified thus:—(a) Piers, Harbours, Boat-slips, &c. ; (b) Roads and Footpaths ; (c) Telegraph and Postal Extension ; and (d) Miscellaneous, including the advancement of agriculture, improvement of stock, promotion of home industries, &c. Taking these classes in their order, the following observations are submitted :—

A. PIERS, HARBOURS, BOAT-SLIPS, &C.

1. *Port of Ness Harbour*.—The fishermen of Ness, in the Parish of Barvas, have the reputation of being the best in Lewis. The port of Ness was, however, only a small creek on an exposed coast, and drowning accidents in that quarter were of frequent occurrence. There had long been a demand for improved harbour accommodation, and soon after the time the Stornoway meeting appealed for aid in alleviating the prevailing distress by promoting public works, the Fishery Board began its scheme for improving Ness harbour. Towards this undertaking Lady Matheson contributed £1,500 ; and between 1883 and 1886 the Fishery Board expended £4,363 3s. 8d. Between 1891 and 1894 that Board expended a further sum of £3,709 2s. 11d., or £8,072 6s. 7d. in all. The work being still in an unsatisfactory condition, a further sum of £1,399 19s. was laid out upon it in 1895 under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act. Finally, in 1899 the Congested Districts Board expended an additional sum of £1,050 on the same undertaking. All these sums were over and above Lady Matheson's contribution of £1,500.

2. *Port of Ness Breakwater*.—In order to complete the undertaking at Ness a breakwater was considered necessary, and in carrying out this project an outlay of £10,532 11s 11d. was incurred under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act, prior to 31st March 1898. More was required, however, and the Congested Districts Board contributed a further sum of £4,481 16s., making a total of £15,014 7s. 11d.

It is to be regretted that, notwithstanding the large sums of public money spent, the undertaking has not fulfilled the expectations of the promoters ; for after every successive gale the harbour gets more and more silted up with sand, and therefore unsuitable for large boats.

The total cost to the public on the Port of Ness works may be summarised thus :—

(a) *Harbour*—

(1) Fishery Board (1883-84)	£8,072	6	7	
(2) Western Highlands Works Act (1895)	1,399	19	0	
(3) Congested Districts Board (1899)	1,050	0	0	
	<hr/>			£10,522 5 7

(b) *Breakwater*—

(1) Western Highlands Works Act (1895-98)	£10,532	11	11	
(2) Congested Districts Board (1898)	4,481	16	0	
	<hr/>			15,014 7 11
	<hr/>			<u>£25,536 13 6</u>

The Napier Commission reported that an additional place of shelter was greatly needed on the east side of Lewis between the Port of Ness and Stornoway. The Walpole Commission dealing with harbour accommodation discussed Gress Bay and estimated that a harbour of refuge there would cost from £80,000 to £100,000. They did not think that the expenditure of so large a sum would be justified (page 15). No harbour has been formed along this coast, but two piers have been constructed, one at Skiggersta, about two miles south of Port of Ness, in the Parish of Barvas, and the other at Portnambothag, south of Tolsta Head, in the Parish of Stornoway.

3. *Skiggersta Pier*.—This undertaking was begun under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act, and a sum of £593 10s. expended on it by 31st March 1898. It was

completed by the Congested Districts Board in 1901 at a further cost of £397 8s. 8d., making £990 18s. 8d. from public funds in all. The local contribution was £140.

4. *Portnambothag Pier*.—On this pier a sum of £1,625 was expended prior to 31st March 1898, out of the Western Highlands and Islands Works vote. The local contributions amounted to £138 19s. 7d.

5. *Shadder*.—For a landing place at Shadder, on the Eye Peninsula and Parish of Stornoway, the Congested Districts Board expended £270 in 1901.

6. *Bayble Pier*.—Bayble is an important fishing centre in the Eye Peninsula, and in 1898 the Congested Districts Board made a grant of £1,640 for a pier there.

The above are all on the east coast of Lewis. On the west coast the following places call for notice—

7. *Breasclete Pier*.—This township is on Loch Roag, in the Parish of Uig. A pier has been constructed there under the Western Highlands Works Act, and a sum of £1,895 4s. 9d. expended thereon prior to 31st March 1896.

8. *Carloway Harbour*.—The Walpole Commission recommended the construction of a pier at Carloway, and estimated the cost of the same at £2,000. They also recommended the building of a breakwater at a cost of £10,000. The large undertakings here proposed have not been carried out; but under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act a sum of £1,937 19s. 10d. was expended prior to 31st March 1896 in harbour improvements

9. *Valtos Pier*.—This township is to the west of Loch Roag, in the Parish of Uig. A pier was constructed here in 1900 at a cost of £1,800 to the Congested Districts Board.

In connection with piers and harbours, etc., *lights and beacons* may be taken. The Walpole Commission recommended a light at Carloway, and a beacon on the Hen and Chickens Rock, off the Eye district. These have been constructed, the former at a cost of £451 and the latter of £355, both being carried out under sub-head B. (3) of the Western Highlands and Islands Works vote.

The amount of public monies spent on these works in Lewis may be tabulated thus:—

1. Port of Ness— <i>Harbour</i> ,	£10,522	5	7		
Do. — <i>Breakwater</i> ,	15,014	7	11		
				£25,536	13 6
2. Skiggersta Pier,				990	18 8
3. Portnambothag Pier,				1,625	0 0
4. Shadder Landing Place,				270	0 0
5. Bayble Pier,				1,640	0 0
6. Breasclete Pier, -				1,895	4 9
7. Carloway Harbour,				1,937	19 10
8. Valtos Pier, -				1,800	0 0
9. Carloway Light,				451	0 0
10. Hen and Chickens Beacon, -				355	0 0
				<u>£36,501</u>	<u>16 9</u>

B.—ROADS AND FOOTPATHS.

1. *Carloway Road*.—Carloway is probably the best fishing centre on the west coast of Lewis. Loch Carloway, which branches eastward from the mouth of Loch Roag, is a safe harbour and easy of access. Accordingly, any effort to develop the fishing industry in that quarter deserved favourable consideration. There was, however, no convenient means for the transit of fresh fish to market, and easier access to Stornoway was greatly needed. The existing road from Carloway to Stornoway runs along the north-east bank of Loch Roag to Callernish, at the head of the loch; thereafter it proceeds to Garynahine, some distance inland; and thence in an easterly direction to Stornoway, the whole length being about 23 miles. The part between Callernish and Carloway is badly formed, and ill-suited for heavy traffic. To avoid the long and tedious journey round by Garynahine a scheme for a direct road from Carloway to Stornoway was promoted. This scheme was adopted by the Government, and, as previously stated, a sum not exceeding £15,000 was voted by Parliament, under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act, to carry it into effect. The length of the proposed road was 16 miles, or 7 miles less than the old road to Stornoway. It was anticipated by many

that this shorter route would afford easy means of sending fish in a fresh condition to Stornoway, and from there to the southern markets.

Operations were begun as soon as the necessary plans had been prepared and a contract entered into. The work proceeded rapidly for a time, but financial difficulties having arisen, the contract was terminated, and the undertaking came to a stand still. Of the 16 miles of road planned, only 8 have been completed. About $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles are, however, partially made, but $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles remain entirely unmade.

Cost of
Carloway
Road.

The cost of the undertaking so far has been £15,500, of which £13,515 has been expended under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act, and £1,985 by the Congested Districts Board.

A part of the eight miles completed is at the eastern terminus, and has for some years been used by pedestrians and vehicles going to the Parish of Uig in preference to the old road to Garynahine. Another portion of the 8 miles is at the western terminus. There is thus a piece of good road at each end, with a long stretch of trackless moorland between them. The moorland consists in a large measure of peat moss, and the formation of a road in keeping with the portions already constructed will be attended with considerable difficulty and expense. It is estimated that in order to complete the scheme an expenditure of not less than £10,000 more will be required.

It will be observed that outlays in excess of the original estimate have already been incurred, and before the scheme is completed a total expenditure of upwards of £25,000 is considered necessary.

2. *Township Roads and Footpaths.*—The Western Highlands and Islands Works Act has been of incalculable benefit to outlying districts in respect of roads and footpaths formed under its provisions. Numerous minor roads have been constructed throughout the Island of Lewis, but no part has benefited so much as the district of Park—that *terra incognita* to all but Lewismen, which lies between Loch Erisort and Loch Seafort in the Parish of Lochs.* The area of Park extends to between 60,000 and 65,000 acres, two-thirds of which forms the Park Deer Forest, while the remaining one-third is mainly occupied by crofters. No roads had been constructed in this extensive district, but only a rough track (*frith-rathad*) here and there, formed by continuous walking along the same course. Since the passing of the said Act numerous footpaths have been constructed with the most beneficial results. Not only have they added to the general comfort of the inhabitants, but a marked improvement has taken place in school attendance since their formation.

The roads and footpaths made under the Act in Lewis are too numerous to be detailed here, but a list of these with their cost will be found in Appendix H. (pages 25–30). In their construction a sum of £2,133 18s. was expended in 1893–94, and a further sum of £2,362 17s. 6d. in 1896–97, making a total of £4,496 15s. 6d.

3. *Vallasay Bridge.*—A bridge at Vallasay in the Island of Bernera and Parish of Uig had been undertaken in terms of the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act. It has been completed under the direction of the Congested Districts Board at a cost of £111.

4. *Gravir-Cromore Road.*—A road connecting Gravir and Cromore has long been required. Local differences of opinion as to the line it should follow—whether along the coast by Maravaig, &c., or direct through the interior—and other circumstances, have delayed its construction. An inquiry at the instance of the Congested Districts Board

* This district appears to have been the home of deer for centuries. In course of the 18th century one of the Mackenzie possessors of Lewis erected a dyke across the isthmus between the west end of Loch Erisort and the head of Loch Seafort, the remains of which may still be traced in some places. It is shown on the Ordnance Survey Maps as *Gàradh an tighearna* (the lord's or chief's dyke). The peninsula to the east of this dyke was made a preserve for deer, was referred to as "A' Phaire"—the Park—and hence the modern name. The old name was Oservaul.

Park in
former
times.

John Morrison, who is described as an "Indweller" in Lewis, writing of the island about two centuries ago, says it is "served with a most plentiful forrest of deir naturalie invironed with the sea, and as it were enclosed betuixt Loch Seafort and Kerish, having tuo myles of ground onlie betuixt both the Loch ends; full of goodlie hills; and wast bounds, so that there little differ betuixt it and a *pene insula*" (*Macfarlane's Topographical Collection in the "Spottiswoode Miscellany,"* vol. ii., p. 340).

Prior to the building of the dyke, and probably for a length of time thereafter, the grazing of the valleys was used in summer as shielings. One of these shielings—*Airidh Dhomhuill Chàim*—is still pointed out. *Domhuill Cam*, who, as the epithet *cam* indicates, was blind of an eye, was a Macaulay, and lived at Kneep, in Uig. He was a noted man in his day, and figured largely in most of the island turmoils of the period. His son Angus Macaulay (killed at the battle of Auldearn in 1645) lived at Breinish, on the west of Uig. A grandson of Angus, the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, who was minister of Harris, was the great-great-grandfather of Lord Macaulay. The historian was thus the sixth in direct descent from *Domhuill Cam*.

by Sheriff Brand, as Chairman of the Crofters Commission, and Colonel Gore-Booth, R.E., Consulting Engineer to the Scottish Office, was held at Stornoway in May 1901. Numerous witnesses were examined from the Park district, when it was found that there was practical unanimity in favour of the direct route. It has accordingly been adopted, and the Congested Districts Board have voted a sum of £2,700 for the construction of the road.

It may be added that the Lewis District Committee have prepared a somewhat elaborate scheme of roads for the district of Park, and submitted the same to the Congested Districts Board for their consideration.

5. In addition to the roads above mentioned the Congested Districts Board have made a *general grant* of £362 6s. 8d. *towards highways in Lewis*.

The total amount of public monies for the construction of roads in the island from 1891 to 1901 has been as follows:—

1. Carloway Road,	£15,500	0	0
2. Roads and Footpaths under the Western Highlands Works Act, 1893-94,	£2,133	18	0
1896-97,	2,362	17	6
	<hr/>		
	4,496	15	6
3. Vallasay Bridge, Bernera,	111	0	0
4. Gravir-Cromore Road,	-	2,700	0
5. General Road Grant by Congested Districts Board,		362	6
	<hr/>		
	£23,170	2	2
	<hr/>		

C.—TELEGRAPH AND POSTAL EXTENSIONS.

During the twenty years under review great improvements have been effected in the matter of extending postal and telegraph communications. In a district where the art of writing has been so little practised as it has been in Lewis till comparatively recent times, postal facilities were not considered of great importance, but with the advance of education correspondence increased, and improved postal facilities have been increased proportionately. In 1833 there was only one mail packet in the week to Lewis. It sailed from Poolewe to Stornoway, and in severe weather was occasionally unable to perform its weekly trip. At that time there was no Post-office in the island outside of Stornoway. Postal communication in beginning of 19th century.

As yet the number of deliveries in the rural parts of the island is somewhat meagre. They may, however, be sufficient for the present necessities of the various localities, and are probably as numerous as the business transacted would justify.

In 1880 there were eleven Post-offices in Lewis in addition to the head-office at Stornoway. The latter had for some time previously been fully equipped with a Money Order and Savings Bank department. The telegraph had also been introduced, but there was no telegraphic communication with any of the country offices, and telegrams for all parts of the island other than Stornoway were as a rule forwarded by the first mail despatched after the receipt of such a message. Improved postal facilities.

Of these eleven Post-offices one was at Garrabost in the district of Eye; two were in the district of Back (Gress and North Tolsta); two in Lochs (one at Crossbost and one at Balallan); two on the north side of Loch Roag (one at Callernish and one at Carloway); one on the west side of Loch Roag at Miavaig; and one on the Island of Bernera. There was also one at Barvas, and another at Cross in the district of Ness.

Since 1880, Post-offices have been opened at Portnaguran in Eye; Laxdale, in the neighbourhood of Stornoway; Laxay, Keose, and Gravir, in Lochs; Islivig* on the Atlantic seaboard in the Parish of Uig; at Shawbost (between Carloway and Barvas); and at Port of Ness in the Parish of Barvas.

Similar progress has been made in the matter of Money Orders and Savings Banks. In 1880 Miavaig was the only rural office where Savings Bank business was transacted. In 1900 there were Savings Banks at Back, North Tolsta, to the north of Broad Bay; at Garrabost and Portnaguran in the Peninsula of Eye; at Crossbost and Balallan in Progress of Savings Bank business.

* It may be of interest to state here that Islivig, which has now got its Post-office, adjoins Brenish, where Donald Cam's son Angus (referred to on the preceding page) resided. It appears to have been the home of the Macaulays of Uig—the sept from which Lord Macaulay was descended—from time immemorial. In 1891, ten crofters of Islivig applied for fair rents—nine of whom bore the surname Macaulay.

Lochs ; at Bernera, Callernish, and Carloway in the Parish of Uig ; at Shawbost, Ness, and Port of Ness in the Parish of Barvas, in addition to Stornoway and Miavaig previously mentioned.

The business done at these country offices is small in amount, but it is noteworthy that while there were only two accounts on 31st March 1880 out of Stornoway, there were on the corresponding date of 1900 sixty-one such accounts, with a gross sum of £922 8s. 5d. to their credit. The growth of Savings Bank business at the head-office at Stornoway is highly significant. In 1880 the number of depositors was 82, with a sum of £651 8s. 7d. at their credit. By 31st December 1889 the depositors had increased to 220, and the deposits to £2,430 2s. 8d., while on 31st December 1900 the depositors numbered 505, and the deposits amounted to £11,179 11s. 7d. The total number of depositors in the island at the date stated was thus 566, and the total amount of deposits £12,102.

The great bulk of the deposits, it will be seen, was at the head-office in Stornoway, but it would be a mistake to suppose that the depositors were confined to that district. The country postmaster is, as a rule, a man of the crofter or fisherman class. He is fully trusted, but his neighbours regard the amount of their means and substance (when they have any) as a profound secret and therefore do not wish the local postmaster to have any knowledge of it. When the proverbial old stocking is discarded, recourse is had to the head office in Stornoway. But notwithstanding feelings of the kind indicated, the country offices have made a promising beginning, and it is to be hoped that they will gradually foster a spirit of thrift among the people. The various offices above enumerated have been opened at the instance of the Postal Authorities in the ordinary development of postal business.

Telegraph
offices in
country
districts—
Guarantees.

The case is different, however, with regard to the extension of the telegraph service; and where a loss was apprehended guarantees were demanded. On the requisite guarantee being found the telegraph service was extended, and there are now 12 telegraph offices in the country districts of Lewis. In the case of four of these (Callernish, Carloway, Miavaig, and Crossbost) the extension was carried out by an expenditure under sub-head B. (4) of the Highlands and Islands Works vote ; and the service has been carried on by the Post Office without a guarantee. In each of the other cases the service was extended by the Post Office after getting a guarantee against loss.

The progress of telegraphic extension and development in the island may be seen from the following statement showing the date of opening of each new office in chronological order :—

1886—Balallan, in Lochs.

1888—Portnaguran, in the district of Eye ; Back, to the north of Broad Bay ; Port of Ness, in Barvas.

1889—Garrabost, in the district of Eye ; Barvas, in the Parish of that name.

1896—Crossbost, in the Parish of Lochs.

1901—Gravir, in the Park district of Lochs ; Keose, north of Loch Erisort, also in Lochs.

With the exception of Balallan, all the offices have been guaranteed against loss by Public Departments. The guarantor in the case of Balallan was Mr. J. A. Platt, shooting tenant of Park Deer Forest. He paid a sum of £10 3s. 6d. under that guarantee, but since 1893 the office has been carried on by the Postal Authorities without a guarantee.

The office at Port of Ness, opened in 1888, has entailed considerable expenditure in its upkeep. It is of great service to the locality, but it is also of the utmost importance to Lloyd's in connection with their signalling station at the Butt of Lewis. Further, there is a lighthouse at the Butt to which also it is of importance. In 1889 the Fishery Board paid the Post Office £217 5s. 9d. to make up the deficiency for that year. That sum included £20 from Lloyd's. (A like amount was received from Lloyd's during the succeeding six years.) In 1894 the deficiency was £55 6s. 10d., but in every other year the amount exceeded £100. The total amount paid to the Post Office during the period from the opening of the Port of Ness telegraph office in 1888 to 2nd October 1895 has been £992 17s. 3d., of which £852 17s. 3d. has been contributed by the Fishery Board and the balance of £140 by Lloyd's.

Telegraph offices were also opened at Portnaguran in the district of Eye and at Back in 1888. In respect of these the Fishery Board paid a sum of £647 15s. 7d. down

to 1895. It is, however, satisfactory to observe that the yearly deficiency has fallen steadily from £135 15s. 10d. in the first year to £60 12s. 10d. in 1895.

Barvas, opened in 1889, has the unique record of showing a surplus in one year. That was in 1892, when it was £5 5s. 9d. to the good. It has, however, cost the Fishery Board £81 14s. 8d. between 1889 and 1895.

Garrabost, opened as a telegraph office in 1889, has only cost the Fishery Board the sum of £27 18s. 10d., the highest amount in any one year being £7 14s. 8d. in 1890, and the lowest £1 19s. 5d. in 1895.

The business at all these offices is steadily increasing. In proportion as it does the annual deficiency diminishes; and it is satisfactory to note that the telegraph business at Port of Ness, Back, Portnaguran, and Barvas has been carried on by the Post Office since 1895, and at Garrabost since 1896, without any guarantee.

The only other offices calling for remark here are those opened at Gravir and Keose in 1901. Here the guarantors are the Lochs Parish Council, but the Congested Districts Board have guaranteed the Council against loss to the extent of £60 10s. per annum. The offices have not yet been opened a year, and accordingly no money has been paid up to the present time; but the Congested Districts Board have become liable for the amount stated.

The guarantees paid from public sources and the amounts received out of the Western Highlands and Islands Works vote for the extension of the telegraph service in Lewis may be tabulated thus:—

Port of Ness—Fishery Board 1888-95,	£852 17 3			
Lloyd's Do.,	140 0 0			
	£992 17 3			
Portnaguran and } Fishery Board 1888-95,		647 15 7		
Back,				
Barvas—Fishery Board 1889-96,		81 14 8		
Garrabost— Do. do.,		27 18 10		
Keose and } Congested Districts Board (liable for)		60 10 0		
Gravir,				
Callernish, Carloway, and Miavaig—Western Highlands Works				
Vote, Sub-section B. (4),		1,094 0 0		
Crossbost—Western Highlands Works Vote, Sub-section				
B. (4),		145 0 0		
		£3,049 16 4		
	Total,			

Guarantees
in connection
with
telegraph
service.

D.—MISCELLANEOUS.

The Congested Districts Board have incurred considerable outlays under this head, the expenditure having been directed towards the advancement of agriculture, the improvement of stock, and the promotion of Home Industries.

First, as regards Agriculture,—

The Lewis crofter in the past rarely changed the seed sown, with the result that he frequently had a poor and sickly return. The Board, having considered that a change of seed oats and seed potatoes would be beneficial, purchased large quantities and distributed the same to the value of £777 in the island. They have also expended a sum of £86 on experiments in vegetable and turnip cultivation, including the cost of hurdles and fencing. Potato spraying in Lewis and Harris cost £397. The exact amount spent in each place cannot be definitely ascertained, but much the larger part is applicable to Lewis.

As to the improvement of stock, the Board have paid a sum of £170 in aid of premiums for stallions in Lewis. They have also sent 16 bulls and 3 rams for the service of crofters' stock in the island, the cost of the 19 animals being about £350.

The Board have caused inspections to be made with regard to cattle diseases in Lewis, the cost of which has amounted to £55.

Home Industries in Lewis, fostered by Lady Seaforth upwards of a century ago, and encouraged and stimulated by the late Lady Matheson, still require attention. The local Committee, presided over by Mr. G. J. Campbell, Sheriff-Substitute of Lewis, has

been active in this good work. In support of its objects the Board have expended a sum of £305.

The sums above stated as disbursed by the Board do not include the cost of visits of supervision and inspection. These it is impossible to state separately from the general cost of such visits throughout the congested areas.

The outlays by the Board under the head of Miscellaneous are here summarised:—

Advancing Agriculture:—

(1) Oat and Potato seeds,	£777	0	0
(2) Experiments in Vegetable cultivation,	86	0	0
(3) Potato spraying,	397	0	0
	<hr/>		£1,260 0 0

Improvement of Stock:—

(1) Premiums for Stallions,	£170	0	0
(2) Bulls and Rams,	350	0	0
(3) Cattle Diseases,	55	0	0
	<hr/>		575 0 0

Home Industries,

			305 0 0
			<hr/>
Total,	£2,140	0	0

Summary. Finally, the total expenditure under the head of grants for public works and other miscellaneous improvements in the Island of Lewis mainly since 1891 may be tabulated thus:—

A.—Piers, Harbours, Boat-slips, &c.,	£36,501	16	9
B.—Roads and Footpaths,	23,170	2	2
C.—Telegraph and Postal Extensions,	3,049	16	4
D.—Miscellaneous,	2,140	0	0
	<hr/>		£64,861 15 3

It only remains to add that the figures setting forth the amount of grants for the construction of public works in Lewis, or in aid of such works, are taken from Parliamentary publications, and from statements furnished to the Commission for the purposes of this inquiry by the Departments concerned. The Parliamentary papers from which information has been derived are (1) A Return of Expenditure under the Western Highlands and Islands Works Act, printed by Order of the House of Commons on 16th July 1898, No. 302 of the publications for that year; and (2) The First Report of the Congested Districts Board, published in 1898 (C. 9135). The statements to the Commission are from (1) The Congested Districts Board; (2) The Department of the Consulting Engineer to the Scottish Office; (3) the General Post Office; and (4) The Fishery Board for Scotland. These will be found in Appendices G., H., I., and K. respectively at pp. 24–35.

IX.—FISHERIES.

Hebridean
Fishing
prosecuted
by southern
companies
in 16th
century.

In remote times the inhabitants of the Western Islands do not appear to have prosecuted the fishing industry to any great extent along their coasts. There were, however, companies formed in the south to fish in northern waters, and the Records of the Scottish Privy Council show how they were harassed in their undertakings by the Islesmen. In 1576 Roderick Macleod of Lewis and his son Torquil came under an obligation for themselves, their kin, friends, and others, “on na wyis molest, stop, troubill “or mak impediment to ony his Majesteis subjectis in thair lauchful trade of fischeing “in the Lochis of the Lewis or uthersis the north ylis of this realme.” (*Collectanea de Rebus Albinicis*, p. 101.)

In the reign of Charles I. strenuous efforts were made to establish a Hebridean fishing

industry, and in 1633 several noblemen formed themselves into an association for that purpose. They were honoured by the patronage of the King and encouraged by His Majesty's bounty. Two Royal fishing stations were set up in the Long Island—one at Lochmaddy, and the other on the Sound of Harris. By this time, as previously mentioned, Lord Seaforth had acquired the Island of Lewis, and as soon as his authority there was established, he began to rear up a sort of independent Principality. In contravention of the laws and privileges of Royal Burghs he introduced into Stornoway a number of Dutch fishermen in order to prosecute the fishing industry there. In 1629 the Commissioners of Royal Burghs complained to the Privy Council of Lord Seaforth's conduct in the matter. They alleged that he "draiv in hither ane number of strangers who daylie resorts to and fra Holland to the Lewes and continent next adjacent" [that is the mainland of Ross, where the Mackenzie influence was predominant] "and hes caused them be answered of all such commoditeis as these bounds affords, as namelie with fishes and beeves quhilkis with the hyde and tallow, with manie utheris commoditeis, they transport to Holland." The Council sustained the views contended for by the Burghs and decided against Lord Seaforth. In 1632 the King wrote to the Privy Council concerning the "great wrongis done by strangers inhabiting the Lewis and repairing thereto in trading and fisching against the laws of that our Kingdom." Special reference was made to Lord Seaforth's conduct in the matter; and eventually His Majesty commanded the Council "that yow give ordour to the inhabitouris of the yles not to suffer any stranger to trade or fisch within the same; using your best and readiest endeavours that the whole fisching be reserved for the use of the natives and subjects who are frie of the Societie of new erected by us, whereby thay may be encouraged to sett forward in so great and hopefull a work, whereof we are pleased to tak upon us the protection." (*Collectanea de Rebus Albinicis*, pp. 105-6.)

After this some of the Dutchmen were sent away; but several Dutch families settled in Stornoway and remained there until the outbreak of hostilities between Great Britain and Holland in 1653. They were then expelled, but their example, according to Knox, had a good effect on the natives, who from thenceforward have done more in the way of fishing and traffic than all the other parts of the West Highlands.*

To illustrate the disinclination to fish shown by the Western Islanders of former days, it may be mentioned that about 1786 Captain Macleod, the then proprietor of Harris, introduced into that Island a number of East Coast fishermen with Orkney yawls to teach the inhabitants. In the spring of that year he proceeded to try the fishing on the coast near Rodel, but his generous design was ridiculed by the tenants, who maintained that he would meet with no success. He, however, persisted, and in course of one month caught 4,400 large cod and ling, between 400 and 500 skate, and innumerable quantities of small fish.*

By the end of the eighteenth century the prosecution of the fishing industry seems to have been general wherever there were favourable fishing grounds along the coast of Lewis, but Stornoway and its neighbourhood formed the centre.

The minister of Barvas, writing in the *Old Statistical Account*, states that there were a few cod, ling, and haddock taken upon the coast, but that the principal fishing was that of dog-fish, from the liver of which a considerable quantity of oil was extracted. It is worthy of observation that in former times, and in some cases even to the present day, dog-fish has formed a favourite article of food in the island. There were upwards of 40 boats employed at the dog-fish industry in the Parish of Barvas in the 18th century, and from 8,000 to 9,000 Scotch pints of oil were annually manufactured from the livers of dog-fish and sold to Stornoway merchants at from 6d. to 8d. per pint. For a length of time the tenants of Ness were able to pay their rents with the proceeds of dog-fish oil.

The minister of Lochs says there were about 70 fishing boats belonging to the Parish; and he adds that the people from their youth were accustomed to a sea-faring life. Cod and ling, he mentions, constitute the principal fishing, of which about 24 tons on an average were annually caught. The cured fish were sold to the Stornoway merchants. Other kinds caught were consumed in the Parish.

The minister of Uig states there were then 73 fishing boats in his Parish. Great quantities of herrings of uncommonly large size, he adds, were caught in Loch Roag within the immediately preceding years. In 1794 there were about 90 sail from all parts of the Kingdom at the herring fishing in that loch. About 40 years prior to that date the hauls were so large that fresh herrings were sold at 1s. per cran. For Loch Roag-

**A Tour through the Highlands of Scotland and the Hebride Isles, in MDCCLXXXVI, by John Knox, p. 161.*

cured herring Sweden was at one time the principal if not the sole market. At the date of the *Old Statistical Report* there were 275 netmakers in Uig, showing that the fishing industry was prosecuted with some measure of activity. "All the people," the writer says, "dwell in little farm-villages and they fish in the summer season. The women do not fish; but almost at all times when there is occasion to go to sea, they never decline that service, and row powerfully." (Vol. XIX., p. 284.)

The minister of Stornoway gives statistics showing the quantities of fish shipped from Stornoway during the six years from 1791 to 1796 inclusive. In these years there were 14,000 barrels of herrings "exported" (presumably to the Continent), and over 20,000 "shipped" for British consumption. Cured cod and ling were mainly exported, the figures varying from 39 tons in 1792 to 134 tons in 1794. For home consumption the higher figures are those for 1795, when the quantity was 19 tons. 11 cwts., and the lowest those for 1796, the quantity being 1 ton 14 cwts. All the train oil shipped was for home consumption, except 40 barrels exported in 1796. The following Table shows the total quantities of herrings and cured fish, &c., shipped from Stornoway for home and foreign ports during the years stated:—

Fish shipped at Stornoway towards close of 18th century.

Year.	White Herrings.	Cod and Ling.			Salmon.	Train Oil.
	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>	<i>Barrels.</i>
1791	4,592½	64	18	0	...	393
1792	6,163	44	3	2	...	114
1793	10,945	68	3	3	4½	264
1794	6,739½	137	11	1	...	156
1795	4,395½	114	0	3	...	176
1796	1,753	120	17	1	...	276
Total for 6 } years.	34,588½	549	14	2	4½	1,379

These figures show an annual average of 5,765 barrels of white herring, 91 tons cod and ling, and 230 barrels of train oil. The term "white herring" no doubt means salted herrings, as distinguished from smoked or red herrings.

Decline of kelp industry gave an impetus to fishing.

The decline of the kelp industry in the Hebrides gave an impetus to fishing, and in Lewis there was after that decline a progressive increase, particularly as to cod, ling, and hake; for the number of these fish taken or purchased by craft belonging to Stornoway was 122,398 in 1828, 173,041 in 1829, and 198,226 in 1833. (Lord Teignmouth's *Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland*, Vol. I., p. 220.) The herring fishing, however, did not make such great strides. To the middle of the nineteenth century it was mainly confined to the lochs, for till then the people were not acquainted with deep-sea fishing, and their boats and nets were not suitable for it. The cod and ling fishing was, however, vigorously prosecuted, the fish being, as a rule, cured and sold. Prior to 1833 there were about 120 tons of this fish cured annually in Stornoway and shipped to Ireland and the Clyde. Flounders, saithe, and haddocks were caught in large numbers, but mainly for domestic consumption. "The haddock," says the minister of Stornoway, in the *New Statistical Account*, "is a general favourite, and is to be had at all seasons in the Broad Bay. There is always a ready sale for it in spring, when the salt beef becomes tough"!

Sir James Matheson's attitude towards the fishing industry.

There is no record of any large expenditure by Sir James Matheson to promote the fishing industry. He made considerable outlays, as has been seen, in securing steamer communication with the island, and also expended £2,225 in the building of a quay for steamers at Stornoway; but the only entry of any large outlay by him, having a direct connection with the fishing industry is one setting forth that he expended £1,000 on fish-curing houses. Indeed, there is evidence that he did not consider it his duty as proprietor, or likely to be ultimately beneficial to him, to invest money in that way. Mr. John Munro Mackenzie of Calgarry, who had been chamberlain for Sir James in Lewis, gave evidence before the Napier Commission at Edinburgh on 24th October 1883. In course of the same he laid considerable stress on the importance to Lewis of harbours and boat-slips. At the close

of his examination *Lord Napier* interrogated him thus—"You seem to have a very high sense of the importance of harbours and boat shelters. When you were there you were associated with a very rich and benevolent proprietor. Was his attention not called to that question?" *Mr. Munro Mackenzie*—"Constantly, but that was one of the few points which he and I differed upon. I constantly wished that some of the money expended on other things should be expended upon harbours, and he always said: 'Well, the fish-curer should do it. The people who are getting the benefit of this fish trade should do it.' I said: 'You will get it in another way. You will get it in rents.' But I could never get him to see the advantage to him. He always said that the fishermen and curers, and the people engaged in the trade, should do it for themselves."—(Question and Answer, No 46,055.)

Among capitalists *Mr. Methven*, of Leith, was a pioneer of the deep-sea herring fishing. With the encouragement given by him and other fishcurers, that fishing received an impetus, and a larger class of boats was introduced. Many of these were of the type known as the "Anstruther build," and each one was in consequence called "An Anstrutherach," a name which in course of years was shortened into "Eanstrach." This word became the usual designation for boats of that build till the larger boats of recent years were introduced.

With the use of the "Eanstrach" the deep-sea herring fishing of Lewis prospered.

The extent of the Stornoway herring fishing and of the cod and ling fishing may be seen from the following figures applicable to the years 1870-75:—

Year.	Barrels of Herrings cured at Stornoway.	Number of Cod and Ling cured in the Stornoway district.
1870	159,180	297,464
1871	61,099	332,395
1872	48,925	357,879
1873	87,913	481,570
1874	75,471	325,141
1875	57,709	471,611

The statistics furnished by the Fishery Board for Scotland show the importance of the fishing industry in Lewis during the period specially covered by this Report. The number of herring boats belonging to Lewis, however, has at no time during this period reached 200. In 1880 the actual number was 165, and that may be regarded as a fair average for a series of years. The fluctuations in the figures, however, are somewhat perplexing, for while in 1889 the number had risen to 197, it had dwindled to 96 in 1895. In the following year it rose to 187, and in 1900 it stood at 179.

A much larger number of boats is engaged in the cod and ling fishing, but in that industry also the numbers fluctuate. In 1880 there were 351 of this class. They gradually increased till 1891, when a total of 440 was reached. In the following year they had decreased to 330; and immediately thereafter a rapid increase set in, the number in 1895 being 704. Then another decline followed, and in 1900 the number was only 442.

The number of fishermen and boys employed in the fishing industry was 2,730 in 1880; in 1885 it rose to 3,530. Since then there has been a gradual increase till a total of 3,903 was reached in 1898. In 1900 the number had fallen to 3,617.

As to the value of the fish caught the statistics furnished commence with the year 1889. The figures for the years 1889-1900 include the value of fish taken in Lewis and Harris, the whole island being in the same fishery district. The catch of herrings represents nearly three times the value of the white fish, but it would be a mistake to suppose that the proceeds remain in the island. A large majority of the boats engaged in the summer fishing come from other quarters, and carry with them the proceeds of their enterprise. The white fishing, on the other hand, is mainly confined to local boats and the proceeds accordingly go to the Islanders.

Value of herrings.

The following figures are instructive with regard to the proceeds of the herring fishing. The value of herrings caught in Lewis and Harris in 1889 is given in the Fishery Board Return at £57,071. In 1891, it rose to £90,738, but after that year it steadily declined, reaching the low figure of £20,462 in 1894. After that a steady increase set in until 1898, when the very large sum of £128,707 was reached. In 1900 the figure was £83,547. The total catch of herrings during these twelve years amounted to the value of £816,583, or an average of £68,048 per annum.

Value of white fish.

Taking next the white fishing, the total catch was of the value of £26,683 in 1889. A steady increase followed till 1893, when the sum of £36,158 was reached. After that date there has been a decline until, in 1900, the figures fell to £21,487. Only in one year did the figures exceed £30,000, viz., in 1897, when the catch was valued at £32,813. The total value of white fish landed in these twelve years is £337,692, or an average of £28,141 per annum.

Value of shell-fish.

In the case of shell-fish, the most important of which are lobsters, the value has varied from £7,871 in 1892, down to £3,392 in 1900. This falling off is accounted for partly by the scarcity of full-grown lobsters, and partly by the fact that the fishermen are employed in more remunerative branches of industry. The total value of the shell-fish landed during the said twelve years was £61,907, of which £27,682 was contributed by Harris, leaving £34,225 to Lewis. The yearly average in Harris was £2,306, and in Lewis £2,852.

Contribution of Harris.

It is noteworthy that while the contribution of Harris to the total catch of Lewis Fishery District amounts to £27,682 for shell-fish in the twelve years, its total catch in herrings and white fish only amounts to £17,258.

Deducting the contribution of Harris from the total catch in the Stornoway Fishery District during the period specified, the following classification may be made:—

Lewis—

Herring and White Fish,	£1,137,017	
Shell-fish,	34,225	
		£1,171,242

Harris—

Herring and white fish,	£17,258	
Shell-fish,	27,682	
		44,940

Total for Lewis and Harris,		£1,216,182
---------------------------------------	--	------------

Progress of local boats.

Although the annual catch fluctuates, there is evidence of the general progress of the fishing industry so far as the local boats are concerned in the fact that according to the Returns of the Fishery Board the value of boats belonging to Lewis in 1880 was £17,130, while in 1900 it rose to £26,638, or an increase of 55·5 per cent. The value in the last year is owing more to the larger and improved class of boat than to increase in numbers. The herring boats and white-fishing boats in 1880 numbered 516, and taking them as a whole give an average value of £33 4s. 0d. In 1900 the two classes together numbered 621, or an increase of 20 per cent. as compared with 1880, and had an average value of £42 18s. 0d. It may be added that there were in Lewis in 1900, 88 boats of 45 feet keel and upwards, classed first, and having a tonnage of 2,239. These were all from places where good harbour accommodation is obtainable, such as both sides of Loch Erisort, the districts of Leurboist, Eye or Point, and Back. There are none of this class in Stornoway, or in the adjacent fishing villages. There were 61 classed first, with 30 to 45 feet keel, and having a tonnage of 808, in the island in 1900.

Boats of the second class, and measuring from 18 to 30 feet keel, are met with throughout the island, there being 30 of these at Port-of-Ness alone. The total number of such boats in Lewis in the year stated was 218, with a tonnage of 1,072.

Concerning the progress generally, the following passage from the Annual Report of the Fishery Officer at Stornoway may be quoted:—

Progress of fishing industry.

“ A noticeable feature in connection with the industry [fishing] is the spirit of progress manifest at a number of creeks bordering on the Minch. Several new boats of the most modern construction have been added to the fleet. Fishing material has also been improved. For the first time in the history of the Lewis fishermen, five crews

“prosecuted the herring fishing as far as Great Yarmouth, and two at Lerwick. These were remarkably successful. Notwithstanding the failure of the summer herring fishing, the earnings of the crews engaged in its prosecution ranged from £400 to £1,200.” (*Annual Report of the Fishery Board for 1900*, p. 258.)

The Return of the Fishery Board on which these observations are based will be found in Appendix K. to this Report.

Although the great majority of the boats engaged in the summer herring fishing come from a distance, as has been explained, the industry is of the utmost importance to Lewis. Such able-bodied men as have no boats of their own can get employment on stranger boats as hired hands, and those Lewismen who have suitable boats prosecute the fishing with as much success as others. Importance of fishing industry to Lewis.

In connection with the herring fishing the female population of Lewis earn a large amount in successful years. In the hot weather usually prevailing during the summer fishing it is absolutely necessary that the herrings should be cured as soon as possible after they are landed, and accordingly a large number of women are required for gutting and packing. Some of these come from other quarters, but the vast majority are Lewis women. Lewis Gutters.

While waiting the arrival of the fishing fleet they may be seen in large numbers on the streets of Stornoway. They knit, and chat to each other in Gaelic, as they saunter along. Bareheaded and clad in short skirts and knitted shoulder-wraps, or shawls of the most vivid colours, they present a picturesque appearance.

Whenever the boats arrive the fineries are doffed, oilskin aprons are put on, and they begin to work with right good will. In this work they are formed into crews or parties, each party being divided into gutters and packers. Whenever the fishing is prosperous they are thus occupied daily till Saturday, when all living within a moderate distance of Stornoway return to their homes. There they spend their Sundays, and return to work on Monday. In this way they afford a good illustration of the Gaelic saying—“Di-h-Aoine mo ghaoil; Di-Sathurna mo ghràidh; Di-Dòmhnach latha a' chadail mhòir; Ach oich! oich! Di-Luain—an t-seachdain cho fada 's a bha i riamh.” (Friday, my love; Saturday, my darling love; Sunday, the day of the long sleep. But Monday, alas! alas! the new week as long as ever it was!)

On the Mondays they may be seen wending their way from the country districts to Stornoway. Each carries a creel or basket with food and raiment for the week, and walks barefooted over the rough roads with the utmost unconcern. On reaching the outskirts of Stornoway a halt is made, usually on some grassy plot by the road, a toilet process is gone through, shoes and stockings, which had been carried slung round the neck, are put on, and then the straggling groups proceed to town to commence the arduous duties of another “long week.”

A branch of the herring industry which deserves a passing notice is that of kippering. For a length of time the Stornoway June kippers were considered the best in the market; and curers brought girls from Yarmouth and other places for the kippering trade, the local women not having acquired the art in any considerable numbers. Now, however, the Lewis girls are expert kipperers, and very few English women are brought to Stornoway. Kippering.

The importance of the fishing industry in Lewis can hardly be over-estimated. The money earned circulates through the island, and Stornoway in particular, as the mercantile centre, profits largely. During the busy part of the fishing season the population of the town is doubled—sometimes more than doubled—and a great impetus is given to local trade. The success or non-success of the fishing affects all the relations of peasant life; and perhaps there is no respect in which this is more noticeable than in the number of marriages in the winter, which vary according to the success of the fishing season.

With the view of accommodating the increased shipping, and particularly the large number of fishing boats which resort to Stornoway in summer, the Pier and Harbour Commissioners of the town have made large expenditure within the last few years in deepening the harbour and extending the quayage accommodation. The extent of the work may be estimated from the fact that the annual value of the undertaking is entered in the current Valuation Roll at £3,081 11s. 8d. Pier and harbour accommodation.

Finally, a few observations may be offered on the subject of loans to fishermen under the Crofters Holdings Act. Section 32 of that Act authorised the Fishery Board for Scot-

Loans
under the
Crofters
Act to
fishermen.

land to make advances, by way of loan, to persons engaged in the prosecution of the fishing industry, whether crofters or others in crofting parishes, in the seven counties mentioned in the Act and abutting on the sea; the Treasury to advance to the Fishery Board for this purpose such sums as might from time to time be voted by Parliament. The second part of the section proceeds:—"The purposes to which the sums advanced "as aforesaid shall be applied by way of loan, shall be deemed to include the building, "purchase, or repair of vessels, boats, and gear for fishing purposes, and any other purpose "of the like nature, for the benefit or encouragement of the fishing industry within the "localities above specified, which may be sanctioned by the Fishery Board, with "consent of the Secretary for Scotland."

In due course the Secretary for Scotland, with the consent of the Treasury, made rules as to the terms on which the Fishery Board might make advances by way of loan to persons coming within the scope of the said section of the Act. Under these rules the loans were divided into two classes—(1) for the building of new boats; and (2) for buying gear, or for the purchase or repair of boats already built.

In the case of new boats the maximum sum to be advanced was not to exceed £312 in any case; and in estimating the value of a boat such value was to include the sails, rigging, anchor, chains, spars, and the usual boat gear and fittings, but no fishing gear. Loans for this purpose—*i.e.*, the first class—were to bear interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and principal and interest were repayable in half-yearly instalments according to a scale to be prepared by the Fishery Board. These instalments, in terms of the agreement of parties, ranged over periods of from four to ten years. Boats of this class were mortgaged to the Board.

Loans for the second class varied according to the condition of the boat or other circumstances affecting the security.

Under the said enactment the Fishery Board made 246 loans throughout the districts to which they were applicable, the total amount advanced being £30,111 16s. 7d.

Of the total number 93 were effected with Lewis fishermen, who received advances amounting to £11,933 11s. 9d., thus leaving £18,178 4s. 10d. as the sum advanced to all other quarters. In the case of Lewis all the advances were made between March 1888 and January 1891. No advance has been made to any quarter since the last stated year. Thus the time for repayment of all the loans has expired; but it is matter for regret and disappointment that there are not only outstanding arrears, but that the Fishery Board felt compelled to seize a number of boats and dispose of them to the best advantage. In other cases boats were surrendered and afterwards sold by the Board. The arrears due from all quarters at 31st December 1900 amounted to £8,333 3s. 10d., of which £7,463 12s. 9d. was in respect of principal, and £869 11s. 1d. of interest.

In the matter of repayment it is to be noted that the Lewis borrowers have done better than the others as a whole. We place here in tabular form the total amount of loans, the amount repaid, including principal and interest, and the percentage of principal paid, distinguishing between Lewis loans and all other loans:—

	No.	Amount advanced.	Amount repaid, including Principal and Interest.	Percentage paid.
Loans to Lewis Fishermen, . . .	93	£ s. d. 11,933 11 9	£ s. d. 9,835 4 4	82·4
Loans to Fishermen from all other quarters, including Cro- marty, Helmsdale, Wick, Lybster, Orkney, Shetland, Harris, Barra, Loch Broom, Fort-William, &c. }	153	18,178 4 10	10,813 15 0	59·5
Total, . . .	246	30,111 16 7	20,648 19 4	

But for the unfortunate position of the Parish of Barvas in respect of these loans, Lewis would have presented a much better appearance than it does. Barvas received fifteen loans amounting to £1,053 18s., but of this sum only £259 3s. of

principal, and £32 18s. 1d. of interest has been repaid. Taking principal alone, these figures only show payments amounting to 24·5 per cent. of the whole advance; and even adding interest to the instalments of principal, the percentage is only 27. On the other hand, the three Parishes of Stornoway, Lochs, and Uig received loans amounting to £10,879 13s. 9d., and repaid £7,903 9s. 1d. of principal and £1,639 14s. 2d. of interest, making in all £9,543 3s. 3d., or 87 per cent. of the total advance.

As stated, the Fishery Board was under the necessity of seizing boats when the borrowers had failed to implement their part of the contract; and from the statistics given at page 35 of the Appendix it will be seen that not fewer than 31 Lewis boats had either been seized or were surrendered. These when sold realised £1,024 12s. Four boats were wrecked, two of which were insured and two not insured. In respect of the former the Board received £47 15s. 8d.

The total advances made by the Board to Lewis fishermen and the monies received in repayment thereof may be tabulated thus:—

Total Advances,				£11,933	11	9
Monies received—						
Principal repaid by Borrowers,	£8,162	12	1			
Net sums received for seized or surrendered Boats,	1,024	12	0			
Money received from Insurance Companies (wrecked Boats)		47	15	8		
Interest paid by Borrowers,	1,672	12	3	10,907	12	0
				<hr/>		
Net loss of Capital, exclusive of all Interest,				£1,025	19	9

So much for the financial aspect of the Lewis loans. The following figures show the total number carried out in Lewis, and how they now stand:—

Total number of Loans, <i>i.e.</i> mortgaged Boats,				93
Fully paid up,				35
Boats seized or surrendered and sold,	31			
Boats found unsaleable,	5			
Boats wrecked,	4			
Loans compromised after legal action,	2			
Loans still outstanding, <i>i.e.</i> Boats still mortgaged to the Board,	16			
				<hr/>
				58
				<hr/>
				93

The Appendix shows that a sum of £1,998 2s. 8d. of principal has been written off against the local loan fund. This amount included balances which were found to be irrecoverable in connection with costs of seizures and sales, unsaleable boats, wrecks and compromises. No sum has been written off as against borrowers, however, and these can still be proceeded against should the Board consider that course expedient.

As regards the four cases of wreck, two were uninsured at the time of the loss, and therefore no money could be recovered in respect of them. In the case of the other two, the amount for which the boats were insured was insufficient to pay the full value of the boats. Further, the owners were in arrear with their instalments, and balances had to be written off.

In the two cases compromised, actions were raised in the Sheriff Court, and after some procedure the borrowers made offers which the Board accepted.

There are sixteen boats still mortgaged to the Board, but it is confidently hoped that all, or nearly all, the loans in respect of these will be paid up. The amount of principal against these loans still outstanding is stated at £700 9s. 4d. We understand, however, that since the date of the Return printed in the Appendix the sum of £77 has been received to account, reducing it to £623 9s. 4d. But for the comparative failure of the West Coast fishing in 1901 a much larger amount would have been paid. The Board anticipate that with an average fishing in 1902 fully one-half of the mortgaged boats will be clear, and that the remainder may be clear next year.

The sum of £254 4s. 8d. stated as "interest outstanding" includes interest due by the owners of the mortgaged boats, and also interest debited to the borrowers in all the other cases of arrears, but which still remain unpaid.

While it is to be regretted that these loans have not been fully paid up, and that so many boats had to be seized or were surrendered, it is to be borne in mind that the advances were made to aid a deserving class of men in adverse circumstances, and in surroundings where they were unable to help themselves. Those who have cleared their boats are said to be doing well, and in no case have they gone back for a second loan. In that view of the situation the amount of money dropped as in a question of accounting should not be considered a loss, but as a grant in aid towards a highly important object, the benefit of which is directly and indirectly felt in the advancement of the fishing industry.

The help given by the Fishery Board in the matter of piers and harbours and in telegraph extension has been dealt with in the preceding section.

X.—LAND OCCUPATION.

Lewis at
the end of
the 16th
century.

As to the state of land occupation in Lewis before the beginning of the 18th century there is little known, but we get a glimpse of this subject in a "Description of the Isles of Scotland," supposed to have been written for James VI. between 1577 and 1595. "This Ile of Lewis," we are there told, "is very profitable and fertile alsweel of corns as all kind of bestiall, wild fowl and fishes, and speciallie of beir, sua that thair will grow commonlie 20, 18, or at the leist 16 bolls beir yeirlie eftir ilk bolls sawing. It is 40 lb. land of auld extent and payis yeirlie 18 score chalders of victuall, 58 score of ky, 32 score of wedderis, and ane great quantitie of fisches, pultrie, and quhyte plaiding by thair Cuidichies,* that is feisting thair master when he pleases to cum in the cuntrie, ilk ane thair nicht or twa nichtis about, according to thair land and labouring." (Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, vol. iii., p. 429.)

The rent of Lewis in 1644, according to Dr. Fraser Mackintosh's *Antiquarian Notes* (first series), was £5,938 13s. 4d. Scots, or £494 17s. 9½d. sterling.

Land
occupation
in Martin's
time.

Martin, who wrote his account of the *Western Islands* about the end of the 17th century, states that the country was arable on the west side for about 16 miles along the coast, while it was "plain and arable in several places in the east." The arable land along the west coast was doubtless the division or parish formerly known as Claddach, *i.e.*, the shore-lands. It embraced the present Parish of Barvas and a considerable portion of what is now the Parish of Uig. The other parish of the island was Eye, so called from the *Eidhr* or isthmus, where the old church was situated. It embraced the present Parish of Stornoway and a great extent of what is now the Parish of Lochs. Uig and Lochs were erected into separate parishes by decree of the Lords Commissioners on Teinds on 19th September 1722.

In Martin's time the grain sown in Lewis was barley, oats, and rye. Flax and hemp were also cultivated. "The best increase," he says, "is commonly from the ground manured with sea-ware; they fatten it also with soot"—both being still largely used in the island. In the cultivation of the land there were about 500 people employed daily for some months in each year. The corn was sown in lazy-beds, or, as they are still called in the Hebrides, *Talamh Taomaidh*. The island was reputed very fruitful in corn "until the late years of scarcity and bad seasons." These years "brought them very low, and many of the poor people have died of famine." Before that time corn was so abundant that they brewed "several sorts of liquors, as common usquebaugh, another called Trestarig, *id est* aqua-vitæ, three times distilled, which is strong and hot." (*Western Islands*, pp. 2 and 3.)

Park
Forest.

The live-stock of the island consisted of cattle, horses, sheep, goats, and hogs. He then proceeds—"There are abundance of deer in the Chase of Oservaul, which is 15 miles in compass, consisting in mountains, and valleys between them: this affords good pasturage for the deer, black cattle, and sheep. This forest, for so they call it, is surrounded with the sea, except about one mile upon the west side: the deer are forced to feed on sea-ware, when the snow and frost continue long, having no wood to shelter in, and so are exposed to the rigour of the season." (*Ibid.*, p. 10.)

Oservaul, it may be explained, was the old name of what is now the Park Deer

* Cuidichies, *i.e.*, cuid-oidhche, or night's quarters, including food. This was an obligation which the lord often imposed on his vassal, the number of such entertainments in course of a year varying according to the extent of land occupied by the latter.

Forest. In the "Description of the Isles," mentioned on the preceding page, we read—"Thair is na woods in the Lewis but ane great wildernes or forest callit Osirdaill, quhairin is sustenit mony deir, thairfor it is pleasant hunting." In the Macfarlane Topographical Collection it is referred to as "Oisserfaill," and Blaeu has it "Ostrafeald"—misplaced, however. It is obviously derived from the Norse *Austr* (east) and *Fjall* (a mountain), meaning "Eastern mountain," in contradistinction with the Fjalls of Harris lying due west of it. The principal mountain on the east side of St. Kilda, it may be observed, is "Oisaval," and has the same meaning. (For further references to Park Forest, see note on page 1.)

In consequence of the part taken by Lord Seaforth in the "Rising" of 1715 (as previously mentioned), his estates were forfeited and he himself was obliged to leave the country for a time. During his exile his tenants remained faithful and annually remitted a considerable portion of their rents. The Commissioners on the Forfeited Estates also endeavoured to collect rents from the same tenantry, but with indifferent success. In Ross and part of Inverness they were represented by William Ross, of Easter Fearn, and Robert Ross, a Bailie of Tain. These gentlemen had violent encounters with the Kintail tenants, and their annual collections from the Island of Lewis cannot have been large at any time—while in some years it was nil.

In 1718 a Judicial Rental of the Seaforth Estates was taken—that is to say, the tenants were convened and judicially examined as to the rents they formerly paid and thereafter the amounts were entered in the rent-roll of the Commissioners as the rent of each farm, or township, as the case might be. These rentals are preserved among the Seaforth papers in the Register House in Edinburgh. That relating to the Island of Lewis bears the following heading:—

"Judicial Rentall or Account of the Reall Estate of William, late Earl of Seaforth, in ye Isle of Lewis, taken by Sr Patrick Strachan of Glenkindy, Surveyor Genll. of the Forfeited Estates in North Brittain, upon the oath or depositions of the respective tenants or vassals of the sd. estate in presence of David Bethune of Culniskea, Substitute Sherif of Ross, by virtue of a Commission or Substitution from George Munro of Culcairn, Sheriff Deput of Ross, dated the twenty-nynth of Jully last.

"This Rentall begun in Stornoway the first day of September 1718 years as follows." [The rent of each possession is then given in detail.]

On the first case being called (that of Donald Matheson, Raarnish), a protest was lodged by Colonel Alexander Mackenzie "for saving the right of Kenneth Mackenzie of Assint, his pupill, to ye said Estate of Seaforth as ye protestant [*i.e.*, protesting] heir, which protest was given in writing."

The deposition of the said Donald Matheson is recorded as follows:—

"Appeared personally Donald Mathewsonne, Raarnish, and Parish of Lochs, who being deeply sworn and interrogat what rent he used to pay to ye said William, late Earle of Seaforth, MAKES OATH that he hath noe Tack of his possession at present, but had one which is expired from ye s^d late Earle whom ye depn^t calls Marquis of Seaforth as having power from his moy^r and that the Deponent does now pay one hundred pounds Scots and no more for his possession and does not ow any part of the said rent, having paid the last yearly rent to Mr. Zacharias M^cAulay, the ffactor, or Chamberlain, which is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) "D. MATHESON.
" "DAVID BETHUNE."

The next tacksman was John Mackenzie in Leurbost, who had "a tack from the late Seaforth as factor for his mother the Marchioness," and which had expired. He paid a yearly rent of £116 18s. 8d. Scots to Mr. Zacharias Macaulay the factor. Mr. Macaulay, who was present, stated that his factory was from the Countess Dowager.

It may be here mentioned that Mr. Macaulay had been factor for Lord Seaforth for a length of time before the forfeiture, and that he continued to act locally under the factors for the Forfeited Estates Commissioners. He had been educated at St. Andrews, and was a man of more than ordinary attainments.* His cousin, the Rev. Aulay Macaulay, minister of Harris, was the great-grandfather of Lord Macaulay.†

*He was the author of several Gaelic songs. The air of one of these (*An gliogram chas*) appears to have fascinated Burns, for he composed to it the song "Blithe hae I been on yon hill," characterised by himself in a letter to Thomson as "one of the finest songs ever I made in my life." In Burns's works the title of Macaulay's song is mis-spelled "Liggeram cosh."

† See footnote, page 1.

Most of the tacksmen appear to have had leases, and as a rule adhibited their names to their depositions, showing that they were men of education.

The smaller tenants, on the other hand, had no leases, and few, if any, could write. Where the tenant failed to appear, a relative or a neighbour gave evidence on his behalf, and sometimes the factor deponed as to the rent.

The following is a copy of entry No. 65, and is quoted in full as a specimen of the depositions of the smaller tenants:—

“No. 65, Angus M^cEon, Donald M^cColl, John M^cWurchie, Malcolm M^cWirchie” [Angus son of John, Donald son of Donald, John son of Murdo, Malcolm son of Murdo], “in Nether Bible and Parish afors^d [Ey] for themselves and for Murdoch M^cEon “also there who is valetudinary and absent MAKE OATH that neither of them have a “tack, but that each of them have in possession a farthing, for which they pay yearly “sixteen merks Scots each and no more, which rent they have paid for several years “past to Mr. M^cCaulay y^e Chamberlain and say they know no other Landlord but him- “self. And depone they cannot condescend what either of them is in arrear, but “believe they may be owing some part of the last year’s rent each, which is the truth “as they shall answer to God, and depone they cannot write.

(Signed) “DAVID BETHUNE.”

Old
Divisions
of land in
Lewis.

Each of these tenants (as they deponed) occupied a farthing land, and it may here be observed that, in the past, land in Lewis was divided into pennies, halfpennies, farthings, clitigs, and cianags. A clitig was of the value of half a farthing, while a cianag was of the value of half a clitig. A farthing land in Lewis was rented at 17s. 9½d. sterling in 1718.*

Along with the above depositions from the district of Eye it may be well to give the following from a different part of the island in order to further explain the position of the small tenants:—

“Donald M^cGillimichaell, William M^cHomas, Gillichallum M^cCoilog, and John M^cConell† in five penny land‡ of Borrow and Parish of Cladach afors^d MAKE OATH “severally that neither of them has any Tack of their possessions, But that each of “them pay yearly to y^e above Mr. Zachary M^cAulay for behoof of ye Countes for^d “Nyne Pounds Scots, Two Bolls one Lipie meall, Fifteen pound weight of Butter, and “three-fourths of a mutton. Depone they and each of them are someq^t in arrear but “know not the Particullars, and this is y^e truth as they and each of them shall answer “to God, and depone they can’t write.

(Signed) “DAVID BETHUNE.”

This rent-roll has not been hitherto published, and is therefore given in Appendix O, pp. 47-54, in order to show the state of possession of land in Lewis in 1718. When the rent is wholly or partially in money it is stated in the depositions in pounds or merks Scots (as the case may be), but in the Appendix it is converted into money sterling. An asterisk (*) is prefixed to the name of every tenant who signed his deposition, while a dagger (†) is prefixed to the names of those for whom the factor gave evidence. All those not marked by either an asterisk or a dagger deponed they could not write.

Tacksmen
and small
tenants in
1718.

An examination of the rent-roll shows that the first 64 entries apply to what in those days would be regarded as large farms, or tacks, the occupant of each of which would be designed as *Fear Baile*, or Tacksman. Twenty-two of them were Mackenzies, four MacLennans, and three Mathesons—doubtless trusted adherents of the Seaforth family on the mainland, who received lands in Lewis as the reward of their fidelity. Of

* The yield of a farthing land in Harris prior to 1795 was computed at from four to five bolls. The stock was four milch cows, three or perhaps four horses, and as many sheep on the common as the tenant had luck to rear. The rent of such a possession was from £1 10s. to £2 (*Old Statistical Account*, vol. x., p. 368).

† Donald son of the servant of Michael, William son of Thomas, Gille-Calum (now Malcolm, but literally servant of Columba) son of Donald the young, and John son of Donald.

‡ “Five Penny” is not an uncommon place-name in the Islands. The late Captain Thomas explains its origin thus—“If only one family lived within the township it was a Penny land, such as Penny-Donald; but if the cultivable land was of some extent there would be several families within the dykes or township, and the collective enclosed land would be named from the number of those families, as Five-Penny Ness.” (*Proceedings of the Antiquarian Society of Scotland*, vol. xiv., p. 403).

native Lewis names, Macaulay, Morison, and Maciver are the principal. The smaller tenants in the country districts numbered 222. Surnames are uncommon among them. They are designed sometimes by personal characteristics, such as *Glas* (pale-faced), *Og* (young), *Ban* (fair), *Mor* (tall or stately); or by their occupations, such as *Gobha* or *Gow* (smith), *Brebiter* (weaver), *Keard* or *Kaird* (artificer); but more commonly by patronymics—each of which in many cases formed a respectable pedigree—such, for instance, as “Erick Neindonall” (Euphemia daughter of Donald), “John M’Oilicean” (John son of Donald son of John), “Duncan M’GillichristvicCoilvicCormoid” (Duncan son of the servant of Christ son of Donald son of Norman), while “Donald M’Eanvicinishvicoil” is Donald son of John son of Angus son of Donald. In the following name from the district of Back ecclesiastical descent is traced—“Donald M’Coilvicneillvicintagart” (Donald son of Donald son of Neill son of the priest).* Nicknames, such as “Lovely” and “Baby,” are also used to identify some of the tenants.

In addition to the tenants in the rural districts of the island above referred to, there were 81 in the town of Stornoway. Of these, 14 were Mackenzies, while other mainland surnames, such as Matheson and MacLennan, are represented.

The entries in the rent-roll do not throw any light on the number of sub-tenants on the farms, or of the number of cottars or squatters in the townships.

The total rent of the island, as ascertained in course of the judicial inquiry, was as follows:—

Meal,	256 bolls, 2 seteen, 2 pecks, $\frac{2}{3}$ lippies.
Muttons,	183 $\frac{10}{16}$.
Wedders,	- 45.
Butter,	173 stones, 14 lbs.
Tallow,	7 stones.
Salmon,	1 barrel.
Money,	£713 3s. 3 $\frac{5}{12}$ d.

A note to the rental explains that the heritor paid the land tax and minister’s stipend, being £1,000 (Scots), and £2,000 (Scots) per annum to the Crown and £100 (Scots) to a schoolmaster. The vicarage rent due to the heritor was omitted. It was, however, explained that it consisted of lambs, wool, butter, cheese, &c., and was applied to the payment of the stipends, which in some years it exceeded and other years fell under. During the preceding two years it was collected by Colonel Mackenzie’s orders.

It was proposed to sell the Seaforth estates in 1722, and particulars of the various Lewis divisions of these were printed for the information of intending purchasers. The rental valuation of the Lewis portion, as above shown, was partly in money and partly in kind. The particulars printed contained the money value of such portions of the rent as were paid in kind—the whole of the Lewis rental being stated thus in sterling money:—

Money,	£713 3 3 $\frac{5}{12}$
Oatmeal, 256 bolls,	89 2 2 $\frac{1}{3}$
Sheep, 228,	25 6 8
Butter, 173 stones,	28 19 7
Tallow, 7 stones,	1 3 4
Salmon, 1 barrel,	3 0 0
Total,	£860 15 0 $\frac{3}{4}$

Although the rents had been ascertained, the factors do not appear to have been receiving payment, and the following letter from Mr. Zachary Macaulay to them is instructive as showing the condition of the island at that time:—

* One Nial Mac-an-t-sagairt, probably an ancestor of this tenant, seems to have caused trouble to the authorities about the beginning of the 17th century. The following entry concerning him appears in the records of the Privy Council under date 11th June 1611:—“The quhilk day comperit personalie Rorie McKenzie of Cogach tutour of Kintail, and become actit and oblist as cautioun and souirtie for Neill McIntagart in the Lewes, that he sall compeir personalie befor the Lordis of Secrite Counsail so oft as he salbe lauchfully chairgit to that effect upoun thriescor dayes warneing, and answer to sic thingis as salbe layed to his charge, under the pane of ane thousand markis.—Rorie Mackansie of Cogaith.”

“ Stornova, February 22d 1721

Condition
of Lewis
in 1721.

“ GENTLEMEN,—Yours of the 16th January I received upon the 8th of February. It’s not practicable to convey the tennents of the Lewes att such a season as this ; but I shall take care that the contents of your letter be communicated to them all att their respective dwellings. I beleive, yee know, without my information, that my Lady Dowager of Seafort meddled with cropt one thousand seven hundred and fifteen, and Collonel Alexander M^cKenzie with cropts one thousand seven hundred and sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, and nineteen, either by himself or his doers. None has meddled with cropt one thousand seven hundred and twentie.

“ Ffor the ordainary method of payment of the Lewes rents, pleas know that the rental consists of four branches (whatever mistake Glenkindy might have been in), viz., money, meal, butter, and mutton. The three last branches were punctually received in their seasons. As for the money branch, ther was very little of it payed in cash. But in the monthes of October and November, coves were raised and slaughtered, and the beefe sent to such mercats as the manadgers thought fit. Then in January, February, etc., Aquavity was received for a considerable pairt of the money rent. In short, ther was hardly anything, the ground produced but was received in its season, and after all, a Whitsunday clearance, even for one cropt, was never yet gotten in the Lewes.

“ I know no effects now in season (or that can be expected before May or June) but meal and some aquavity, and for the meal, being it’s a little dangerous to leave it in the hands of the tennents, and that others more responsable may need it, Ple make bold to raise as much of it as the tennents may handsomely spare, and be answerable att a day for it. The aquavity they may delay to your own arrival. The nixt product is milk coves in the month of May. These for the most pairt may be sold within the Island. Therafter, in June and July, driveing coves. How to dispose of them, yee know much better than I.

“ As for resistance or disobedience, ther is no danger att all, ther being no spot of ground in Great Brittain more effectually disciplined into passive obedience than the poor Lewes Island. But I can assure yee shall find one rugged hag that will resist both King and Government, viz., POVERTY.

“ It’s possible that this account from a person in my circumstances may seem disingenuous ; but I only intreat that yee intertain no wrong impression that way, but suspend yer judgements till time and yer own experience determine the matter, and accordingly pass yer verdicts upon the report of, gentlemen,

“ Your humble servant,

“ ZACH: M^cAULAY.

“ The bearer, yer servant, took twenty shillings sterlin which wt ten to a boat for going over wt him makes thretty.” *

The Colonel Alexander Mackenzie referred to in the first paragraph is doubtless the same Colonel who protested at the judicial inquiry. The failure to pay rent at that period is also significant—a Whitsunday clearance never having been obtained in the island, according to Mr. Macaulay. “ The rugged hag ” Poverty, that would resist “ both King and Government,” is unfortunately still with us.

Factors’
rent
accounts,
1720-2.

There is no record of the factors having paid the Island a visit, but it is clear they were not in receipt of rents. In 1723 their accounts for the three preceding crops were audited and the following entry appears under the heading “ Barony of Lewis ” :— “ The factors having had no intronission with the rents of this Barony for the cropt 1722, nor with the rents or rests of preceding years, except £1 10s. payed by Zachary Macaulay, Discharge themselves thereof by the remainder of the rents resting as per rental inside.”

The rents for the three years are stated in the accounts thus :—

Crop 1720,	£827	7	9
Crop 1721,	£827	7	9
Crop 1722,	£827	7	9
	<hr/>		
	£2,482	3	3

* The original letter, of which the above is an exact copy, is among the Seaforth Forfeited Estates papers in the Register House, Edinburgh. The address on the back is—“ To Mr. William Ross of Easter Ferne, and Mr. Robert Ross, Bayly of Tane.”

The factors give credit for the sum of £1 10s. paid by Mr. Macaulay, as stated in the P.S. to his letter quoted on the preceding page, and discharge themselves of the balance of £2,480 13s. 3d.

Although the Lewis tenants of this period did not pay rents to the Forfeited Estates Commissioners, it is probable that, like the mainland tenants, they paid to the exiled Earl.

In 1725 the Forfeited Estates Commissioners reported that they did not sell the estate of William, Earl of Seaforth, "not having been able to obtain possession, and consequently to give the same to a purchaser."

The exiled chief received a "simple pardon" in 1726, and thereafter returned to the Highlands. He appears to have spent a considerable part of his time in Lewis.

After that period perhaps the most noteworthy event in connection with land occupation in the Island was the introduction of potatoes. Before 1735 potatoes were rarely raised in fields in any part of Scotland. In 1743 they were planted for the first time in the Outer Hebrides; and by 1750 their cultivation had reached the north of Shetland. But while these dates may be regarded as indicating the time when potato-growing became general in the Islands, potatoes were introduced into certain districts many years earlier. Martin, writing of Skye about 1695, says the ordinary diet of the people consisted of "butter, cheese, milk, *potatoes*, colworts, brochan, *i.e.*, oatmeal and water "boiled. The latter, taken with some bread, is the constant food of several thousands "of both sexes in this and other isles during winter and spring" (*Western Isles*, p. 201).

The exact date of the introduction of potatoes into Lewis is not known, but the minister of Stornoway, who appears to have written about that parish in 1796, says:—"With the utmost difficulty, about 40 years ago, the people were prevailed on to plant "potatoes, but of which they now plant great quantities by the plough and by the "spade, and find them to be the most useful of all crops raised in the Parish" (*Old Statistical Account*, vol. xix., p. 249.)

The time stated by the writer would indicate the introduction of potatoes to Lewis to have been about 1756; but it is probable they were cultivated there for years before that date, seeing they were grown in South Uist from 1743 onwards.

Dr. John Walker in his *Economical History of the Hebrides* (1812) narrates the circumstances under which potatoes were brought to South Uist. In the spring of 1743 Clanranald was in Ireland on a visit to his relative Macdonell of Antrim, and was greatly interested in the potato culture which he saw in that country. He brought a cargo home with him to South Uist. "On his arrival, the tenants in the Island were "convened, and directed how to plant them; but they all refused. On this, they were "all committed to prison. After a little confinement, they agreed, at last, to plant "these unknown roots, of which they had a very unfavourable opinion. When they "were raised in autumn, they were laid at the chieftain's gate by some of the tenants, "who said, the laird indeed might order them to plant these foolish roots, but they "would not be forced to eat them. In a very little time however, the inhabitants of "South Uist came to know better, when every man of them would have gone to prison, "rather than not plant potatoes." (Vol. i., p. 251.)

Reverting to the subject of tacksmen—that is tenants who rented extensive holdings and usually had a large number of sub-tenants residing on their lands paying them rent, in money or labour—Lewis had its share of them; but we do not hear such serious complaints made against them as against those in the neighbouring islands.

The tacksmen of former days were of two classes. Those who came first in date were the friends of the Chief, and deemed it a duty to have a large number of sub-tenants with whom they dealt kindly.*

* James Macdonald, in his *General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides* (1811), refers to the old order of tacksmen as follows:—"Various causes, which are sufficiently obvious, combined to throw the greater part of the Hebrides into the hands of this description of men. They were friends or relatives of the proprietors, who had no other means of providing for their connections than by giving them portions of their lands. Nor, indeed, must we confound the class of men under review, with the common run of lowland or of English farmers. They were, and in many parts still continue to be to this day, men of elegant manners, good education, and capable of acquitting themselves in every relation of life, and in every part of the world, as finished gentlemen. The ridicule, therefore, which ignorance often attempted to fix upon them for the smallness of their incomes, and the circumstance of their tenures of lands being incompatible with the personal consideration and respect which they claimed, was ill-placed and impertinent. They were, in fact, by birth, manners, and education, gentlemen; and supported that character with admirable consistency in public and private life, in peace and war, in the palace, drawing-room, or in the field of battle" (pp. 73-74).

In illustration of the respect in which the old Highland tacksmen were held, reference may be made to Thomas Mackenzie of Langwell, Lochbroom, who died there on 13th February 1825, aged 82. Concerning him the *Inverness Courier* of 10th March 1825 had the following:—"He was the last in that part of "the country of the well-educated, well-bred, and intelligent class of farmers called 'the old school.' He "was the sixth in succession of the same family on the same farm. His body was conveyed over a distance "of eleven miles to the place of interment, on the shoulders of above five hundred Highlanders, who "spontaneously assembled to render to his memory that last manly tribute; and he was laid in the "grave amidst a multitude of weeping relatives and friends, by six sons, all grown up and able men."

Tacks-
men or middle-
men.

The later tacksmen were as a rule commercial men, who exacted what they could from their sub-tenants.

Knox, who visited Lewis in 1786, says that 40 years previous to that date the then factor farmed the whole island, and paid Seaforth a yearly rent of £1,000. The improvements in course of the interval resulted in a rent-roll of £2,500 in 1786.

The Rev. John Lane Buchanan, writing in 1789, says "The greatest tacksmen in Lewis is the Laird's ground officer," but he adds that the island was for the most part inhabited by tenants holding directly from Seaforth, who "easily perceived the folly, "as well as the inhumanity, of lending out the people on his island to imperious tacks-
"men, for the purpose of raising fortunes to themselves on the ruins of the unfortunate
"sub-tenants."*

We do not hear much about tacksmen from the ministers of Lewis in the *Old Statistical Account* except in the case of Stornoway. In that Parish there were then (1796) twelve large farms, "and what portion of each of them is not occupied by the tacksmen himself, is let to sub-tenants, who pay to him, each person from £1 10s. to £3 of yearly rent, and twelve days service." (Vol. XIX., p. 248.)

In 1806 Mr. Robert Brown, Sheriff-Substitute of the Western District of Inverness-shire, wrote a volume in reply to Lord Selkirk's *Observations on the State of the Highlands*, in the course of which he (Brown) states that the Island of Lewis, "with the exception of some hill pasture let to shepherds, is mostly occupied by small tenants." (P. 47.)

Mr. John Munro Mackenzie of Calgarry, who had been for some years Chamberlain of the Lewis Estate, and was well acquainted with the history of the island, maintained that the greater part of Lewis had been in the hands of tacksmen till the beginning of the nineteenth century. Examined in Edinburgh before the Napier Commission in 1883, he said:—"Till the beginning of this century, the greater part of "the Lewis was in the hands of tacksmen, or middlemen, who got in some cases from "their sub-tenants in money, produce, and labour what nearly paid their rents. There "were the Macivers of the Parish of Stornoway, the Morisons and Murrays of "Barvas, the M'Aulays of Uig, and the M'Leods of Lochs. When Mr. Stewart-
"Mackenzie married the Hon. Lady Hood, daughter of Lord Seaforth, and took the "management of the estate into his own hands, he did away with the middlemen, and "let the land direct to the crofters. This, no doubt, was a step in the right direction, "but it had its disadvantages, as the example of a good middleman, who looked after "his people, and who was industrious in farming and attentive in stock-breeding, was "beneficial to the people, though in some cases they may have been petty tyrants." (Minutes of Evidence, Vol. IV., p. 3305.)

Macdonald in his *General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides* (previously mentioned) held a similar opinion, his first recommendation on the question of tenure being as follows:—"Sub-setting of lands should be gradually abolished, excepting in "some of the remoter and larger islands, where gentlemen farmers are necessary for "the maintenance of good order in the country." (P. 568.)

Alterations
and consoli-
dations of
holdings.

A comparison of the rent-roll of 1718 with the current valuation roll affords striking evidence of the disappearance of the middleman. In the former, Raarnish, Leurabost, Laxay, Balallan, Breinish, Croulista, Kneep, Borve, Callernish, Carloway, Brue, Garrabost, Barvas, and several other farms are entered in the names of tacksmen. As elsewhere throughout the Highlands and Islands there were doubtless on these farms a large body of sub-tenants. On the disappearance of the Lewis middlemen these sub-tenants became tenants of the proprietor, and we have their descendants at the present day as crofters. In other cases some of the smaller farms, such as Arshadder, Pabbay, and Little Bernerary, have ceased to be residential subjects, and are now occupied as crofters' shielings or other grazings. In several places, on the other hand, the small tenants have disappeared, as also the small tacksmen, and their possessions have been consolidated into large farms. For instance, "Adderawill," Carnish, etc., now form Ardmoil; while North and South Galson form the farm of Galson. Similarly, Linshadder has absorbed several smaller places.

Consolidations on the one hand, and divisions and sub-divisions on the other, have resulted in producing the large number of farms, forests, and townships enumerated in Appendices P, Q, and R (pages 55-63), many of which do not appear in the rental of 1718 (pp. 47-54), although doubtless most of the land was then in occupation.

In connection with the rental of 1718 it is worthy of remark that, with the excep-

* "Travels in the Hebrides: from 1782 to 1790," page 34.

tion of Hawbost, none of the farms and townships named is situated in the district of Oservaul or Park. There were small tenants there at a later date, however; and considerable numbers have been removed from Scaladail, Isgean, Stiomravagh, and other places when the Park peninsula was being converted into a sheep farm; but in 1718 Oservaul was the home of deer, and of no letting value at that time. In summer, tenants from other quarters had shielings there, as such names as *Airidh Dhomhuill* and *Airidh Thormaid* testify.

In Appendix P, page 59, we reproduce from Mr. Macneill and Sheriff-Substitute Fraser's report on the cottar population of Lewis in 1888, a *History of the Peninsula of Park* compiled from the estate records and contributed by Mr. William Mackay, the then Chamberlain.

In 1825 the Parishes of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig were exposed for judicial sale in Edinburgh "for payment of the entailers's debts under an Act of Parliament" (57 Geo. III., cap. 23). The particulars contained in the advertisement in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant* for some weeks prior to the sale, are of interest as showing the estimated value of these three parishes at that time, and may be briefly stated thus:—

<i>Barvas.</i>	Rental.	Value.
Estimated land rent after deduction of public burdens,	£1,517 15 5	—
Proven value at 23 years' purchase,	—	£34,908 14 7
Produce of kelp shores, 70 tons, after deduction of expenses of making,	201 0 0	—
Proven value at 10 years' purchase,	—	2,010 0 0
 <i>Lochs.</i>		
Land rental, as above,	1,695 1 10	—
Proven value, as above,	—	38,987 2 2
Kelp shores, 179 tons, as above,	855 0 0	—
Proven value, as above,	—	8,550 0 0
 <i>Uig.</i>		
Land rent, as above,	1,862 2 5	—
Proven value, as above,	—	42,828 15 7
Kelp shores, 211 tons, as above,	1,010 0 0	—
Proven value, as above,	—	10,100 0 0
	£7,140 19 8	£137,384 12 4

The advertisers explained that these lands had been formerly let at much higher rents than they were then valued at, but that owing to the remoteness of the situation and the late depreciation of land produce, a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. had been made on the advice of the witnesses examined for the purposes of the sale.

The sale took place in the Parliament House on 2nd March 1825 before Lord Medwyn, Lord Ordinary on the Bills. The upset price was £137,384 12s. 4d. (being the value set forth in the advertisement), and after spirited bidding the property was secured by Mr. Stewart Mackenzie at the price of £160,000. The possession of the Island was thus secured to the Seaforth family for the time. It may be added that Sir James Matheson paid only £30,000 more for the whole Island twenty years later, but it has to be kept in view that while, according to the advertisement, the kelp shores of the three parishes exposed for sale in 1825 at ten years' purchase on the net annual values added £20,660 to the estimated capital value, they were of little or no value at the date of Sir James Matheson's purchase.

The "land hunger" of which we have heard so much during the last 15 or 20 years appears to have manifested itself in Lochs before 1833, for the minister of the Parish, writing in the *New Statistical Account* in that year, says—"The poor people are glad, at present, to have a spot of ground, at whatever price, to ensure some food for the ensuing year." (*Ross and Cromarty*, p. 166.)

Emigration
and sheep
farming.

Mr. Thomas Knox, who became Chamberlain of Lewis in 1833, was examined before a Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament on the question of emigration in 1841. At that time there were 1,913 small tenants in the island, who paid yearly rents varying from £3 3s. 9d. to £3 12s. 3d. He stated that the country produced sufficient corn for the use of the people in most seasons. The years 1836-1837 were exceptional, and outside relief then became necessary, but he would not consider any person in Lewis poor who had a Lot of land, however small, if it were sufficiently stocked. There were, however, in the island small tenants occupying land that was not suitable for raising grain, and in order to avoid the recurrence of such distress as had occurred in some recent years he advocated the emigration of about 6,000 persons from these localities, and that the ground should be put under sheep. This course had been followed in 1838, when five families numbering 70 souls were removed, and the land previously occupied by them converted into sheep farms.

The above may be regarded as the purport of Mr. Knox's evidence so far as it relates to the occupation of the land.

Classifica-
tion of
tenants in
1844.

Sir James Matheson purchased the island in 1844 at a cost of £190,000, or about 9s. 4d. per acre. There were then 2,110 tenants, who may be classified thus:—

Paying under £1 per annum,	123
Paying above £1 and under £2 10s.,	515
„ £2 10s. and under £5,	1,299
„ £5 „ £10,	129
„ £10 „ £30,	18
„ £30 „ £100,	21
„ £100 „ £250,	4
„ £250 „ £600,	1
Total,	2,110

The rental at that time, exclusive of feu-duties but including salmon fishings and shootings (the latter being only £200), was £10,681.*

Shortly after the purchase of the estate by Sir James Matheson the potato failure led to much destitution. To cope with the situation in Lewis, Sir James began his large expenditure on works, partly in the hope of improving the estate and partly for the purpose of providing employment for his tenants in their distress. The amount expended by him has been stated with some detail at an earlier stage of this Report. (See page xv.) The result of the expenditure so far as land is concerned will be referred to later. (See pages lxxvii-viii.)

Sheep
farms and
deer forests.

During the Seaforth ownership small tenants had been removed, and sheep farms were in some quarters formed. Soon after Sir James Matheson acquired the property, afforesting began, but not on a large scale. About 1850, sheep were cleared from the lands of Morsgail and Scaliscro, and both these farms converted into deer forests.

Abolition
of run-rig.

Run-rig prevailed throughout the island at one time. It, however, had been partially abolished early in the nineteenth century. In the years 1849, 1850, and 1851 the whole croft lands were surveyed, re-allotted, and valued; and almost every vestige of run-rig put an end to—the tenants getting individual holdings. The general result of this revaluation and resettlement was an increase of from 10 to 12 per cent. on the rental—an increase that Mr. Munro Mackenzie, the then Chamberlain, did not consider too much in the altered circumstances of the island, brought about by the making of roads, regular steam communication, fencing, and other improvements.

Destitution
in 1850.

This again was a period of destitution, for in 1850 there were (according to Mr. Munro Mackenzie) not fewer than 12,829 persons in Lewis receiving supplies of meal from the Destitution Committee.† In the following year Sir John Macneill made his Report to the Board of Supervision on “The state of the Highlands and Islands.” In Lewis he found 2,628 families of crofters paying a gross rent of £6,854 14s. 7d., giving an average rent for each of £2 12s. 2d. Of these, 577 paid rents under £2 per annum, the aggregate amount being £669 7s. 2d., or an average of £1 3s. 2½d. each. The souming at that time was one cow and one stirk, and five sheep, for every pound of rent.

* It is not quite clear how much of this sum was in respect of land. It was stated by the Chamberlain in 1833 before the Napier Commission to have been £10,256 (*Minutes of Evidence*, p. 1090); while in 1894 the Estate Agent before the Deer Forest Commission stated it at £9,437 19s. 2d. (*Minutes of Evidence*, p. 1079). In *Letters from the Highlands*, reprinted from *The Times* in 1884, the agricultural rental of Lewis in 1844 is estimated at £9,800 (p. 69).

† *Napier Commission Evidence*, p. 3305.

The lands in the occupancy of the various classes of crofters it was estimated would not keep them in food, etc., for more than six months of the year; and accordingly they had to go to the Caithness fishing, or seek employment elsewhere, in order to pay their rents and maintain themselves during the remainder of the year.

In addition to the crofters there were then in the island about 800 houses occupied by persons who did not possess any land.

Tenants paying under £4 did not pay assessments directly at that time; and there were thus only 891 in the island who were on the assessment roll. Of these, 58 paid assessments on rents over £30 a year; while there were 833 whose rents varied from £4 to £30. By deducting this number of 833 from the total of 2,628 stated by Sir John Macneill it is seen there were then in the island 1,795 tenants paying rents under £4 per annum.

The following is a classification of the ratepayers of Lewis in 1850:—

Number of Ratepayers.	Rents assessed on.	Aggregate amount of Rent.
642	Under £5	£1,996 0 0
97	From £5 to £10	587 2 7
65	„ 10 „ 20	802 6 5
29	„ 20 „ 30	654 2 2
20	„ 30 „ 40	671 15 0
9	„ 40 „ 50	385 10 0
23	„ 50 „ 100	1,879 7 8
6	„ 100 „ 200	839 11 0
	Sir James Matheson on lands and House Property	4,582 6 4
Total, 891		£12,398 1 2

Landless house-holders.
Classification of ratepayers in 1850.

In the succeeding years there were fair crops; and when Mr. Munro Mackenzie left Lewis in 1854 he considered the people were in comparatively comfortable circumstances. He had been very strict in the matter of collecting rents, and after six years' experience did not leave more than half-a-year's rent in arrear throughout the island.

In 1874 attention was directed to the question of crofter holdings in Lewis by what is commonly known as the Bernera Riots. In that case the then Chamberlain, who was also a solicitor in Stornoway (Mr. Donald Munro), took out summonses for removal against 56 crofters in the Island of Bernera, and sent an officer to serve the same. After the officer had completed the service he was followed by a number of persons, whose treatment of him led to three Bernera men being afterwards tried before the Sheriff with a Jury at Stornoway on a charge of assault committed on an officer of the law in revenge for having executed his duty. The Chamberlain was examined for the prosecution. His cross-examination by the late Mr. Charles Innes, solicitor, Inverness, who acted for the defence, was intended to show the excessive sway exercised by him in the island. In answer to questions by Mr. Innes he stated he was, or had been till shortly before, Chairman of the Parochial Boards and of the School Boards of each of the four parishes; Vice-Chairman of the Harbour Trustees; Director of the Stornoway Gas Company; Director of the Stornoway Water Company; Deputy-Chairman of the Road Trust; legal adviser to each of the four Parochial Boards; Chief Magistrate of Stornoway; Justice of the Peace; a Commissioner of Supply and a Commissioner under the Income Tax Acts; a Notary Public; Commanding Officer of the local Volunteer Company; and Procurator-Fiscal of the island; while one of his clerks was Collector of Poor-rates.

In answer to other questions he said:—“I did not consult Sir James Matheson about removing the people, and I issued all the summonses of removing against them without receiving instructions from him so to do. I am not in the habit of consulting Sir James about every little detail connected with the management of the estate. Q.—Oh! Then you considered the removing of 56 crofters and their families too small a matter to trouble Sir James about? A.—I did.”

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty.

Soon thereafter the Chamberlain demitted office; and it is unnecessary to refer further to the Bernara case than to say that it was not without its effect throughout the island.

Land
agitation.

When the land agitation commenced in 1881 the Lewis crofters entered into it with ardour, and afterwards large numbers of them gave evidence before the Napier Commission.

Occupation
of land in
1883.

Mr. William Mackay, the Chamberlain at that time, appeared at the sittings of the Commission in Lewis and gave information as to the rental, number of tenants, and other matters. He stated the total crofting rental of the Island then at £8,463; and gave details as to some of the parishes. In Uig, for instance, there were 419 crofter holdings with a rental of £1,533. In addition to them there were 147 cottars. There were seven tacksmen in the same parish paying a gross rental of £1,274 5s. 0d.

In Barvas there were 812 crofters paying a rent of £2,330 4s. 6d. Many of the cottar class had their names entered in the rent-roll in 1881 (as will be afterwards explained), and in consequence the number of squatters, or cottars, in Barvas in 1883 was only 87. There was only one large farm in the parish, and it, together with grazings let to the miller at Dell in Ness, paid a gross rent of £403 9s. 6d.

The crofter rental of Stornoway in the same year was £2,491 1s. 6d.

As regards the rental of the whole island in 1882-83 Mr. Mackay stated the salmon fishings at £145, the shootings at £3,754, and the land rental at £12,713 4s. 10d. Other subjects owned by Lady Matheson (who four years previously had succeeded to the estate) brought up the total rent to £18,163 5s. 8d.

It may be proper to point out here that there is an inaccuracy in the statement of the rental set forth at page 1090 of the Napier Commission Evidence—doubtless arising from a typographical error or clerical omission. The details given only amount to £17,783 4s. 10d. It may, however, be assumed that the gross rental was correctly stated at £18,163 5s. 8d.

Sub-
division.

In consequence of sub-division, and changes carried out or sanctioned by the estate management, the number of tenants on the estate has greatly increased since 1844. The process of sub-division had been begun before then, however, and in course of the re-allotment in 1849-1851 some of the sub-divided holdings appear to have been converted into separate holdings. On this question Mr. Munro Mackenzie, in his statement given at page 93 of the Appendix to Sir John Macneill's Report (1851), says:—

“The division of lots had been made about forty years ago; and, on a considerable number of them, it was found that two or three families had since settled, who either held the lot in common, or had divided it amongst them. In the townships that have been re-lotted, a separate lot has been assigned to each lotter. In some cases of aged couples, widows, and other persons incapable of cultivating a large lot, the original lot has been sub-divided, so as to give to each of such persons the quantity of land they were capable of managing. But in no case are two families permitted to occupy the same lot.”*

The process of sub-division, however, continued, and Mr. William Mackay, Chamberlain, having stated before the Napier Commission at Miavaig that there were 147 squatters or cottars in the Parish of Uig, desired at a subsequent sitting to explain how there were only 87 of that class in Barvas.

The following quotation from Mr. Mackay's evidence requires no comment:—

“14946. *The Chairman* (Lord Napier)—You wish, I believe, to make a statement to us? *Mr. Mackay*—Yes, I do so, in the way of accounting for the small number of what I call squatters or cottars that appear in the statement I have to make. I am speaking of 1881. In opening a new rent ledger, I entered the names of squatters and cottars who had been about ten or fifteen or twenty years as such paying rent, not directly to the landlord, but to the crofter, though perhaps both of them would appear at the rent-collection day. That led to trouble and sometimes confusion. I entered the whole of them in our ledger. The number now in the rent-roll in the Parish of Barvas is 812.

* Mr. James Macdonald, in his *General View of the Agriculture of the Hebrides* (1811), comments on the smallness of Lewis holdings. “Farthing lands,” he wrote, “ought not on any account to be allowed, being too small a farm for the maintenance of a family.” “No smaller sub-division of lands than halfpenny lands ought to be permitted,” and on the death of the tenant these should descend to “the eldest son, or to some one heir, and not the whole of the family” (p. 814).

“ 14947. Paying directly to the landlord? A.—Yes.

“ 14948. *Mr. Cameron of Lochiel*—And they were cottars before? A.—They “ were squatters.

“ 14949. *The Chairman*—About how many were admitted at that time? A.— “ Probably about one-third of 812. Since 1881 up to this date I find there are 87 “ squatters or sub-tenants.

“ 14950. *Mr. Cameron*—These are not entered in the rent-roll? A.—No.

“ 14951. *The Chairman*—Have they all built their houses since 1881? A.—Yes, “ so far as known to me. The rental of the 812 crofters is £2,330 4s. 6d., or an “ average of £2 17s. 4d. per crofter.”

Mr. Malcolm Macneill and Sheriff-Substitute Fraser, in their report on the condi- tion of the Lewis cottars in 1888, observe that “ crofts already too small to maintain “ one individual are made the home of three or even four families ” (see p. 5).

The general result of this sub-division was that in 1894 there were nearly 1,000 more holdings in the island than there were when Sir James Matheson acquired it fifty years previously. The total number of crofter holdings in 1894 was 3,076, and of these not fewer than 483 were rented at sums not exceeding £1 per annum, their distribution throughout the four Parishes being as follows:—Barvas, 126; Lochs, 59; Stornoway, 232; and Uig, 66.

The number 3076 sets forth the rent-payers as the same appear on the roll of the estate, but it is unquestionable that the real number is considerably larger. A son marries, builds a house beside the original croft house, and gets a part of the holding to cultivate. He contributes a part of the rent, either by paying it direct to the tenant or towards the tenant's account at the estate office. There are thus many householders throughout the island interested in the land, but without any legal title to occupancy.

Reference may here be made to pp. xxii-xxiii of the Report of the “ Royal Com- mission (Highlands and Islands, 1892)” (commonly known as the Deer Forest Com- mission) where the question of sub-division in Lewis is dealt with, and illustrations of the same given.

There is no reliable information as to the exact number of squatters, or cottars, in Lewis at present, but the estate management estimated it in 1894 at between 900 and 1000. These are for the most part relatives of the crofters, but they nevertheless constitute a serious incubus on every crofter township.

Elsewhere in the Highlands, enlargement of holdings affords at least partial, possibly in some cases full, relief. In Lewis, on the other hand, the congestion of the crofter townships is such that enlargement under the Crofters Act, even if it were competent to any material extent, will not meet the requirements of the situation. It is impossible to enlarge individual crofts there except by consolidating adjoining vacant crofts with them. Such an opportunity as this rarely occurs, for there are always numerous landless persons applying for every vacant holding.

Applications for enlargement under the Act have in every case been opposed by the estate management in Lewis, and in one instance only were we in a position to assign land in terms of the Act. That was in 1890, when 61 acres from the farm of Galson were assigned to eight crofters of Mid-Borve, in the Parish of Barvas, at a gross rent of £13 4s.

In the same year an application by crofters in the township of South Dell, in the Ness district, who also applied for part of Galson, was refused on the ground that the granting of the same would materially affect the letting value of the remainder of the farm. [Section 13 (3) (b).]

In 1891 the following applications for enlargement of holdings were dealt with;—

(1.) Crofters of Croulista for the lands of Carnish, forming part of the farm of Ardroll;

(2.) Crofters of Valtos, for Reef and Pabbay;

(3.) Crofters of Kneep, for Reef;

(4.) Crofters of Tobson and Vallasay, Bernera, for the lands of Liunndail;

(5.) Crofters from the latter two townships for Little Bernera—all the lands applied for in the latter four cases being portions of the farm of Linshadder.

The five applications above mentioned were refused on the ground that the two farms of which the lands applied for formed parts, had been under lease for a term of years at the passing of the Act, and current at the date of hearing. The applications were accordingly dismissed as incompetent [section 13 (2)].

After the expiry of the lease of Linshadder, the crofters of Kneep made a second application for the lands of Reef. At the inquiry in 1896 it was elicited that both Linshadder and Reef were then let to the same tenant, but on different missives of lease. The rent of Reef under the new arrangement did not exceed £100, and the application was opposed on that ground. The objection was sustained, having regard to the terms of section 13 (3) (c) of the Act.

An application by the crofters of Sandwick for a park let to the tenant of the farm of Holm, near Stornoway, was refused on similar grounds, in 1892.

Crofters in Laxdale applied for part of the Manor Farm, near Stornoway. It was opposed, and after inquiry in 1891, was refused on the ground that the granting thereof would operate material damage to the letting value of the remainder of the farm [section 13 (3) (b)].

One other application falls to be mentioned, viz.:—that of crofters in the Carloway district who applied for the Island of Little Bernera. After the lodging of the application the estate management let the said island to certain crofters in Berneramor. We held, in the circumstances, that the land applied for was not available. We accordingly refused the application, but at the same time reserved to the applicants to apply for Little Bernera of new in the event of the land again becoming available.

Land assigned to crofters by estate management.

While the estate management opposed all these applications for enlargement, they gave some land to crofters, but we are not in a position to state the area in each case. It may, however, be explained that the total area of farms above £30 of rent was stated by the Chamberlain in 1888 as extending to 66,486 acres, while in 1894 it was stated to the Deer Forest Commission at 65,969, showing that in the interval the farms had been reduced by 517 acres; and it is understood that that extent was given to crofter townships in extension of grazings.

All the applications for enlargement we have referred to were by crofters who desired to better their position, while retaining possession of their present holdings.

Position of cottars.

The position of the cottars and squatters is different. Their remedy is either emigration or migration. To the latter the majority of them pin their hopes, and point to the areas in the island presently under sheep and deer, as places where they could better their condition.

Lewis farms.

The principal farms may be here referred to. These are in different parts of the island—but mainly in the Parish of Uig. In Barvas the only large farm is Galson, extending to 6,236 acres. Dalbeg and Dalmore, in this parish, are let as one farm.

In the Parish of Stornoway, the farms of Gress and Coll extend to 8,929 acres and 4,695 acres respectively. Besides these, there are other smaller farms containing a fair proportion of arable land.

In Uig the largest farm is Ardrol, which extends to 12,000 acres. Another farm there, Linshader, in 1888 extended to 10,971. It has, however, been somewhat curtailed since then, but we are not in a position to state its present extent. Mealista extends to 5,440 acres, and Tuimisgarry to 4,100 acres.

Deer forests.

The oldest abode of deer in the island was Oservaul, now Park, but it was only cleared of sheep in 1886. Morsgail and Scaliscro were cleared of sheep and put under deer about 1850. Aline, the only other forest, was cleared about the same period. Grimersta is a sporting subject and is classed with the forests, but its chief sporting attractions are salmon and grouse. Arnish had been under deer, but is now under cattle and sheep.

A Return of Deer Forests published by Order of the House of Commons in 1899 (Parliamentary Paper No. 346) states the same areas for Aline, Morsgail, and Park, as were stated to the Deer Forest Commission in 1894. Scaliscro had, however, been increased from 3,143 acres in that year to 6,099 acres in 1898 when the Return was prepared.

The small forest of Arnish near Stornoway (which was usually shot over in connection with the castle moors) was stated to the Deer Forest Commission as extending to 2,776; but in the Parliamentary Return it is given as 2,606. The deer forest areas of the island stand thus, according to the latest published Reports.

Aline,	...	...	...	...	...	8,774 acres.
Park,	...	...	...	...	...	41,913 "
Morsgail,	...	...	...	...	...	13,311 "
Scaliscro,	...	...	...	...	...	6,099 "
Grimersta,	...	...	..	...	...	5,178 "

Digitized by Microsoft® Total, 75,275 acres.

Mr. George Walker, Port-Lethen, in course of his report on agricultural depression, in 1879 described the over-crowded state of the crofter townships in Lewis. He considered that emigration to the extent of one-half of the population would be the most effectual cure, but, recognising the attachment of the people to the land of their birth, suggested, in order to meet the existing situation, that "townships might be put down in eligible sites, giving long leases or feus to tenants, and assistance to build comfortable and suitable houses; and, as opportunity occurred, the present wretched houses in old townships should be reduced in number and improved." Further on, he added that "convenient portions of sheep farms might be given off to new crofters." While making these suggestions he, however, considered, in view of the large number of the population, that giving effect to them would only serve as temporary measures of relief. [*Reports of the Assistant Commissioners (Royal Commission on Agriculture)*, p. 558.]

The Deer Forest Commission scheduled lands in 15 different places as suitable for new holdings, extending in the aggregate to 1,618 acres old arable, and 34,516 acres pasture, as follows:—

	Old arable.	Pasture.	Lands scheduled by Deer Forest Commission for new holdings.
<i>Parish of Lochs.</i>	acres.	acres.	
Stiomrabhagh Grazings,	107	3,083	
Eilean Chaluim Chille,	17	203	
Crobeag, -	29	126	
Eilean Orasaidh and Eilean Rosaidh,	...	90	
<i>Parish of Uig.</i>			
Mangursta Grazings,	42	2,620	
Carnis " (part of), -	30	628	
Tuimisgearraidh Grazings, -	70	1,518	
Reef, -	93	451	
Linshadder Grazings, -	152	10,977	
<i>Parish of Barvas.</i>			
Dalbeag Grazings (part of), -	78	1,795	
Galson ,, -	692	5,248	
<i>Parish of Stornoway.</i>			
Arnish deer forest* (part of),	42	163	
Aignish Grazings, -	85	...	
Gress Grazings,	181	3,579	
Tolsta,	...	3,035	
Total,	1,618	33,516	

* Arnish is now (1901), a sheep farm.

They also scheduled the following 10 separate subjects as suitable for extension of existing crofters' holdings:—

		Old arable.	Pasture.
		acres.	acres.
Land scheduled by Deer Forest Commission for extension of holdings.	<i>Parish of Uig.</i>		
	Morsgail Deer Forest,	...	13,020
	Scaliscro Deer Forest,	60	1,825
	<i>Parish of Lochs.</i>		
	Aline Deer Forest,	119	8,307
	Park Deer Forest -	165	40,135
	<i>Parish of Stornoway.</i>		
	Aignish Grazings (part of),	82	57
	Melbost " "	74	...
	Goathill " "	49	29
	Tunga (or Tong) Grazings (part of) (Gearraidh- Scoil),	10	216
	Coll Grazings (part of) (south side)	106	620
	Coll " " (north side)	...	816
	Total,	665	65,025

With regard to the scheduling of Morsgail, Aline, and Park, the Commissioners added the following explanatory note:—

“The Commissioners deem it right to explain that they have scheduled these forests (Morsgail, Aline, and Park, Nos. 90, 91, and 92) in respect of the exceptional circumstance of the case. They have abstained from scheduling similar lands on the mainland. They do not believe that the lands now scheduled are suitable for new Holdings; but were these lands occupied as common pasture by the crofters, under a properly adjusted system of management, their occupation would be of much advantage to the occupants and more than outweigh any disadvantages, or supposed disadvantages, otherwise arising. In considering the case of Lewis, it cannot be left out of view that the congestion is very great, and the demand by crofters for access to the lands now scheduled is of a very urgent nature. The Commissioners recognise that in the event of these lands, or any considerable portion thereof, being assigned, such rents as are presently obtainable will probably not be got, and that there may be accordingly a corresponding increase of rates upon other parts of the island.” (Book of Reference to Deer Forest Commission Maps, p. 44.)

Shooting
lodges.

We have no details as to the estate expenditure on lodges; but in the general statement of outlays incurred by the late Sir James Matheson is the following:—“Cost of outlay on shooting lodges, £19,289.” Doubtless, considerable sums have been expended under this head since Sir James’s death in 1878.

Sporting
rental.

The sporting rental of the island in 1882-3 was stated at £3,899; in 1894 it was £6,135. The present sporting rental, including deer forests, salmon fishings, grouse moors, shooting-lodges, castle grounds and policies, is £5,798 (Valuation Roll, 1901-2).

Changes in
Lewis
farms,
1844-88.

With regard to the farms in Lewis, we were furnished by the estate management in the course of our inquiries in the island in 1888 with a statement giving particulars as to rents, alteration of boundaries, &c., from 1844 to 1888. An examination of this document shows there have been extensive alterations—lands added to farms in some places, and lands taken off in others. There were corresponding variations in the rents, and, as a chapter in the history of land-holding in Lewis, it is given in Appendix P, pp. 55-59. We append to it the Chamberlain’s history of the peninsula of Park (referred to on p. lxix).

At the same time we were furnished with a statement showing the extent of these various farms, amount expended upon them by the proprietor from 1844 to 1888, and the rent at the latter date. We have put the figures in tabular form, and added a column giving the present rents as the same appear in the current Valuation Roll, as follows:—

STATEMENT showing total Areas of Farms above £30 of Rent per annum in the Island of Lewis; Expenditure on same by the Proprietor prior to 1888, and Rent in that year, based on Statements submitted by the Estate Management to the Crofters Commission in 1888; and also the Present Rent, as the same appears in the Valuation Roll for the year 1901-2.

Parish.	Name of Farm.	Extent in Area.	Estate Expenditure.			Rent in 1888.			Rent in 1901-2.		
			Acres.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Barvas.	Galson,	* 6,236	2,713	0	0	315	0	0	165	13	6
	Dell Mill and Lands,	160	792	0	0	73	0	0	68	0	0
	Dalbeg,	2,136	108	0	0	90	0	0	50	2	6
Lochs.	Crobeg, Orinsay, &c.,	4,908	80	0	0	110	0	0	110	2	0
	Valtos,	580	† —			30	0	0	30	2	6
Stornoway.	Aignish,	254	134	0	0	70	0	0	70	0	0
	Melbost,	215	472	0	0	100	0	0	100	12	3
	Holm,	200	1,161	0	0	146	12	6	132	0	0
	Stoneyfield,	165	1,100	0	0	60	0	0	60	6	0
	Goathill,	144	706	0	0	90	0	0	95	0	0
	Manor Farm,	200	† —			210	0	0	170	0	0
	Coll,	4,695	1,252	0	0	117	0	0	80	0	0
	Gress Mill and Lands,	8,929	119	0	0	167	3	0	125	0	0
	North Tolsta,	2,353	100	0	0	80	0	0	60	0	0
	Tong,	360	† —			34	0	0	38	0	0
Uig.	Mealista,	5,440	57	0	0	85	0	0	85	0	0
	Mangersta,	1,920	19	0	0	95	0	0	70	0	0
	Ardroil and Ardmore,	12,000	197	0	0	245	0	0	190	2	0
	Timisgarry,	4,100	None.			80	0	0	45	0	0
	Linshadder, &c.,	10,971	842	0	0	354	0	0	50	0	0
	Croir,	520	† —			44	15	0	40	0	0
		66,486	9,852	0	0	2,596	10	6	1,835	0	9

* Of which 61 acres have since been assigned to the crofters of Mid-Borve.

† The outlays on Valtos, Manor, Tong, and Croir farms have not been furnished.

The farm rental was stated before the Deer Forest Commission at £2,279. It will Decline in be seen accordingly there was a decline of £317 10s. 6d. between 1888 and 1894, and farm rental. a further decline of £443 19s. 3d. between 1894 and 1901, or £761 9s. 9d. during the whole period from 1888 to 1901.

The expenditure on some of the farms has been far from remunerative; and if the Result of landlord were to receive legal interest, as would be the case if an outside party had proprietor's advanced the money, there would be little left for land rent. On Galson farm, for instance, expenditure there was an expenditure of £2,713, which, at 5 per cent. would yield £135 13s. of on large farms. interest. The rent, however, is only £165 13s. 6d. and on that footing there is only a sum of £30 0s. 6d. left for the whole farm of upwards of 6,000 acres.

On the same basis of calculation the interest on outlay on the farm of Coll is £62 12s., thus leaving only £17 8s. for the land. The farm of Holm in the neighbourhood of Stornoway and which is mainly arable, presents a better appearance, for, after meeting £58 1s. of interest on outlay there is still a balance of £73 19s. for the land. Stoneyfield, however, in the same locality, after paying £55 of interest on capital expenditure leaves only £5 6s. for its 165 acres of land, mainly arable.

Interest at the rate of 5 per cent. on the outlay on all the improvements mentioned in the above statement would amount to £492 12s. and would thus leave only £1,342 8s. 9d. as the land rent, or about 5d. an acre on an average.

The outlays incurred in improving subjects now held by crofters varied in extent Proprietor's and character. In some of the old townships there was no money expended on improve- expenditure ments. In others, considerable outlays were incurred in draining and fencing. The on croft lands. larger items were, however, for reclaiming land, and these have been very unremunerative. In several instances the rents will not yield interest on the outlay, to say nothing of rent for the land. In this class, Deanston (so called after Mr. James Smith of Deanston, who carried out the land reclamations for Sir James Matheson) may be mentioned, the amount expended there having been £2,202 17s. 3d. The Chamberlain, (Mr. William Mackay) in furnishing us with a statement of the outlays by the proprietor "on crofts

“and other lands in Lewis now held by crofters since 1848,” on 24th November, 1888, wrote as follows concerning Deanston:—“You will observe a large outlay on Deanston. This, I may say, was a mere experiment by the late James Smith of Deanston, who at the time was considered an expert in agriculture; and the lands reclaimed by him are now let to the crofters of Lochganvich for £5.”

The amount expended by the proprietor on croft lands in the four parishes during the period stated was as follows:—

Barvas,	£9,164 17 4
Lochs,	41 17 3
Stornoway,	4,090 2 8
Uig,	3,192 13 2
Total,	<u>£16,489 10 5</u>

In Appendix Q (pp. 60-1) we give the total rent of each crofting township, as the same appears in the current Valuation Roll, and in a separate column the amount (if any) expended by the proprietor in improvements, as set forth in the statement furnished to us in 1888.

As previously indicated, the total rents in some cases are less in amount than the interest that would in ordinary circumstances be received on the outlay. At 5 per cent. the total outlays on croft lands would give a return of £824 9s. 6d. The current crofting rental is £6,338 14s. 4d., and deducting therefrom the said mentioned interest, we have a sum of £5,514 4s. 10d. as land rent, giving an average rate of slightly over 5d. per acre.

The crofting rents were for the most part fixed by us, but some were the subject of agreement, in terms of Section 5 of the Act.

Fair Rents
and arrears
dealt with
by Crofters
Commis-
sion.

As to our dealings with Fair Rent applications, it may be stated that between 1888 and 1896 we issued Orders fixing the rents of 2,573 holdings. In a large proportion of these the proceedings were carried on by one of our number, assisted by two assessors, in terms of the Delegation of Powers Act, 1888; and against some of the Orders issued appeals were taken.

After disposing of the appeals, the net result of our proceedings in the matter of fixing Fair Rents in Lewis was that the “Present Rents”—that is, the rents payable when we proceeded to deal with the applications—amounting to £7,252 2s. 1d., were reduced by us to £4,943 7s. 8d., or an annual reduction of £2,308 14s. 5d. The arrears submitted to us amounted to £41,040 14s. 4d. Of these we cancelled a sum of £30,137 3s. 7d., and ordered the balance of £10,853 18s. 9d. to be paid in instalments, extending over a series of terms, according to the circumstances of each case. This balance, we are glad to say, has been very largely paid up.

The following Table sets forth the number of cases in which Fair Rents were fixed in each year, and also the amount of the alterations after disposing of appeals:—

Year.	No. of Holding.	Present Rent.	Fair Rent.	Arrears.					
				Total amount.			Ordered to be Paid.		Cancelled.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1888, .	607	1,784 9 4	1,146 11 0	8,056 0 2	1,657 14 0	6,398 6 2			
1889, .	566	1,451 10 7	1,069 4 8	7,012 1 0	2,011 13 3	5,000 7 9			
1890, .	419	1,035 7 0	704 12 0	6,202 17 11	1,394 15 3	4,808 2 8			
1891, .	772	2,384 18 9	1,630 16 0	14,845 10 1	4,628 16 3	10,216 13 10			
1892, .	208	591 9 5	392 18 0	4,863 8 11	1,194 12 0	3,668 16 11			
1896, .	1	4 7 0	2 15 0	60 16 3	16 0 0	44 16 3			
	2,573	7,252 2 1	4,946 16 8	41,040 14 4	10,903 10 9	30,137 3 7			
<i>Less result of Appeals.</i>	..	..	3 9 0	..	49 12 0	..	
Net result,	2,573	7,252 2 1	4,943 7 8	41,040 14 4	10,853 18 9	30,186 15 7			

Owing to the variations in boundaries, it is impossible to make a satisfactory comparison of the various classes of rents at different periods. In 1844, as we have seen, the total rent was £10,681. In 1850, after a large proportion of Sir James Matheson's expenditure on land had been incurred, it was £12,398 1s. 2d. Lewis rents at different periods since 1844.

In 1879-80, according to Mr. Walker, Port-Lethen, in the report previously mentioned, the agricultural rental of Lewis was as follows:—

Small tenants,	£8,104	5	7	
Tacksmen, &c.,	4,878	11	10	
Total,				£12,982 17 5

In 1880-81 there were 2,340 holdings in the rural parts of the island paying rents not exceeding £4—amounting in all to £5,548 19s. 6d. There were in the same year 596 holdings paying rents of £4 and upwards, but not exceeding £30—amounting to £3,356 11s. 4d.

The rental for the year may be classified thus:—

Rents not exceeding £30,	£8,905	10	10	
Rents of farms,	4,299	7	0	
Total land rent,				£13,204 17 10
Rents of shootings and fishings,				3,599 0 10
Total,	-			£16,803 18 8

In 1883 the Chamberlain stated the land rental at £12,713, and the fishings and shootings at £3,899—or £16,612 in all.

In 1886-87 the rental, as set forth in the Valuation Roll, was as follows:—

Rents not exceeding £30,	£8,755	8	4	
Farm rents,	3,026	2	0	
Total land rent,	-			£11,781 10 4
Shootings and fishings,	-			5,338 0 0*
Total,	-			£17,119 10 4

In 1893-94 the particulars communicated to the Deer Forest Commission were as follows:—

Crofting rental,	£5,917	(omitting shillings and pence)		
Farm rental,	2,279	”	”	
Total land rent,				£8,196 10 5
Shootings and fishings, castle grounds, &c.,				6,835 0 0
Total,				£15,031 10 5

In the present year (1901-2) the figures are:—

Rents of holdings not exceeding £30,	£6,338	14	4	
Rents of farms exceeding £30,	2,005	0	9	
Total land rent,				£8,343 15 1
Sporting rents, including deer forests, salmon fishings, grouse moors, castle and policies, shooting lodges, &c.,				£5,798 0 0
Total rural rent,				£14,141 15 1

* Park, which had hitherto been a farm, is here included as a forest. This accounts partly for the decrease in the land rent, and the increase in the shooting rent, as compared with 1883.

We place here in tabular form the amount, under the three categories of crofts, farms, and sporting subjects, applicable to each parish for the current year :—

Parish.	Rents of holdings not exceeding £30.	Rents of holdings exceeding £30.	Rents of Deer Forests, Shooting Lodges, Salmon Fishings, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Barvas,	1,865 7 0	273 16 0	473 0 0	2,612 3 0
Lochs,	928 10 6	170 4 6	1,956 0 0	3,054 15 0
Stornoway,	1,994 6 0	965 18 3	1,154 0 0	4,114 4 3
Uig,	1,550 10 10	595 2 0	2,215 0 0	4,360 12 10
Grand Total,	6,338 14 4	2,005 0 9	5,798 0 0	14,141 15 1
To which add Rent of Subjects in the Burgh of Stornoway forming part of the Estate,				732 12 9
Total Rent of Lewis Estate,				14,874 7 10

In Appendix R (pp. 62-3) we give the gross rents of the crofting townships, and of other subjects not exceeding £30 per annum, and also the rents of all the farms and sporting subjects, in detail, as the same appear in the current Valuation Roll.

XI.—INDUSTRIES.

Avocations
of the
people.

Fishing in its various branches is an important industry in Lewis. Agriculture, including in that term both the cultivation of land and the grazing of stock, is, however, the industry which occupies most of the Lewisman's time. A large portion of the spring, summer, and autumn is occupied in the cultivation and cropping of the land, while in winter, when the fishing fails, there are few outlets in the island for the energies of the people.

Net-
making.

In the past the male population have been largely employed in net-making during winter. This was a tedious occupation, a single net (if the meshes were small) being all or almost all that one man could make in the course of a winter. Cotton nets manufactured in the south have long ago superseded the old hemp nets, and net-making in Lewis has ceased to be a home industry.

Flax-
spinning.

Lord Seaforth, towards the end of the 18th century, introduced flax into Lewis. It was grown there for years, and the women were taught to spin it. The project, however, was not successful, and was abandoned many years ago. Similar efforts have been made in other parts of the Highlands, but they have all failed.

Straw-
plaiting.

Another industry introduced into Lewis was straw-plaiting, and Lord Seaforth brought two teachers to instruct the people in that art. This endeavour also proved a failure. It may be remarked, however, that straw and bent plaiting are still carried on in North Uist. Most of the horse-collars used there are made of bent cut on the western machairs. Door-mats are also made from the same material, and sold in some of the country shops. Almost every dwelling-house had formerly a high straight-backed arm-chair the upholstering of which was entirely of straw or bent. It was usually reserved for the head of the house and was known by the name of *Sonnag*.

Distillation.

In former times whisky-making was a thriving industry in Lewis, a large proportion of the grain raised being distilled. Martin, writing of the Western Islands, towards the end of the 17th century, describes a liquor distilled from oats as "Treas-Tarruing," *i.e.*, treble-distilled. It was believed to be a specific for most of the ailments that affected the inhabitants. In the course of the 18th century the trade in Lewis-made whisky was considerable, and certain districts were more noted for the quality of the product than others. Whisky then passed as an article of exchange in the island, and the Factor received a considerable part of the rents in that commodity in lieu of money.

Distillation was at that time a general occupation wherever grain could be produced. Smuggling. Hopes were entertained that it would be stopped through the enforcement of the Excise laws, but notwithstanding the vigilance of the Excise officers illicit distillation continued. Lord Seaforth ultimately established two distilleries in Lewis and these became formidable opponents of the old smugglers. The latter, however, struggled on for a time, for they were encouraged by the country people, who held a deep-rooted belief that the whisky distilled in the old *Tighean Dubha* (or Black Houses, as the smuggling bothies were called) was a purer and better spirit than distillery-made whisky, which they regarded as adulterated.

The Lewis distilleries were discontinued more than a generation ago, and smuggling has been for a length of time unknown to the island.*

Formerly there were few, if any, tradesmen in the country parts of Lewis. Every man was his own shoemaker, and frequently his own tailor. The brogues or shoes were made of hide tanned at home with the root of tormentil.† The mainland peasant tanned the hides with oak-bark, but there being no trees in Lewis a native product was used for the purpose of tanning. Tailors were a despised class, and there were not many of them among the inhabitants—hence the necessity for tailoring being a species of home industry. Shoe-making and leather-tanning.
Tailors' despised.

The women, when not engaged in the cultivation of the land, were occupied with the spinning and weaving of cloth, &c. Native herbs were used for the dyes, and all the wearing apparel of the inhabitants—male and female—as also the bed-clothes, were made at home. Cloth-making is still carried on to a considerable extent, but mainly for home use. Tweeds of the Harris type are woven and sent to market, but not on a large scale. Cloth-making.

Pottery was also made in the island. Modern earthenware has, however, long ago superseded it, and pottery is now only made in Barvas. The *Crogans* (as these home-made utensils are called) produced at Barvas are extremely rude and primitive in appearance. They are little used for home purposes, but considerable quantities of them are sold to *curio* hunters in course of a season. Pottery.

One other industry of great importance in former times, but no longer carried on in Lewis, was the burning of kelp. From the influence this industry exercised on the lives of the common people throughout the Western Islands it deserves more than a passing notice. It never assumed the same proportion in Lewis as it did in Uist and certain other quarters, particularly Orkney, but nevertheless it was a source of wealth to the proprietor and peasantry of Lewis a century ago. Kelp-burning.

Kelp-making had been for many years an important industry in Ireland. The first kelp-maker in the Hebrides was an Irishman named Roderick Macdonald. He had been brought from Ireland to North Uist in 1735 by Mr. Hugh Macdonald of Balishare. Kelp-burning was begun there at that early period, and the Irish kelp-burner became known throughout Uist as “Ruairidh na Luathadh”—Rory of the ashes. Kelp-making in North Uist in 1735.

The Orcadians were long before the Hebrideans in beginning to make kelp, for the industry was introduced into Stronsay so far back as 1722 by Mr. Fea of Whitehall in that island. Introduction of kelp industry to Orkney.

Whenever the people realised the great money value of the new product, kelp-making developed in Orkney with remarkable rapidity, and before long there was an output of about 3,000 tons a year. It has been calculated that for the 71 years from

* With reference to the suppression of smuggling in the Hebrides, the *Inverness Courier* of 14th November 1827 has the following:—“Owing to the vigilance of Captain Oliver, of the Revenue cutter Prince of Wales, and the new Excise officers on shore, smuggling is now so completely put down in the Long Island that there is actually not a drop of illicit whisky to be got from the Butt of Lewis to Barra Head; and there is probably at this moment a larger supply of legal whisky on its way from Greenock, for the supply of Stornoway alone, than was ever imported into the whole Hebrides before.” Suppression of smuggling.

† The common Gaelic name for the tormentil (*Potentilla Tormentilla*) is *Barr-braonan-nan-con* (the dogs' briar bud). On account of the use to which the roots are applied it is called *cairt lair*, i.e., “ground bark,” in the island of Lewis and other parts of the Hebrides. The following note on the tormentil from Lightfoot's *Flora Scotica* (Vol. I., p. 272) is not without interest:— The Tormentilla.

“The roots consist of thick tubercles, an inch or more in diameter, replete with a red juice, of an astringent quality. They are used in most of the Western isles, and in the Orkneys, for tanning of leather; in which intention they are proved by some late experiments to be superior even to the oak-bark. They are first of all boiled in water, and the leather afterwards steeped in the cold liquor. In the Islands of *Tirey* and *Col* the inhabitants have destroyed so much ground by digging them up, that they have lately been prohibited the use of them.”

It may be added that Dr. Lightfoot accompanied Thomas Pennant on his second voyage to the Hebrides (1772). Lightfoot was an enthusiastic botanist, and the journey resulted in the publication of “*Flora Scotica*” in 1777.

1722 to 1793 the landlords and others engaged in the Orkney kelp industry received a gross sum of £291,976—an amount larger than would have been required to buy the whole Orcadian group of islands at the rental of that period.*

Growth of
kelp
industry in
Hebrides.

The growth of the industry in the Hebrides was at first slow, and kelp-burning was not begun in Tiree till 1746. Two years later Macleod of Berneray in Harris allowed some Irish labourers to make kelp on his shores. So little was the value of kelp realised at that time that he only charged them 2s. per ton manufactured for the permission given. In 1754 Irish kelp-makers were engaged in the Island of Coll; and as late as 1762 an Irish manufacturer made 48 tons on the Island of Jura, and paid £10 for the liberty to cut the ware.

As the burning of kelp came to be understood, and the marketable value of the product ascertained, the native population took the matter up, and the Hibernians disappeared from the Hebrides.

The date when kelp-burning was begun in Lewis is not exactly known, but the industry spread rapidly through the Western Islands generally towards the end of the 18th century.

Between 1764 and 1772 about 2,000 tons of kelp were annually made in the Western Islands and in certain parts of the mainland including Morven, Ardnamurchan, and Arisaig. Of this quantity about 50 tons a year were produced in Lewis. The Islands of North Uist and South Uist were, however, the great centres of the industry, for in each of them the output at the period stated was about 800 tons per annum. Barra at this time made about 60 tons; and the expectations of great wealth in store from the development of the industry were such that stones were gathered from the hillside, or wherever else they could be found, and placed on the sandy shore so that in course of time they might produce a crop of sea-ware for kelp. In this island at a later date one of the Macneill proprietors established works for extracting out of kelp certain products used in glass-making. They are still referred to as “*a' ghlasaree*.”

Kelp-
making in
Lewis in
18th
century.

So rapid was the growth of the industry in Lewis, that in Lochs, as the minister of that parish states in the *Old Statistical Account*, there were between 45 and 50 tons of kelp manufactured annually. The minister of Uig says there were about 140 tons a year made in his parish, principally near Loch Roag. It was “superior in quality to any other kelp in the Highlands of Scotland,” and in proof of this assertion he added that it always realised the highest price in the markets of the south. A large number of the people of Uig were then employed in the manufacture at home, while many went to Harris, and others to Uist for the same purpose. The minister of Stornoway does not state what quantity was annually made there, but he says kelp-making was the principal manufacture of the parish, and that everyone who was able to carry a creel, or fill it, was employed at the work for about three months of the year. It does not appear to have attained any importance in Barvas.

Price of
kelp.

The price of kelp varied according to the quantity of barilla (its great competitor) which found its way into the British market. In 1730 Orkney kelp only realised £1 5s. per ton, but towards the end of the 18th century it was as high as £8.

The American war interfered with the importation of barilla, and on some occasions the price of kelp was as high as £22 per ton. The prices began to decline about 1810, and successive reductions of duties on salt, barilla, &c., since 1822, resulted in its being of little value in the market. As a consequence kelp-making declined, and in districts where the people depended on the industry great distress prevailed.

Decline of
kelp—
emigration.

In 1827 a Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament was appointed to enquire into the question of emigration from the United Kingdom. Among the witnesses examined was Mr. Alexander Hunter, W.S., Edinburgh. He appears to have had an intimate acquaintance with some of the Western Islands; and he gave evidence with regard to over-population, the decline of the kelp industry, and the necessity for emigration. In 1826 he superintended the emigration of 300 souls from the Island of Rum to Cape Breton. As his evidence has an important bearing on the condition of the Western Islands generally at that period, an excerpt from it is given in Appendix L, page 36.

Subsequently, in 1841, a Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament conducted inquiries as to emigration from Scotland. Prior to that date great distress prevailed in certain parts of the Western Islands, the failure of the kelp industry being one of the causes to which it was attributed. Emigration was at the time advocated as the best means for dealing with the problem before the country.

One of the witnesses examined was Mr. Alexander Macdonald, who is described as Kelp-burning an agent for the sale of kelp. He stated he was a native of the "Highlands in Ross-shire," and that he sold large quantities of kelp as a merchant in London. In each of the years 1808, 1809, and 1810 he got about 1,500 tons from the estates of Lord Macdonald (North Uist and Skye), and a like quantity from the estates of Clanranald (South Uist and Moidart, &c.). These quantities represented a net sum of £14,000 a year to each of these proprietors, exclusive of the cost of manufacture, transportation from the Highlands to England, and commission and other charges.

The Island of Lewis contributed well to the kelp made at that time, but not to the same extent as Uist. Lord Seaforth made from 800 to 900 tons. Mr. Macdonald does not state the value of this output, but at the rate in Uist it would amount to about £8,000 per annum.

Harris is described as a great kelp country, the output being from 500 to 600 tons; while that of Barra was 250 tons a year.

In the course of the ten years during which he dealt in kelp, Mr. Macdonald said he had paid a gross sum of £240,000 to the proprietors concerned. A common price at that time was £18 per ton. A sum of £4 went to pay the workers, freight, &c., and the balance of £14 was the profit of the kelp owner. While the industry flourished the people lived in comparative comfort and paid their rents regularly. So much was this the case that at one rent collection the factor for Lord Seaforth brought £11,000 with the exception of £14 (which rather than not have the sum complete he added out of his own pocket) from the Island of Lewis. In 1841 kelp was practically valueless in the market, and Mr. Macdonald stated he would not give £2 per ton for it.

At the period referred to by Mr. Macdonald, the Scottish coasts produced about 20,000 tons of kelp, realising nearly £400,000 annually, which went mainly to the Western Islands and to Orkney.

The Report of this Select Committee together with the Minutes of Evidence was published as a Blue Book by order of the House of Commons on 26th March, 1841. The Appendix (pp. 212-8) thereto contains a letter from Mr. Robert Graham, dated Edinburgh, 6th May 1837, addressed to Mr. Fox Maule, and communicated by Lord John Russell's directions to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury. The following extract from that letter, dealing with the growth of population concurrently with the increase of kelp and the poverty that followed the failure of that industry, is of interest to-day:—

"The grand cause of this evil, and in which a variety of minor causes have concentrated their results, is, that the population of this part of the country has been allowed to increase in a much greater ratio than the means of subsistence which it affords; that the districts in question are totally incapable of maintaining in comfortable circumstances anything like the present population, must be evident, I think, to any man who has an opportunity of observing them, and who is capable of reflecting and judging on the subject; I may say it is the universal opinion of every one I have conversed with in that country. This discrepance arises from a variety of circumstances over which the Government have now not much control; and in as far as it has arisen from acts of the Legislature, it is almost inevitably the result of attending to the interests of the many, though affecting the interests of the few.

"(1.) The population has unduly grown up, as a consequence of the peace, which has stopped the regular draft of soldiers and sailors from this country, and has sent back many of its former inhabitants, who were lured away by the love of glory and other motives, but who have all a feeling to die a natural death at home. It was indirectly increased during the war, and an encouragement was given to the natural and reckless tendency of the people to early marriages, by a provision of the militia laws, which entitled a man to exemption in consideration of the number of his children. Some of the benevolent and charitable funds, too, chiefly connected with the army, most inconsiderately withheld their benefits, but upon the qualification of a sufficient number of children.

"(2.) The kelp manufacture was, during the war, so profitable to the landlords, that they encouraged the people to remain on their estates, being well aware that the quantity manufactured depended upon the number of people engaged; and that, however high the rents became, they would still be paid, though in the meantime the proper cultivation of the lands might be neglected. The thoughts of all parties were turned to the cultivation of sea-ware, rather than the cultivation of the lands; and the very prosperity which, for a long time, attended the kelp trade, rendered the proprietors and people both thoughtless of other things, till they unexpectedly found themselves in the condition that the one is unable to help the other. Since 1822, the kelp manufacture has

“ been unprofitable to the landlords. By various changes of the law, too hastily applied, perhaps, to be quite consistent with the truest policy, first, by taking the duty off barilla, and then by repealing that upon salt, successive shocks were suddenly given to the situation of the kelp proprietors. The price of kelp bounded downwards, and the fall of price did not tell so rapidly upon the condition of the people as might have been expected, because considerable quantities were continued to be made long after it had ceased to afford a fair immediate profit, though the employment enabled the labourer to pay his rent. That rent, however, came generally to be paid in work, or in the draft of fish, and not in money. The circulating medium of exchange has become greatly diminished in the country ; and in many cases the society is gradually going backwards into a state of barter. The effects of this cause of the present distress may be instanced by the produce of one estate, where from 1,200 to 1,500 tons of kelp were annually manufactured ; £10 per ton was a moderate price during the war. A very small portion of the produce then required would now meet the natural demands of the district ; and the gross price now will not average £2 or £3, more than one half of which must be taken in the shape of work for rent ” (p. 213).

Kelp in Lewis in 1825.

The kelp industry in Lewis has suffered a serious decline since the period spoken to by Mr. Macdonald, for in 1825 the quantity produced in the parishes of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig (and these were the principal kelp-producing districts) was 460 tons yearly. Its value, after deducting working expenses, was £2,066 ; a sum which at ten years' purchase was calculated to add £20,660 to the capital value of these three parishes (see p. lxix).

Notwithstanding the fall in the value of kelp, it continued to be manufactured in Lewis, but the returns were not considered worth the labour involved. The price in 1833 averaged from £1 10s. to £3 3s. per ton. However, the Parish of Uig even at the low rates then current produced about 100 tons per annum.

Kelp-making detrimental to other industries.

The time devoted to kelp-making after the industry had ceased to be remunerative was considered highly disadvantageous to the interests of the people, and detrimental both to fishing and agriculture. On this point the Rev. John Cameron, minister of Stornoway, writes as follows in the *New Statistical Account* in 1833:—

“ The toil in cutting, drying, burning the ware, and watching the pot night and day, till the ware is converted to boiling lava, is terrible, and would require extraordinary wages. This process, if not injurious to health, is ruinous to the eyes. How this manufacture affects their morals, farther experience will disclose.

“ I add the following remarks upon the kelping system. It is true that proprietors of land and kelp shores got a good round sum for kelp, when the price was high,—nearly £20 clear profit per ton ; but they know from experience, that this commodity is very fluctuating in price, especially since barilla has been substituted for kelp. The price of kelp is not now worth the trouble of manufacturing it.” (*Ross and Cromarty*, p. 134).

Iodine from kelp.

Failure of Hebridean kelp-making.

Kelp-making still an important Orkney industry.

Although the price was as low as indicated in 1833, it rose again owing to the manufacture of iodine from kelp. Other modes of obtaining iodine have since been found, and the kelp industry is again at a low ebb. For many years it has ceased to be carried on in Lewis, and it has met with the same fate on the mainland and all the islands of the Hebrides excepting Uist and Tiree. It is now of little account in Uist, and is about to be discontinued in Tiree. In Orkney, however, it is still an important industry, and an idea of its value may be gathered from the Assessment Roll of the County. The landlords there are assessed annually on one-half of the clear profits in respect of kelp received by them in the preceding year. In 1900-1 the Orkney proprietors were assessed on kelp shores to the value of £1,267 17s. 5d., and in 1901-2 to the value of £1,715 10s. These figures mean that in 1899-1900 the proprietors there received a sum of £2,535 14s. 10d., and in 1900-1 a sum of £3,431. The exact amount received by the tenants, or kelp-workers, in Orkney cannot be definitely ascertained, but it is estimated to have amounted to about £3,500 in the former year and £4,500 in the latter. In certain of the islands the kelp proceeds are frequently sufficient to pay a crofter's rent.

The total kelp produce of the United Kingdom in recent years is about 7,000 tons per annum, the price being about £4. Of this quantity a large proportion is produced in Ireland.

But there are two other sources from which the island of Lewis derives considerable benefit—viz., the Militia, and the Royal Naval Reserve. Most young able-bodied Lewis-men serve in either of these branches of the service, and in that way not only earn money

during a season of the year otherwise unproductive, but undergo a course of valuable physical training.

For many years Lewis has been the principal recruiting ground of the Ross-shire Militia (the 3rd Battalion of the Seaforth Highlanders), and a special steamer is usually required to convey them from the island to the mainland when undergoing their annual course of training at Fort-George. At the latter place, which is the Depot of the Line battalions of the Seaforths, they come into contact with many veterans, from whom they learn much of the martial achievements of Ross-shire regiments of former days; and the military ardour so characteristic of the old Highlanders is thus in no small degree roused in their breasts.

On the commencement of the Boer War the Ross-shire Militia was called out for home service. The Battalion, however, volunteered for active service in South Africa; but the War Office authorities sent them to Egypt, where they did duty for about a year. During their sojourn there they were accompanied by a Gaelic Chaplain from the Free Church of Scotland.

In support of the statement above made that the Island has been for a length of time the principal recruiting field of the Ross-shire Militia, we have the authority of its Colonel, Sir Hector Munro, Bart., of Foulis, for saying that of the present total strength of the battalion 802 men are from Lewis. Of these, 572 have been in the ranks of the regiment for some time, while 230 are recruits of this year. The latter number shows that there is no decline in martial and patriotic spirit among Lewismen.

Since the establishment of a Royal Naval Reserve Station at Stornoway a large proportion of the young men of the island join that service rather than the Militia. They undergo their annual course of training at whatever season of the year is most suitable for them, and form a very fine body of men. In the present year 2,500 men have undergone their annual course of training at Stornoway. Of these, 2,300 are from Lewis, and the remaining 200 from Harris and Uist.

XII. HOUSING AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

When Thomas Pennant visited Skye in 1772 he called on Sir Alexander Macdonald's piper, Macarthur—one of the hereditary pipers of the Macdonald family, who held the lands of Peingown, Kilmuir, in respect of their services. The traveller describes the piper's abode thus:—

“His dwelling, like many others in this country, consists of several apartments; the first for his cattle during winter, the second is his hall, the third for the reception of strangers, and the fourth for the lodging of his family; all the rooms within one another” (*Tour in Scotland*, ii., 347).

It is not clear how all the rooms were within one another; but it is obvious from the description that the whole buildings consisted of one structure, each part being devoted to a particular purpose. Houses of the type described have long since ceased to exist in Skye, but it is melancholy to think that houses of even a more primitive character, and that in very large numbers, exist in Lewis to the present day. The piper's house consisted of four divisions, but a large number of the Lewis houses had only one, the cattle being accommodated in one end and the human beings in the other.

About 1830 Seaforth sought to put an end to this state of matters, and ordered a partition to be erected between human beings and cattle, “and that more light should be admitted into the dark recesses of their habitations.” In several instances reformation then took place, “but sorely against the wishes of the people.”

However, a beginning was made, and in course of time minor improvements were generally effected. It became a common thing to find a low stone wall, or partition, separating the part of the building occupied by the family from that occupied by the cattle. A further improvement which followed was the partitioning of a bed-chamber from the “central hall.” In this bed-chamber male and female slept, and so common had been the practice, that one of a series of rules issued by Sir James Matheson for the better management of the estate was specially designed to put an end to it. These rules are 53 in number, are all in Gaelic, and bear no date. The 48th rule specified the type of house which the tenants were to build, and one clause ran thus:—

“*Bithidh mar an céudna aitean cadail fa leth aig na firionaich o na boirionnaich.*”
(There shall likewise be sleeping apartments for the men separate from those occupied by the women.)

It may be well to describe in some detail the type of house which the new regulation was intended to supersede.

The old
Lewis
dwelling-
house.

The old Lewis house was, as a rule, an oblong structure, varying in length according to the means and requirements of the occupier. It had one door, but frequently it had no windows. Chimneys did not find favour, as any opening for the escape of smoke tended to reduce the quantity of soot, which was regarded as a valuable manurial product. Accordingly, if there was a hole in the roof to admit light, a pane of glass was fixed into it. It soon had a coating of soot, and admitted little light. All the sunlight in the dwelling was admitted through it and by the doorway when the door happened to be open. The family and the cattle entered by the same door; and the cows' dung was removed only once a year—in the spring time. If one entered such a house in the month of May, after the crops had been sown and the manure cleared out, he would have to descend a foot or more from the level of the door-step to the floor, thence onward towards the portion occupied by the family, when he would have to step up a foot or so to reach the level of that floor. Later on in the season, the visitor would find that the cow-dung, to which a considerable quantity of sea-ware and earth had been added, was on a level with the door-step. Towards the beginning of spring the manure heap rose considerably above that level, and the visitor would have to get to the top of a plateau, and thereafter descend into the family circle.

When the spring tillage began, the manure was carried away in creels to the arable land, or, if the tenant had a horse and cart, the gable of the house was pulled down, and the cart backed in, loaded, and driven away. These operations liberated noxious and poisonous gases from the decomposing mass, which only those accustomed to them from their youth could bear. Even residents to whom they did not appear offensive sometimes succumbed to the pestilence spread around, for after the spring work was over, “dung fever” not infrequently manifested itself, and claimed its victims.

The walls of this primitive dwelling were generally about five feet thick. They consisted of an outer and an inner wall after the fashion of the old northern brochs; but instead of having an intervening passage as in the case of the brochs, the cavity was filled up with earth. This earth served the purpose of mortar, and prevented the wind from blowing through the open rubble work. The couples and cabers of the roof started from the inner wall, and these in turn were covered with layers of divots and straw. The roof was by no means impervious to rain, which, as it oozed through, became thickened and blackened with soot, and often fell in heavy drops on the inmates. Such of the rain as did not find its way through the roof ran down to the earth forming the centre of the wall and percolated through it to the foundation. The walls were thus kept perpetually damp. The smoke through the open stone work of the inner-wall on the one hand, and the rain from the roof on the other, fertilised the earth forming the centre, with the result that it produced a luxuriant crop of green grass. This afforded a tempting bite to a hungry cow or sheep; and it was no uncommon thing to see a quadruped climb up to the sort of balcony at the base of the roof of the older houses and walk along the same, greedily devouring the grass before it.

Stripping
house roofs
for manure.

The roof with all the soot adhering was stripped to the cabers, and the whole mass used as manure, or as a form of top-dressing. Its fertilising properties were considered valuable, and certainly the land to which this material was applied yielded good crops for the soil of Lewis. The process, however, had its disadvantages, for on every occasion on which the old divots forming part of the thatch were used for manure, a new supply had to be got from the hillside. This was highly detrimental to the grazing, large strips of the surface being annually filched, and requiring several years before a new crop of grass or heather appeared. The earth added to the manure during the season was also taken from the hillside. In this case all the earth was frequently removed and nothing but the bare stones left. Grass did not grow there again. This is the Lewis equivalent to the Shetland “scalping”—a process which has proved highly injurious to Shetland grazings and which most Shetland landowners have endeavoured to suppress.

Dwelling-
houses in
close proximity to
each other.

It should be added that generally the barn was built against the back wall of the dwelling-house; and frequently a member of the family on getting married hived off from the parental roof, erected a new dwelling against the old one, and settled down there. In this way there might be two or three dwelling-houses built close against each

other, adding to the congestion in the township and making sanitation more and more difficult.

This was the general character of the habitations in the outlying districts of Lewis twenty years ago, and with the view of placing tenants in a better position, improving leases were offered in 1879 to such as were willing to enter into them. The offer was contained in a series of rules and regulations printed in Gaelic and English. Under the first section of these rules, every tenant who, before Martinmas, 1881, should (1) execute improvements on his land by trenching, draining, and putting the same into a proper state of cultivation, &c., and (2) build a dwelling-house according to a specified type, was to get a lease for 12 years (1881-1893). The rule as to the dwellings provided that the improved class of house should consist of at least three apartments; and also stipulated that the thatch was not to be stripped off or removed for manure; that the byre was to be a separate building, and that the dung was to be regularly removed to the dung-heap.

Any tenant, whether possessing a lease or not, who built such a house as was prescribed, "to the satisfaction of the proprietor or his factor," was in the event of removal, or otherwise quitting the holding, to be allowed compensation for the same. (The two rules here referred to will be found in Appendix M, p. 38.)

The offer to give the crofters leases betrayed a lack of intimate acquaintance with the sentiments of the people. Such offers have been made in various other parts of the Western Highlands and Islands, but almost invariably without success. There was a deep-rooted conviction throughout the West that the native population had a natural right to the land of their birth, which right descended from father to son; and that the signing of a lease for a term of years formed a contract under which they were either obliged to quit or to enter into a new arrangement, on the expiry of the lease, and was thus equivalent to selling their birthright. A striking illustration of this conviction is furnished in a volume entitled *The Highlands of Scotland in 1750*, by Mr. Andrew Lang. The text is from a MS. in the King's Library, British Museum. The author is not known, but Mr. Lang conjectures it was Mr. Bruce, an official under Government, who in 1749 was employed to survey the forfeited and other estates in the Highlands. Writing about Lochaber, Mr. Bruce narrates an incident where the tenant demanded an abatement of rent from the Duke of Gordon. The Duke refused, and the tenant left the farm, "boasting that no tenant would dare to succeed him in it." It was untenanted for some years, till at length the Duke prevailed upon the Parish Minister to take it. The treatment meted out to the new tenant was such that he was obliged to give up the tenancy and retire to Fort-William. In explanation of this incident Bruce writes:—

"It will be necessary in order to know the Reason of this Conduct to observe that throughout all Lochaber, and the adjacent Wild Countries, the Farms have been always given to the Cadets of the Lesser Families that are the Heads of Tribes, which they possess for Ages without any Lease, and look upon them as their right of Inheritance; and when they are not able to pay their Rent and are turned out, they look upon the Person who takes these Farms after them, as usurping their right. These People have often Refused to take a written Lease thinking that by so doing they give up their right of possession." (Page 93.)

The last sentence states a fact familiar to everyone possessing an intimate acquaintance with the Western Highlands. Twenty-two years later (1772), Pennant directs attention to the same doctrine. The old tenure called *duchas* or *duthchas* is defined in the Gaelic Dictionaries as "a hereditary right; a prescriptive right by which a farm descended from father to son"; and Pennant explains that the old tenants "held their farms at a small rent, from father to son, by a kind of prescribed right, which the Highlanders called *duchas*. This tenure," he says, "in the feudal times was esteemed sacred and inviolable." (*Tour in Scotland*, vol. ii., p. 423.)

These views had no sanction in law, but they have prevailed among the West Coast crofters to recent times, and it is therefore not surprising that the proposed leases in Lewis were not entered into. Neither does there appear to have been improved houses built "to the satisfaction of the proprietor or his factor." This is not to be wondered at, for shortly after the offer was made the land agitation in the Highlands altered the relations between landlord and tenant, the latter repudiating the power of removal, &c., hitherto exercised by the proprietor, and appealing for State protection.

Subject to the limitations therein contained, the Crofters Holdings (Scotland) Act 1886 (49 and 50 Vict., cap. 29) gave statutory sanction to the demands of the

Tenure under Crofters Act. tenants, for it enacted that the crofter shall not be removed from his holding (except for the breach of one or more of the statutory conditions), and the security of tenure thus granted was conferred on his successors, "being his heirs or legatees" (sections 1 and 34).*

Progress in Lewis slow. Elsewhere in the crofting area, if the tenants were in tolerably comfortable circumstances, improvements in dwelling-houses were begun as soon as their legal rights under the Act were established and appreciated. In Lewis however progress was slow. The people were in a large measure steeped in poverty, and they had become so much accustomed to the old order of things that they saw no necessity for a change. The fire in the middle of the floor, with the dye-pot at its side, the dark room, the peat reek, the hens roosting on the rafters above their heads, had satisfied their ancestors, who were better men and women than they, and why should this state of matters not satisfy them?

On the general condition of the houses from a sanitary point of view it is unnecessary to enlarge. In 1891 and 1894 the Local Government (Scotland) Acts (52 and 53 Vict., cap. 50; and 57 and 58 Vict., cap. 58) brought new agencies into the field, and the Sanitary Inspector found much to occupy his attention.

On 11th February 1893 the Lewis District Committee had the whole question of housing under consideration, and as a first step adopted the following Minute:—

Notice to house-holders regarding construction of dwellings.

"In regard to the dwelling-houses it was agreed to give notice to the people by a circular to each householder, that the Local Authority will insist henceforth that a wall of stone and lime reaching to the roof be built in each dwelling-house, separating the cattle end of the house from the other portion with no internal communication and that each end be provided with a separate entrance from the outside, and that every one failing to carry out this regulation is liable to be summoned before the Sheriff."

Legal proceedings for housing cattle in same dwelling as family.

In the following year the Sanitary Inspector received instructions from the District Committee to institute proceedings in the Sheriff Court at Stornoway against persons for housing cattle in the same dwelling as the family.

Four cases regarded as typical were brought into Court. After the requisite inquiry in one of these the Sheriff Substitute issued an interlocutor on 6th March 1895 calling upon the defender to remove the nuisance complained of within a given period, and for that purpose he was ordained to execute certain structural alterations on his dwelling-house. These included (1) the erection of a stone or brick gable between the dwelling-house and the byre, so as to leave no means of internal communication between both buildings; the gable to have a fire-place, thus putting an end to the old custom of having the fire in the middle of the floor; (2) a window in the front wall of the kitchen of the dwelling-house; and (3) a separate door from outside for the cattle.

The interlocutor in this case is quoted in Appendix M., page 38.

The other cases were similarly dealt with.

Application for Imperial grants to improve dwellings.

In 1896 the Local Authorities in the Outer Hebrides, including Lewis, made appeals to the Local Government Board for grants from Imperial funds to improve the houses in the districts under their supervision. They were, however, informed that no hope could be held out that such grants could be obtained. The Board dealt with

Marquess of Salisbury on the Crofters Act.

* The circumstances under which the Crofters Act was passed were stated by the Marquess of Salisbury at a public meeting in Edinburgh, on 30th November 1888. His Lordship, in comparing and contrasting the question of Irish land with the question of the Scottish crofters (as reported in the *Scotsman* of 1st December 1888), said:—"The Scottish Crofters Bill was no measure for which I am responsible—and I do not profess to admire it in all respects; but it had this particular note—it was not a disturbance of old, long-established rights. The ground on which you interfered with the position of the Scottish crofters was that you said that, up to a comparatively recent period, they had held upon a tenure not the general tenure of these islands, and that that tenure had, by lapse, by carelessness, by use, by encroachment, been converted into a condition of things wholly and unjustly disadvantageous to themselves. It was said that the old clannish tenure, which was very different from the ordinary law of landlord and tenant in this country, had slipped into the law of landlord and tenant, entirely to the advantage of the landlord, without any consideration of the valuable interest which the clansman formerly had in the land on which he lived. Well, that is a very fair argument, and the Act of Parliament (The Crofters Act, 1886) which flowed from it was that the rule of prescription observed generally in this country should be considerably extended—extended from sixty to eighty years—and that all who within eighty years had been in the condition of crofters should have their case specially considered. That was a decision perfectly consistent with the ordinary doctrines of the rights of property, whether you thought it wise or whether you thought it foolish. There was nothing in it which affected the rights of property in general. The case of the Irish tenant was very different." Further on in the same speech his Lordship, speaking of Ireland, said that while Parliament in its wisdom had "set aside the rights of landlords which had existed for many, many hundred years," this land policy in Ireland had "nothing whatever in common with the very moderate and limited measure which, in respect of very peculiar circumstances you have applied to the crofters of Scotland."

the question in their second Annual Report (1896). (An extract from that Report on the housing question in Lewis will be found in Appendix M., page 39.)

In 1898, Dr. Charles Macrae, medical officer for Stornoway, directed attention to the subject of dwelling-houses in the following terms :—

“ Sanitary progress is still much hindered by the lack of encouragement given to squatters—fishermen who are able and willing to build better houses if a site and a modicum of land could be obtained. A modification of the Crofters Act seems called for to make building sites more available, and specially for the location of fishermen in places of best and readiest access to the sea treasures on which this island mainly depends. This, with other good results, would obviate resort to clandestine erections which tend so little to nobility of character.”

The sites of houses often formed a matter of difficulty. It is desirable to have the house on the holding; and frequently there is no suitable site thereon—that is to say a site where a satisfactory system of drainage can be introduced and the sanitary arrangements made adequate.

Again, the numerous cottar or squatter houses that crowd every township prevent improvement. Inferior in construction, they are not unusually built up against the croft houses, rendering it exceedingly difficult for the crofter to effect improvements, even where he has the means and the will to do so. The cottar under such circumstances rarely improves. He is nearly always poor; he has no security of tenure, and his heirs have no right to succeed to any building or other subjects possessed by him at his death. (For a case in point reference may be made to that of Lillias Macgegor Macmillan, North Uist, *Crofters Commission Report* for 1896, p. 153.) Accordingly his sense of insecurity discourages him from building a good house.

But notwithstanding the various drawbacks to which reference has been made, the Sanitary Inspector is able from year to year to report a certain amount of progress. In 1892 he found attempts made by the inhabitants to improve the outward appearance of their premises by cleansing the surface, and in the matter of house accommodation he says improvements had been made in the townships of Aird and Shadder in the Parish of Stornoway, in Bragar in the Parish of Barvas, and in Calbost, Laxay, and Airidh-bhruthaich in Lochs.

In 1893 he reports that “ as to cleanliness of surroundings there has been a marked improvement throughout the district. In many cases where nothing formerly was noticeable there have been attempts to keep premises tidier than previously.”

In 1895, he says :—“ There has been marked progress made in building new houses and improving existing ones during the year. In the Aird of Tong district improvements have been made on existing houses in five cases, and in almost every village in the Parish of Lochs new houses of a better class are being built, and improvements made on the old ones.”

In 1896, he again reports that new houses are being built in every part of the island, “ and some of these are of a better class than those originally built 30 or 40 years ago.” But he adds—“ I am sorry to see in many instances that the new houses referred to are built according to the primitive design and without regard to the sanitary condition of the site chosen.”

In 1897 he says :—“ Several new houses of a somewhat better description were erected and a number of old ones repaired or altered to meet present requirements, but the district is still in a very unsatisfactory condition with respect to suitable dwelling-houses. The Ness locality indicated a greater degree of improvement than any other within the district.” The local Sanitary Inspector has the following on the same subject :—“ The building of houses has been going on rapidly during the year in every parish; several of the new houses are very good indeed, built with two gables and entirely separated from the byres. The crofters are beginning to realise the benefit of such separation.” . . . “ New houses are built of a better class than the original kind, but as most of them are surrounded by colonies of squatters’ houses of a very inferior class, the prospects of cleanliness can be nothing like satisfactory.”

In 1898 the local Sanitary Inspector writes :—“ New houses of a better class are being built in almost every village, and some of the old ones are being improved, but in many instances houses of the primitive type are still being built in close proximity to those of the better class.”

The Reports for 1899 and 1900 are to the same effect as that for 1898.

Improvements more marked in the fishing districts. Having regard to the backward condition of the Lewis houses of 20 years ago, and the conditions of life prevailing in the island, the progress indicated above, though slow, must be regarded as not unsatisfactory on the whole. In certain districts, particularly where the fishing is prosecuted with success, a marked improvement has taken place. In Laxdale, in the vicinity of Stornoway, there are a large number of good, substantial houses which would do credit to any district. In the district of Point or Eye, the number of new houses of an improved type has been so large that anyone who had not visited the island for 15 years would scarcely recognise the locality. In other districts, too, a well-constructed house may here and there be seen, but the old order still prevails to a very great extent.

New houses built after old pattern. With regard to new houses, a regrettable circumstance, as noticed in the Inspector's Report for 1898, is that in many instances they are built on the old pattern. Such a proceeding only tends to perpetuate the present unsatisfactory state of matters, and the Lewis District Committee of the County Council, acting under the powers conferred on them by Section 181 of the Public Health Act of 1897 (60 and 61 Vict., cap. 38), have issued a series of bye-laws intended to cope with the matter. They apply to the whole of the Lewis district and specify the class of house to be built in the future. A copy of these will be found in Appendix M, pages 39-40. In the Island of Lewis the crofting townships are so congested that until at least the squatter population find homes elsewhere, either on new holdings or away from the island, housing and other questions affecting the welfare and comfort of the people will be urgent.

Water supply. The question of water supply has been engaging the attention of the Sanitary Authorities. The Sanitary Inspector for the County in his second report described certain water supplies as "little better than cesspools for surface soakings." The Medical Officer for the Parish of Lochs, writing to the Board of Supervision on 28th January 1893, describes the water supply of Cromore thus:—"The water supply of Cromore is merely a few holes dug out amongst the arable ground next the houses, and polluted with the manure dissolved off their arable ground; and in some cases contaminated with liquid sewage percolating through the soil from their houses."

Typhoid resulting from contaminated water. In the same year there was an outbreak of typhoid fever in the townships of Islivig and Breanish in Uig, and the medical officer says there is little doubt that in the case of Breanish it originated from the parties using water from a stream contaminated by sewage from houses and patches of cultivated land situated near its banks.

Improved water supply. Without entering into details in regard to particular districts, it may be stated that the annual reports of the Sanitary Inspector disclose a rapid improvement in the matter of water supply. Where the water in a well was found to be impure the well was condemned and closed, and a new well opened in a suitable locality. On the other hand, wells that contained good water, but open to contamination, have been cleaned out, enclosed, and covered in. Improvements in this direction have been general throughout the island wherever the same were considered necessary or desirable, and altogether the water supply appears to be now on a much better footing than formerly.

General health of people. The insanitary houses and the impure water to which the people have long been accustomed would lead an inquirer to expect a high death-rate. That is not so, however. The island is occasionally visited by epidemics of measles, whooping-cough, &c., like other parts of the country; and there are sometimes outbreaks of "dung-fever"—a preventible malady—but altogether the general health is good.

Infant mortality. The rate of infant mortality is high, and a belief used to prevail that the weaklings died young, and that the strong who survived withstood the insanitary surroundings to which the weaker constitutions had succumbed. But the statistics published by the County Medical Officer show that the rate of infant mortality is higher in several of the mainland districts.

"Fifth night's sickness." In connection with this subject it may be remarked that a peculiar form of disease has prevailed in the island for upwards of a century. It seizes its victims about the fifth night after birth, and is in consequence called "the fifth night's sickness." It almost invariably proves fatal, the patient dying in convulsive fits. According to medical testimony it is infant lockjaw, and although still prevalent is on the decrease. It used to be common in St. Kilda.

Taking the vital statistics of Lewis for a series of years it is found that as a whole the death-rate is considerably lower than that on the mainland of Ross and Cromarty. On the other hand the birth-rate is higher. Martin, in his *Western Islands*, says—"It is a general observation of such as live on the sea-coast that they are more prolific than any other people whatsoever" (p. 147); and the Returns of the Registrar General afford ample proof of this fact in Lewis.

In 1891 the birth-rate was 31·93 per thousand, while on the mainland it was only 21·84. The death-rate of Lewis, on the other hand, was 17·57 and that of the mainland 16·60. This death-rate, however, was exceptional. In 1894 the death-rate of Lewis and the mainland were almost equal, the former being 17·17 and the latter 17·08. During the other years of the decade the mainland death-rate has always exceeded that of Lewis.

In 1892 and 1893 the birth-rate both of the Island and of the mainland remained practically stationary, the figures for Lewis (omitting decimals) having been 28 and those for the mainland 19 per thousand in each year. The death-rate, on the other hand, was 16 in the former year and 15 in the latter as regards Lewis, while for the mainland the figures were 17 and 16 respectively.

In 1894 the Lewis birth-rate reached the high figure of 29·87, while the corresponding rate on the mainland was 20·50.

From the figures applicable to some of the districts it is found that the birth-rate in Carloway reached the remarkably high level of 35·44 in 1894. In that year the rate in Lochs was 32·85, and Barvas 29·32. The death-rate in these three districts in that year was 22·85, 16·11, and 16·54 respectively.

In 1899 the birth-rate in the Point, or Eye, district was 33·33, while the death-rate was only 11·57.

In 1900 Barvas had a birth-rate of 31·21 and a death-rate of 15·38. As a contrast to some of the mainland Parishes it may be stated that in that year the birth-rate in Glenshiel on the south-west of the County was only 8·19.

It may be convenient to state here in tabular form (1) the birth-rate for the Island of Lewis; the corresponding rates for the mainland of Ross and Cromarty; and (2) the death-rate for Lewis on the one hand and for the mainland of Ross and Cromarty on the other.

The figures applicable to Lewis for the period from 1892-1900 are taken from the annual Reports of the Medical Officer of Health for Ross-shire; while those for the mainland for 1891-1900 are calculated from the statistics furnished in said Reports. Except in 1891, when the census returns are adopted, the estimated population is taken as the basis of calculating the rate of births and deaths per thousand in each year:—

TABLE, showing (1) the birth-rate in the Island of Lewis and on the Mainland of Ross and Cromarty; and (2) the death-rate in Lewis and on the Mainland of Ross and Cromarty, respectively, per thousand of the population during the period from 1891 to 1900.

Year.	BIRTH RATE.		DEATH RATE.	
	Island of Lewis.	Mainland of Ross and Cromarty.	Island of Lewis.	Mainland of Ross and Cromarty.
1891	31·93	21·84	17·57	16·60
1892	28·91	19·54	16·42	17·11
1893	28·39	19·33	15·95	16·78
1894	29·87	20·50	17·17	17·08
1895	26·45	22·02	14·37	18·59
1896	27·98	22·03	10·25	15·52
1897	26·51	20·73	17·93	18·74
1898	25·13	20·18	13·96	14·47
1899	29·57	19·84	13·42	17·76
1900	28·26	18·91	16·20	19·66

Lewis Birth-rate and Death-rate—comparison with mainland of Ross and Cromarty.

Along with the above table it may be of interest to have the total number of births and deaths in Lewis during the ten years named. The population in 1891, it may be repeated, was 27,590, and that in 1901, 28,949. The following figures show the total number of births, the total number of deaths, and the excess of births over deaths in each of the ten years :—

LEWIS VITAL STATISTICS.

Excess of
births over
deaths.

Year.	Total Births.	Total Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.
1891	881	485	396
1892	830	507	323
1893	823	440	383
1894	728	436	292
1895	816	446	370
1896	873	310	563
1897	811	552	259
1898	675	375	300
1899	793	360	433
1900	764	438	326
Total .	7,994	4,349	3,645

It will thus be seen that while the increase, as appears from the Census, is 1,359, the excess of births over deaths has been 3,645, showing that during the ten years 2,286 had left the island, or, in any event, that a considerable portion of them were temporarily absent from Lewis when the Census was taken. In this connection it may be stated that in 1891 there were 484 males and 105 females (589 in all) temporarily absent. In 1901 the figures were 1020 males and 359 females, or 1379 in all.

The high birth-rate and the low death-rate are noteworthy, especially having regard to the insanitary surroundings of the inhabitants. Climate probably forms an important element, and, as bearing on that point, the following Table showing the rainfall at Stornoway for an average of 25 years (1866-90), and the mean temperature for 24 years compiled from Bartholomew's *Atlas of Scotland*, is instructive :—

Rainfall
and mean
tempera-
ture.

Month.	Average Rainfall at Stornoway for 25 Years (1866-1900).	Mean Tempera- ture at Stornoway for 25 Years.
January,	4·88	38·7
February,	3·72	39·2
March,	3·28	39·9
April,	2·50	43·8
May,	2·48	47·7
June,	2·48	53·0
July,	2·86	54·9
August,	3·50	55·1
September,	3·74	51·8
October,	5·06	46·2
November,	4·82	41·5
December,	4·97	39·8
Year,	44·29	46·00

It may be mentioned that the rainfall on Island Glass in Harris is 42·06 for the year. At Lochmaddy, further south, it is 57·18; at Oronsay 60·64, and at Stromeferry, on the mainland, 62·0.

The mean temperature for Harris is slightly higher than that for Stornoway, being 47·8. Portree is 46·6, and the West Mainland about the same.

The comparative mildness and dryness of the climate enable the people to enjoy a healthy out-door life throughout the greater part of the year; and finally, the peat-reek and soot, so trying to eyes unaccustomed to them, are, according to some medical authorities, beneficial as powerful disinfectants and germ destroyers.

As regards medical attendance a great advance has taken place in recent years. "There is only one surgeon in the whole island," writes the minister of Lochs in the *Old Statistical Account*. The minister of Stornoway, in the same work, says: "Inoculation is performed here with success by the skill and attention of Mr. Robert Millar, surgeon"—the only doctor. Subsequently there were two doctors in Stornoway, who attended to the sick in all parts of the island. This was the condition of matters till about 25 years ago. There are now resident medical officers in the rural parishes of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig; while there are five in practice in Stornoway.

XIII.—CRIME.

Serious crime is of rare occurrence in Lewis. Occasionally a wave of excitement passes over the community, and during its continuance excesses are committed which reflect on the general good conduct of the inhabitants. But apart from such excesses and occasional brawls in Stornoway, the behaviour of the people as a whole, in so far as matters calling for police intervention are concerned, is exemplary.

In the statistics of crime published annually by the Police authorities charges are divided into three classes—(1) Offences against the person; (2) Offences against property; and (3) Miscellaneous. In the first of these classes are included assaults of a serious nature, deforcement, and refusal to aid the officers of the law; concealment of pregnancy, &c.; and in the second, thefts, falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition, wilful fire-raising, rioting, &c. The third category embraces disorderly conduct and breaches of the peace, petty assaults, cruelty to animals, the being drunk and incapable, perjury, contravention of various statutes, including the general Police Act, 1862, the Education Act, the Fishery Acts, &c.

An examination of the criminal statistics applicable to Lewis for the period from 1880 to 1900 shows that the number of offences under the first and second classifications is very small, particularly in the rural districts. It may be, however, that there are undetected crimes committed in these districts, and a Gaelic proverb current in the Lewis, "*Is iomadh fear a ghoid caora nach deach leatha air taod gu Steornabhaigh*" (Many a man stole a sheep who did not lead it on a halter to Stornoway), lends weight to this surmise.

The number under the head of Miscellaneous is considerable as compared with the other two; but having regard to the population of the island and the large influx of strangers to Stornoway during the fishing season, it is really small, and furnishes ample testimony to the law-abiding character of the people.

In these statistics, Stornoway presents an unenviable contrast to the other districts of Lewis, for the number of offences against the person and against property committed within the Parish is, as a rule, greater than the number in all the rest of the island; while as regards miscellaneous offences an overwhelming proportion of the same is recorded. It would be a mistake, however, to assume that the offenders are all residents in Stornoway. A great many of these offences consist of petty assaults, breaches of the peace, and disorderly conduct—offences which, as a rule, are the result of intoxication. The total number of miscellaneous offences committed in the island in 1880, for instance, was 76, of which two were in the Parish of Uig, and the remaining 74 in that of Stornoway. Of the latter, assaults, etc., number 20, and drunk and incapable 5, while there were 45 contraventions of the General Police Act. In the following year the total number of miscellaneous offences was 60, two of which were committed in Barvas, and the remaining 58 in Stornoway. Of the latter, 28 were petty assaults, breaches of the peace, &c., while 5 were the result of drinking to excess, and 22 were contraventions of

the Police Act. Without going into details for each year, it may be remarked that in 1885 there were 146 miscellaneous offences dealt with by the police in Lewis. Of these, 121 were in Stornoway—one-half consisting of petty assaults, etc. In 1890 the total number had increased to 255, of which 184 were committed in Stornoway. Of the latter, 100 were petty assaults and disorderly conduct, etc. In 1895 miscellaneous offences numbered 271, 207 being in Stornoway. Of that number, 105 were under the category of petty assaults, etc. Lastly, in 1900 the total had risen to 371. Of these, 306 were in Stornoway, of which 118 were petty assaults, and the remainder contraventions of various statutes. It may be remarked that in 1899 nineteen persons—a very small number—are returned as “drunk and incapable” in Stornoway.

Crime traceable to drink. The explanation of the large number of offences, more or less traceable to drink, in Stornoway is that there are no licensed places in any other part of the island. Stornoway, as the chief business centre, attracts men from all parts of Lewis throughout the year. Arriving there, often fatigued and hungry, recourse is had to spirituous liquors. They forget the moral contained in the Gaelic proverb, *Is fhearr an teine beag a gharas na 'n teine mor a loisgeas* (“Better the little fire that will warm than the great fire that will burn”), and more is consumed than the dictates of prudence would sanction.

Sir James Matheson's remonstrance against excessive drinking. The evil effects of drinking under such conditions were so serious that in 1868 Sir James Matheson addressed a circular letter of remonstrance to his Lewis tenants. According to this letter, offenders came from all parts of the island, but “the young men” of the districts of Point and Back, and “persons of various ages” from different quarters of the Parish of Lochs, were singled out as offenders above all others. The letter conveyed wise counsel to the tenants in the matter of behaviour in Stornoway, and concluded by threatening that parties afterwards found guilty of the misconduct complained of would be deprived of their holdings. The letter is in Gaelic, and is quoted in full in the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* (vol. vii., pp. 116-118).

Licensed premises in Lewis. With regard to the question of licensed premises it may be stated that in 1833 there were 20 in the island. Of these, 18 were in Stornoway—4 inns or hotels, 7 shops, and 7 cellars or taverns. There was one in the Parish of Uig and another in the Parish of Lochs. The latter was at Loch Shell, near where the shooting-lodge of Park now stands. There was no resident population there in 1833, but the place served the wants of seafaring people.

In the Appendix to Sir John Macneill's Report on the Condition of the Highlands in 1851 the number of licensed premises in Stornoway then is stated at 11—5 inns or hotels, 5 cellars, and 1 agency for a distillery. There were 3 in the rural districts, 1 at Callernish in Uig, 1 at Dalbeg in Barvas, and 1 at Glen, “a half-way house” between Stornoway and Barvas.

In more recent times a great diminution has taken place.

In 1880 there were 9 licensed places in Stornoway—5 inns or hotels, 3 dealers in spirits, and 1 dealer in porter and ale. The licensed places in the country were then reduced to 1 in the Parish of Uig, presumably Garynahine, which superseded Callernish.

In 1890 all the licensed places in Lewis were in Stornoway, and consisted of 3 inns or hotels, 2 dealers in spirits, and 1 dealer in porter and ale.

In 1900 there were only 3 licensed places in the island—viz., 3 hotels in Stornoway.

So far as known, shebeening does not prevail to any extent in the country districts, and it may be inferred that the absence of drinking facilities in these quarters explains the absence of offences which are frequently the outcome of drink; while the concentration of the drink traffic at Stornoway accounts for their frequency there.

Miscellaneous offences, including contravention of Education Act. In 1888, as will be remembered, the Education Department addressed a letter to the School Boards of Barvas, Lochs, and Uig, in which *inter alia* complaint was made that the School Board authorities did not enforce the provisions of the Education Act in the matter of school attendance. This remonstrance appears to have had the desired effect, and the Boards concerned, as also the Board of Stornoway, took active steps to ensure regular school attendance. These proceedings resulted in swelling the number of miscellaneous offences throughout Lewis, as the statistics applicable to 1888 and 1889 show. In 1888 the total number of miscellaneous offences was 160, but in 1889 it had increased to 281. Of these, 110 were in respect of contravention of the Education Act; thus leaving the ordinary offences at 171, or 11 more than in the previous year. Of the 110 cases in which the parents were charged with failing to educate their children, 44 were from the Parish of Barvas, 22 from Lochs, 33 from Stornoway, and 11 from Uig. The largest number of contraventions of this class took place in 1889, but the Educational authorities have not wavered in their resolve to insist on the education of the young.

The following Table shows the number of cases of contravention of the Education Act, and the number of miscellaneous offences, including said contraventions, in each Parish, the total number for Lewis, and the total number of miscellaneous cases, also including said contraventions, in each year during the period from 1889 to 1900 :—

Year.	Barvas.		Lochs.		Stornoway.		Uig.		Total Miscellaneous cases in Lewis, including Contraventions of Education Act.	Total Contravention of Education Act.
	Miscellaneous, including Contraventions of Education Act.	Contravention of Educat'n Act.	Miscellaneous, including Contraventions of Education Act.	Contravention of Educat'n Act.	Miscellaneous, including Contraventions of Education Act.	Contravention of Educat'n Act.	Miscellaneous, including Contraventions of Education Act.	Contravention of Educat'n Act.		
1889	55	44	41	22	157	33	28	11	281	110
1890	27	16	17	7	184	39	27	15	255	77
1891	34	22	56	12	166	15	21	8	277	57
1892	43	29	19	9	228	18	23	13	313	69
1893	51	39	17	9	182	17	15	1	265	66
1894	42	24	36	20	226	37	20	4	324	85
1895	37	23	8	1	207	26	19	1	271	51
1896	36	19	33	24	229	32	33	11	331	86
1897	49	19	10	2	197	18	16	3	272	42
1898	40	14	43	11	230	4	40	4	353	33
1899	20	9	20	2	219	10	27	..	286	21
1900	31	5	18	4	306	40	16	1	371	50

The significance of the foregoing figures consists in this, that the first prosecutions had such a salutary effect on offenders that in succeeding years the Educational authorities were not called upon to take legal action in anything like the same degree. In 1899 the total number of such prosecutions was only 21. The effect of these prosecutions on school attendance has been observed upon in the section dealing with Education. Stornoway has a monopoly of contraventions of the Police Act. The lowest record of this was in 1893, when the number stood at 21, but in the preceding year it was 68. Taking every fifth year, the numbers of these offences in Stornoway were as follows :— 1880, 45 ; 1885, 50 ; 1890, 36 ; 1895, 57 ; and 1900, 55.

It may be confidently asserted that offences against the person and offences against property are exceedingly few, when the population of the island, and the large numbers of people from other quarters who visit Stornoway during the year, but particularly in the fishing season, are considered. Offences against person and property few.

Details of the three classes of offences enumerated applicable to each Parish in Lewis in each year from 1880 to 1900 inclusive will be found in Appendix N (pp. 41-46), as also a classification of the offences under the category of Miscellaneous, showing how many consisted of (1) breaches of the peace, petty assaults, and disorderly conduct ; (2) contravention of the Education Act ; (3) contravention of the General Police Act, 1862 ; (4) poaching ; and (5) various minor offences.

XIV. SOCIAL AND DOMESTIC LIFE.

The social and domestic life of the Lewis peasantry may be characterised as quiet and uneventful in the extreme. Few subjects of a public nature withdraw their attention from their daily avocations. They celebrate the New Year ; and a wedding is the occasion for great rejoicing. Death on the other hand usually brings a cloud of sorrow over a whole district ; and funerals are largely attended. Domestic life uneventful.

Funerals. Formerly, in the Western Islands, funerals sometimes became orgies, and an old saying illustrative of this is that one funeral is better than twelve Sacramental gatherings. (*Is fhearr aon tòrradh na da chomanachadh dhiag.*) The Lewis funeral of to-day is, however, most decorous, and in every way in harmony with the situation.

Sacramental gatherings. The Sacramental gathering is also an event that moves the rural life of Lewis. Some people consider it a duty to attend most of the Communion services in the island. These last from Thursday till Monday in each district; and during their continuance every house within a radius of some miles from the church is filled with visitors from other districts.

Old games "gone out of use." The Lewis Islanders are indeed a quiet, serious people, and not given in any large degree to amusements. Games such as jumping, shinty, putting the stone, &c., are described as having "gone out of use" among adults prior to 1833. Martin mentions that in his time (*circa* 1695) the Lewis people were "very dexterous in the exercises of swimming, archery, vaulting or leaping." He also says they were great lovers of music, and that when he was in the island he got an account of eighteen men who could play the violin well without having been taught.

Lewismen of former generations fond of music and dancing. The Lewisman of a hundred years ago does not appear to have had the same gravity of demeanour as his descendant of to-day, if we accept the statement of the Rev. John Lane Buchanan, who was "Missionary Minister to the Isles from the Church of Scotland" from 1782 to 1790. In a volume published in 1793, in which he describes his Hebridean experiences, he says the British laws had been introduced by the Seaforth of that period to the Island of Lewis. Referring to the manners and customs of the people, he praises their music and dancing. "In Lewis" he says, "since their late happy change from servitude to freedom by the present noble minded proprietor, they are animated with such life as to meet in companies, regularly every week, at stated places, where both old and young take their turn at this agreeable past-time (dancing), when they exercise themselves with amazing alertness and spirit."*

These weekly dances have long since been discontinued—probably at a date beyond living memory—and in neither of the *Statistical Accounts* is mention made of them.

Mode of living in 1836. Rev. Wm. MacRae, Minister of Barvas, writing in the *New Statistical Account* (1836), gives a description of his parishioners which it is believed was applicable to all the country districts of the island at that time. After stating that in their habits much cleanliness can scarcely be expected, considering their poverty and the wretchedness of their habitations, he proceeds—"Their mode of living most closely approaches the pastoral:—without arts, trade, or manufacture, navigation or literature, their whole round of duty consists in securing fuel, in sowing and reaping their scanty crops, and in rearing their flocks, and tending them at pasture. Yet in these limited circumstances, while supplied with food and clothing of the plainest description, and able to pay their rents, their simple cottages are abodes of happiness and contentment. Blue kelt is almost the only dress worn by the men, and stuffs, variously striped, by the women, with under dresses of plaiding, all home-made. In many instances, however, cotton shirts and print gowns are beginning to supersede the use of some of these articles." . . . "Their ordinary food consists of oat and barley meal, potatoes and milk, variously prepared. Their domestic economy is frugal and moderate beyond conception. The produce of a foreign soil, as tea, coffee, and sugar, and the common conveniences of art, as knives, forks, &c., are to them altogether alien." (*Ross and Cromarty*, p. 147.)

Standard of comfort in 1841. In 1841 Mr. Thomas Knox, the then factor for Seaforth in the Island of Lewis, was examined before the Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament previously mentioned. Mr. O'Brien, a member of the Committee, asked him what were the ideas of comfort with respect to residence and food entertained by the Lewis people. He replied, "that they should have, of course, a house and plenty of firing, which is very easily procured in all parts of Lewis; and potatoes, some grain, one to five cows, and a few sheep." (Q. 2270.)

In answer to further questions, Mr. Knox stated that such of them as fished had plenty of fish. That, with potatoes, was the common diet of the country.

Lord Teignmouth.—What sort of fish? *Mr. Knox.*—The smaller sort of fish, haddocks, and the heads of the cod and ling.

Mr. O'Brien.—Do they ever eat of meat? *Mr. Knox.*—Not generally. I have seen dried mutton, a sort of ham. . . .

Mr. O'Brien.—Do you conceive that a person living in a house, without a chimney, and with scarcely a window, and eating potatoes, with fish occasionally, is not a poor

* "*Travels in the Hebrides from 1782 to 1790*," p. 81.

person? *Mr. Knox*.—He is not accounted a poor person in Lewis; they do not among themselves consider a person in those circumstances to be poor."

Such was *Mr. Knox's* views as to the standard of comfort prevailing in his time.

Matters have greatly changed since the minister of Barvas wrote in the *New Statistical Account* and *Mr. Knox* gave his evidence, but it cannot be said that all the changes have tended to promote the health of the people. In the matter of under-clothing, cotton fabrics have in a large measure superseded the old woollen home-spuns, and rheumatism in an increasing degree has followed the change. With regard to food, the potato still holds its place. It is probably the only native product that has not had to yield to imported articles. Porridge is not so much a staple article of food as formerly, and the home-made barley bannocks have in a large measure been supplanted by loaf bread. While the population increased to the extent previously shown, the land in occupation of the peasantry has practically remained the same. This in itself necessitated the importation of food. The cottar population having no right to keep stock, are, as a rule, without cows and accordingly without milk for their children. Eggs are very little eaten by the peasantry. Indeed the egg passes as a coin of the realm, and may be seen handed over the counter in a country shop in exchange for a newspaper or a postage stamp. The local merchants take eggs in barter for tea, sugar, tobacco, paraffin, &c. The tea-pot is constantly at almost every fire-side, and excessive tea-drinking has led to dyspepsia and nervous diseases.

In the matter of light, bog fir dried and cut into small splinters, supplemented by the peat fire on the middle of the floor, formerly lit the home during the winter evenings. It gave way long ago to the *cruizie* with its primitive wick and fish-oil; while the *cruizie*, in turn, is now rarely to be seen, paraffin being used in every house.

On the subject of clothing, it is of interest to add that the wearing of caps and shoes by the youth of the island is a change which *Dr. Ross*, the medical officer for Barvas, regards as detrimental. "In former generations," he says, "neither boys or girls wore caps or shoes till they were grown up in most cases, and neither their heads nor feet, nor their general health seemed to suffer in consequence. Even now-a-days in the case of people who are so poor as not to be able to provide such luxuries for their children, it is a fact that such children are, as a rule, healthier and stronger than their better favoured neighbours, even though they may be worse off as regards food and other necessaries. At anyrate there can be no doubt that the changes referred to, both as regards food and clothing, have been prominent factors in bringing about the marked increase which has taken place of late years in such diseases as phthisis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, and nervous diseases." (*Medical Officer's Report for 1892.*)

As to the avocations of the people—fishing and crofting, as also the Militia and the Naval Reserve, have already been referred to. The Militiamen receive their annual instruction away from the island, and the training is in many ways highly beneficial. But it is said by those who are able to judge that it is not an unqualified blessing. The Militia barrack room and the canteen do not tend to elevate character, or raise the standard of morals; and the youth who has not got backbone enough to resist temptation sometimes acquires irregular habits.

A similar observation falls to be made with regard to herring-gutting. The women who are employed at that work do well financially, both in Stornoway and Shetland and on the East Coast; but when away from home restraints some of them are apt to err. On this subject *Dr. Ross* is emphatic. He does not regard employment at gutting as favourable in any sense. "Some seasons," he says, "they earn a good deal of money, but only, for most, to spend it on trifles. But the effects on their habits, morals, and general health are undoubtedly injurious."

The labour required for the cultivation of the land falls to a large extent on the women. "In this and in all other parts of the island," says the Minister of Stornoway in the *Old Statistical Account*, "the women carry on as much of the labour of agriculture as the men." * Women engage in out-door work throughout the Highlands as well as in Lewis. But it will be found as a rule that more of the rough work of the holding devolves upon the women in those places where the Norse element is strong than in the places that are purely Celtic. The reason for this is obvious. The Norseman is fond of the sea and occupies a large part of his time in sea-faring pursuits. Accordingly, much of the agricultural work in connection with his home of necessity devolves upon the women. The Celt, on the other hand, is a landsman, and when he can get land does not take kindly to the sea. He is accordingly more at home than his Norse brother, and

* *James Macdonald*, writing of Lewis in 1811, says:—"Women undergo fatigues in the labour of agriculture totally incompatible with their sex. They are seen barefooted and barelegged carrying manure and peats in creels upon their backs, and even dragging harrows over ploughed ground; which harrows are fastened by hair ropes round their necks and shoulders."—(*Agriculture of the Hebrides*, pp. 812-3.)

naturally relieves the female members of his household from the rougher kinds of land work.

This appears to have been the case among the Norse people from Viking times. The men then engaged in field sports, fishing, Viking expeditions, &c. They also had chess and various in-door games. The higher class of women did embroidery and other fancy work, but "the general occupation of ordinary women was to milk cows, "prepare food and drink, serve the men, work in the field, and specially make the hay, "card wool, attend to the clothes, wash the men's heads, and pull off their clothes when "they went to bed." (Du Chaillu's *Viking Age*, Vol. II., p. 363.)

Women's
work in
Lewis at
present
time.

The foregoing description of the duties of women during the Viking period pretty correctly describes those of the Lewis woman of to-day. She carries the seaware or other materials for manure in a creel on her back, and sometimes tills the land; she weeds and reaps, and carries the corn and hay to the barn in autumn; she likewise carries the domestic fuel on her back from the moor, and knits her stockings as she goes in the same way as her Shetland sister knits her haps or hosiery while similarly occupied. She goes with her cattle in the summer to the shieling and stays there for a few weeks, in the same way as is being done in the case of the Norse Saeters (or Shielings) to this day. In her home she attends to the domestic requirements of her family. In particular she is busy at the end of autumn and the beginning of winter carding and spinning for the annual web of cloth, or the season's blankets and plaidings.

Delving
and peat-
cutting.

The able-bodied men do most of the delving in spring, and afterwards cut the peats. Peat-cutting is usually done in companies. A few families combine, engage one day in cutting peats for one family, the second for another, and so on until the year's supply has been cast.

Peat-cutting generally concludes the home occupation of the able-bodied men at that season of the year; for whenever that operation is over all betake themselves to fishing, or to whatever other pursuit forms their means of livelihood.

By Martinmas nearly all are back to their homes, and there they remain (their time being largely unoccupied) until next season's work is begun.

The
Ceilidh.

During this period the *ceilidh*—an old Celtic word for which there is no precise equivalent in English—forms the principal means of recreation and instruction, and may be described as an unconventional "at home" to which all are welcome. It may be held in any house, but the favourite resorts are those where the head of the house is an intelligent, communicative man, or where there are a number of daughters. To such a house or houses young men and women repair in large numbers after nightfall. Here old tales are rehearsed and songs sung, or the public questions of the time are discussed. Thus, these gatherings frequently afford instruction as well as amusement, and in many respects are a species of evening continuation schools. It ought to be added that no industrious woman goes to a *ceilidh* without having with her such an amount of sewing or knitting as will occupy her time throughout the evening.

The popular concerts so common throughout the rural districts of the mainland have not yet obtained a solid footing in the country parts of Lewis; but the *ceilidh* provides an alternative which satisfies the wants of the people in respect of amusements.

A Norse
courting
custom in
Lewis.

Among the social usages a courting custom which prevails to a considerable extent in Lewis, and appears to be a heritage from the time of the Norse occupation of the island, may be mentioned. Du Chaillu found the same custom in Sweden, and makes reference to it in the *Land of the Midnight Sun* thus:—"Among the ancient customs of "the rural population that still prevail in many parts of the country is that of 'bund- "ling,' called here *frieri*, which really means 'courtship.' I have occasionally witnessed "it, and it has afforded me at times much amusement. On Saturday it is usual for the "parents who wish to have a good night's rest, and do not want to be kept awake by "constant knockings, to leave the doors open; for, if they are blessed with many "daughters, they may be sure that there will be no end of visitors." . . . "It is "generally arranged that the hour of arrival [of the young men] shall be after the old "folks have retired" (Vol. I., p. 430).

Elsewhere he says, "Elsa Karolina and one of the daughters slept together, while the eldest daughter slept near me, bundling with her sweetheart, this being the lovers' day" (II., p. 66).

The custom is general in Shetland, is met with in Orkney, and is also common in Lewis

Among the peasantry of Shetland and Lewis it has continued notwithstanding

the strictures passed upon it by many, and is now a recognised custom, rarely abused. Writers on Shetland deal with it, and also with the "Flatchies" or "lang beds" in the barns, in which male and female sleep after a wedding. Dr. Robert Cowie in his volume on Shetland speaks of the latter as follows:—

"The dancers, instead of returning to their homes [after the wedding festivities], adjourn to the barn of their host's cottage, which serves as a dormitory, the members of each sex being alternately ranged along the floor on a huge couch of straw."
 "The people enter quite innocently into these 'barn bundlings,' as they are termed, and both statistics and the testimony of respectable persons who have taken part in them, prove that nothing immoral occurs" (p. 102). In a note to this passage Dr. Cowie says;—"Perhaps the most marked feature in the character of the female Shetlander is her extreme modesty and delicacy. Rudeness and coarseness of language are unknown" (p. 305).

The statistics published by the Registrar General go to show that in so far as the ^{Standard} relations of the sexes are concerned, the same high standard of morality referred to by ^{of morality.} Dr. Cowie among the Shetlanders, prevails also among the Lewis peasantry. Taking every fifth year from 1880 to 1899 (the Report for 1899 being the last published), it is found that the percentage of illegitimacy to the total number of births in Lewis varies from 1·9 to 3·2; while on the mainland of Ross and Cromarty the lowest corresponding figure during the same years is 6·3 and the highest 7·0.

The percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the seven crofting counties during 1899 was as follows:—Argyll, 7·5; Inverness, 8·4; Ross and Cromarty, 4·6; Sutherland, 4·2; Caithness, 11·1; Orkney, 6·3; and Shetland, 3·0. In contrast with these figures, it may be stated that the percentage for Morayshire in the same year was 12·7; for Banffshire, 13·5, and for Wigtownshire, 14·6.

It will be observed that the standard of morality shown by the Lewis peasantry brings down the rate of illegitimacy for the County of Ross and Cromarty as a whole. The figures applicable to 1899 for Lewis alone being 1·9; for the mainland only, 7·0; but for the whole County, including Lewis, 4·6.

In the following Table the rate of illegitimacy to total births is given as regards Lewis in the first column, and as to the mainland of Ross and Cromarty in the second, in every fifth year since 1880:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ROSS-SHIRE.

TABLE showing Percentage of Illegitimacy to Total Births in Ross-shire in 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1899 (being the last published), distinguishing between (a) the Island of Lewis and (b) the Mainland. Illegitimacy—
Lewis and
Mainland
contrasted.

Year.	Island of Lewis.	Mainland of Ross and Cromarty.
1880 . . .	2·1	6·3
1885 . . .	2·2	6·6
1890 . . .	1·9	6·4
1895 . . .	3·2	6·3
1899 . . .	1·9	7·0

Analysing the figures applicable to Lewis, it is found that the rate of illegitimacy in the rural districts where "bundling" (or, as it is locally known, *leapachas*, i.e., bed-fellowship) mainly prevails is considerably lower than in the registration district of Stornoway. In the rural districts the percentage of illegitimacy to the total number of births varies from 1·2 to 1·8, and in the Stornoway registration district from 2·1 to 3·8. The figures in detail may be tabulated thus:—

[TABLE.]

ILLEGITIMACY IN LEWIS.

Illegitimacy in Lewis—
Rural and Stornoway Registration districts contrasted.

TABLE showing the Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births in the Island of Lewis in the years 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1899 (being the last published), distinguishing between (a) the Rural Registration Districts and (b) the Stornoway Registration District.

Year.	(a) Rural Registration Districts.	(b) Stornoway Registration District.
1880 . . .	1·8	2·4
1885 . . .	1·5	3·2
1890 . . .	1·7	2·1
1895 . . .	2·8	3·7
1899 . . .	1·2	2·8

Dealing with Shetland in the same manner, the percentage of illegitimacy to total births in the rural districts in 1899 was 2·6, and in the registration district of Lerwick 5·0.

In the following Table the number of births, including illegitimate, and the number of illegitimate births in each of the registration districts of Lewis, and also on the mainland of Ross and Cromarty during the five years named, are given :—

{ TABLE.

TABLE showing the total Number of Births, including Illegitimates, and (separately) the Number of Illegitimates in the County of Ross and Cromarty in 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, and 1899, and also showing (a) the figures applicable to the Rural Registration Districts of Lewis; (b) the figures applicable to the Stornoway Registration District; (c) the figures for the whole of Lewis and (d) those for the Mainland of Ross.

Year.	Barvas.		Carloway.		Lochs.		Uig.		Total Births in rural Registration Districts of Lewis.	Total Illegitimate Births in rural Registration Districts of Lewis.	Stornoway.		Total for Lewis.		County of Ross and Cromarty, exclusive of Lewis.	
	Total Births.	Illegitimate.	Total Births.	Illegitimate.	Total Births.	Illegitimate.	Total Births.	Illegitimate.			Total Births.	Illegitimate.	Total Births.	Illegitimate.	Total Births.	Illegitimate.
1880 . . .	172	2	103	2	146	4	62	1	483	9	321	8	804	17	1283	81
1885 . . .	181	1	106	4	168	3	64	..	519	8	342	11	861	19	1229	82
1890 . . .	165	3	76	..	139	5	61	..	441	8	366	8	807	16	1086	71
1895 . . .	169	4	92	5	137	3	57	1	455	13	374	14	829	27	1080	69
1899,	180	2	97	1	148	2	49	1	474	6	390	11	864	17	955	67
Total for these five years, .	867	12	474	12	738	17	293	3	2372	44	1793	52	4165	96	5633	370

Ecclesi-
astical
contro-
versies.

In connection with the social condition of the people, a passing reference may be made to the ecclesiastical controversies which have in recent years interfered with the peace of the inhabitants. Prior to the Disruption, dissent in any form did not obtain a footing in Lewis. At the Disruption, however, an overwhelming majority of the population cast in their lot with the Free Church of 1843. The Declaratory Act passed by the Free Church Assembly a few years ago led to another disruption, a considerable number of people having joined the religious body popularly known as "the Seceders." They have a minister in Stornoway and a considerable following throughout the island.

The union of the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church in 1900 led to fresh divisions. All the Free Church clergymen of the island, except those of Back and Park, joined the United Church, but their flocks got divided; and, according to the current issue of Oliver & Boyd's Almanac, there are the following charges in connection with the various denominations throughout the island:—

Established Church.—Barvas, Cross, Knock, Lochs, Carloway, Uig, Bernera, and Stornoway.

United Free Church.—Back (vacant), Barvas, Carloway, Cross, Kinloch, Knock, Lochs, Park (vacant), Shawbost, Stornoway, and Uig. (There are three congregations adhering to this denomination in Stornoway.)

Free Church.—Back, Park, Barvas, Carloway, Cross, Kinloch, Knock, Lochs, Shawbost, Stornoway, and Uig. (Except Back and Park, all these are returned as vacant.)

Free Presbyterian Church.—(Popularly known as "the Seceders") Stornoway.

Scottish Episcopal Church.—Stornoway.

The zeal with which some of the contending sects maintain their respective interests may be illustrated by reference to a recent case before the Commission. The proprietor of Lewis applied to resume a small piece of common ground in the occupation of crofters, in order that the same might be feued to one of the dissenting denominations for the building of a church thereon, in the neighbourhood of an existing church. A section of the crofters interested favoured the application, while another opposed it, giving the following as one of their reasons:—"The two churches, if placed near each other, would lead to offence and possibly to a breach of the peace."

The rancour and bitterness with which these ecclesiastical controversies are conducted have tended to break up old friendships and to disturb the peace of the social life of the people where they prevail.

XV. CONCLUSION.

Crofter
problem in
Lewis.

It has often been said, and with truth, that of all parts of the crofting area, that portion which presents the most difficult questions is the Island of Lewis. Not but that some at least of the problems existing there, are to be found elsewhere; but in Lewis they are more pressing, as they affect a wider area and a denser population. The observations already made tend to prove that these questions and problems have existed for a great length of time; but while of significance from a historical point of view, we think they ought also to be made to lead up to some practical conclusions for the future. Our inquiry as to the Lewis of the past proves that the inhabitants of that Island are worthy of all the attention they have received. Although they occupy a remote, and in some respects sterile Island, they are men of strong physical development, of tough moral fibre, and of undoubted intellectual capacity. The defects now to be found in the Lewisman are mainly those of insufficient education, and of too limited experience of the world—not defects of character or mind. In short, the Island of Lewis forms a most valuable part of the United Kingdom. An Island which could produce the ancestors of Lord Macaulay, as also Sir Alexander Mackenzie, the Arctic Explorer, from whom the Mackenzie River in North-West Canada takes its name, and Colonel Colin Mackenzie, Surveyor-General of India, cannot fail to compel attentive regard. The physical and moral strength of the Lewisman is partly due to his surroundings. These compel simplicity of life, and foster powers of endurance. They nerve him to face privations before which men brought up under more favourable circumstances would succumb. The cynical critic might indeed urge that Lewis is an earthly paradise, for there is to be found an exceptionally high birth-rate, an exceptionally low death-rate, and, notwithstanding insanitary conditions, a striking immunity

Physical
and moral
strength of
Lewisman.

from many complaints. If in these important respects the peat hags of Lewis compare favourably with the rich alluvial plains of the East of Ross-shire, is it necessary, such a critic might ask, to make any special efforts on its behalf?

But little argument is needed to show that, despite these facts, Lewis is still far ^{Backward} behind the condition of development to be found among the better class of crofters in ^{condition.} most quarters of the Highlands, notwithstanding the efforts made for their amelioration in recent years. Thus, to take only one example, in the matter of housing and sanitation, Lewis may be said to stand alone. It is the sole place left where the custom of only one byre-cleaning in the year prevails.

In answer to the question, what has been done in the past, and with what results, ^{Progress of} it is here only necessary to summarise. For a considerable period after the passing of ^{education.} the Education Act, thirty years ago, the progress of education in Lewis was slow and unsatisfactory. This was due to causes which have already been discussed. But soon after the issue of the Departmental Minute of 21st December 1888 a great change for the better became apparent. Exceptional relief was afforded to the Lewis ratepayer; the schools throughout the Island were much more largely and regularly attended, and educational matters generally were placed on a sound and progressive footing. It would be difficult to mention any of the public grants in Scotland during the last quarter of a century which have operated more beneficially than this one in the direct promotion of the public weal and the mental development of a community.

But further, twenty years ago, almost exactly, loud calls were made in Lewis, as ^{Crofters} elsewhere, for State intervention on the land question. The demands made were for ^{Act.} more land to crofters, fair rents, security of tenure, and, above all, that cottars, or squatters, should be removed, or transferred, from crofting townships, and provided with suitable holdings elsewhere. In a few years afterwards, the passing of the Crofters Act operated as a substantial response by the Legislature to these urgings; for it gave security of tenure and the means of obtaining fair rents and of dealing with arrears; but as to the important question of more land, while it has accomplished much elsewhere, it has done practically nothing in Lewis. True enough, crofters have in some few instances received enlargement of holdings by arrangement with the Estate Management; but the sections of the Act which deal with enlargement of holdings have in Lewis remained almost a dead letter. This is not the fault of the Act, but is due to the circumstances of the case. The Act was of the utmost benefit as far as it went, but it did not deal, and perhaps at the time could not deal, with the demands made in Lewis for land to cottars, or squatters, and these persons remain to this day a serious burden on every, or almost every, crofting township in the Island. So very large a proportion of it is already occupied by crofters that the question of obtaining land for the landless in Lewis is attended with the greatest difficulty.

In addition to the benefits conferred on Lewis in recent times by the passing of the ^{Grants in} Acts of 1872 and 1886, the Island has profited materially in the matter of rates and ^{aid of local} taxation by the annual grants provided by the Legislature. The effect of these has been ^{rates, &c.} to reduce greatly the local burdens, which were becoming much too heavy to shoulder, as well as to make education free. But not only have the annual grants referred to been made, but Parliament has also provided special grants for the purpose of developing the resources of the Island and improving the condition of the people. The outlays thus made on roads and footpaths, on piers and landing-stages, and on the extension of the postal and telegraphic services, have been in nearly every case of a highly beneficial kind.

So much, then, for the recent past. And it is of consequence to observe that the ^{Marked} result of this generous and considerate policy has been, that when we compare the ^{improvement in} present state of matters with that which prevailed in the Island twenty years ago, a ^{recent years.} gratifying improvement is to be discerned. Till a comparatively late date a visitor to the Island on successive occasions through long years, would have found no visible improvement. He would have recognised conditions prevailing similar to those which existed at the beginning of last century; except perhaps that in the time of Sir James Matheson the Island was opened up by roads and some little advance made in the matter of education. But during the years to which we have referred a marked improvement has been made in every department of life, and it is no exaggeration to say that the social and individual advancement has been greater during these years than for more than a century before. It is indeed only those who have known the Island in the past, and have re-visited it within the last very few years, who can fully realise and appreciate the nature and extent of the progress made.

Recom-
mendation.

But what of the future? Much has been done, but still much remains to do, and not only does the advancement already made lend strong encouragement to further efforts, but the density of the population and the ignorance which still prevails may well likewise induce a continuance of the policy which has been so steadily pursued. A region with the numerous and ever-increasing population of Lewis might at any time become a grave source of danger from epidemic disease, or a scene of misery from lack of food. The object of the public benefactor will therefore naturally be, on the one hand, not in any way injuriously to affect or deteriorate those physical and moral qualities which a life of simplicity and rigour has served to educe, and, on the other, to carry out such additional improvements as will further ameliorate their physical condition and qualify them better for the times in which they live.

As already seen, only two industries of importance are to be found in the Island—viz., that connected with the occupation of land, and that with the prosecution of the fishing. Thus, there are two classes of small tenants to be found—those who derive their livelihood from the cultivation of the soil and from rearing stock, and those who trust to the harvest of the sea. The difficulty connected with the occupation of the soil is two-fold. In the first place, crofts, originally somewhat small, though possibly large enough, in view of local circumstances and conditions, have in course of years been sub-divided by the occupants. Gradually the Estate Management have too often found themselves obliged to recognise this sub-division in the estate books, and deal with the sub-divided croft as consisting of two and sometimes three separate crofters' holdings. One effect of this has been to embolden those who had not sub-divided, but who had desired to do so, to carry out such sub-division. Another effect has been indefinitely to multiply the number of holdings which are much too small. For those sub-divided crofter holdings which have been recognised by the Estate Management as separate holdings, there is no remedy under the law as it stands. The only remedy is vigorously to carry on the improved system of education which has been so well commenced, with the conviction that as knowledge spreads among the occupants of these narrow home limits, they will more and more desire to quit those limits and boldly face the issues of life in the outer world.

But we have said that the difficulty is two-fold. The other part of it is that both on crofts which have not been sub-divided, and on those which have, numerous cottars and squatters are to be found. These occupants have no title, and pay no rent. They have no land, save what they illegally appropriate, or obtain by the tolerance of their crofter neighbours and the Estate Management. If they have stock—and many of them gather stock—such stock grazes on the common pastures of the crofters, to the serious detriment of the crofters' stock, as while these pastures can graze adequately animals carefully adjusted in numbers to the area and capacity of the ground, they cannot also support stock unwarrantably thrust upon them. What, then, ought to be done for these cottars and squatters? Were they themselves asked the question their answer would be, "Break down the remaining farms in Lewis, and take certain of the lower-lying parts of the deer forests; divide these into individual holdings with an assigned area of common pasture for each new township, and many of us will then have sufficient elbow-room." Very true, and we are of opinion that this course might with advantage be adopted, at least to a reasonable extent; but even then not all those who should, if possible, be accommodated would get holdings, and if they did, the remedy would be merely a temporary palliative, not a permanent adjustment.

We think, however, there are further answers. In the first place, there ought to be much more rigorous enforcement of the provisions of the Crofters Act against the sub-division and the sub-letting of holdings, and, in the second, we are strongly in favour of establishing and fostering technical instruction in Lewis for the teaching of trades and handicrafts, and the elements of scientific avocations. It is probably unnecessary here to enter upon minute details. These it will not be difficult to adjust. We admit that this idea is not new, but it appears to us deserving of consideration.

Whether these or other means of improvement be adopted, we are glad to have had the opportunity afforded us of submitting this Report, and we trust that it may be found useful in furthering the development and improvement of the Island to which it refers.

WILLIAM MACKENZIE,

Secretary and Principal Clerk.

DAVID BRAND.

W. HOSACK.

P. B. MACINTYRE.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX A.

(1) POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF LEWIS FROM 1755 to 1901.

YEAR.	BARVAS.			LOCHS.			STORNOWAY.			UGA.			GRAND TOTAL.	
	Separate Number of Families.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Separate Number of Families.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Separate Number of Families.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Families.	Persons.
*1755	..	..	..	1,995	..	..	1,267	..	..	..	1,812	..	..	6,386
†1790-97	439	914	1,092	2,006	845	923	1,768	556	..	..	2,639	387	898	8,311
1801	..	1,114	1,119	2,233	828	1,047	1,875	..	1,338	1,636	2,974	..	960	9,168
1811	..	987	1,178	2,165	909	1,018	1,927	..	1,485	2,015	3,500	..	1,179	10,092
‡1817	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,534
1821	..	1,186	1,382	2,568	1,313	1,356	2,669	..	1,814	2,305	4,119	..	1,344	12,231
1831	..	1,452	1,559	3,011	1,474	1,593	3,067	..	2,471	2,951	5,422	..	1,449	14,541
1841	..	1,897	1,953	3,850	1,783	1,870	3,653	..	2,855	3,363	6,218	..	1,594	17,037
1851	..	2,081	2,108	4,189	2,084	2,172	4,256	..	3,794	4,263	8,057	..	1,545	19,711
1861	846	2,274	2,335	4,609	2,372	2,529	4,901	906	1,713	3,934	8,668	530	1,387	21,056
1871	893	2,392	2,558	4,950	2,883	2,997	5,880	1,040	1,845	4,371	9,510	604	1,524	23,483
1881	994	2,500	2,825	5,325	3,090	3,194	6,284	1,966	4,724	5,665	10,389	663	1,702	25,487
1891	1,049	2,652	3,047	5,699	3,095	3,337	6,432	2,317	5,417	6,382	11,799	676	1,792	27,590
(After the operation of Boundary Commissioners' Orders.) 1891	1,205	3,018	3,476	6,494	2,273	2,403	4,676	891	(Not altered.)	..	..	854	2,248	4,621
1901	1,293	3,066	3,670	6,736	2,241	2,492	4,733	2,530	6,045	6,938	12,983	891	2,189	28,949

* Dr. Webster's enumeration. (See Report, page xix.)

† Parish Ministers in Old Statistical Account (1790-97).

‡ Enumeration by Ground Officers made according to Districts but not according to Parishes, on the instructions of the proprietor, Mr. J. A. Stewart Mackenzie of Seaforth. For full copy, see Report, page xx.

APPENDIX A—continued.

(2) DETAILS OF POPULATION, Etc., OF ISLAND OF LEWIS,
ACCORDING TO CENSUS OF 1901.

PARISH.	Separate Families.	HOUSES.			POPULATION.			Persons Speaking Gaelic only.	Persons Speaking Gaelic and English.	Rooms with one or more Windows.	TEMPORARILY ABSENT.			TEMPORARILY PRESENT.		
		Inhabited.	Uninhab.	Building.	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
BARVAS - (97,543 Acres)	1,292	1,291	23	10	3,052	3,670	6,722	3,143	2,993	2,796	404	142	546	4	3	7
Shipping - - -	1	-	-	-	14	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,293	1,291	23	10	3,066	3,670	6,736	3,143	2,993	2,796	404	142	546	4	3	7
LOCHS - (114,601 Acres)	976	970	5	2	2,237	2,488	4,725	1,770	2,533	2,247	4	6	10	4	6	10
Sbiant Island - - -	1	1	-	-	4	4	8	7	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	977	971	5	2	2,241	2,492	4,733	1,777	2,533	2,249	4	6	10	4	6	10
STORNOWAY (63,160 Acres)																
Stornoway, Town, Police } Burgh	831	557	8	-	1,764	1,947	3,711	167	2,663	2,854	33	21	54	164	27	191
Shipping - - -	11	-	-	-	105	1	106	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	842	557	8	-	1,869	1,948	3,817	167	2,682	2,854	33	21	54	164	27	191
Landward - - -	1,687	1,655	40	19	4,142	4,989	9,131	3,474	4,994	4,010	453	129	582	167	259	426
Shipping - - -	1	-	-	-	34	1	35	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,688	1,655	40	19	4,176	4,990	9,166	3,474	5,014	4,010	453	129	582	167	259	426
UIG (129,109 Acres)	777	767	12	10	1,859	2,020	3,879	1,214	2,368	1,574	126	60	186	43	7	50
Bernera Island - - -	108	106	5	6	292	288	580	154	397	232	-	1	1	-	-	-
Flannen Islands (Lighthouse)	1	1	-	-	4	-	4	-	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shipping - - -	5	-	-	-	34	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	891	874	17	16	2,189	2,308	4,497	1,368	2,767	1,810	126	61	187	43	7	50

(3) SUMMARY.

Barvas	1,293	1,291	23	10	3,066	3,670	6,736	3,143	2,993	2,796	404	142	546	4	3	7
Lochs - - -	977	971	5	2	2,241	2,492	4,733	1,777	2,533	2,249	4	6	10	4	6	10
Stornoway Town - - -	842	557	8	-	1,869	1,948	3,817	167	2,682	2,854	33	21	54	164	27	191
Stornoway, Landward - - -	1,688	1,655	40	19	4,176	4,990	9,166	3,474	5,014	4,010	453	129	582	167	259	426
Uig - - -	891	874	17	16	2,189	2,308	4,497	1,368	2,767	1,810	126	61	187	43	7	50
Total	5,691	5,348	93	47	13,541	15,408	28,949	9,999	15,989	13,719	1,020	359	1,379	382	302	684

APPENDIX B.—EDUCATIONAL STATISTICS RELATING TO SCHOOL BOARD DISTRICTS IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS,
FURNISHED BY THE SCOTCH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(1) PARISH OF BARVAS.

YEAR.	1*		2†		3‡		4‡		5		
	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance during the Year.	Total Amount of Code Grant to Schools in the District.	Amount of Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Board and to relieve Rates.		School Fees, including cost of Books sold to Children.		Grant in relief of Fees.		Amount raised from School Board Rate.		Rate of Assessment.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	(a) Additional Grants under § 67 of Education (Scotland) Act of 1872.	(b) Under Departmental Minute of 21st December, 1888, and subsequent Minutes.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s. d.	
1880	550	365 2 2	—	—	64 16 8	—	—	—	500	3 4	
1881	538	385 18 6	25 0 0	—	27 3 3	—	—	—	1,000	6 8	
1882	738	574 15 8	168 0 0	—	122 0 1	—	—	—	600	6 8	
1883	670	470 10 6	221 19 6	—	136 6 6	—	—	—	400	3 0	
1884	607	465 8 6	289 15 3	—	137 18 4	—	—	—	400	2 10	
1885	506	330 2 4	269 1 9	—	85 17 1	—	—	—	550	3 11	
1886	534	346 4 5	297 5 2	—	15 6 7	—	—	—	650	4 6	
1887	530	273 14 3	268 0 2	—	23 8 0	—	—	—	750	5 4	
1888	645	495 5 0	267 0 9	—	4 14 6	—	—	—	378	4 6	
1889	604	387 12 6	270 9 10	460 7 9	28 11 0	—	—	—	375	1 0	
1890	641	386 1 2	—	592 16 5	10 7 1	—	—	—	118	1 0	
1891	772	772 15 6	551 1 2	534 8 0	9 16 7	—	—	196 6 0	65	0 6	
1892	759	766 13 10	221 11 6	575 0 0	10 0 5	—	—	345 8 0	64	0 6	
1893	839	904 13 10	284 7 6	140 0 0	8 15 10	—	—	373 16 0	60	0 6	
1894	827	857 7 6	301 14 0	—	9 2 3	—	—	508 1 0	60	0 6	
1895	867	964 3 4	298 9 3	—	0 16 0	—	—	496 4 0	60	0 6	
1896	864	1,115 18 6	346 10 6	230 0 0	—	—	—	519 0 0	60	0 6	
1897	912	1,177 9 0	290 7 6	300 0 0	—	—	—	520 4 0	54	0 6	
1898	849	1,079 15 6	303 8 8	100 0 0	—	—	—	547 4 0	100	0 6	
1899	954	1,198 9 0	310 12 6	250 0 0	—	—	—	509 8 0	50	0 6	
1900	964	1,174 4 1	369 18 0	290 0 0	—	—	—	572 8 0	113	0 9	
		14,492 5 1	5,354 13 0	3,472 12 2	695 0 2	5,166 7 0	6,347				

* For year ended 30th September.

† For year ended 15th May.

‡ The Rate of Grant for the 6 months ended 31st March, 1890, was 6s. 6d. per unit of Average Attendance.

‡ The Rate of Grant for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1891, was 11s. per unit of Average Attendance.

‡ The Rate of Grant for each subsequent year was 12s. per unit of Average Attendance.

APPENDIX B—continued.

(2) PARISH OF LOCHS.

YEAR.	1*		2†		3‡		4‡		5				
	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance during the Year.	Total Amount of Code Grant to Schools in the District.	Amount of Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Board and to relieve Rates.		School Fees, including Cost of Books sold to Children.		Grant in relief of Fees.		Amount raised from School Board Rate.	Rate of Assessment.			
			(a)	(b)									
			Additional Grants under §67 of Education (Scotland) Act of 1872.	Under Departmental Minute of 21st December, 1888, and subsequent Minutes.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1880	451	258 12 1									650	3	0
1881	574	429 18 5									1,000	4	6
1882	625	523 13 4	111 13 0								900	4	2
1883	737	667 4 5	191 19 8								1,300	6	0
1884	786	668 10 6	352 15 6								1,050	5	8
1885	642	535 16 1	422 2 3								750	4	4
1886	605	439 19 1	410 17 0								850	4	6
1887	736	519 18 2	368 11 11								1,000	4	6
1888	827	713 1 6	307 19 10								736	5	0
1889	811	678 19 6	372 16 0		547	9	5				587	1	0
1890	903	756 3 9			860	6	4				103	0	6
1891	645	704 16 5	751 13 6		1,501	8	11	263	11	6	107	0	6
1892	618	678 0 5	356 5 9		330	0	0	496	13	0	57	0	4
1893	664	761 15 8	203 14 9		690	0	0	540	16	0	74	0	6
1894	682	775 16 1	209 4 3					370	16	0	78	0	6
1895	746	883 14 1	223 5 0		500	0	0	404	8	0	80	0	6
1896	748	924 16 3	239 5 0		877	2	9	437	18	0	84	0	6
1897	763	945 2 6	239 5 3		950	0	0	448	12	0	80	0	6
1898	801	999 0 6	239 18 4		600	0	0	448	16	0	150	1	0
1899	818	1,044 12 0	339 12 5		410	0	0	457	16	0	55	1	0
1900	821	1,005 4 0	389 15 0		400	0	0	480	12	0	185	1	0
		14,914 14 9	5,730 14 5		7,666	7	5	4,839	14	6	9,876		

*For year ended 30th September.

†For year ended 15th May.

‡The Rate of Grant for the 6 months ended 31st March, 1890, was 6s. 6d. per unit of Average Attendance.
 ‡The Rate of Grant for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1891, was 11s. per unit of Average Attendance.
 ‡The Rate of Grant for each subsequent year was 12s. per unit of Average Attendance.

APPENDIX B—continued.

(3) PARISH OF STORNOWAY.

YEAR.	1*		2†		3‡	4‡	5	
	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance during the Year.	Total Amount of Code Grant to Schools in the District.	Amount of Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Board and to relieve Rates.	School Fees, including Cost of Books sold to Children.			Grant in relief of Fees.	Amount raised from School Board Rate.	Rate of Assessment.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1880	829	491 14 6	—	—	78 5 9	—	850	1 8
1881	876	603 19 9	—	—	97 10 10	—	1,150	2 2
1882	711	518 1 10	110 7 9	—	115 17 7	—	800	2 0
1883	838	513 19 2	114 8 6	—	83 6 7	—	1,100	2 2
1884	807	577 17 0	170 14 3	—	96 1 6	—	1,100	2 2
1885	799	567 6 6	215 11 0	—	78 1 9	—	800	2 2
1886	814	579 15 1	231 0 3	—	44 18 3	—	800	1 6
1887	837	465 10 4	230 11 3	—	26 14 2	—	800	1 6
1888	896	514 15 6	281 16 6	—	22 13 9	—	900	1 6
1889	1109	809 13 6	291 16 5	—	36 6 5	—	1,050	1 6
1890	1140	801 7 0	398 12 0	—	17 0 9	367 10 0	700	1 0
1891	1174	1,132 11 6	320 5 0	—	29 19 8	645 14 0	350	0 6
1892	1163	1,126 9 6	241 14 4	—	16 13 8	697 16 0	450	0 6
1893	1335	1,316 10 9	300 7 9	—	18 4 8	801 0 0	450	0 6
1894	1446	1,452 4 8	339 7 6	—	12 4 4	850 4 0	450	0 6
1895	1536	1,737 8 2	320 14 0	—	13 13 6	921 12 0	700	0 4
1896	1627	1,943 0 0	387 15 4	—	13 15 0	976 4 0	260	0 6
1897	1768	2,168 12 10	396 6 6	—	2 15 5	1,042 16 0	1,100	0 10
1898	1779	2,221 8 6	448 1 9	—	3 17 10	1,067 8 0	1,200	1 4
1899	1721	2,205 6 10	697 3 9	—	2 14 9	1,099 4 0	1,200	1 4
1900	1755	2,105 0 2	840 2 8	—	2 16 3	1,053 0 0	1,200	1 4
		23,852 13 1	6,336 16 6		813 12 5	9,522 8 0	16,210	..

* For year ended 30th September.

† For year ended 15th May.

{ The Rate of Grant for the 6 months ended 31st March, 1890, was 6s. 6d. per unit of Average Attendance.
 The Rate of Grant for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1891, was 11s. per unit of Average Attendance.
 } The Rate of Grant for each subsequent year was 12s. per unit of Average Attendance.

(4) PARISH OF UIG.

YEAR.	1*		2†		3†		4†		5	
	Average Number of Scholars in Attendance during the Year.	Total Amount of Code Grant to Schools in the District.	Amount of Special Grants made for the General Purposes of the Board and to relieve Rates.	Additional Grants under §67 of Education (Scotland) Act of 1872.	School Fees, including cost of Books sold to Children.	Grant in relief of Fees.	Amount raised from School Board Rate.	Rate of Assessment.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.		
1880	227	155 9 2	—	—	None exacted.	—	570	2 7		
1881	308	209 9 11	—	—	40 18 10	—	1,000	4 6		
1882	368	311 12 4	28 7 0	—	37 8 2	—	550	2 8		
1883	383	345 12 6	57 14 10	—	18 0 8	—	550	2 4		
1884	368	328 8 6	72 17 7	—	14 3 4	—	600	2 8		
1885	367	344 1 0	124 3 6	—	12 1 4	—	700	3 0		
1886	365	298 1 11	105 1 1	—	6 15 3	—	650	3 0		
1887	327	203 2 6	93 11 9	—	None exacted.	—	550	2 4		
1888	357	263 10 0	97 19 3	—	5 0 9	—	830	{ 2 6		
1889	362	294 19 8	89 7 0	297 9 8	12 18 1	—	113	{ 1 4		
1890	426	358 2 1	—	473 5 11	10 1 8	—	116	{ 0 6		
1891	645	740 0 0	205 2 6	863 11 0	11 5 10	117 13 0	70	{ 0 6		
1892	655	764 10 0	135 18 4	50 0 0	17 3 9	234 6 0	150	{ 0 4		
1893	653	799 14 0	171 12 9	400 0 0	9 10 10	304 16 0	200	{ 0 7		
1894	678	852 6 0	175 7 5	136 0 0	12 5 11	393 0 0	260	{ 0 9		
1895	670	854 4 6	185 17 11	—	3 13 1	406 16 0	665	{ 1 0		
1896	718	987 8 6	221 6 3	60 0 0	—	402 0 0	375	{ 1 11		
1897	744	1,047 7 0	207 16 0	50 0 0	—	430 16 0	370	{ 2 0		
1898	760	1,046 2 9	224 19 9	400 0 0	—	465 18 0	150	{ 2 0		
1899	773	1,058 3 1	408 6 5	100 0 0	—	456 0 0	8,469	{ 1 6		
1900	743	1,006 10 6	509 18 6	50 0 0	—	463 16 0	—	{ —		
		12,268 15 11	3,115 7 10	2,880 6 7	211 7 6	4,066 17 0				

* For year ended 30th September. † For Year ended 15th May. (The Rate of Grant for the 6 months ended 31st March, 1890, was 6s. 6d. per unit of Average Attendance. † The Rate of Grant for the 12 months ended 31st March, 1891, was 11s. per unit of Average Attendance. † The Rate of Grant for each subsequent year was 12s. per unit of Average Attendance.

APPENDIX D.

(1) STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE SCOTTISH OFFICE SHOWING GRANTS PAID FROM LOCAL TAXATION (SCOTLAND) ACCOUNT TO PARISHES IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS, DURING THE YEARS 1888-1901.

(I.) PARISH OF BARVAS.

Year ended 15th May.	NAME OF GRANT.					
	Relief of Rates (Highlands).	Towards Cost of Management of Parochial Boards, Pauper Lunatics, &c.	Towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Poor Law Medical Relief.	Relief of Rates (£50,000).	Relief of Rates on Agricultural Occupiers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889 . . .	460 7 9	*3 10 2	} (Paid out of Vote).		—	—
1890 . . .	460 7 9	*12 14 10			—	—
1891 . . .	—	—	60 1 6	71 14 5	—	—
1892 . . .	—	—	56 0 0	70 18 9	—	—
1893 . . .	—	—	110 16 5	79 5 11	—	—
1894 . . .	—	—	113 16 1	76 0 4	{ +43 6 0 43 5 3 }	—
1895 . . .	—	—	110 1 10	74 11 2	43 4 9	—
1896 . . .	—	—	88 5 2	72 0 1	43 4 9	—
1897 . . .	—	—	99 11 9	71 5 6	43 3 11	—
1898 . . .	—	—	85 18 9	68 18 2	43 3 10	159 16 1
1899 . . .	—	—	126 0 6	67 16 3	43 1 11	159 7 10
1900 . . .	—	—	115 10 4	67 17 3	43 1 3	179 10 2
1901 . . .	—	—	102 17 11	68 15 10	42 19 1	174 15 10
	920 15 6	16 5 0	1,069 0 3	789 3 8	389 10 9	673 9 11

(II.) PARISH OF LÖCHS.

1889 . . .	543 6 1	*13 14 5	—	—	—	—
1890 . . .	543 6 1	*19 8 0	—	—	—	—
1891 . . .	—	—	133 11 11	98 0 4	—	—
1892 . . .	—	—	147 9 4	94 11 8	—	—
1893 . . .	—	—	121 16 11	70 4 8	—	—
1894 . . .	—	—	144 13 8	67 6 7	{ +32 12 7 32 14 0 }	—
1895 . . .	—	—	127 11 11	66 0 9	32 12 3	—
1896 . . .	—	—	143 5 7	63 15 6	32 9 10	—
1897 . . .	—	—	154 14 9	63 2 7	32 16 11	—
1898 . . .	—	—	155 4 2	61 0 8	32 5 8	97 1 2
1899 . . .	—	—	159 3 3	60 1 3	32 3 7	96 16 1
1900 . . .	—	—	163 17 0	60 4 9	32 2 6	109 0 6
1901 . . .	—	—	178 3 11	61 1 3	32 0 5	106 3 2
	1,086 12 2	33 2 5	1,629 12 5	765 10 0	291 17 9	409 0 11

* These sums were both paid out of the residue under Sec. 2 (A) (iii) of the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888—the first, in respect of Pauper Lunatics, being paid in the local year 1888-9 and the second in respect of cost of management, etc., being paid in 1889-90. The Grant was only given for one year.

† The first annual grant was issued subsequent to close of local year 1892-3, the second prior to close of 1893-4.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*
(III.) PARISH OF STORNOWAY.

Year ended 15th May.	NAME OF GRANT.					
	Relief of Rates (Highlands).	Towards Cost of Management of Parochial Boards, Pauper Lunatics, &c.	Towards Maintenance of Pauper Lunatics.	Poor Law Medical Relief.	Relief of Rates (£50,000).	Relief of Rates on Agricultural Occupiers.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889	898 4 3	*63 9 5	—	—	—	—
1890	912 14 7	*34 3 5	—	—	—	—
1891	—	—	160 10 2	114 15 0	—	—
1892	—	—	175 0 0	113 10 0	—	—
1893	—	—	220 9 7	108 15 0	—	—
1894	—	—	241 18 1	104 5 0	{ +92 16 2 93 10 1 }	—
1895	—	—	263 13 2	102 5 0	92 10 1	—
1896	—	—	275 2 5	98 15 0	92 11 9	—
1897	—	—	244 13 9	98 19 5	93 2 5	—
1898	—	—	246 7 1	95 13 8	93 12 0	143 4 1
1899	—	—	199 6 7	95 14 3	93 9 8	142 16 9
1900	—	—	174 0 0	104 1 8	94 10 2	160 17 4
1901	—	—	173 19 9	98 10 11	93 2 5	156 12 8
	1,810 18 10	97 12 10	2,375 0 7	1,135 4 11	839 11 9	603 10 10

(IV.) PARISH OF UIG.

1889	301 13 0	*0 1 1	—	—	—	—
1890	301 13 0	*15 12 9	—	—	—	—
1891	—	—	33 3 2	74 2 2	—	—
1892	—	—	33 12 0	70 18 9	—	—
1893	—	—	68 9 4	77 9 8	—	—
1894	—	—	84 12 9	78 3 9	{ +34 13 7 34 10 2 }	—
1895	—	—	85 16 4	77 2 3	34 8 8	—
1896	—	—	101 6 8	74 9 6	33 16 9	—
1897	—	—	107 1 8	73 6 3	33 2 11	—
1898	—	—	116 13 4	71 5 3	32 13 8	139 16 8
1899	—	—	110 9 2	70 10 6	32 12 5	139 9 4
1900	—	—	124 4 4	69 15 5	32 8 1	157 1 5
1901	—	—	144 10 5	76 18 1	32 5 10	152 18 10
	603 6 0	15 13 10	1,009 19 2	814 1 7	300 12 1	589 6 3

* These sums were both paid out of the residue under Sec. 2 (A) (iii) of the Probate Duties (Scotland and Ireland) Act, 1888—the first, in respect of Pauper Lunatics, being paid on the local year 1888-9, and the second, in respect of cost of management, etc., being paid in 1889-90. The Grant was only given for one year.

† The first annual grant was issued subsequent to close of local year 1892-3, the second prior to close of 1893-4.

APPENDIX D.—*continued.*

(2) STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE SCOTTISH OFFICE SHOWING GRANTS PAID FROM THE LOCAL TAXATION (SCOTLAND) ACCOUNT TO THE COUNTY OF ROSS AND CROMARTY DURING THE YEARS 1888-1901.

(The figures in italics, where given, show the proportion of the County Grant effeiring to the Lews District.)

Year ended 15th May.	NAME OF GRANT.						
	Relief of Rates (Highlands).	Maintenance of Roads.	Police Pay and Clothing.	Sanitary Officers' Grant.	Residue Grant.	Equivalent Grant.	Agricultural Rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889	*—	1,084 14 4	—	—	—	—	—
1890	—	<i>126 1 3</i> 534 19 10	—	—	—	—	—
1891	{ 1,859 6 3 } { 1,859 6 3 }	<i>55 6 0</i> 527 0 11	1,996 0 1	—	—	—	—
1892	1,859 6 3	<i>44 19 1</i> 568 10 6	1,796 6 7	368 15 8	530 3 10	1,213 14 6	—
1893	1,859 6 3	<i>76 11 11</i> 658 19 9	617 15 2	402 18 5	645 10 4	†—	—
1894	1,859 6 3	<i>94 14 2</i> 695 14 1	{ †857 0 0 } { 723 1 5 }	414 9 3	592 10 6	1,391 1 0	—
1895	1,859 6 3	<i>139 12 8</i> 612 0 7	{ 1,250 0 0 } { 359 2 9 }	406 3 9	583 4 10	1,487 2 10	—
1896	1,859 6 3	<i>105 10 2</i> 679 13 10	{ 1,238 0 0 } { 350 3 11 }	398 2 6	415 18 5	1,313 13 0	—
1897	1,859 6 3	<i>125 6 9</i> 641 7 2	{ 1,229 0 0 } { 318 19 1 }	400 8 0	400 18 2	1,812 8 0	—
1898	1,859 6 3	<i>93 12 4</i> 663 19 8	{ 1,266 0 0 } { 325 10 2 }	391 16 4	482 10 9	1,686 15 7	1,259 19 5
1899	1,859 6 3	<i>86 7 11</i> 711 4 5	{ 1,267 0 0 } { 290 12 8 }	402 12 11	556 10 1	1,921 2 0	1,256 14 1
1900	1,859 6 3	<i>140 9 7</i> 668 13 1	{ 1,273 0 0 } { 517 10 7 }	387 5 5	669 15 5	2,130 14 0	1,415 6 5
1901	1,859 6 3	<i>123 3 10</i> 756 2 7	{ 1,262 0 0 } { 473 10 7 }	374 8 3	796 4 5	1,937 19 10	1,378 2 2
		<i>114 11 7</i> 8,803 0 9	{ 1,310 0 0 }				
		<i>1,326 7 3</i> 22,311 15 0	19,720 13 0	3,947 0 6	5,673 6 9	14,894 10 9	5,310 2 1

(3) STATEMENT FURNISHED BY THE SCOTTISH OFFICE SHOWING GRANTS PAID FROM THE LOCAL TAXATION (SCOTLAND) ACCOUNT TO THE BURGH OF STORNOWAY DURING THE YEARS 1888-1901.

Year ended 15th May.	NAME OF GRANT.			
	Maintenance of Roads.	Sanitary Officers' Grant.	"Residue" Grant.	"Equivalent" Grant.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889	30 12 1	—	—	—
1890	22 12 3	—	—	—
1891	18 13 9	—	—	—
1892	24 8 8	15 8 10	25 8 5	58 4 0
1893	21 7 2	14 18 6	31 11 3	†—
1894	16 14 6	15 10 8	31 16 7	71 7 2
1895	19 13 9	17 11 9	33 8 10	78 7 0
1896	19 2 4	17 1 3	22 13 11	67 15 6
1897	21 13 11	16 16 0	22 5 2	94 3 0
1898	26 6 6	16 16 11	29 0 9	90 8 10
1899	15 10 8	16 16 11	36 12 11	106 13 2
1900	18 9 8	16 9 11	44 8 8	118 12 5
1901	13 13 10	20 1 5	58 12 0	112 11 0
	268 19 1	167 12 2	335 18 6	798 2 1

* Highland Grant was paid to *Parochial Boards* in 1888-89 and 1889-90. (See page 1).

† The first annual grant described as "Equivalent" was provided by vote of Parliament in 1891-2, the amount being necessarily distributed before 31st March 1892—the last day of the Government financial year. The second grant was payable out of the monies paid into the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account in respect of the Government financial year 1892-3, but the exact amount of these monies and consequently of the "Equivalent" Grant for the year was not ascertained till June 1893, so that the second annual grant was not received by local authorities till the local year 1893-4.

‡ The system of paying an instalment on account of the Police Grant in the month of May annually, and the balance about November began in 1893-4. The first instalment on account was paid to Ross just after 15th May 1893, and the instalment on account of next annual grant just before 15th May 1894—so that three payments fell in 1893-4.

APPENDIX E.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNTS ANNUALLY RECEIVED BY THE PARISHES OF BARVAS, LOCHS, STORNOWAY, AND UIG (1) FROM POOR-RATE ASSESSMENT, (2) BY GRANTS IN RESPECT OF MEDICAL RELIEF, MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS, &c., (3) AMOUNTS RECEIVED FROM OTHER SOURCES, (4) THE GROSS RECEIPTS, AND (5) THE ORDINARY EXPENDITURE—FROM 1880 TO 1900 INCLUSIVE.

(1) PARISH OF BARVAS.

Year.	RECEIPTS.				Total Ordinary Expenditure.*
	From Assessment.	From Grants, for Medical Relief, Lunatics, &c.	From other sources.	Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880-1881, .	532 8 1	59 2 8	63 19 3	655 10 0	471 10 9½
1881-1882, .	642 6 5	42 12 10	..	684 19 3	562 6 9
1882-1883, .	437 12 10	114 6 4	..	551 19 2	535 4 2
1883-1884, .	489 0 0	101 0 0	..	590 0 0	623 0 0
1884-1885, .	440 0 0	105 0 0	2 0 0	547 0 0	609 0 0
1885-1886, .	509 0 0	89 0 0	7 0 0	605 0 0	693 0 0
1886-1887, .	655 0 0	118 0 0	35 0 0	808 0 0	665 0 0
1887-1888, .	393 0 0	111 0 0	3 0 0	507 0 0	677 0 0
1888-1889, .	1,094 0 0	124 0 0	..	1,218 0 0	771 0 0
1889-1890, .	522 0 0	134 0 0	7 0 0	663 0 0	820 0 0
1890-1891, .	590 0 0	132 0 0	15 0 0	737 0 0	764 0 0
1891-1892, .	672 0 0	127 0 0	8 0 0	807 0 0	779 0 0
1892-1893, .	754 0 0	190 0 0	34 0 0	978 0 0	1,033 0 0
1893-1894, .	925 0 0	233 0 0	7 0 0	1,165 0 0	1,095 0 0
1894-1895, .	769 0 0	228 0 0	25 0 0	1,022 0 0	940 0 0
1895-1896, .	769 0 0	228 0 0	25 0 0	1,022 0 0	940 0 0
1896-1897, .	1,315 0 0	114 0 0	30 0 0	1,459 0 0	914 0 0
1897-1898, .	1,022 0 0	445 0 0	32 0 0	1,499 0 0	1,303 0 0
1898-1899, .	482 0 0	383 0 0	186 0 0	1,051 0 0	1,300 0 0
1899-1900, .	1,297 0 0	392 0 0	29 0 0	1,718 0 0	1,291 0 0

(2) PARISH OF LOCHS.

1880-1881, .	860 1 2	69 16 3	..	929 17 5	868 9 1
1881-1882, .	823 2 0	77 9 5	32 1 10	932 13 3	833 3 4
1882-1883, .	854 7 9	158 16 8	..	1,013 4 5	736 13 2
1883-1884, .	773 0 0	163 0 0	16 0 0	952 0 0	953 0 0
1884-1885, .	801 0 0	165 0 0	22 0 0	988 0 0	994 0 0
1885-1886, .	836 0 0	160 0 0	24 0 0	1,020 0 0	1,048 0 0
1886-1887, .	1,279 0 0	188 0 0	10 0 0	1,477 0 0	1,068 0 0
1887-1888, .	764 0 0	172 0 0	..	936 0 0	1,003 0 0
1888-1889, .	1,564 0 0	191 0 0	..	1,755 0 0	1,066 0 0
1889-1890, .	847 0 0	210 0 0	21 0 0	1,078 0 0	1,187 0 0
1890-1891, .	962 0 0	232 0 0	8 0 0	1,202 0 0	1,246 0 0
1891-1892, .	834 0 0	242 0 0	7 0 0	1,083 0 0	1,179 0 0
1892-1893, .	959 0 0	192 0 0	..	1,151 0 0	1,093 0 0
1893-1894, .	1,003 0 0	277 0 0	..	1,280 0 0	1,052 0 0
1894-1895, .	1,042 0 0	227 0 0	10 0 0	1,279 0 0	1,145 0 0
1895-1896, .	209 0 0	239 0 0	9 0 0	457 0 0	1,266 0 0
1896-1897, .	1,185 0 0	251 0 0	4 0 0	1,440 0 0	1,270 0 0
1897-1898, .	1,037 0 0	367 0 0	11 0 0	1,415 0 0	1,312 0 0
1898-1899, .	638 0 0	338 0 0	14 0 0	990 0 0	1,527 0 0
1899-1900, .	1,408 0 0	354 0 0	22 0 0	1,784 0 0	1,518 0 0

* The amounts in this column include maintenance of Registered and Casual Poor, Medical Relief, Management, &c., but does not include expenditure on Buildings down to 1892-1893

APPENDIX E.—*continued.*

(3) PARISH OF STORNOWAY.

Year.	RECEIPTS.												Total Ordinary Expenditure.*		
	From Assessment.			Town Grants for Medical Relief, Lunatics, &c.			From other Sources.			Total.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1880-1881, .	1,630	12	9	166	18	4	..	..	..	1,797	11	1	1,725	11	10½
1881-1882, .	1,817	19	3	173	11	3	..	..	..	1,991	10	6	1,791	18	11
1882-1883, .	1,443	0	3	264	16	3	21	11	0	1,729	7	6	1,557	4	8
1883-1884, .	1,456	0	0	262	0	0	28	0	0	1,746	0	0	1,714	0	0
1884-1885, .	1,027	0	0	267	0	0	26	0	0	1,320	0	0	1,704	0	0
1885-1886, .	1,082	0	0	306	0	0	114	0	0	1,502	0	0	1,863	9	0
1886-1887, .	1,394	0	0	290	0	0	44	0	0	1,728	0	0	1,980	0	0
1887-1888, .	1,489	0	0	283	0	0	29	0	0	1,801	0	0	2,125	0	0
1888-1889, .	2,070	0	0	1,255	0	0	49	0	0	3,374	0	0	2,172	0	0
1889-1890, .	907	0	0	1,213	0	0	19	0	0	2,139	0	0	2,100	0	0
1890-1891, .	1,035	0	0	290	0	0	13	0	0	1,338	0	0	2,135	0	0
1891-1892, .	1,151	0	0	305	0	0	23	0	0	1,479	0	0	2,389	0	0
1892-1893, .	2,164	0	0	372	0	0	75	0	0	2,611	0	0	2,442	0	0
1893-1894, .	2,232	0	0	475	0	0	37	0	0	2,744	0	0	2,829	0	0
1894-1895, .	2,168	0	0	500	0	0	47	0	0	2,715	0	0	2,642	0	0
1895-1896, .	2,373	0	0	504	0	0	17	0	0	2,894	0	0	2,736	0	0
1896-1897, .	2,368	0	0	474	0	0	15	0	0	2,857	0	0	3,143	0	0
1897-1898, .	2,672	0	0	580	0	0	17	0	0	3,269	0	0	3,156	0	0
1898-1899, .	2,597	0	0	532	0	0	56	0	0	3,185	0	0	3,231	0	0
1899-1900, .	2,758	0	0	538	0	0	18	0	0	3,314	0	0	3,332	0	0

(4) PARISH OF UIG.

1880-1881, .	824	18	11	55	15	5	..	..	..	880	14	4	689	15	7
1881-1882, .	615	6	6	62	17	10	..	..	..	678	4	4	585	8	0
1882-1883, .	567	14	5	116	12	3	..	..	..	684	6	8	611	2	6
1883-1884, .	607	0	0	121	0	0	2	0	0	730	0	0	620	0	0
1884-1885, .	472	0	0	112	0	0	4	0	0	588	0	0	658	0	0
1885-1886, .	451	0	0	107	0	0	4	0	0	562	0	0	691	0	0
1886-1887, .	578	0	0	103	0	0	3	0	0	684	0	0	726	0	0
1887-1888, .	512	0	0	111	0	0	1	0	0	624	0	0	674	0	0
1888-1889, .	713	0	0	100	0	0	2	0	0	815	0	0	789	0	0
1889-1890, .	531	0	0	130	0	0	1	0	0	662	0	0	749	0	0
1890-1891, .	433	0	0	107	0	0	1	0	0	541	0	0	709	0	0
1891-1892, .	796	0	0	105	0	0	1	0	0	902	0	0	953	0	0
1892-1893, .	887	0	0	145	0	0	..	..	..	1,032	0	0	956	0	0
1893-1894, .	798	0	0	232	0	0	1	0	0	1,031	0	0	982	0	0
1894-1895, .	641	0	0	197	0	0	75	0	0	913	0	0	1,082	0	0
1895-1896, .	238	0	0	209	0	0	83	0	0	530	0	0	1,019	0	0
1896-1897, .	1,663	0	0	213	0	0	111	0	0	1,987	0	0	1,201	0	0
1897-1898, .	708	0	0	316	0	0	78	0	0	1,102	0	0	1,170	0	0
1898-1899, .	112	0	0	311	0	0	82	0	0	505	0	0	1,291	0	0
1899-1900, .	1,477	0	0	336	0	0	81	0	0	1,894	0	0	1,450	0	0

* The amounts in this column include maintenance of Registered and Casual Poor, Medical Relief, Management, &c., but does not include expenditure on Buildings down to 1892-1893.

APPENDIX F.—PAUPER LUNACY.

(1) MEMORANDUM FOR THE CROFTERS COMMISSION BY THE GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY REGARDING THE GROWTH AND COST OF PAUPER LUNACY IN LEWIS.

The points upon which information is asked with regard to Pauper Lunacy in Lewis are as follows:—

1. The total number of pauper lunatics in each of the parishes of Stornoway, Lochs, Uig, and Barvas, in the Island of Lewis, and County of Ross and Cromarty, in each year from 1880 to 1900 inclusive, with details first as to (*a*) sex, (*b*) number of outdoor patients, and (*c*) number of inmates in Lunatic Asylums chargeable to the said parishes.
2. Cost of lunacy administration, including maintenance of lunatics to the said four parishes, in each year of said period.
3. Amount of public grants in connection with lunacy administration to each of said parishes in each year of said period; and also the amounts received from local rates.
4. Is lunacy increasing in the Island of Lewis, and if so at what rate per cent?
5. Any other matters to which the Lunacy Board deem it right to call attention.

For information upon these points the following Tables are submitted:—

TABLE I. Showing the number of pauper lunatics of each sex chargeable at 1st January of each year from 1880 to 1901 to each of the parishes in Lewis, and the manner of their disposal.

TABLE II. Showing in quinquennial periods from 1881 to 1901 the number and disposal of the pauper lunatics in each parish in Lewis, and the population of each parish.

TABLE III. Showing for the quinquennial periods in Table No. 2 the proportion to population of pauper lunatics, in asylums and private dwellings respectively, in each parish in Lewis, and the like proportions in all Scotland.

TABLE IV. Showing the expenditure by Parish Councils in Lewis (so far as information is possessed by the General Board of Lunacy) on the maintenance of pauper lunatics in asylums and private dwellings during the years ending 15th May 1880 to 1901, including medical certificates, cost of transport, &c.

TABLE V. Showing the sources from which the expenditure on pauper lunatics by Parish Councils in Lewis was derived in the years ended 15th May 1880 to 1901, and the amount derived from each source.

TABLE VI. Showing at quinquennial periods from 1881 to 1901 the total expenditure (including outlay recovered from the grant-in-aid) by Parish Councils in Lewis on pauper lunatics, the gross rental in each year given of each parish, and the rate of expenditure by each on pauper lunatics per £10 of rental; and also like figures for all Scotland.

It will be observed from Section 5 of Table I. that as regards sex the total number of patients is almost equally divided. A considerable preponderance is shown among males in the number provided for in asylums, and of females in the number provided for in private dwellings. In Scotland generally the number of female pauper lunatics both in asylums and private dwellings is larger than the number of males; but in all Scotland, as in Lewis, the proportion of females found suitable for being kept under private care is, as might be expected, larger than the proportion of males. With regard to the increase of numbers shown by Table I., it will be more convenient to examine the results as stated in the condensed form of Table II., and as still more truly shown by Table III. It will be seen from these Tables that the actual number of registered pauper lunatics chargeable to the four parishes has increased during the past twenty years from 35 to 97. Calculated per 10,000 of population, this represents an increase from 13·7 to 33·5, or 145 per cent. The number of pauper lunatics from the four parishes provided for in asylums has risen from 17 to 42, and in private dwellings from 18 to 55. In proportion to 10,000 of population this represents a rise of from 6·7 to 14·5 of asylum patients and from 7·0 to 19·0 of patients in private dwellings, an increase during the past twenty years of 116 and 171 per cent. respectively. A further examination of the figures will show that those relating to Stornoway differ greatly from those referring to the other three parishes. The increase in Stornoway during twenty years has been 38 per cent. only, and the increase is due altogether to the larger number receiving relief under private care, the proportion of

those in asylums to population having fallen from 10·6 in 1881 to 8·5 in 1901. The increases shown by Lochs, Uig, and Barvas have, on the other hand, been very great. The actual increase in Barvas, for instance, has been from 3 to 24—1 to 8 of asylum patients and 2 to 16 of patients in private dwellings. In proportion to population the number of registered insane poor was thus in Barvas seven times greater in 1901 than in 1881, the number being about equally contributed by patients in asylums and in private dwellings. Increases little less remarkable are shown by the figures relating to Lochs and Uig. These increases are at first sight startling, but if the figures of Lochs, Uig, and Barvas are compared with those for all Scotland it will be seen that they merely trace the course in the case of these parishes of a rapid approximation within the last few years to standards which have for long been common in Scotland. Barvas, in which the increase has been specially great, has at the present time only a proportion, per 10,000 of population, of lunatics provided for in asylums of 11·9 as compared with 24·6 so provided for in all Scotland. Only in the parish of Uig has the proportion (26·7) risen within the last few years beyond that of pauper patients in asylums in Scotland as a whole. This, as well as the high proportion shown also in Lochs (23·2), is in all likelihood due to an accumulation of patients in the Inverness District Asylum which possibly might to some extent have been prevented by energetic parochial management, seeing that the results shown by the parish of Stornoway (8·5 per 10,000 of population) are so very different. The proportion to population of pauper lunatics in the parishes of Lochs, Uig, and Barvas provided for in private dwellings is four times as high as the like proportion for all Scotland. This is in accordance with the general truth that when the number of lunatics receiving relief in their own homes is large in any area the standard of wealth in that area will be found to be low. In other words, the presence of a large number of such patients within a locality is not a proof that insanity is unusually prevalent in it, but merely that it is poor. Were the income of the inhabitants of these Lewis parishes doubled or trebled the pauper lunatics in private dwellings would disappear, so far as the official register is concerned. The same things cannot, however, be said of patients in asylums. In all parts of Scotland, no less than in Lewis, removal to an asylum means pauperism even to the most highly paid artisan. In very few parts of Scotland will there be found more than 10 per cent. of the population able to obtain asylum treatment otherwise than through application to the Parish Council. The only effect upon the number of pauper lunatics in asylums coming from poor as compared with rich localities is that the numbers sent from poor localities, with a rental perhaps so low as to be sensitive to the charge of even a single lunatic in an asylum, are apt to be restricted, owing to reasons of economy which in richer districts are not so pressing. The high proportion of asylum patients attained by Lochs and Uig is, however, a matter which deserves the attention of the authorities of these parishes. The proportion of all patients on the pauper lunatic roll per 10,000 of population is for Stornoway 20·0, for Lochs 50·7, for Uig 51·1, and for Barvas 35·6; with which may be compared the similar figures for all Scotland 30·8, for Ross (as a whole) 51·6, for Sutherland 48·7, for Caithness 56·1, for Orkney 39·7, and for Shetland 39·4. Of patients in asylums the proportions are for Stornoway 8·5, Lochs 23·2, Uig 26·7, Barvas 11·9; with which may be compared the similar figures for all Scotland 24·6, Ross 29·0, Sutherland 31·1, Caithness 22·2, Orkney 25·8, and Shetland 22·0.

Table IV. deals with the expenditure by the Parish Councils of Lewis on pauper lunatics. It is regretted that the details of this expenditure are not in possession of the Board for the years 1890-94 and 1896-97, but the totals are given for each year, and the details given for the remaining years will perhaps be regarded as a sufficient indication of the progress of each main head of expenditure up to the present time. The expenditure on patients in asylums does not include the cost of accommodation, as that expense does not fall upon the Parish Councils but on the County Councils and Burghs. The amount of assessment in connection with the Inverness District Asylum levied upon the Inverness Lunacy District (Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, and Nairn) was £5,400 in the present year (1901), and of this sum about £200 would fall to be levied on the county rate-payers of Lewis, and appears nowhere in the Tables submitted. The present rate charged to parishes for the maintenance of patients in the Inverness District Asylum is £26 per annum. The cost of taking patients to and from the asylum, with their necessary attendants, forms a heavy additional item of expenditure. The outlay for patients in private dwellings, who are in most cases under the care of relatives, includes aliment, clothing, medical visits, &c. The alimentary allowance seldom exceeds 3s. 6d. a week, and is often a mere contribution towards the cost of maintenance of 1s. 6d. or 2s. a week. The total cost of such patients is much less than half the cost to Parish Councils of those in the asylum. The increase of expenditure has in the main been due to the increase of numbers; but there has been in these parishes, as in others similarly circumstanced, an increased rate of aliment given for pauper lunatics under private care.

It should be noted that in many cases persons placed on the roll of pauper lunatics were already, when so placed, in receipt of relief as ordinary paupers. The increased cost of pauper lunacy is therefore to some extent merely a transference to the lunatic poor of expenditure which had hitherto been classed as expenditure on the ordinary poor, though in most cases of the kind the transference would probably be accompanied by an increase of aliment, which would be the more readily given in view of the fact that half of the whole outlay would be recoverable from the Pauper Lunatic Grant.

Table No. V. gives the amount of expenditure derived from the Poor-rate, from the Lunacy Grant, and from other sources (mainly contributions from relatives). The cost of medical attendance, medical certification, expenses of transport, &c., is not permitted to be included in the expenditure to which the Grant applies. It will be seen from the Table that in many years the Grant has been nearly equal to the sum raised by the local rates and in some special cases even in excess of it; but in the last year included in the Table, the contribution from the Grant was little more than one-third of the total cost of pauper lunacy in the four parishes.

Table No. VI. is given to illustrate the heavy financial burden which pauper lunacy causes, when, as in the case of all these parishes, except Stornoway, the number of pauper lunatics, and especially the number of pauper lunatics in asylums, has risen greatly, while the rental, always low, has fallen yet lower. Stornoway with a substantial and growing rental, and a number of pauper lunatics in asylums which is low and has rather fallen than risen during the past twenty years, was in 1881 expending on its pauper lunatics 4s. 5½d. per £10 of rental. It is now only expending 3s. 9½d. On the other hand Lochs which in 1881 was expending on its lunatics per £10 of rental 5s. 10½d. is now expending £1 4s. 4½d., and Barvas which twenty years ago was expending 3s. 11d. is now expending £1 4s. 1½d. With these figures may be contrasted those for all Scotland given in the last column, which show an expenditure on pauper lunacy per £10 of rental rising from 1s. 9¼d. in 1881 to 2s. 5d. in 1901.

With regard to the question, "Is lunacy increasing in the Island of Lewis, and if so at what "rate per cent.?" it will, perhaps, have been inferred from some things already said that a careful distinction must be drawn between the amount of insanity which may be prevalent in a community and the amount of such insanity which happens to be placed on the official register.

It is often, however, assumed that figures such as those quoted above prove a growing prevalence of mental defect among the communities of isolated localities such as Lewis. This assumption is naturally followed by speculation as to the causes of such growth, and among the most plausible of these may be mentioned the following:—

1. The evil effects of intermarriage.
2. The fact that the healthiest and most active members of the community migrate, leaving behind them the imbecile, who thus appear as the product of the population which remains, but are really the product of a potentially larger population.
3. The leaving of the production of a future population to those who have not migrated, who are assumed to be of inferior mental and bodily physique.
4. Poor food and clothing, unhealthy houses, deficient education, and the assumed mental stagnation due to a retired life and remoteness from centres of mental activity.

It is not believed that there is any reason to attribute weight in the case of Lewis to the class of suggested causes last named. The condition of the population of Lewis in respect to most, if not all, of these matters, has in all probability improved and not deteriorated during the past twenty years. At all events that is the case judging from the reports on the condition of the insane in the island.

With regard to the effects of intermarriage, it must be kept in view that intermarriage must have been at least as common hundreds of years ago in Lewis as it is to-day. It cannot, therefore, be reasonably supposed that such evil effects as may be due to it should have first manifested themselves between the year 1881 and the year 1901, as must be assumed, if it is sought in that way to account for the difference between the figures of these years.

With respect to the leaving behind of the mentally incapable during a process of migration, there is undoubtedly a truth in this which applies to all the country districts of Scotland. But in this respect Lewis presents a peculiarity not common to other rural districts of Scotland, which as a rule show a falling-off in population notwithstanding a sustained birth-rate. In other parts of rural and insular Scotland in which no such remarkable increase in registered pauper lunacy is recorded, the migration during the past twenty years has been so great as to reduce the population materially. In Lewis also it would appear that during that period between 4000 and 5000 persons have left the island; but the Census Returns show that in Lewis, notwithstanding the considerable migration which has taken place, the population has increased during the twenty years by 3462. The fact that the population of Lewis has been increasing throughout the last twenty years shows that arguments founded upon migration apply with less force to it than to most rural and insular parts of Scotland, where, notwithstanding a high birth-rate and a falling population due to migration, no such marked increase has occurred in the proportion to population of the registered insane.

The same consideration comes into force with regard to the suggestion that the propagation of the population is left to those least likely to produce a healthy stock. It is no doubt true that the young men and women who leave Lewis are likely to be, as a rule, among the most healthy and intelligent of the community, but it would be quite unsafe to conclude that the bulk of those left behind are not healthy and intelligent. There is no reason to think that the crofter's son who remains at home to carry on the croft is, as a rule, less intelligent and capable of producing healthy and intelligent children than his brothers who enter the Army or join the Glasgow police. But in any case as the rising population shows that the amount of migration taking place from Lewis is much below what is occurring in other insular and rural districts of Scotland, arguments founded upon migration do not adequately account for the exceptional rise during the last twenty years in the number of registered pauper lunatics belonging to that island.

It is not possible to say whether the mass of imbecility and other forms of mental unsoundness has increased or decreased in Lewis during the past twenty years, but it has been shown above that there is an inherent improbability that all the causes of mental deterioration alluded to should have withheld their effects in Lewis from time immemorial until 1881, and have from that time onwards manifested themselves in a great and growing wave of insanity. There is, in fact, no reason to doubt that the insane (as distinguished from the registered insane) in Lewis were as numerous in proportion to population in 1881 as in 1901. The increase shown in the Tables submitted is believed to be sufficiently accounted for by the reasonable supposition that a great many persons were recognised as lunatics and sent to the asylum for treatment in 1900 who

would not have been so recognised and treated in 1881. This change, though much less recent in most places than in Lewis, is common to all Scotland, and is believed by the Board to account for the general growth of pauper lunacy in Scotland. It has its chief source primarily in (a) the more widely-spread and strong desire—often eagerness—to look to the parish as bound to provide for the mentally defective members of a family; and (b) the increased willingness of Parish Councils to recognise claims for assistance founded upon mental defect. These causes would probably have operated had there been no Pauper Lunatic Grant; but there can be no doubt that the Grant, especially in the poorer areas of the country, has greatly stimulated both causes. An examination of the Board's registers shows that in the parishes of Lewis persons were often formally certified and intimated as pauper lunatics in batches at one date. Many of these were already in receipt of relief as ordinary paupers; many both of paupers and non-paupers were at the time of formal certification as lunatics old or middle-aged persons who had been imbecile from birth. Such things as a change of Inspector of Poor in Highland parishes has often resulted in the sudden appearance of a large number of pauper lunatics in a parish which up to that time had presented a comparatively clean register. The gradual change in views and circumstances which has led to an increase in the number of registered lunatics throughout Scotland has been, as might be expected, longer in taking effect in Lewis and similar outlying districts, and the effect in such districts has been more marked than in the wealthier parts of the country because the great bulk of the people are poor, and claims to relief on account of mental defect are therefore general and difficult to resist. It will be seen from the figures relating to the growth of registered lunacy in the Parish of Stornoway, as compared with the growth in the three other parishes of Lewis, that even in Lewis itself the increase of registered pauper lunacy is much less marked where the standard of wealth and other social conditions approaches more nearly the standard prevailing in other parts of Scotland.

It further cannot be asserted on the authority of the figures given that imbecility and other forms of mental unsoundness are at the present time more prevalent in Lewis than elsewhere in Scotland; because neither in Lewis nor elsewhere in Scotland have the Board any trustworthy guide as to the extent of mental defect in the community. The mere fact of a low standard of wealth in any area is certain of itself to bring eventually on the register a larger number of pauper lunatics than would be so brought in a richer area. Had this memorandum been written twenty years ago, it will be seen by comparing the figures in Sections 5 and 6 of Table III. that the figures referring to 1881 might have been used to prove that insanity was much less prevalent in Lewis than in Scotland generally, though the figures relating to subsequent years show that any such conclusion would have been quite unjustified.

It may be that in Lewis or in some parts of Lewis there is a greater prevalence of mental defect than elsewhere in Scotland, but the figures given do not of themselves prove that such is the case. The Census returns in any form hitherto published throw no trustworthy light on the subject, and there is no other source of information.

T. W. L. SPENCE.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 6th December 1901.

APPENDIX F.—continued.

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS OF EACH SEX CHARGEABLE AT 1ST JANUARY OF EACH YEAR FROM 1880 TO 1901 TO PARISHES IN LEWIS, AND THE MANNER OF THEIR DISPOSAL.

YEAR.	1. STORNOWAY.						2. LOCHS.						3. Uig.						4. BARVAS.						5. THE FOUR PARISHES.					
	In Asylums.			In Private Dwellings.			Total.			In Asylums.			In Private Dwellings.			Total.			In Asylums.			In Private Dwellings.			Total.					
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1880,	6	1	7	2	3	5	2	6	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	10	3	7	10	2	3	5	1	1	2	3	6			
1881,	6	5	11	2	2	4	2	7	2	2	4	2	2	4	8	12	3	8	15	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	10			
1882,	5	2	7	3	1	4	2	6	2	3	5	2	3	5	7	12	3	8	15	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	10			
1883,	4	3	7	3	1	4	2	7	2	3	5	2	3	5	7	12	3	8	15	2	2	4	2	2	4	6	10			
1884,	6	5	11	2	1	3	2	8	3	3	6	1	1	2	4	14	4	8	22	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6			
1885,	8	5	13	2	1	3	10	6	8	3	11	4	8	3	11	15	4	15	16	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6			
1886,	9	7	16	2	1	3	11	8	11	5	13	5	1	6	16	4	16	17	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6	10			
1887,	10	4	14	2	1	3	12	5	17	3	2	7	2	9	10	2	12	16	2	2	4	1	1	2	3	6	10			
1888,	9	5	14	2	1	3	11	6	17	3	2	8	6	2	11	3	16	17	0	1	1	2	1	1	2	3	6			
1889,	10	3	13	2	1	3	12	4	16	6	2	8	6	2	15	3	15	15	2	1	3	3	1	1	2	3	6			
1890,	11	4	15	5	2	7	16	6	22	6	8	9	9	6	15	9	24	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	3			
1891,	8	6	14	7	5	12	15	11	26	8	2	10	9	6	15	17	8	25	1	1	2	2	2	4	6	10				
1892,	11	4	15	5	7	12	16	11	27	8	2	10	8	5	13	16	7	23	2	1	3	2	2	4	6	10				
1893,	11	7	18	5	6	11	16	13	29	6	1	7	6	7	13	12	8	20	3	2	5	3	5	8	13	17				
1894,	9	7	16	7	9	16	16	16	32	6	1	7	5	5	10	11	6	17	2	2	4	6	6	10	17	23				
1895,	9	8	17	6	10	16	15	18	33	6	1	7	5	7	12	11	8	19	4	2	6	6	6	10	17	23				
1896,	10	6	16	7	11	18	17	17	34	7	1	8	6	7	13	13	8	21	4	2	6	7	5	12	11	17				
1897,	10	7	17	6	10	16	16	17	33	8	3	11	5	7	12	13	10	23	2	5	7	7	5	12	9	19				
1898,	7	4	11	7	10	17	14	14	28	7	3	10	7	6	13	14	9	23	2	5	7	6	6	12	8	19				
1899,	7	3	10	6	10	16	13	13	26	8	2	10	9	6	15	17	8	25	5	5	10	5	5	10	5	19				
1900,	8	2	10	6	11	17	14	13	27	10	3	13	9	6	15	19	9	28	5	6	11	5	6	11	5	19				
1901,	8	3	11	5	10	15	13	13	26	8	3	11	8	5	13	16	8	24	6	6	12	5	6	11	5	19				

APPENDIX F.—continued.

TABLE II.—SHOWING IN QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS FROM 1881 TO 1901 THE NUMBER AND DISPOSAL OF THE PAUPER LUNATICS IN EACH PARISH IN LEWIS, AND THE POPULATION OF EACH PARISH.

Year.	1				2			3			4			5			6			
	POPULATION.				STORNOWAY.			LOCHS.			UIG.			BARVAS.			THE FOUR PARISHES.			
	Storno- way.	Lochs.	Uig.	Barvas.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell- ings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell- ings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell- ings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell- ings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwell- ings.	Total.
1881	10,389	6,284	3,489	5,325	25,487	11	4	15	3	9	12	2	3	5	1	2	3	17	18	35
1886	11,094	6,358	3,574	5,512	26,538	16	3	19	6	10	16	2	1	3	3	3	6	27	17	44
1891	11,799	6,432	3,660	5,699	27,590	14	12	26	10	15	25	2	3	5	4	7	11	30	37	67
1896	12,391	5,583	4,078	6,218	28,270	16	18	34	8	13	21	6	12	18	5	11	16	35	54	89
1901	12,983	4,733	4,497	6,736	28,949	11	15	26	11	13	24	12	11	23	8	16	24	42	55	97

APPENDIX F.—continued.

TABLE III.—SHOWING FOR THE QUINQUENNIAL PERIODS IN TABLE No. II THE PROPORTION TO POPULATION OF PAUPER LUNATICS, IN ASYLUMS AND PRIVATE DWELLINGS RESPECTIVELY, IN EACH PARISH IN LEWIS, AND THE LIKE PROPORTIONS IN ALL SCOTLAND.

YEAR.	1			2			3			4			5			6		
	STORNOWAY.			LOCHS.			UIE.			BARVAS.			THE FOUR PARISHES.			ALL SCOTLAND.		
	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 10,000 of Population.			Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 10,000 of Population.			Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 10,000 of Population.			Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 10,000 of Population.			Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 10,000 of Population.			Proportion of Pauper Lunatics per 10,000 of Population.		
	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.
1881	10·6	3·8	14·4	4·8	14·3	19·1	5·7	8·6	14·3	1·9	3·7	5·6	6·7	7·0	13·7	18·1	4·1	22·2
1886	14·4	2·7	17·1	9·4	15·7	25·1	5·6	2·8	8·4	5·4	5·4	10·8	10·2	6·4	16·6	18·8	5·3	24·1
1891	11·8	10·2	22·0	15·5	23·3	38·8	5·5	8·2	13·7	7·0	12·3	19·3	10·9	13·4	24·3	20·0	6·2	26·2
1896	12·9	14·5	27·4	14·3	23·3	37·6	14·7	29·4	44·1	8·0	17·7	25·7	12·4	19·1	31·5	21·6	6·5	28·1
1901	8·5	11·5	20·0	23·2	27·5	50·7	26·7	24·4	51·1	11·9	23·7	35·6	14·5	19·0	33·5	24·6	6·2	30·8

APPENDIX F.—continued.

TABLE IV.—SHOWING THE EXPENDITURE BY PARISH COUNCILS IN LEWIS ON THE MAINTENANCE OF PAUPER LUNATICS IN ASYLUMS AND IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS DURING THE YEARS ENDED 15TH MAY 1880 TO 1901, INCLUDING MEDICAL CERTIFICATES, COST OF TRANSPORT, &c.

Years ended 15th May.	1				2				3				4				5			
	STORNOWAY.				LOCHS.				UIG.				BARVAS.				THE FOUR PARISHES.			
	Total Expenditure.		Details of Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.		Details of Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.		Details of Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.		Details of Expenditure.		Total Expenditure.		Details of Expenditure.	
£	Cost of Cert.	In Private Dwellings.	£	Cost of Cert.	In Private Dwellings.	£	Cost of Cert.	In Private Dwellings.	£	Cost of Cert.	In Private Dwellings.	£	Cost of Cert.	In Private Dwellings.	£	Cost of Cert.	In Private Dwellings.	£	Cost of Cert.	In Private Dwellings.
1880	251	20	181	16	62	50	37	50	30	37	30	45	20	14	79	14	326	575	80	169
1881	293	6	249	18	51	52	28	52	6	34	6	34	14	13	61	13	403	577	43	131
1882	224	10	179	25	41	66	32	40	8	51	8	51	20	15	86	15	336	522	58	128
1883	211	17	155	4	50	67	29	53	7	29	7	28	15	6	49	6	303	470	34	133
1884	274	27	214	29	76	58	27	37	2	27	2	21	30	5	56	5	330	559	63	166
1885	319	18	275	6	87	73	6	39	9	26	9	27	22	8	57	8	414	616	41	161
1886	346	24	288	23	96	106	17	42	2	41	2	58	25	4	87	4	494	719	53	172
1887	335	33	273	21	81	87	21	41	9	28	9	41	30	7	78	7	442	680	70	168
1888	334	12	289	20	86	78	20	23	9	24	9	52	39	14	105	14	442	679	55	182
1889	303	39	231	21	73	125	21	53	24	24	24	66	35	2	103	2	475	726	86	165
1890	334	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	807	—	—
1891	375	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	—	—	906	—	—
1892	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	—	—	908	—	—
1893	460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	203	—	—	1076	—	—
1894	516	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	199	—	—	1110	—	—
1895	574	46	360	28	115	167	28	123	47	70	47	50	118	23	191	23	700	1315	144	471
1896	472	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167	—	—	1263	—	—
1897	545	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	—	—	1407	—	—
1898	481	34	298	13	120	240	13	177	15	78	15	180	129	36	345	36	895	1469	98	476
1899	429	23	263	46	141	248	46	199	32	95	32	133	133	21	287	21	843	1477	122	512
1900	453	23	260	39	142	321	39	280	64	64	60	91	151	36	278	36	952	1637	158	527
1901	430	22	252	3	128	283	3	280	42	97	42	183	147	31	361	31	998	1624	98	528

NOTE.—Where blanks occur, figures are not in possession of the Lunacy Board.

APPENDIX F.—*continued.*

TABLE V.—SHOWING THE SOURCES FROM WHICH THE EXPENDITURE ON PAUPER LUNATICS BY PARISH COUNCILS IN LEWIS WAS DERIVED IN THE YEARS ENDED 15TH MAY 1880 TO 1901, AND THE AMOUNT DERIVED FROM EACH SOURCE.

YEAR.	1			2			3			4			5		
	STORNOWAY.			LOCHS.			UIG.			BARVAS.			THE FOUR PARISHES.		
	Amount of Total Expenditure derived from			Amount of Total Expenditure derived from			Amount of Total Expenditure derived from			Amount of Total Expenditure derived from			Amount of Total Expenditure derived from		
	Local Rates.	Lunacy Grant.	Contributions by Relatives or others.	Local Rates.	Lunacy Grant.	Contributions by Relatives or others.	Local Rates.	Lunacy Grant.	Contributions by Relatives or others.	Local Rates.	Lunacy Grant.	Contributions by Relatives or others.	Local Rates.	Lunacy Grant.	Contributions by Relatives or others.
1880	£ 147	£ 97	£ 7	£ 80	£ 48	£ —	£ 89	£ 28	£ —	£ 51	£ 28	£ —	£ 367	£ 201	£ 7
1881	168	102	23	88	49	—	48	38	—	34	27	—	338	216	23
1882	90	122	12	75	57	—	43	37	—	63	23	—	271	239	12
1883	114	97	—	68	53	—	54	35	—	16	33	—	252	218	—
1884	172	96	6	88	58	17	26	40	—	36	20	—	322	214	23
1885	192	122	5	88	59	19	42	32	—	33	24	—	355	237	24
1886	173	147	26	155	70	—	32	29	—	63	24	—	423	270	26
1887	156	154	25	79	89	21	52	26	—	36	42	—	323	311	46
1888	167	146	21	111	73	—	21	35	—	70	35	—	369	289	21
1889	159	144	—	138	81	—	78	23	—	56	47	—	431	295	—
1890	203	131	—	180	99	—	30	39	—	77	48	—	490	317	—
1891	214	161	—	196	134	—	42	33	—	66	60	—	518	388	—
1892	207	175	—	64	147	—	90	56	—	135	56	—	496	412	—
1893	240	220	—	140	122	—	83	68	—	92	111	—	555	521	—
1894	274	242	—	93	145	—	72	85	—	85	114	—	524	586	—
1895	310	264	—	182	128	—	154	86	—	81	110	—	727	588	—
1896	197	275	—	202	143	—	178	101	—	79	88	—	656	607	—
1897	300	245	—	178	155	—	234	107	—	188	107	—	900	507	—
1898	234	246	1	218	155	—	153	117	—	259	86	—	864	604	1
1899	230	199	—	276	159	—	216	110	—	161	126	—	883	594	—
1900	279	174	—	338	164	—	280	124	—	162	116	—	1,059	578	—
1901	256	174	—	236	178	—	274	145	—	258	103	—	1,024	600	—

APPENDIX F.—continued.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING FOR THE PARISHES OF LEWIS THE TOTAL EXPENDITURE (INCLUDING OUTLAY RECOVERED FROM THE GRANT-IN-AID) BY PARISH COUNCILS ON PAUPER LUNATICS PER £10 OF GROSS RENTAL.

Years ending	1			2			3			4			5			6		
	STORNOWAY.			LOCHS.			UIG.			BARYAS.			THE FOUR PARISHES.			ALL SCOTLAND.		
	Rental.	Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics.	Rate of Expenditure per £10 of Rental.	Rental.	Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics.	Rate of Expenditure per £10 of Rental.	Rental.	Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics.	Rate of Expenditure per £10 of Rental.	Rental.	Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics.	Rate of Expenditure per £10 of Rental.	Rental.	Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics.	Rate of Expenditure per £10 of Rental.	Rental.	Expenditure on Pauper Lunatics.	Rate of Expenditure per £10 of Rental.
1881	£ 13,155	£ 293	s. d. 4 5½	£ 4,670	£ 137	£ 0 5 10½	£ 4,627	£ 86	s. d. 3 8½	£ 3,109	£ 61	£ 0 3 11	£ 25,561	£ 577	s. d. 4 6¼	£ 22,276,468	£ 201,068	s. d. 1 9¾
1886	15,671	346	4 5	4,148	225	0 10 10¼	5,308	61	2 3½	3,101	87	0 5 7½	28,228	719	5 1¼	23,410,188	224,052	1 11
1891	19,187	375	3 11	4,513	380	0 14 7½	4,943	75	3 0½	2,720	126	0 9 3¼	31,363	906	5 9¼	23,924,882	244,113	2 0½
1896	19,436	472	4 10¼	3,473	345	0 19 10½	5,174	279	10 9½	2,927	167	0 11 5	31,010	1,263	8 1¾	25,063,675	276,866	2 2½
1901	22,620	480	3 9½	3,398	414	1 4 4½	4,566	419	18 4½	2,994	361	1 4 1¼	33,578	1,624	9 8	28,490,856	345,660	2 5

APPENDIX G.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE BY THE CONGESTED DISTRICTS BOARD
IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS, FROM 1897 TO 31st OCTOBER 1901.

Congested Districts Board,
Parliament Square,
Edinburgh, 1st November, 1901.

SIR,

In reply to your letter of the 21st October I beg to inform you that, in the cases where it is possible to separate grants into parishes in Lewis, the following were made:—

NAME OF WORK.	PARISH.	GRANT.			YEAR.
		£	s	d.	
Bayble Pier,	Stornoway.	1,640	0	0	1898.
Portness Breakwater,	Barvas,	4,481	16	0	1898.
Portness Harbour,	Barvas,	1,050	0	0	1899.
Skigersta Pier,	Barvas,	397	8	8	1898-1901.
Valtos Pier,	Uig,	1,800	0	0	1899.
Shader Landing Place,	Stornoway,	270	0	0	1901.
Carloway Road,	Uig,	1,985	0	0	1898-1899.
Vallasay Bridge,	Uig,	111	0	0	1898.
Gravir-Cromore Road,	Lochs,	2,700	0	0	1901.

Besides these grants the Board has undertaken liability amounting to £60 10s. per annum for four Telegraph Offices and seven Money Order Offices.

They have also distributed £777 worth of potato and oat seeds; and in the experiment in vegetable and turnip cultivation, including hurdles and fencing, they have expended £86.

The potato spraying experiments in Lewis and Harris have cost, up to this date, £397, of which much the larger part is applicable to Lewis.

In Home Industries, the Committee, presided over by Sheriff Campbell, have expended £305.

The Board have paid £170 in aid of premium for stallions. They have also spent £55 in connection with the inspection and report on cattle diseases in the island.

Sixteen bulls and three rams have been sent to the island, but it is impossible to give their cost, as these animals are bought at auction in lots. The price, however, was probably about £350.

The Board made a general grant for roads in Lewis, other than the Gravir-Cromore Road, amounting to £362 6s. 8d.

These grants do not include the costs of visits of supervision and inspection to the island. It is impossible to give these, as they are mixed up with many accounts of travelling, etc., charges.

To summarise, the Board have made, in all, the following grants to the Island of Lewis:—

Marine Works,	£9,639	4	8
Roads and Paths,	5,158	6	8
Seeds, Stock, etc.,	1,835	0	0
Home Industries,	305	0	0
Maximum liability of Board for Telegraph and Money Order Offices,	60	10	0

£16,998 1 4

I am, SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

R. R. MACGREGOR,
Secretary.

The Secretary,
Crofters Commission,
Parliament Square.

APPENDIX H.

STATEMENT SHOWING ROADS AND FOOTPATHS CONSTRUCTED IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS UNDER THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS WORKS ACT, 1891-7.

Parish.	Name of Road, Path, or Bridge.	Length Constructed.	Width of Road or Footpath.	Year of Grant.	Total Amount of Grant.	Sums allocated from Grant on each particular Road, etc.	Value of Free Labour or Local Contribution.	Remarks.
		Yards.	Yards.			£ s. d.		
Lochs, . . .	1.—Crossbost and Fidgarry, . . . . .	..	11	1893-94.	£2,000 0 0	144 18 2	..	Now on list of Highways.
"	2.—Rarnish and Crossbost, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	224 15 1	..	" "
Uig,	3.—Crowlister (West side of Uig),	1200	4	..	..	82 4 5	..	
"	4.—Kirkabost (Berneray),	2445	4	..	..	131 18 9	..	
Lochs,	5.—Maravaig and Calbost (Park District),	1000	4	..	..	84 18 0	..	
Uic,	6.—Tolsta-Chaolais (Loch Roag),	1098	4	..	..	60 5 7	..	
Lochs,	7.—Gravir (Park District),	750	4	..	..	79 13 0	..	
Uic,	8.—Aird Uig (Near Gallon Head)	2500	4	..	..	262 3 2	..	
Lochs,	9.—Keshader and Habost (Park District),	1600	4	..	..	83 5 5	..	
Uic,	10.—Geshader (West of Loch Roag).	1932	4	..	..	41 6 5	..	
BARVAS,	11.—Balintrushal,	1170	10	..	..	6 10 0	..	Now on list of Highways.
Lochs,	12.—Cromore (Park District),	865	4	..	..	89 16 0	..	
BARVAS,	13.—Borve,	500	10	..	..	19 17 0	..	
"	14.—Brue, . . . . .	..	12	..	..	10 0 0	..	
"	15.—Upper Shadder,	1200	11	..	..	14 0 1	..	
"	16.—Lower Shadder,	800	11	..	..	12 6 6	..	
"	17.—North Bragar, . . . . .	..	12	..	..	8 8 6	..	
"	18.—Arnol, . . . . .	..	10	..	..	10 0 0	..	
"	19.—South Bragar, . . . . .	..	10	..	..	13 8 6	..	
"	20.—Upper Barvas, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	7 0 0	..	

APPENDIX H.—*continued.*

STATEMENT SHOWING ROADS AND FOOTPATHS CONSTRUCTED IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS UNDER THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS WORKS ACT, 1891-7.

Parish.	Name of Road, Path, or Bridge.	Length. Constructed.	Width of Road or Footpath.	Year of Grant.	Total Amount of Grant.	Sums allocated from Grant to each particular Road, etc.	Value of Free Labour or Local Contribution.	Remarks.
BARVAS,	21.—Lower Barvas,	Yards. 1800	Yards. 11	1893-94	£2,000 0 0	£ s. d. 13 12 1	..	Now on list of Highways.
UIG,	22.—Tobson (Bermeray),	883	4	..	..	74 12 0	..	Now on list of Highways.
STORNOWAY	23.—New Park, Laxdale,		12	..	..	8 0 0	..	Now on list of Highways.
	24.—Stenish,		12	..	..	19 9 8	..	" "
	25.—Knock and Swordale (Eye District),		11	..	..	37 0 0	{ Three-fourths constructed by Free Labour. }	" "
LOCHS,	26.—Shielternish (Park District),		4	..	..	58 7 0		" "
BARVAS,	27.—New Shawbost, . . . . .	..	12	..	..	5 0 6	..	
LOCHS,	28.—Garyvard (Park District),	..	4	..	..	88 10 5	..	
BARVAS,	29.—South Shawbost, . . . . .	..	11	..	..	5 0 6	..	
LOCHS	30.—Grimshadder, . . . . .	..	4	..	..	34 16 6	..	
BARVAS,	31.—Skigersta (Ness District),	..	10	..	..	35 0 0	{ Three-fourths constructed by Free Labour. }	Now on list of Highways.
STORNOWAY,	32.—North Tolsta (Back District),	..	12	..	..	8 19 9	..	
"	33.—Back, . . . . .	..	11	..	..	11 4 2	..	Now on list of Highways.
"	34.—Priest Glen, . . . . .	..	4	..	..	8 14 0	..	
LOCHS,	35.—Lemervay (Park District),	560	4	..	..	34 1 4	..	
Engineer's	Commission, Implements, Footbridges, &c.,	..	..	..	..	304 15 6	..	
						£2,133 18 0		

Lochs, . . .		1826	4	1896-97	£2,400 0 0	£	s.	d.	
1.—Lemervay (Park District), . . .		1826	4	1896-97	£2,400 0 0	106	10	4	..
2.—Gravir, . . .		1379	6	..	..	161	10	0	..
3.—Maravig, . . .		1320	4	..	..	100	0	0	..
4.—Cromore, . . .		532	4	..	..	59	17	0	..
5.—Keshader and Garyvard (Park District), . . .		1702	4	..	..	53	3	9	..
6.—Keshader and Habost . . .		974	4	..	..	28	11	7	..
7.—Shielternish . . .	Bridge,		4	..	..	15	0	0	..
8.—Grimshadder, . . .		2498	4	..	..	145	14	4	..
9.—Aird Uig (near Gallon Head), . . .		700	4	..	..	39	7	6	..
10.—Geshadder, . . .		932	4	..	..	10	10	0	..
11.—Kirkabost (Bernaray), . . .		1095	4	..	..	50	3	9	..
12.—Tobson . . .		1550	4	..	..	60	0	0	..
13.—Tolsta-Chaolais (Loch Roag), . . .		1302	4	..	..	59	13	6	..
14.—Tolsta Bridge . . .		..	..	..	..	12	0	0	..
15.—Tolsta Chaolais . . .		..	4	..	..	12	2	6	..
16.—Garanin (Carloway District), . . .	{ 1066 new, 1140 compl'd.		12	..	..	50	0	0	..
17.—Fevig and Knock Carnan, . . .		1131	5	..	..	62	9	0	..
18.—South Bragar, . . .		..	4	..	..	25	19	6	..
19.—North Bragar, . . .		..	12	..	..	8	15	0	..
20.—Arnol, . . .		..	9	..	..	26	8	0	..
21.—Lower Shadder, . . .		273	10	..	..	13	13	0	..
22.—Balintrushal, . . .		..	10	..	..	7	10	0	..
23.—Borve, . . .		500	10	..	..	19	19	0	..

Now on list of Highways.

Now on list of Highways.

APPENDIX H.—continued.

STATEMENT SHOWING ROADS AND FOOTPATHS CONSTRUCTED IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS UNDER THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS WORKS ACT, 1891-7.

Parish.	Name of Road, Path, or Bridge.	Length Constructed.	Width of Road or Footpath.	Year of Grant.	Total Amount of Grant.	Sum allocated from Grant on each particular Road, etc.	Value of Free Labour or Local Contribution.	Remarks.
BARVAS,	24.—Shadder and Claide,	Yards. ..	Yards. 12	1896-97	£2,400 0 0	£ s. d. 15 10 0		Now on list of Highways.
STORNOWAY,	25.—Priest Glen and New Valley,		4 and 11	..	..	36 6 2		New Valley Road now on list of Highways.
"	26.—Stenish,	853	12	..	..	19 8 5		Now on list of Highways.
"	27.—Coll and Vatisker (Back),	1828	10	..	..	28 0 0		"
"	28.—Bayble Bridges (Eye District),		..	..	..	23 15 0		"
BARVAS,	29.—Barvas Park,	{ 186 new. 450 completed }	4	..	..	14 17 0		"
STORNOWAY,	30.—Shadder (Eye District),	975	12	..	..	72 13 6	{ One-third con- structed by Free Labour. }	"
"	31.—Sheshader, "	530	12	..	..	40 0 0	"	"
BARVAS,	32.—Aird, Dell,	930	10	..	..	32 2 6	"	"
UIG,	33.—Earshadder, Cruilvig, &c.,	1387	4	..	..	69 7 0	..	"
"	34.—Hacklet (Bernaray),	2160	4	..	..	90 0 0	..	"
"	35.—Doune Carloway,	511	12	..	..	30 15 8	..	"
"	36.—"	..	4	..	..	4 15 10	..	"
LOCHS,	37.—Crossbost, .	1131	13	..	..	40 0 0	..	"
"	38.—Leurbost,	520	12	..	..	20 0 0	..	"
"	39.—"	160	9	..	..	8 14 4	..	"
"	40.—Keshadder and Habost (Park District),	1600	4	..	..	20 10 0	..	"
UIG,	41.—Borrowston (Carloway),	660	10	..	..	41 5 0	..	"
"	42.—Garanin, "	320	12	..	..	16 0 0	..	"

STATEMENT SHOWING ROADS AND FOOTPATHS CONSTRUCTED IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS UNDER THE WESTERN HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS WORKS ACT, 1891-7.

Parish.	Name of Road, Path, or Bridge.	Length Constructed.	Width of Road or Footpath.	Year of Grant.	Total Amount of Grant.	Sums allocated from Grant on each particular Road, etc.	Value of Free Labour or Local Contribution.	Remarks.
STORNOWAY,	66.—Priest Glen Bridge	Yards. ..	Yards. ..	..	..	£ s. d. 4 15 0	..	
"	67.—Tong (Back District);	800	10	..	..	15 0 0	..	
LOCHS, . . .	68.—Grimshadder,	210	12	..	..	25 7 6	..	Now on list of Highways.
	Sub-Inspector's Salaries, Ferries, for Footbridges, Culverts, &c.,					142 4 9	..	
						<u>£2,362 17 6</u>		

APPENDIX I.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH STATISTICS.

(1.)—LIST SHOWING THE NUMBER OF POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES AT PRESENT IN LEWIS.

(The List shows the number of Post Offices in 1880, the number opened since that date, and the date of extension of Telegraph Business in each case.)

Post Offices open in 1880.	Date on which Telegraph Business was established.	Post Offices opened since 1880.	Date of Opening.	Date on which Telegraph Business was established.
Sornoway,	Prior to 1880.	Gravir,	4th December 1884, .	9th October 1901.
Back (formerly Gress),	3rd October 1888.	*Islivig,	29th October 1892.	
Balallan,	4th August 1886.	Keose,	18th September 1901,	18th September 1901.
Barvas,	12th June 1889.	*Laxay,	8th December 1886.	
*Bernera.		*Laxdale,	5th June 1897.	
Callanish (formerly Garrynahine),	19th August 1891.	Portnaguran,	16th July 1888,	3rd October 1888.
Carloway,	15th September 1891.	Port of Ness,	12th July 1888,	3rd October 1888.
Crossbost,	4th November 1896.	*†Shawbost,	22nd December 1883.	
Garrabost,	12th June 1889.			
Miaavaig,	2nd October 1891.			
*Ness (Cross).				
*North Tolsta.				

Offices marked thus * are not Telegraph Offices.

†The Telegraph will be extended next financial year under guarantee.

APPENDIX I.—*continued.*

(2.)—STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT PAID ANNUALLY IN RESPECT OF THE UNDERMENTIONED TELEGRAPH OFFICES IN LEWIS, AND BY WHOM THE OFFICES WERE GUARANTEED.

Name of Office.	Year ended.	Amount paid (if any).	By whom Guaranteed.	Remarks.
Portnaguran and Back (formerly called Gress),	2nd October 1889	£ s. d. 135 15 10	Fishery Board for Scotland.	Offices maintained by the Post Office without guarantee since 1895.
	" 1890	132 9 8		
	" 1891	124 11 1		
	" 1892	66 14 0		
	" 1893	63 11 0		
	" 1894	64 1 2		
	" 1895	60 12 10		
Balallan,	3rd August 1887	10 3 6	J.A.Platt, Eishken Lodge, Storno- way.	Office maintained by the Post Office without guarantee since 1893.
Barvas,	11th June 1890	17 10 5	Fishery Board for Scotland.	Office maintained by the Post Office without guarantee since 1896.
	" 1891	14 9 2		
	" 1892	—		
	" 1893	4 12 10		
	" 1894	14 8 6		
	" 1895	15 5 3		
	" 1896	15 8 6		
Callanish,	—	—	—	Extension paid for out of Western Highlands and Islands Vote for 1891-2. Office maintained by Post Office without guarantee.
Carloway, Miavaig, Crossbost,	—	—	—	Do. Do. Do.
Garrabost,	11th June 1890	7 14 8	Fishery Board for Scotland.	(Vote for 1896-7.) Office maintained by the Post Office without guarantee since 1896.
	" 1891	5 12 3		
	" 1892	1 9 10		
	" 1893	4 5 9		
	" 1894	3 8 4		
	" 1895	1 19 5		
	" 1896	3 8 7		
Keose, } Gravir, }	—	—	Lochs Parish Council.	Offices have not yet been open a year.
Port of Ness,	2nd October 1889	217 5 9	Fishery Board for Scotland and Lloyd's.	Maintained by the Post Office without guarantee since 1895.
	" 1890	209 3 7		
	" 1891	184 10 8		
	" 1892	110 7 7		
	" 1893	113 9 4		
	" 1894	55 6 10		
	" 1895	102 13 6		

APPENDIX K.

STATISTICS FURNISHED BY THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

(1.)—STATEMENT SHOWING THE GRANTS OR OTHER PAYMENTS MADE BY THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND TO PLACES IN THE PARISHES OF STORNOWAY AND BARVAS, LEWIS.

I. HARBOURS ASSISTED BY THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

Port of Ness—Barvas Parish.

Expenditure in 1883–86,	£4,363	3	8
Do. 1891–94,	3,709	2	11
	<u>£8,072</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

II. TELEGRAPHIC EXTENSIONS FOR WHICH THE FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND GUARANTEED AND PAID THE DEFICIT (*i.e.* THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE RECEIPTS AT THE RESPECTIVE OFFICES AND THE WORKING EXPENSES).

Parish.	Place.	When Telegraph Established.	Years during which Board paid Deficit.	Total Amount Paid.
Barvas,	Ness,	2nd October, 1888,	1889–95,	£852 17 3*
Do.,	Barvas,	11th June, 1889,	1890–96,	81 14 8
Stornoway,	Garrabost, . . .	11th June, 1889,	1890–96,	27 18 10
Do.,	Portnaguran and Back,	2nd October, 1888,	1889–95,	647 15 7
			Total,	£1,610 6 4

* *Note.*—The Committee of Lloyd's contributed £140 (£20 per annum) towards the upkeep of the Telegraph at Ness in the years 1889–95, *in addition* to the above sum.

Edinburgh, 3rd December 1901.

APPENDIX K.—*continued.*

(3).—LOANS TO FISHERMEN UNDER THE CROFTERS' HOLDINGS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1886.

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Loans carried out in each of the Parishes of Stornoway, Uig, Barvas, and Lochs in Lewis, the Amount paid over, the Total Amount of Principal and Interest received, from the date when the Crofters' Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1886, came into operation to 31st October last, together with the Number of Loans and Amount of Principal and Interest in Arrear.

PARISH.	No. of Loans carried out.	Total Amount Advanced.	MONEYS RECOVERED.						ARREARS.					No. of Boats Seized or Surrendered.	
			Principal Repaid by Borrowers.	Net Sums Received for Seized or Surrendered Boats.	Money Received from Insurance Companies for Wrecked Boats.	Interest Paid by Borrowers.	TOTAL.	No. of Loans in Arrear.*	Principal Written off against Local Loans Fund.	Principal in Arrear but not Written off.	Interest Outstanding.	TOTAL.			
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Stornoway,	39	6,829 0 0	5,390 19 4	341 13 0	..	1,176 8 2	6,909 0 6	23	547 15 11	548 11 9	85 14 3	1,182 1 11	9		
Barvas.	15	1,053 18 0	259 3 0	359 9 11	47 15 8	32 18 1	699 6 8	11	387 9 5	..	53 5 6	440 14 11	9		
Uig,	22	2,445 9 9	1,490 19 10	243 7 4	..	246 1 1	1,980 8 3	10	684 11 11	26 10 8	76 15 6	787 18 1	5		
Lochs,	17	1,605 4 0	1,021 9 11	80 1 9	..	217 4 11	1,318 16 7	14	378 5 5	125 6 11	38 9 5	542 1 9	8		
TOTALS,	93	11,933 11 9	8,162 12 1	1,024 12 0	47 15 8	1,672 12 3	10,907 12 0	58	1,998 2 8	700 9 4	254 4 8	2,952 16 8	31		

Note.—All the Loans included in the above Statement were paid over to the Borrowers between March 1888 and January 1891.

* Including Boats Seized or Surrendered, 31; Boats found Unsaleable, 5; Boats Wrecked, 4; Loans Compromised after Legal Action, 2; and Boats still Mortgaged to the Board, and Part of Loan Outstanding, 16=58, EDINBURGH, November 1901.

APPENDIX L.

EXCERPT FROM EVIDENCE OF MR. ALEXANDER HUNTER, W.S., EDINBURGH,
REGARDING THE EFFECTS OF THE FAILURE OF THE KELP INDUSTRY IN
THE WESTERN ISLANDS.

On 10th April 1827 Mr. Alexander Hunter, W.S., Edinburgh, was examined before a Select Committee of the Houses of Parliament, appointed to inquire into the question of emigration from the United Kingdom.

The following excerpt from Mr. Hunter's evidence has reference to certain islands of the Hebrides.

Lord Binning, who presided, examined the witness with regard to the excess of population in some parts of Scotland.

Mr. HUNTER replied:—To give the Committee an idea of the population in some of the islands, I shall mention the Island of Tiree, belonging to the Duke of Argyll. The island contains about 15,000 English acres, including lakes, rocks, &c. The population is about 6000. There are 431 tenants, or crofters, whose rents are from £1 0s. 8d. to £40, averaging £7 5s. 6d., and there are four large tenants whose rents are from £102 to £150, averaging £123, and under these large tenants are a great number of small crofters. In this island there is a good deal of kelp made; about 350 tons. The Duke is bound by the leases to take the kelp from the tenants at £7 per ton, by giving credit for which sum the rental of the small tenants is discharged; in fact it is paid in full; what they promise to pay as rent he receives in kelp, and they pay no rent. This year, I believe, he got about £4 per ton for the kelp, so I understood. If you take the average of each family, they average very high in the Highlands; but if you take them at seven, it will give 3045 souls, living on crofts, and paying rent, that is, including children; but then one-half of the people have no crofts at all, they are living upon the bounty of their friends.—Q. 2961. Do they fish? A. Very little; there are about 10 boats, five men to each.—Q. 2962. Then one-half of the population is a burthen on the other half? A. Yes, or upon the proprietor ultimately.—Q. 2963. Are there many horses? A. I believe there were about 2000 horses at one time, but they are very greatly reduced. The system in the Highlands is very much like the Irish. The son or the daughter of one of the crofters marries, and the father allows him to build a hut at the end of his hut, and gives them a cow, &c.; he is not a tenant or a crofter at all; he is living on the bounty of others.—Q. 2964. Do you think that money might be well expended in removing this population? A. I think it might very well indeed; I don't know that it would put much money into the landlord's pocket to be at the expense, because the farms would then become much larger, and any person who had money to stock a large farm would expect to live a little better; he would eat up the spare produce, and indulge in a few luxuries.—Q. 2965. Don't you think the increased rent that would be derived from the land would more than pay the interest of the money required? A. I mentioned that the rent would not increase much, because there would be introduced a different class of tenants, who would have a little capital, and who would live on luxuries compared with the present crofters, who live on potatoes and a little oatmeal.—Q. 2966. Is there any other estate you can mention? A. There is Macdonald of Clanronald, the Islands of South Uist and Benbicula. This is a large island; I do not know the extent of it. The population is about 6000. There are 489 small tenants or crofters, who pay rents from £1 to £21, averaging £6 17s. 4d.; fourteen large tenants, who pay rents from £32 to £400; there is one man pays £400; these average £86 15s. Under these fourteen large tenants there are 207 sub-tenants. There are annually manufactured about 1200 tons of kelp on Clanronald's estate at Uist.—Q. 2967. In this island? A. Yes, of Uist, which belongs principally to Clanronald; the kelp does not belong to the tenants, as in the Duke of Argyll's case, for the manufacturing of which they receive from 50s. to 60s. per ton, which as nearly as possible discharges their rent. On this estate about one-third of the population possess no lands.—Q. 2968. Are the people upon this property of Clanronald's, and upon the estate of the Island of Tiree, are they many of them in a state of apparent misery and destitution? A. Very great indeed.—Q. 2969. Have they shown any disposition to emigrate? A. They would be highly delighted to emigrate.—Q. 2970. Has that disposition been encouraged or discouraged by the great tenants and the proprietors? A. They have been encouraged very much of late.—Q. 2971. Has any emigration taken place from either of these islands? A. None, at least to a very limited extent; merely a voluntary emigration; it has not been paid for by the proprietors, but at their own expense.—Q. 2972. Are the number of people diminishing or increasing in those islands? A. They are increasing; in the island of Tiree I fancy the population is trebled in the last 40 years.—Q. 2973. In the circumstances in which these people are placed, are they ever exposed to great suffering from the want of provisions? A. Very frequently. I can state with regard to that, the sums of money that have been expended by the proprietors in several years for keeping them alive. In 1812 Clanronald expended £3353 7s. in purchasing meal for these poor people; in 1815, £111 11s. 3d.; in 1816, £242 8s. 3d.; in 1817, £4565 18s. 5d.; in 1818, £1136 19s. 8d.—Q. 2974. And received no rent or kelp in exchange? A. Of course the kelp belonged to him at that time; the kelp

always belonged to the proprietor, except when there was a bargain to the contrary.—Q. 2975. Then this expenditure does not appear to have been lost to the proprietor? A. There was a diminution of the rental to that extent.—Q. 2976. Then do you see no chance of any industry arising in these islands, which is to prevent a recurrence of those periods of difficulty when the assistance of the landlord is necessary, if the people are allowed to continue there in the same number as they are now in? A. Certainly not.—Q. 2977. Do you find that marriages are less prevalent among the people when they get very poor? A. During the war they all married very early, in order to have the number of children requisite to exempt them from the militia; boys of 16 and 17 married, which is the cause of the great increase in the population.—Q. 2978. Do you think since the peace it has become so prevalent? A. I think it has not.—Q. 2979. Do you think the habits of the people have become deteriorated as their numbers have increased? A. No, they are a very good class of people, very well behaved in general, perfectly so.—Q. 2980. Have they no employment, the greater part of them? A. One-half—at all events, one-third—have not employment.—Q. 2981. Can you give any account of any of the other islands? A. The island of Coll I can. The Island of Coll contains about 15,000 English acres; the soil very sandy, and a very considerable portion of rock and moss; the land more adapted for pasturage than cropping; the population about 1300, possessed by the tenants as follows—six tenants who pay rents from £43 10s. to £250, averaging £100 9s. 8d. each; 71 crofters, who pay rents from £5 to £17 10s., averaging £9 18s. 9d.; 24 crofters, who pay rents from £2 to £3, averaging 50s.; and about 60 families who have no lands at all. About 80 tons of kelp annually manufactured on the island, principally belonging to the tenants themselves.—Q. 2982. Do the same circumstances of difficulty attend the population of Coll as the Islands of Tiree and Uist? A. Certainly not; because the proprietor of Coll, having lived very much upon the island, has kept down the population. I believe at one time, about forty years ago, that the population of Coll and Tiree were very nearly the same.—Q. 2983. Has the population of Coll materially diminished by emigration? A. Not materially.—Q. 2984. Why has the population of Coll not increased in proportion to other islands? A. The proprietor has lived upon the island and saw the difficulties from an increasing population, and therefore used every means in his power to keep the population down. The means that he used were, that he would not allow a young man, a son of one of the crofters, to be married without his consent. He said, “If you marry without my consent you must leave the island.”

APPENDIX M.—LEWIS HOUSES.

(1) EXTRACT FROM RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THE LEWIS ESTATE,
ISSUED IN 1879.

“Every tenant who, before the term of Martinmas, 1881, shall execute in whole or in part, improvements upon his lands in terms of Article 1 hereof; and shall also erect a dwelling-house and offices on his lot, or make alterations on his present premises, in accordance with Article 2 hereof; and who shall further observe the other Rules and Regulations hereinafter specified, shall, on the completion of such house and offices to the satisfaction of the proprietor or his factor, receive a lease of his present possession to endure until Martinmas, 1893, without any increase of rent.

“1. For waste land, thoroughly improved by trenching and draining, and brought into a proper state of cultivation, and for sufficient stone fences, enclosing a croft or lot, meliorations will be allowed the tenant at the end of the lease in manner as follows:—In order to fix the amount of the meliorations, a certificate will be granted by the factor at the end of each year, in a book to be retained by the tenant, of the nature of the improvements executed by him during the preceding year, showing the date and extent of the same, and the estimated value thereof at the time, and at the end of the lease five per cent. will be deducted from the amount for each year the tenant shall have possessed the lands after the dates of the outlays made by him. Should the tenant be removed from his occupancy before the end of the lease, on account of any contravention of these Articles, or from any other cause, he shall be allowed meliorations in the above proportion at the date of his removal.

“2. The dwelling-houses to be erected by the tenants on their respective possessions shall be built of stone and lime, or of stone and clay pinned and harled with lime, or with stone on the outside face, and turf or sod on the inside, and roofed with slates, tiles, or straw, or heather with divots, which heather and divots the tenants shall have liberty to take for this purpose from such places only as shall be pointed out to them by the ground officer of the district; each house to have at least two apartments, with a glazed window in the wall of each, and a closet or small room, with chimneys in the gables, or other opening for the smoke in the roof; the thatch or covering not to be stripped off or removed for manure; the byre to be built at the end or the back of the dwelling-house, as the site may admit, and to have a separate entrance. In the byre a gutter to be formed for the manure, which shall be regularly removed to a dungheap outside.

“Any tenant, whether possessing a lease or not, who shall build such a house to the satisfaction of the proprietor or his factor, shall, in the event of his being removed, or otherwise quitting the croft, be allowed meliorations for the same by the proprietor or incoming tenant, at the valuation of parties to be mutually chosen.”

(2) INTERLOCUTOR OF SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE CAMPBELL ORDAINING
STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS ON A LEWIS CROFTER'S HOUSE.

Interlocutor in Petition William Mackenzie, Chief Sanitary Inspector of the Lewis District of the County of Ross and Cromarty, *against* John Macleod, crofter, 19 Tolsta Chulish, in the Parish of Uig.

Stornoway, 6th March 1895.—The Sheriff-Substitute having heard parties, ordains the said John Macleod to discontinue and remove the said nuisance within three calendar months from this date; and further for that purpose ordains the said John Macleod to execute the following structural works on his dwelling-house and on the byre attached thereto, namely:—*First*, To erect a gable of stone or brick with suitable mortar, and of not less than nine inches in thickness, between the dwelling-house and byre so as to leave no internal communication between the dwelling-house and byre—said gable to have a suitable fire-place in the face next the dwelling-house, with vent for same, and to be carried up clear of the roof so as to separate the roof of the byre from the roof of the dwelling-house, and finished with proper cope and chimney head; *Second*, To open in front wall of kitchen a window not less than three feet high by two feet six inches wide, and to be fitted up with suitable frame and glass so as to open on hinges or with double sash; and *Third*, To open a separate doorway and fit up same with suitable door for a separate entrance from outside to said byre—All of which works to be executed by the said John Macleod within said period of three calendar months from this date, to the satisfaction of the Petitioner; and appoints the Petitioner to report on or before the 12th day of June next whether this judgment has been complied with—*Quoad ultra*, continues the cause and reserves all further questions.

(Signed) G. J. CAMPBELL.

(3) "BLACK HOUSES" IN LEWIS, &c.—EXTRACT FROM THE SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD FOR SCOTLAND, 1896.

"Our attention has been frequently drawn to the insanitary condition of the crofters' houses in the Western Highlands and Islands, and during the year we were urged by the Local Authorities of the Harris and North Uist Districts of Inverness and Lewis District of Ross-shire to approach the Government on behalf of the crofters within their districts for a grant in aid to enable them to rebuild their cottages.

"The proposal of the Harris District Committee was to memorialise Government for a Special Grant for public health purposes for the district with the view of enabling the Local Authority compulsorily to destroy by fire all fever-infected or insanitary dwellings. It appeared to us that in considering so sweeping a proposal a distinction should be drawn between 'fever-stricken' and 'insanitary' dwellings, and we concurred in the proposals of the Committee to the extent that where a house was infected it might reasonably be destroyed. It was ascertained that some 30 houses were fever-infected, while as many as 285 were, from a variety of causes, in the opinion of the County Medical Officer of Inverness, insanitary and unfit for habitation. The same question was discussed by the County Medical Officer of Ross and Cromarty in his Annual Report for 1895 in connection with the Lews District. He was opposed to any violent and sudden destruction of the 'black houses' or 'huts,' but recommended that these houses, when infected by diphtheria, typhoid, and especially typhus, fever, should be burned down at once as they became infected.

"The Lews District Committee, in their memorial, confined themselves to a description of the poverty of the crofter class the sites and construction of the crofter houses 'planted in mossy flats, peat-banks, water-logged hollows, and rocky crevices, and packed and imbedded in one another, joined not only linearly but in closely adjacent layers alongside of one another with no interspace whatever,' and to the insanitary surroundings consequent on these conditions.

"As you are aware, we gave the matter long and careful consideration, and after consultation with your Lordship we informed the various Local Authorities that no hope could be held out of a grant from Imperial funds for the reconstruction of crofters' houses. At the same time we suggested that application might be made to the respective County Councils to devote in the interests of the public health a part of the sum received from the Equivalent Grant to the improvement of insanitary dwellings within their district." (Page xxxiii.)

(4) BYE-LAWS AS TO REGULATION OF BUILDINGS MADE BY THE LEWIS DISTRICT COMMITTEE.

"The Lewis District Committee of the County Council of Ross and Cromarty being the Local Authority for said District under the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, do hereby, in virtue of powers conferred on them by Section 181 of said Act, make the following bye-laws for the whole of said District for regulating the building or rebuilding of houses or buildings, or the use for human habitation of any building not previously so used, or any alteration in the mode of occupancy of any existing house in such a manner as will increase the number of separate houses, viz. :—

"1. Any person desiring to build, or rebuild, within the said District any house or building, or to use for human habitation any building not previously so used, or to make any alteration in the mode of occupancy of any existing house in such a manner as will increase the number of separate houses shall—

"(a) Cause intimation of his intention so to do to be given to the Local Authority in writing, at least thirty clear days before operations are commenced, and shall specify the nature of such operations and the manner in which he proposes to execute them.

"(b) Cause that no such house or building be so used for human habitation unless and until the same be inspected and approved for that purpose by the Local Authority and certified accordingly.

"(c) Cause the foundations of new buildings to be of stone, brick, or concrete, not less than six inches thick, and nine inches wider than the walls to be erected upon them.

"(d) Cause the structure of all outer and party walls of new buildings to be of sufficient strength and stability, and to be built of such material as will render them proof against wind or water, and in the case of stone or brick walls, to be properly bedded and filled in with approved mortar.

"(e) Cause all outer walls of new buildings to be harled or pointed externally with lime or cement.

"(f) Cause all internal walls, partitions, and ceilings of new buildings to be plastered with lime or cement, or to be lined with ploughed deal.

"(g) Cause properly constructed fire-places with flues to be built in the walls of new buildings for conveying all smoke, and cause all such flues to have chimneys of strong durable material.

"(h) "Cause the roofs of all new buildings to be of impervious material, so constructed as to ensure the dropping off clear of walls of all water falling upon them.

"(i) Cause drains to be constructed about all buildings to carry off the water dropping from the roof.

(j) Cause all floors to be constructed of ploughed deal, pavement, brick, tiles, cement, or other approved material.

- “(k) Cause all rooms, lobbies, passages, and stairs to be properly ventilated and lighted by windows or roof lights, which shall open directly into the external air.
- “(l) Cause no such house or building to communicate directly with any building used for the housing of cattle or poultry.
- “(m) Cause a space of at least 12 feet to be left about buildings to secure a free circulation of air.
- “(n) Cause all water-closets to be so situated as to ventilate directly into the outside air, and all earth closets and privies, so as to be separated by a free space of not less than 10 yards from any part of the walls of any house.
- “(o) Cause all cesspools to be so situated as to afford ready means of access for purposes of cleaning, and not within ten yards of any such house or building.
- “(p) Cause dungsteads to be sufficiently drained to prevent overflow of liquid manure, and not situated within twenty yards of any such house or building.

“2. Any person desiring to build, re-build, or make any alteration as aforesaid, shall afford free access to the site or premises, prior to and during progress of such operations, to the Local Authority or any officer appointed by them, and shall afford such Authority or officer all reasonable facilities for the inspection of such site or premises.

“3. Words and expressions used in these bye-laws shall have the same meanings as are assigned to similar words and expressions in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

“4. Any person offending against any of these bye-laws shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding the sum of five pounds for each offence, and in case of a continuing offence, in a further penalty not exceeding forty shillings for each day after written notice of the offence from the Local Authority.

By order of the Local Authority.

JNO. N. ANDERSON, }
 J. M. MORISON, } Members of
 HUGH MILLER, *Clerk.* } District Committee.

Stornoway, 29th August, 1900.

Approved by the County Council.
Dingwall, 18th October, 1900.

W. J. DUNCAN, *County Clerk.*

Confirmed by the Local Government Board for Scotland.

Edinburgh, 6th December, 1900.

G. FALCONAR-STEWART, *Secretary.*

APPENDIX N.

STATISTICS OF CRIME IN THE ISLAND OF LEWIS.

(1) TABLE showing (1) the Number of Offences against the Person, (2) the Number of Offences against Property, and (3) the Number of Miscellaneous Offences, in each Parish of the Island of Lewis and dealt with by the Police from 1880 to 1900 inclusive.

YEAR.	PARISH.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1880	Barvas	7	5	..	12
	Lochs	3	1	..	4
	Stornoway	13	6	74	93
	Uig	4	3	2	9
		27	15	76	118
1881	Barvas	4	..	2	6
	Lochs	2	3	..	5
	Stornoway	7	13	58	78
	Uig	1	2	..	3
		14	18	60	92
1882	Barvas	7	3	..	10
	Lochs	3	2	..	5
	Stornoway	14	18	64	96
	Uig	2	1	1	4
		26	24	65	115
1883	Barvas . . . . .	..	2	2	4
	Lochs . . . . .	..	1	6	7
	Stornoway	3	14	52	69
	Uig	1	2	2	5
		4	19	62	85
1884	Barvas . . . . .	..	10	10	20
	Lochs . . . . .	..	5	5	10
	Stornoway	4	19	136	159
	Uig	1	2	4	7
		5	36	155	196
1885	Barvas . . . . .	..	5	7	12
	Lochs	1	7	15	23
	Stornoway	9	23	121	153
	Uig	1	8	3	12
		11	43	146	200
1886	Barvas	1	6	9	16
	Lochs . . . . .	.	11	19	30
	Stornoway	6	30	97	133
	Uig . . . . .	.	1	8	9
		7	48	133	188

APPENDIX N.—*continued.*

YEAR.	PARISH.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1887	Barvas . . . . .	..	10	13	23
	Lochs	1	15	20	36
	Stornoway	13	43	104	160
	Uig . . . . .	..	1	8	9
		14	69	145	228
1888	Barvas . . . . .	..	18	10	28
	Lochs . . . . .	..	17	20	37
	Stornoway	5	39	116	160
	Uig . . . . .	..	5	14	19
		5	79	160	244
1889	Barvas . . . . .	..	25	55	80
	Lochs . . . . .	..	15	41	56
	Stornoway	7	43	157	207
	Uig . . . . .	..	8	28	36
		7	91	281	379
1890	Barvas . . . . .	..	10	27	37
	Lochs . . . . .	..	5	17	22
	Stornoway	4	45	184	233
	Uig . . . . .	..	8	27	35
		4	68	255	327
1891	Barvas . . . . .	..	12	34	46
	Lochs	2	7	56	65
	Stornoway	3	45	166	214
	Uig	1	14	21	36
		6	78	277	361
1892	Barvas . . . . .	..	13	43	56
	Lochs . . . . .	..	7	19	26
	Stornoway	6	51	228	285
	Uig	1	9	23	33
		7	80	313	400
1893	Barvas . . . . .	..	20	51	71
	Lochs	1	5	17	23
	Stornoway	8	28	182	218
	Uig . . . . .	..	14	15	29
		9	67	265	341
1894	Barvas	1	27	42	70
	Lochs . . . . .	..	4	36	40
	Stornoway	5	31	226	262
	Uig . . . . .	..	17	20	37
		6	79	324	409

APPENDIX N.—*continued.*

YEAR.	PARISH.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Miscellaneous.	TOTAL.
1895	Barvas . . . . .	..	13	37	50
	Lochs . . . . .	..	4	8	12
	Stornoway	4	23	207	234
	Uig . . . . .	..	8	19	27
			4	48	271	323
1896	Barvas . . . . .	..	16	36	52
	Lochs . . . . .	..	8	33	41
	Stornoway	3	33	229	265
	Uig . . . . .	..	11	33	44
			3	68	331	402
1897	Barvas . . . . .	..	8	49	57
	Lochs . . . . .	..	6	10	16
	Stornoway	2	28	197	227
	Uig . . . . .	..	9	16	25
			2	51	272	325
1898	Barvas . . . . .	..	13	40	53
	Lochs . . . . .	..	17	43	60
	Stornoway	3	38	230	271
	Uig . . . . .	..	10	40	50
			3	78	353	434
1899	Barvas . . . . .	..	14	20	34
	Lochs . . . . .	..	13	20	33
	Stornoway	3	42	219	264
	Uig . . . . .	..	9	27	36
			3	78	286	367
1900	Barvas	1	10	31	42
	Lochs	1	13	18	32
	Stornoway	5	49	306	360
	Uig . . . . .	..	8	16	24
			7	80	371	458

APPENDIX N.—*continued.*

(2) TABLE showing the nature of the Miscellaneous Offences in each Parish of the Island of Lewis, dealt with by the Police, 1880-1900 (being the details applicable to the third column of the preceding Abstract, pages 41-3).

YEAR.	PARISH.	Assaults, Breaches of the Peace, and Disorderly Conduct.	Contra- vention of Education Acts.	Contra- vention of Police Act.	Poaching.	Various Minor Offences.	TOTAL.
1880	Barvas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lochs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	20	..	45	..	9	74
	Uig	2	..	..	..	..	2
							76
1881	Barvas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1
	Lochs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	28	..	22	..	8	58
	Uig . . . . .	..	..	..	..	1	1
							60
1882	Barvas . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Lochs . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Stornoway	18	..	42	..	4	64
	Uig	1	..	..	..	..	1
							65
1883	Barvas	2	..	..	..	..	2
	Lochs	6	..	..	..	..	6
	Stornoway	26	..	23	..	3	52
	Uig	2	..	..	..	..	2
							62
1884	Barvas	9	..	..	..	1	10
	Lochs	5	..	..	..	..	5
	Stornoway	72	..	56	..	8	136
	Uig	4	..	..	..	..	4
							155
1885	Barvas	7	..	..	..	..	7
	Lochs	15	..	..	..	..	15
	Stornoway	60	..	50	..	11	121
	Uig	3	..	..	..	..	3
							146
1886	Barvas	9	..	..	..	..	9
	Lochs	17	..	..	..	2	19
	Stornoway	61	..	28	..	8	97
	Uig	7	..	..	..	1	8
							133
1887	Barvas	13	..	..	..	..	13
	Lochs	16	..	..	2	2	20
	Stornoway	60	..	37	..	7	104
	Uig	7	..	..	..	1	8
							145

APPENDIX N.- *continued.*

YEAR.	PARISH.	Assaults, Breaches of the Peace, and Disorderly Conduct.	Contra- ven- tion of Education Acts.	Contra- ven- tion of Police Act.	Poaching.	Various Minor Offences.	TOTAL.
1888	Barvas	10	..	..	..	..	10
	Lochs	16	..	..	1	3	20
	Stornoway	80	..	34	..	2	116
	Uig	10	..	..	..	4	14
							160
1889	Barvas	10	44	..	..	1	55
	Lochs	18	22	..	..	1	41
	Stornoway	71	33	43	..	10	157
	Uig	16	11	..	..	1	28
							281
1890	Barvas	11	16	..	..	..	27
	Lochs	10	7	..	..	..	17
	Stornoway	100	39	36	1	8	184
	Uig	12	15	..	..	..	27
							255
1891	Barvas	11	22	..	..	1	34
	Lochs	7	12	..	3	34	56
	Stornoway	100	15	41	..	10	166
	Uig	12	8	..	..	1	21
							277
1892	Barvas	3	29	..	..	11	43
	Lochs	8	9	..	1	1	19
	Stornoway	118	18	68	1	23	228
	Uig	7	13	2	..	1	23
							313
1893	Barvas	12	39	..	..	..	51
	Lochs	5	9	..	2	1	17
	Stornoway	128	17	21	..	16	182
	Uig	11	1	..	..	3	15
							265
1894	Barvas	16	24	..	..	2	42
	Lochs	8	20	..	2	6	36
	Stornoway	130	37	50	..	9	226
	Uig	6	4	..	2	8	20
							324
1895	Barvas	9	23	..	..	5	37
	Lochs	6	1	..	1	..	8
	Stornoway	105	26	57	..	19	207
	Uig	13	1	..	1	4	19
							271

APPENDIX N.—*continued.*

YEAR.	PARISH.	Assaults, Breaches of the Peace, and Disorderly Conduct.	Contra- ven- tion of Education Acts.	Contra- ven- tion of Police Act.	Poaching.	Various Minor Offences.	TOTAL.
1896	Barvas	13	19	..	..	4	36
	Lochs	8	24	..	..	1	33
	Stornoway	113	32	54	..	30	229
	Uig	15	11	..	..	7	33
							331
1897	Barvas	10	19	..	..	20	49
	Lochs	5	2	..	..	3	10
	Stornoway	92	18	51	..	36	197
	Uig	9	3	..	..	4	16
							272
1898	Barvas	8	14	..	..	18	40
	Lochs	16	11	..	..	16	43
	Stornoway	106	4	96	..	24	230
	Uig	11	4	..	..	25	40
							353
1899	Barvas	9	9	..	..	2	20
	Lochs	13	2	..	..	5	20
	Stornoway	106	10	31	..	72	219
	Uig	14	..	..	..	13	27
							286
1900	Barvas	11	5	..	..	15	31
	Lochs	9	4	..	..	5	18
	Stornoway	118	40	55	..	93	306
	Uig	11	1	..	..	4	16
							371

APPENDIX O.

(1) JUDICIAL RENTAL OF THE ISLAND OF LEWIS, TAKEN FOR THE FORFEITED ESTATES COMMISSIONERS IN 1718.

Note.—The Tenants to whose names a * is prefixed could write and sign their names; those to whose names a † is prefixed were represented by the Chamberlain, who signed for them. All the others deponed they could not write.

The circumstances under which the rental was taken are explained, and specimens of the depositions given in the Report, page lxiii.

NAME OF TENANT.	Name of Farm or Township.	Parish or District.	Wedders.	Muttons.	Butter.		Meall.				Tallow.	Rent in Sterling Money.			
					ST.	LB.	B.	S.	P.	L.		ST.	£.	s.	d.
1. *Donald Mathewson	Raarnish	Lochs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	8
2. *John Mackenzie	Lurbost	„	6	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	14	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
3. *Murdo Mackenzie	Laxay	„	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	14	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
4. *John McKenzie (for Alex. McKenzie)	Ballallan	„	—	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	10
5. *Alexander M'Kenzie	Hawbost	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
6. †Mr. Zachary M'Aulay (for Kenneth M'Kenzie)	Island Siant	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
7. Donald M'Aulay	Brenish	Uigg	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
8. *Malcolm M'Aulay	Carnish	„	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	18	4
9. Malcolm Smith	Craulista	„	—	3	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	0	0
10. *Donald M'Aulay	Waltos	„	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	11	11 $\frac{1}{3}$
11. *Rorie M'Lennane	Knip	„	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
12. *Murdoch M'Lennane	Hackellett	„	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	7	5
„ Do. (for John Macleod)	„	„	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{1}{8}$	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	7	5
13. *John M'Aulay	Kirkbost	„	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	14	16	11 $\frac{1}{3}$
14. Rory M'Kenzie	Bosta	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
15. Janet Morison	Arinish	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	8
16. Alex. Mathewson	Raarnish	Lochs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	6	8
17. *Kenneth MacEiver	Kioss	„	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
18. Hector Mackenzie	Waltos	„	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
19. *John M'Kenzie (for Isobell M'Lellan [M'Lennan], his mother)	Ballellan	„	—	5	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	10
20. *Donald M'Kenzie	Seafort	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	6	8
21. *Alex. M'Kenzie	St. Columnns	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
22. *John M'Aulay	Brienish	„	—	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	16	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
23. *Aulay M'Aulay (for Donald M'Aulay, his father)	Adderawill	Uigg	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	8	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
24. *Alex. M'Kenzie	Ballnakeill	„	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	0	1
25. *George M'Kenzie	„	„	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	5	1	0
26. *Angus M'Aulay	Pabbay	„	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	6	12	8
27. *Murdo M'Aulay	Boriw	„	—	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	7	1	10
28. †Mr. Zachary M'Aulay, (Chamberlain for Widow M'Leod)	Arsader	„	—	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	15	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	4	11 $\frac{1}{3}$
29. Donald M'Kiver	Bosta	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	19	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
30. *Donald M'Aulay	Lein Shater	„	2	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	17	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
„ Do. (for Widow M'Aulay, his mother)	Keahulavick	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	10	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
31. Alex. M'Lennan	Little Bernera	„	6	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	11	8
32. *Kenneth M'Eiver	Calderness(Call-ernish)	„	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	6	8
„ Do. (for the River of Ranold's Fishing)	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	18	4
33. *John M'Eiver (for Mr. Evander M'Eiver, his father)	Tolsta	Claddach	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	7	1	8
34. *Mr. Kenneth M'Eiver	Upper Carlovay	„	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
35. *Kenneth M'Kenzie†. . . .	Dellmore	„	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	10	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
36. *John M'Aulay	Bragir	„	—	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	—	1	3	1	—	—	10	6	3 $\frac{1}{3}$
37. *Donald M'Eiver	Brow	„	—	2	1	12	—	3	1	2	—	—	2	0	0
38. *Murdo Morison	Midborrow	„	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	4	4	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
39. †Mr. Zacharias M'Aulay (for Rory Mathewson)	South Galson	Ness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	19	2

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† Kenneth M'Kenzie deponed that he “had a tack from the late Earl of Seaforth [William] yrin designed Marquis as having right from his mother dated in June 1709 qch he presented.”

APPENDIX O.—continued.

NAME OF TENANT.	Name of Farm or Township.	Parish or District.	Wedders.	Muttons.	Butter.		Meall.				Tallow.	Rent in Sterling Money.		
					ST.	LB.	B.	S.	P.	L.		ST.	£	s.	d.
40. *John Morison	South Dell	Ness	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	6	1	1	-	-	-	8	4	8
41. *John Morison	North Dell	"	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	13	4
42. *Alexander M'Eiver	Grace	Ey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	8
43. Kenneth Fraser	Wat Skir	"	2	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	18	4
44. †Mr. Zachary M'Aulay (for Mr. Kenneth Morrison, Minister)	‡	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
45. *Donald M'Lennan	Tong	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
„ Do. (for Widow Morison)	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
46. *Norman M'Leod	Garbost	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Do. (for Colin M'Kenzie)	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	18	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Do. for	Upper-bible	"	-	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	6	9
47. *Donald M'Aulay	Breaselett	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	6
48. *Kenneth M'Kenzie	„	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	11	6
49. *Donald M'Eiver	Kiriwig	Claddach	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	8	8
50. *William M'Kenzie	Dalbeg	"	-	1	-	10	-	-	2	-	-	2	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
51. *Malcolm M'Aulay	Braygar	"	-	5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	1	3	2	-	-	10	6	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
52. †Donald M'Eiver	Barvas	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	2	8
53. *Angus Morison	Ulburst	"	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
54. †Mr. Zachary M'Aulay (for Alex. Morison)	South Gallson	Ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	8
55. *Allan Morison	Southdell	"	-	2	-	14	-	2	2	2	-	4	8	8
56. *Alex. M'Eiver	North Tolsta	"	-	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
56. Do. (for Rory M'Eiver, his son)	South Tolsta	"	-	6	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	9	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
57. *Rory M'Kenzie	Grace	Ey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	6	8
58. *John M'Kenzie	Easter Coll	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	16	8
59. Kenneth M'Kenzie	Tong	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
„ *Donald Morison	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
60. *George M'Kenzie	Shadder	"	-	4	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	12	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
61. *Rory Morison, Stornoway	Nether Holm	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
62. *Alex. Campbell	Mellboast and Eynaclett	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	13	4
63. *Rory M'Kenzie	Shesader	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
64. *Mr. Colin M'Kenzie of Kildin §	„	"	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	6	15	4
65. Angus M'Eon	Nether-bible	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Donald M'Coll	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ John M'Wurchie	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Malcolm M'Wurchie	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Murdoch M'Eon	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	17	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
66. John Murray	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Do. (for Margaret Nein Tormoid)	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Do. (for Norman M'Wurchie)	„	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
67. Neill M'Ean	Shawbost	Claddach	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ John M'Wurchie	„	"	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ John M'William	„	"	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Malcolm M'Aulay	„	"	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Duncan M'Gilliphadrick	„	"	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
68. Norman M'Ean	„	"	-	5	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ John M'Wurchie	„	"	-	5	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ John M'Connell	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Angus M'Gillichallum	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Murdoch M'Gilliphadrick	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
69. John M'Gillichallum	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Donald M'Gillichallum	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Donald M'Gillichallum, younger	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Murdoch M'Wurchie	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
„ Finlay M'Wurchie	„	"	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
70. Murdoch M'Gilliphadrick in Shawbost (for Gillmichaell M'Connell)	„	"	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	-	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Gilliphadrick M'Finlay	„	"	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	-	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ Do. (for Donald M'Hutcheon)	„	"	-	5	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	-	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
71. Donald M'Ean Oylich	Arnoll	"	-	5	-	10	1	2	2	-	-	0	14	4
„ John M'Ean	„	"	-	5	-	10	1	2	2	-	-	0	14	4
„ Angus M'Ean	„	"	-	5	-	10	1	2	2	-	-	0	14	4
„ Donald M'Connell	„	"	-	5	-	10	1	2	2	-	-	0	14	4
72. Norman M'Neill	„	"	-	5	-	5	-	3	1	-	-	0	7	2
73. John Bain	Netherbarvas	"	-	5	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	0	10	0
„ Angus M'Inish	„	"	-	5	-	1	-	3	1	2	-	0	10	0

‡ Rental does not name the subjects rented, but presumably they were at Tong where Mr. Morrison resided. He was admitted minister of the parish prior to 1689, and died in 1720.

§ Colin Mackenzie of Kildin (or Kildun) near Dingwall, tenant of lands in Lewis, the name of which is not given in the Rental of 1718. The following extract from one of the narratives of Prince Charlie's wanderings after he left Scalpay for Lewis localises the place:—"Donald told the Prince that he knew of a faithful and true friend to take care of him till things should be got ready for the intended voyage. This was the Lady Kildun at Arynish, to whose house Donald conducted the Prince and his two attendants" (*Lyon in Mourning*, I., 167). Colin Mackenzie of Kildun was a grandson of George, the second Earl of Seaforth.

APPENDIX O.—continued.

NAME OF TENANT.	Name of Farm or Township.	Parish or District.	Wedders.	Muttons.	Butter.		Meall.				Tallow.	Rent in Sterling Money.		
					ST.	LB.	B.	S.	P.	L.		ST.	£	s.	d.
73. John Murray	Netherbarvas .	Claddach .	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	12	-	0	10	0
" John M'Leigich	" .	" .	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	12	-	0	10	0
" John M'Wrechie	" .	" .	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	12	-	0	10	0
74. Murdoch M'Gillichallum	Nether Shathar .	" .	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	12	-	0	17	1
" John More	" .	" .	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	12	-	0	17	1
" Donald Oig	" .	" .	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	12	-	0	17	1
" Patrick Gow	" .	" .	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	12	-	0	17	1
" John M'Inish	" .	" .	-	-	-	6	-	3	1	12	-	0	17	1
75. Finlay M'Connellvicinish	Nether-bible .	Ey .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
" Angus M'Conell	" .	" .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
" John M'Robb	" .	" .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
" Erick Neindonald	" .	" .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
" Donald M'Neill	" .	" .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
" Donald M'Inish	" .	" .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
" John Roy	" .	" .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	13	4
76. John M'Gillipatriek	Shawbost .	Claddach .	-	1	-	10	1	2	1	2	-	0	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Do. (for Patrick M'Collier, his father)	" .	" .	-	1	-	10	1	2	1	2	-	0	15	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
77. Normand Bain	" .	" .	-	1	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" John M'Unlay	" .	" .	-	1	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Murdoch M'Unley	" .	" .	-	1	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Donald M'Gillichallum	" .	" .	-	1	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Finlay Bain	" .	" .	-	1	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	3	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
78. Rory M'Gillichallum	" .	" .	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
" John M'Kynich	" .	" .	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
" Murdoch M' Gillichallum	" .	" .	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
" John M'Conell	" .	" .	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
" Donald M'Gillichallum	" .	" .	-	1	-	5	-	3	-	3	-	0	7	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
79. Gillipatriek M'Conell	" .	" .	-	1	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	0	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Murdoch M'Gillichreist	" .	" .	-	1	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	0	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Murdoch M'Cormet (for his mother)	" .	" .	-	1	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	0	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" John M'Kynich	" .	" .	-	1	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	3	3	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	0	9	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
80. Hugh M'Ean	" .	" .	-	1	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Gillichallum M'Unlay	" .	" .	-	1	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Murdoch M'Conell	" .	" .	-	1	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Donald Oig	" .	" .	-	1	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Ann Nienwirrichy	" .	" .	-	1	-	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	2	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	5	10 $\frac{1}{4}$
81. Normand M'Ean	Arnoll .	" .	-	1	-	7	1	-	3	2	-	0	10	9
" Donald M'Conell	" .	" .	-	1	-	7	1	-	3	2	-	0	10	9
" John M'Conell	" .	" .	-	1	-	7	1	-	3	2	-	0	10	9
" John M'William	" .	" .	-	1	-	7	1	-	3	2	-	0	10	9
82. Donald M'Farquhar	Netherbarvas .	" .	-	1	-	12	1	1	1	1	-	0	15	0
" William Morison	" .	" .	-	1	-	12	1	1	1	1	-	0	15	0
" Patrick Murray	" .	" .	-	1	-	12	1	1	1	1	-	0	15	0
" Rory Morison	" .	" .	-	1	-	12	1	1	1	1	-	0	15	0
" Donald M'Gilleich	" .	" .	-	1	-	12	1	1	1	1	-	0	15	0
83. Gillichallum McAlister	Nether Shadder .	" .	-	1	-	8	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
" John M'Brebiter	" .	" .	-	1	-	8	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Donald M'Kinish	" .	" .	-	1	-	8	1	1	1	2	-	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
" Angus M'Oiloig	" .	" .	-	1	-	8	1	-	1	2	-	1	2	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
84. John Oig	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
" Normand M'Conell	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
" Normand M'Urchie	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
" Alexander M'Ean	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
" Gillecillum M'Ean	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
85. John Oig and Normand M'Conell (for Donald M'Ean)	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
" Do. (for Ronald M'Ean)	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
" Do. (for Donald M'Eanvic-onell)	" .	" .	-	1	-	4	-	2	-	3	-	0	11	4 $\frac{3}{8}$
" Do. (for Murdoch M'Conish)	" .	" .	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	5	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
86. Donald Smith, alias Gow‡	Upper Shadder .	" .	-	1	-	15	2	-	3	1	-	1	0	0
87. Donald M'Gillimichaell	Five Penny Borrow .	" .	-	1	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	0	15	0
" William M'Homas	" .	" .	-	1	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	0	15	0
" Gillichallum M'Coloig	" .	" .	-	1	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	0	15	0
" John M'Conell	" .	" .	-	1	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	0	15	0

‡ Gow or Gobha is the Gaelic term for blacksmith.

APPENDIX O.—continued

NAME OF TENANT.	Name of Farm or Township.	Parish or District.	Wedders.	Muttons.	Butter.		Meall.				Tallow.	Rent in Sterling Money.		
					ST.	LB.	B.	S.	P.	L.		ST.	£	s.	d.
88. Donald M'Coil oig.	Fivepenny Borrow	Claddach	-	-	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	12	6
" Kenneth Lovely	"	"	-	-	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	12	6
" Donald M'Gillichrist	"	"	-	-	-	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	12	6
89. Duncan M'IllichristvicCoilvic-Cormoid	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	10	1	1	1	2	-	0	10	0
90. Donald Keard	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	5	-	2	2	3	-	0	5	0
91. John Bain	Netherbarvas	"	1	-	-	16	-	1	3	-	-	1	0	0
92. Alexr. M'Eanvickinish	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	3	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Dugall M'Eanvane	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	3	1	2	-	0	10	0
93. Neill M'Lean	Back	Ey	1	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" Alexr. M'Swyn	"	"	1	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" John M'Swyn	"	"	1	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
" Do. (for Donald Bane)	"	"	1	-	-	16	-	-	3	-	-	1	3	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
94. Angus M'Gillichallum	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" John M'Roryviceanvan	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Muldonich Keard	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" John M'Ean	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" James M'Ean van	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" William M'Roryviceanvan	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Donald M'Alister	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	8	-	-	1	2	-	0	11	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
95. Neill M'Lean for Donald Grahame	"	"	-	3	-	6	-	-	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Do. (for Ann M'Alister vic Neill)	"	"	-	3	-	6	-	-	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
96. *John Paterson†	Storneway	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
97. †Mr Zachary M'Aula (for James Kennedy's widow, Florence Dingwell)	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
98. Neill Keard	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
99. Malcolm M'Eanvicvorchey	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
100. Angus M'William	Upper Shadder	Claddach	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	1	-	0	15	0
" Patrick M'Echan	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	1	-	0	15	0
" John M'Comish	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	1	-	0	15	0
" Malcolm M'Tormett	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	2	2	1	-	0	15	0
101. Donald M'Cleod	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Malcolm M'Leod	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Do. (for John Bane)	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Do. (for Christian Neinish)	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Do. (for Janet Donaldson)	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Do. (for Donald M'Ean)	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Do. (for William M'Neill)	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
" Do. (for Angus Oig).	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	1	2	-	0	10	0
102. Angus M'Ilmichaell	Borrow	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	0	15	0
" Angus M'Neill	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	0	15	0
" John M'Callam	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	0	15	0
103. John M'Normand (for Normand M'Kynich, his father)	Fivepenny land of Borrow.	"	-	1	-	20	2	2	3	-	-	1	0	0
104. John M'Conell	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	7	6
" Malcolm M'Eanoig	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	7	6
" Evan M'inishcunlay	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	-	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	0	7	6
105. *Evander Morison	Galson	Ness	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	8
106. Rory M'Urchy	Netherbarvas	Claddach	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	1	1	-	1	-	0	15	0
" John M'Conell	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	1	1	-	1	-	0	15	0
" Angus M'Conell	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	1	1	-	1	-	0	15	0
" John M'Kinish	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	1	1	-	1	-	0	15	0
107. Murdoch M'Ean	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	1	2	3	-	0	5	0
" John M'Oilcean	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	1	2	3	-	0	5	0
" Malcolm Oig	Back	Ey	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	1	2	3	-	0	5	0
108. Rory M'Kenzie	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	-	-	2	1	-	0	17	5
" Donald M'oilvicneillvicintagart	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	-	-	2	1	-	0	17	5
" Donald M'Leod	"	"	-	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	12	-	-	2	1	-	0	17	5
109. Patrick Grahame	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	0	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
" Do. (for Finlay Grahame, his brother)	"	"	-	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	0	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
110. John Finlayson	Storneway	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
111. Donald Munro	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	9	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
112. Alexander Ross	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$

† "John Paterson in Storneway Makes Oath that he pays yearly to ye Chamberlain on account of ye family of Seafort for a piece land 20 merks Scots, and for house maills in Storneway 3 merks and no more, excepting 2 merks yearly for a cow's grass which does not always happen; but as they have cows they pay. No arrears. Which is the truth as he shall answer to God. Jo: Paterson, David Bethune."

§ For "house maills" in Storneway.

APPENDIX O.—continued.

NAME OF TENANT.	Name of Farm or Township.	Parish or District.	Wedders.	Muttons.	Butter.		Meall.				Tallow.	Rent in Sterling Money.		
					ST.	LB.	B.	S.	P.	L.		ST.	£	s.	d.
113. Donald M'Neil	Storneway.	Ey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
114. *Donald M'Aulay	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
115. John M'William	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	12	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
116. James M'Lean	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	4
117. Alexander M'Ritchie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
118. John Martin	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
119. *Rory M'Kenzie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	0
120. *Donald M'Kenzie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
121. *Alexander M'Kenzie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	‡1	0	13	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
122. * Do. (for An- nable M'Kenzie, his mother)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
123. John M'Eandny	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	14	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
124. Hector Monro	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
125. William Glass	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
126. *Malcom M'Kenzie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
127. Hugh Munro	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
128. Janet Dingwall (for her husband, Donald M'Kenzie)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	13	4
129. †Mr. Zacharias M'Aulay (for James Morison)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
130. John Kennedy	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
131. *Donald M'Aulay	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	§1	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
132. *Rorie Morison	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	13	4
„ *Do. (for Alexander Campbell)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
133. John M'Culloch	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	4	5 $\frac{1}{3}$
134. *John M'Lenean (for a house, and cow's grass)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	§1	0	3	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
135. †Mr. Zacharias M'Aulay (for Murdoch Morison)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
136. Murdoch M'Cormet	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
137. William M'Kulloch	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
138. Ann Clerk	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	7	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
139. *Murdo M'Eiver	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	||1	0	3	4
140. *John Morison	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
141. Kenneth M'Kenzie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	11	8
142. Rory M'Kenzie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	12	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
143. William M'Rob	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	4 $\frac{2}{3}$
144. Thomas Glass	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
145. John Keard	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
146. Malcolm M'Eanvore	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	4
147. Rory M'Eanbuy	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
148. Kenneth M'Rob	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
149. *Colin M'Kenzie (Notary Public)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
150. Alexander M'Leod	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
151. John Lees	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	5	6 $\frac{2}{3}$
152. Katharin M'Cra (for James Munro, her husband)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	9 $\frac{1}{3}$
153. *John Morison, Pylot	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
154. *Donald M'Lennan	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	§1	0	8	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
155. *Murdoch M'Kenzie	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
156. Murdoch Kaird	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
157. Mary Neinkynich	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	8
158. Norman Dow	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	8	0 $\frac{2}{3}$
159. Angus Murray	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
160. John Baby	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	11	8
161. Angus Mathewson	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	2	2 $\frac{2}{3}$
162. Duncan Glass	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
163. Murdoch M'Rob	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	4
164. John Down	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
165. Kenneth Stark	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	6	8
166. Angus M'Eanvickvirchie.	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
167. Christian M'Aulay (relict of Murdo Matheson)	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	8	10 $\frac{2}{3}$
168. Alexander Paterson, Officer	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	10	0
169. Angus M'Coilviceanvayne	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	1	1 $\frac{1}{3}$
170. Duncan Mathewson	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	9	8 $\frac{2}{3}$
171. Finlay Forbes	"	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	3	10 $\frac{2}{3}$

‡ Alexander Mackenzie deponed he paid "one stone tallow this year to ye Chamberlain as an innkeeper, but does not pay this tallow but on he retails liquors."

§ "Paid a stone of tallow as a change keeper."

|| Murdo M'Eiver deponed he pays "every year he keeps ale for selling one stone of tallow."

[From a rental of the Gordon Estates in 1600, published in Vol. IV. of the Spalding Club Miscellany, it appears that the rent of the "allhouse" was usually paid entirely in tallow. John Hill Burton, in his "Scotch Legal Antiquities" (p. 48), says "the reddendo for an alehouse and alehouse croft was often a quantity of tallow, the produce, perhaps, of the kitchen of the little inn."]

APPENDIX O.—continued.

NAME OF TENANT.	Name of Farm or Township.	Parish or District.	Wedders.	Muttons.	Butter.		Meall.				Tallow.	Rent in Sterling Money.		
					ST.	LB.	B.	S.	P.	L.		ST.	£	s.	d.
172. *Duncan M'Kenzie	Stornoway	Ey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	9 ³ / ₈
173. John Morison (for Murdoch Morison)	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1||	0	2	2 ³ / ₈
174. Donald Morison	Cross	Ness	-	11 ³ / ₈	-	20 ¹ / ₁₆	-	1	2	¹ / ₈	-	2	6	5 ³ / ₈
" *Duncan M'Kenzie	"	"	-	1 ³ / ₈	20 ¹ / ₁₆	-	1	2	¹ / ₈	-	-	2	6	5 ³ / ₈
175. Gillicallum M'Eanvayne	North Galsin	"	-	15	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	0	15	0
" Alister M'Andrew	"	"	-	-	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	0	15	0
" Murdoch M'Eanvicneill	"	"	-	10	10	2	1	-	-	-	-	0	15	0
176. John Keard	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
" Alexander M'Wirchie	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
" John M'Conell	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
" John M'Ean	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
" Donald Bane	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
177. Murdoch M'Coilvayne (for John Reoch	"	"	-	4	5	-	2	2	3	-	-	0	5	0
178. Finlay Brynach	Stornoway	Ey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	6	1 ³ / ₈
179. Donald M'Cra	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	2	9 ³ / ₈
180. Andrew Munro	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4
181. †Mr. Zacharias M'Aulay (for John M'Inish vic neill	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1	1 ³ / ₈
182. Kenneth M'Kenzie	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4
183. Alexander M'Kenzie	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	7	9 ³ / ₈
184. John M'Eanvicunlay, Officer	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	10	0**
185. James Joyner	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	10 ³ / ₈
186. Margaret Ross (for Henry Gray, her husband)	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4
187. Rory M'oilvicormett	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0	6 ³ / ₈
188. Donald Gray	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3	4
189. Matthew Stirk	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	16	8
190. William Ross	Linoll	Ness	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	3	6	8
" John Mathewson	"	"	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	3	6	8
191. *Kenneth Morison (for Rory Morison, his father)	Cross	"	-	1 ⁰ / ₁₆	18 ¹ / ₁₆	-	1	1	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	2	2	3 ³ / ₈
192. *Mr. Evander Morison for Mr. Allan Morison, his father)	Habust	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	1 ³ / ₈
193. Gillichallum M'Connell	North Galsone	"	-	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	1	2	2	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	0	12	6
" Angus M'Ean	"	"	-	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	1	2	2	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	0	12	6
" Do. (for Rory Bain)	"	"	-	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	1	2	2	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	0	12	6
" Do. (for Donald M'Neill	"	"	-	12 ¹ / ₂	12 ¹ / ₂	1	2	2	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	0	12	6
194. Angus M'Inishkean	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2 ¹ / ₂	-	-	0	10	0
" Angus Bain	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
" Alexander M'Ean	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
" John M'Cormett	"	"	-	10	10	1	1	1	2	-	-	0	10	0
195. Murdoch M'oilvicoilvayne	"	Ness	-	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	1	-	-	¹ / ₂	-	-	0	7	6
" Murdoch M'Iphiper	"	"	-	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	1	-	-	¹ / ₂	-	-	0	7	6
" Angus M'oilvicoilvayne	"	"	-	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	1	-	-	¹ / ₂	-	-	0	7	6
" Normand M'Urchev	"	"	-	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	1	-	-	¹ / ₂	-	-	0	7	6
" Angus M'Cormet	"	"	-	7 ¹ / ₂	7 ¹ / ₂	1	-	-	¹ / ₂	-	-	0	7	6
196. Neill Murray	Swaneboast	"	-	1	22 ¹ / ₂	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	0	0
" Murdoch M'Eaneir	"	"	-	1	22 ¹ / ₂	1	3	2	-	-	-	1	0	0
197. Donald M'Inishvican	"	"	-	1 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	-	3	3	-	-	-	0	10	0
" Do. (for Donald M'Conellroy	"	"	-	1 ¹ / ₂	11 ¹ / ₄	-	3	3	-	-	-	0	10	0
198. John M'oilvickynich	Europie	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	0
" Finlay M'Inishbane	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	0
199. John M'Oilvicunleyvicormet	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" Murdoch M'Kiagan	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" Normand M'Eanvicrquher	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" John M'Inishvicanvicneill	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" Donald M'Eanvicunley	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" John M'Unleykeaneir	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" Angus M'Oilvore	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" Hugh M'Williamvicneill	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
200. John M'Gillichrist	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
" Donald M'Eanvickynich	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	0
201. William Morison	"	"	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8
202. Angus M'Eaneir	Fivepennymore	"	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0

§ Duncan M'Kenzie in Stornoway makes oath that he "pays yearly to Mr. Zacharias Macalay, the Chamberlain, Four pounds one shillin and four pence Scots for a piece of land, but that ye parcell of land is worth more than qt he pays—thirteen pounds Scots more, which ye Dept. hes got gratis. And furdur depone he possesse a house worth thre merk per annum. This possession was given to ye Dept. by Kenneth, Earl of Seaforth, which is the truth as he shall answer to God. Duncan M'Kenzie, David Bethune."

|| One stonc of tallow as a change-keeper.

** Possessed lands of the yearly value of £4 Scots and house £2 Scots (or, in all, 10s. sterling) in respect of his services as officer.

APPENDIX O.—continued

NAME OF TENANT.	Name of Farm or Township.	Parish or District.	Widders.	Muttons.	Butter.		Mcall.				Tallow.	Rent in Sterling Money.			
					ST.	LB.	B.	S.	P.	L.		ST.	£	s.	d.
202.	Donald M'Eanvicinishvicoil . . .	Fivepennymore.	Ness . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
"	Neil M'Urchyvan . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
"	Finlay More . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
"	Do. (for Angus M'Owill) . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
"	Do. (for Alexander M'Oilvicormet . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
"	Donald M'Inishvan . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
"	John M'Ean . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	
203.	John M'Inishmore . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	
"	Gillichallum M'Eanvayne . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	
"	Florence Neineanvicillechrist . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	
"	Angus M'Gillirevich . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	
"	Donald M'Oilbny . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	
"	Christian Nintormett . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	0	10	0	
204.	*‡William Morison, Officer, for some waste lands in his division . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	2	5	0	
205.	‡Murdoch Morison, another Officer, for some waste lands in his division . . .	"	" . . .	4½	-	72	4	3	2	-	-	4	16	8	
206.	‡John Macaulay, an Officer, no waste land in his district . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
07.	Gillichallum M'Keyran [M'I-Leyran?] . . .	Swanibost	" . . .	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	0	13	4	
"	Murdoch M'Leod . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	0	13	4	
"	Gillichallum M'Gilchrist . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	0	13	4	
"	Moir Niendonchay (widow) . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	0	13	4	
"	Tormoid M'William . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	0	13	4	
"	Angus Banemaceanire . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	15	1	1	-	-	-	0	13	4	
208.	John M'Aulay in Norntaill (for Moir Neineanreich) . . .	Norntaill.	" . . .	-	-	7½	-	2	2	-	-	0	6	8	
209.	Donald M'Phaill . . .	Europie . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	
"	John M'Coil . . .	" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	
"	Alexander Taylor . . .	" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	
"	William M'Inish . . .	" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	
"	John M'Inish . . .	" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	
"	Mary Neindoilvicfinlay . . .	" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	13	4	
210.	Murdoch Roymaceanvicfinlay . . .	Fivepennyland of Ness	" . . .	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	1	5	0	
211.	John M'Wirichie . . .	Fivepennymore of Ness	" . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	0	15	0	
"	Hugh Ross . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	0	15	0	
"	Do. (for Kenneth M'Eanvayne) . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	0	15	0	
"	Murdoch M'Coilvic Cormoit . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	0	15	0	
"	John M'Eanoig . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	0	15	0	
"	Donald M'Wirichiebane . . .	"	" . . .	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	0	15	0	
212.	*§Mr Zacharias M'Aulay, Chamberlain for Garcroy . . .	Storneway	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	1½	
"	§Do. (for a possession in) . . .	-	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	8	4	
"	§Do. (for the Miln) . . .	-	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2½	
"	§Do. (for the Fishing of a small river) . . .	" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	1||	-	-	-	-	
213.	Malcolm M'Leod of Raasay, of feu duty to the late Earle, as superior of his lands of Raasay and Unakil, in Trotterness . . .	" . . .	" . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10	0	
Total,				45	183¼	173 14	256	2	2	¾	1||	7	713	3	3½

‡ For his Deposition see page 54. || 1 Barrel Salmon.
 § For his Deposition with respect to these subjects see page 54.

APPENDIX O.—*continued.*

(2) DEPOSITIONS OF GROUND OFFICERS REGARDING WASTE LANDS IN THEIR DISTRICTS IN 1718.

No. 204.—William Morison, officer, makes oath that there is waste in the division of the Lewes wherein he serves as officer. Some parcells of land which did pay of yearly rent when laboured Twenty-seven pounds Scots money and which further payed four bolls and a half of meall yearly, and this is the truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) WILLIAM MORISON.
 „ DAVID BETHUNE.

No. 205.—Murdoch Morison, another officer, makes oath that there is waste in the Division of the said Island of Lewes whereof he is officer some parcells of land which when laboured pays yearly fifty eight pounds Scots of money rent, four bolls, three pecks, two lipies meall, Three stones twelve pounds weight of butter, four muttuns and a half and no more. And the said officer further depones that all the tennents within his division have deponed upon their rents either by themselves or by others in their names. All which he depones to be truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) MURDO MORISON.
 „ DAVID BETHUNE.

No. 206.—John McCaulay, another officer, makes oath that there is no waste lands in the Division of the said Island whereof he is officer and that all the tennents within his Division have deponed upon their rents either by themselves or others in their names. Which is the truth as he shall answer to God and cannot write.

(Signed) DAVID BETHUNE.

(3) DEPOSITION OF MR. ZACHARY MACAULAY, CHAMBERLAIN OF LEWIS, REGARDING SUBJECTS OCCUPIED BY HIM.

The said Mr. Zacharias Macaulay the Chamberlain makes oath that his Commission to be Chamberlain of the Lews (which he presented and affirms to be his last Commission) is from Frances yrin designed Marchioness of Seaforth and that he has no other Commission only an order from Colonel Mackenzie and Assint to continew for ye years 1716 and 1717. And furder Depones he has a possession or Labouring called Garcroy which pays one hundred merks Scots yearly, and his possession in Town of Storneway might pay Five pounds Scots yearly but he getts it gratis. And Depones that to the best of his knowledge all the tenants on the Estate have been given up by the Deponent in list as before, and furder Depones that he has in his management ye miln of Storneway without any settled rent but some years it affords twenty merks p. annum: *Idem* he likewise has the fishings of a small river in ye same manner which produces yearly a Barrell Salmond or thereby which is ye truth as he shall answer to God.

(Signed) ZACH : MACAULAY.
 „ DAVID BETHUNE.

APPENDIX P.

PARTICULARS OF FARMS IN LEWIS.

(1) STATEMENT lodged with the Crofters Commission by the Estate Management in November 1888, showing Alterations made on Farms in Lewis, Occupancy, and Rent of each, during the period from 1844 to 1888:—

(1) SOUTH GALSON FARM.

Sir James Matheson, Proprietor, from Whitsunday 1844 to Whitsunday 1848, at a rent of	£22	6	0	
1849. Hugh Macpherson, 1 year to Whitsunday, rent,	67	17	9	
1850. Do. (including $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent for South Galson sub-tenants at £13 17s.),	130	0	0	
1851. Do. (including one year's rent for South Galson sub-tenants who were removed to New Galson),	181	10	8	
1852. Do.,	182	2	9	
1853. Do. (including $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent of croft in New Galson),	191	18	7	
1854. Do. (including rent of Borve),	256	3	7	
1855. Do.,	266	3	7	
1856. Do.,	278	13	7	
1857. Do.,	279	13	7	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent to Martinmas 1857, £139 16s. 9d.			
1858. Alexander MacRae, $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent to Whitsunday,	200	0	0	
1859. Do., 1 do. do.	400	0	0	
1860. Do.,	400	0	0	
1861. Do., $\frac{1}{2}$ year's rent to Martinmas,	200	0	0	
1862. Sir James Matheson, $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent to Whitsunday,	200	0	0	
1863. Do., 1 year's rent,	£400	0	0	
	Less, Mid Borve tenants who were tenants of the previous tacksmen,	34	0	0
		<hr/>		
1864 to 1869. Do., (including North Galson), at a rent of	436	0	0	
1869. Andrew Smith, $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent to Martinmas,	200	0	0	
1870. Do.,	£400	0	0	
	Less $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent of moor grazings given to crofters,	50	0	0
		<hr/>		
1871. Andrew Smith,	302	19	4	
1872. Do.,	308	3	8	
1873. Do.,	301	5	0	
1874. Do.,	315	9	6	
1875. Do.,	315	9	6	
1876. Do., $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent,	157	14	9	
1877. Dundas Helm, $\frac{1}{2}$ -year's rent to Martinmas,	157	14	9	
1878. Do.,	315	9	6	
1879. Do.,	315	9	6	
1880. Dundas Helm and J. P. Helm,	315	9	6	
1881. Do. do.,	315	9	6	
1882 to 1888. Representatives of Dundas Helm and J. P. Helm,	315	9	6	

(2) NORTH DELL MILL AND LANDS.

1844 to 1848. Donald Munro, at a rent of	£16	0	0
1849. Do. (Lands added and Mill improved),	52	0	0
1850. Do.,	54	12	0
1851. Do.,	60	10	0
1852. Do.,	62	12	7
1853. Alex. Macfarquhar,	45	0	0
1861. Do.,	58	0	0
1868. Murdo Macfarquhar,	58	0	0
1875 to 1886. Do., (Mrs. Watson's Farm, £30, added),	88	0	0
1887-88. Do.,	72	0	0

(3) ARNISH.

1845-46. Wm. MacGregor, at £36 a year,	£36	0	0
1847. Finlay MacRae,	36	0	0
1848. Do.,	40	0	0
1851. Do.,	46	0	0

(3) ARNISH—*continued.*

1852.	Finlay Macrae,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£36	0	0
1853.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
1854.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	0	0
1855 to 1864.	John Hunter and David Mackintosh,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0
1865 to 1878.	Sir James Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0
1879 to 1888.	Lady Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0

(4) CROBEG.

1845.	John Macdonald,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£27	0	0
1850.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	16	0
1851.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	15	0
1852.	{ Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31	0	9
	{ Do.,	St. Columb's Island,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	0	0
1853 to 1865.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	0	9
1866 to 1876.	Donald Macdonald,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	0	0
1876-77.	Roderick Martin,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0
1883.	Do.,	Stimervay and Orinsay and Shiant Isles added,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	0	0
1886.	Do.,	Deduction of £12, and £8 for the Island of Rossaidh, given up by him as the crofters were destroying his stock upon it. (This island was given to Grimhadder).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0

(5) VALTOS AND ISLAND TORRAY.

1845 to 1849.	Alex. Macleod, at a rent of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£54	6	0
1850.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	6	2
1851.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	15	10
1870.	Alex. MacRae,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	0	0
1877.	Do.,	(moor grazings added to Balallan),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0	0
1881.	Dr. Roderick Ross,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	0	0
1882.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47	4	0
1885.	John Mackay, rent of Torray deducted, this island having been given to the townships of Calbost and Mairveg,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0

(6) DALBEG.

1849-50.	Donald Mackenzie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£52	0	0
1851.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	0	0
1853 to 1860.	Donald and John Mackenzie (with Dalmore added)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
1861 to 1865.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
1866.	Do.,	(with Island Campay),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	0	0
1869.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	0	0
1875.	John Sinclair,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
1878.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	101	14	5
1879.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	102	0	0
1887.	Do.,	Ground added to South Shawbost and Carloway,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0

(7) AIGNISH.

1844-45.	James Alexander,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£60	0	0
1850.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66	15	4
1852.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
1870.	George Macdonald,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0
1875.	Sir James Matheson ($\frac{1}{2}$ -year),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0
1875.	Samuel Newall,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0
1876.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0
1885.	E. M. Woodward and S. A. Newall,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
1888.	Do.,	(to uphold all fences),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	0	0

(8) MELBOST.

1845.	Wm. MacGregor,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£30	0	0
1847.	Sir James Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
1849.	David Houston,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	0	0
1851.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	6	3
1852.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	6	4
1853.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	185	0	0
1854.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	3	8
1868.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	0	0
1877.	Mrs. Houston,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	0	0
1884.	Thomas Newall,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165	0	0
1887.	Do.,	Links added to Melbost and Branahuie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0

(9) HOLM.

1845.	Adam Knox,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£32	0	0
1846.	John Scobie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	0	0
1849.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	7	3
1850.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	1	7
1851.	Sir James Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	6	8
1852.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	0	0
1854.	James Houston (Holm and Sandwick Hill),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125	0	0
1857.	James Helm,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	0	0
1859.	Dundas Helm,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	0	0
1861.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	0	0
1867.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	0	0
1877.	Do.,	with park at Sandwick added at £12, and portion of the farm taken off and added to Holm and Sandwick Hill,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	142	0	0
1878.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	144	18	9
1879.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	12	6
1883.	Representatives of Dundas Helm,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	12	6
1888.	Do.	do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	12	6

(10) STONEYFIELD.

1845.	Kenneth MacLennan,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£9	0	0
1846.	John Mackay,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	0	0
1849.	Robert Sheddon,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	0	0
1854.	David Mackintosh and John Hunter,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	0	0
1857.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	0
1861.	Sir James Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	35	2	0
1867.	Robert Gerrie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	0	0
1874.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	0	0

(11) GOATHILL.

1845.	Murdo Mackenzie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£25	0	0
1850.	William Gerrie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	15	10
1851.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	2	1
1852.	Do.	(lands added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	134	7	11
1853.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	18	9
1858.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148	3	9
1859.	Do.	(lands added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	12	5
1861.	Do.	(additional lands),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	184	16	5
1864.	Do.	(lands taken off),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	151	16	5
1866.	Do.,	do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	139	16	5
1867.	Lady Matheson (lands added to Manor Farm),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	112	16	4
1879.	Archibald Macdougall,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0

(12) MANOR FARM.

1851.	Sir James Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£125	0	9
1852.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
1853.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0
1857.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	8	0
1859.	Do.	(lands addd),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	6	4
1860.	Do.	do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	5	10
1864.	Do.	do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	256	5	10
1865.	Do.	do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	289	5	10
1866.	Do.	do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	5	10
1873.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	320	0	0
1876.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	316	0	0
1879.	Lady Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300	0	0
1885.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	0	0
1886.	Do.	(lands taken off),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	195	0	0
1888.	Dugald MacLean, ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	210	0	0

(13) COLL.

1845-46-47.	Roderick Nicolson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£92	10	0
1848.	Sir James Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	10	0
1851.	James Rigg,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	0	0
1853.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0
1858.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	0	0
1861.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	0	0
1872.	John Hunter,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	150	0	0
1885.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	0	0
1887.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	0	0

(14) GRESS.

1844 to 1848.	Lewis MacIver (with Back as sub-tenants),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£235	0	0
1849.	James R. MacIver (without Back),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	0	0
1852.	Evander MacIver,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90	0	0
1855.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	0	0
1859.	James R. MacIver,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	0	0
1862.	Sir James Matheson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	0	0
1863.	Peter Liddle, mill £40, and lands £130,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	170	0	0
1866.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	180	0	0
1871.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	3	0
1878.	Mrs. Janet Liddle,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	3	0
1886.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	3	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	167	3	0

(15) NORTH TOLSTA.

1854.	Roderick Nicolson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£50	0	0
1858.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	5	0
1868.	Bradley and Newall,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
1870.	Samuel Newall,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
1874.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	0	0
1878.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	15	0
1885.	S. A. Newall,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0

(16) TONG.

1854.	Alexander Grant,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£50	0	0
1868.	Do. (lands added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	0	0
1869.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	0	0
1878.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	0	0
1887.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	0	0

(17) MEALISTA, KEANNHUSHLY, AND ISLAND MEALISTA.

1844-49.	Alexander and John MacRae,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£90	0	0
1850.	Do. do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	0	0
1869.	Do. do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	0	0
1870.	John Mitchell,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	130	0	0
1886 to 1887.	Do. (lands taken off),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	0	0
1888.	Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	0	0

(18) MANGURSTA.

1873.	Donald and Malcolm Mackay,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£132	0	0
1886.	Do. do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	0	0
1888.	Do. do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	0	0

(19) ARDROIL.

1844-48.	Donald Macaulay,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£100	0	0
1849.	John and James Mackenzie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	105	0	0
1854.	Do. do. (Carnish added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	0	0
1857.	Do. do. (with Timisgary, Erista, and Island Vacsey added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	270	0	0
1859.	Do. do. (without Timisgary but with Island Vacsey),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	187	0	0
1762.	James MacRae,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	255	0	0
1880.	Alexander MacRae (with an additional island at £30 a year),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	285	0	0
1887.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	245	0	0

(20) TIMISGARY AND ISLAND VACSEY.

1846 to 1850.	Geo. Mitchell,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£78	0	0
1851.	Rev. David Watson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	0	0
1857-58.	Added to Ardrol,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859-60.	James MacRae,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	0	0
1860.	Ken. and Angus Nicolson,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	0	0
1867.	James MacRae, (Erista added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	108	0	0
1877.	John MacRae—(a portion of the farm added to the Uig glebe,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0
1888.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	0	0

(21) LINSHADDER.

1844-48.	Murdo Mackenzie,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£250	0	0
1849.	Do.,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	250	8	4
1852.	Do. (with Ballygloom added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	262	2	8
1854.	Do. (with Island Pabaidh added),	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	297	2	8

(21) LINSHADDER—*continued.*

1855.	Murdo Mackenzie,	.. .. .	£299 10 0
1863.	Ewen MacRae,	.. .. .	400 0 0
1870.	James Mackenzie.—(Laimshadder and Little Bernera),	.. .. .	425 0 0
1878.	Do. (with Kirkibost taken off and Bosta added),	.. .. .	349 0 0
1884.	Do. (Lands taken off and added to Grimersta),	.. .. .	337 0 0
1886.	Do. (£10 taken off for being deprived of Laimshadder),	.. .. .	327 0 0
1887.	Do.	.. .. .	278 0 0
1888.	Do.	.. .. .	278 0 0

(22) CROIR COTTAGE AND LANDS.

From 1844,	.. .. .	£8 10 0
1880.	Crofters' lands of Croir added to Croir Cottage when crofters went to Hacklete Farm,	.. .. . 44 15 0

(2). HISTORY OF THE PENINSULA OF PARK, COMPILED FROM ESTATE RECORDS, AND CONTRIBUTED BY MR. WILLIAM MACKAY, THE CHAMBERLAIN, FOR THE INFORMATION OF SHERIFF-SUBSTITUTE FRASER AND MR. MALCOLM M'NEILL, IN CONNECTION WITH THEIR INQUIRY REGARDING THE CONDITION OF LEWIS COTTARS IN 1888.

1. The parish of Lochs appears to be the most recently inhabited parish in the Island of Lewis. At the time of the first Earl of Seaforth, the whole of what is now known as Park was a deer forest, and the tenants or crofters of Uig used to graze their cattle in summer or had their sheilings there. Where the Park deer raiders encamped for the night is named Airidh Dhomhuill Chaim. It has been said that there were crofters here, but Donald Cam resided in Uig, and merely had a sheiling in Park. Early in the present century, a company of four gentlemen from Skye took what was then known as the farm of Park; one of the company was Lachlan Mackinnon of Corry. The manager of the farm was a Donald Stuart from Perthshire, who subsequently became tenant, and after him his two brothers, Alexander and Archibald Stuart, who held the farm till 1842, when it was let to Walter Scott, Hawick, at a rent of £587. His lease terminated in 1857. Thereafter the farm was let to Mitchell Scobie, when the crofters in Stiemrevay, being in the centre of the farm, were removed to Liemrevay, which was then part of Park farm. Mr. Mitchell Scobie made over his lease to Mr. P. P. Sellar, whose occupancy terminated at Whitsunday, 1883. The farm was then advertised, but a tenant could not be got for it. It was then advertised as a deer forest, and let as such to Mr. Platt in 1886. Of the lands held by Mr. Sellar, Seaforthhead and Shieldinish, an area of about 5,000 acres has been let to six crofters at a rent of £51; and Stiemrevay and Orinsay, containing about 3,000 acres, with the Shiant Isles, was let to Roderick Martin, tenant of Crobeg. Island Ewhart, in Loch Shell, was given to the crofters of Liemrevay without any additional rent being charged.

The whole area of the peninsula between Loch Erisort and Loch Seaforth is 68,000 acres, of which 42,000 acres forms the deer forest of Park, and the remainder is under crofters, with the exception of one tenant paying over £30 of rent. The furthest back rental of Park is that of 1828, though, no doubt, there were crofters along the coast in Park previous to that date. In 1828 there were 8 crofters in Shieldinish, 15 in Eishken. Orinsay was let to a Miss Maciver, who is supposed to have had sub-tenants. Liemrevay and Stiemrevay were let to a Roderick Nicolson, who was also supposed to have had sub-tenants; and Park farm proper was held by Alexander and Archibald Stuart at a rent of £326. The Stuarts had this farm for many years previous to 1828. In 1831 there were 7 crofters in Shieldinish, 16 in Eishken, 17 in Orinsay, 20 in Liemrevay, and 8 in Stiemrevay, and the Stuarts held the farm of Park. The crofters in Eishken were removed in 1833; those in Orinsay and Shieldinish in 1838, and Liemrevay in 1841. In all, 60 crofters were removed; but this took place previous to Sir James Matheson purchasing the estate. It is thus impossible to give the destination of the crofters removed from Park, but a number of them emigrated. Others were sent to Crossbost, in Lochs, 27 were sent to Crossbost, which was previously a farm, and others were sent to Tong and Tolsta, in the parish of Stornoway."

APPENDIX Q.

OUTLAYS BY PROPRIETOR ON CROFTS, AND RENTS OF
CROFTING TOWNSHIPS.

STATEMENT showing the "outlays by the proprietor on Crofts and other subjects in Lewis, now in the occupancy of Crofters," from 1848 to 1888, and the gross rents of all the Crofting Townships in the Island in 1901-2.

(1). PARISH OF BARVAS.

	Outlays by Proprietor.			Rent for the year 1901-2.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
South Shawbost	52	9	4	82	7	0
North Shawbost	—	—	—	102	7	0
New Shawbost	3,216	17	0	53	9	0
South Bragor	70	16	9	107	19	0
North Bragor				72	12	0
Brue	149	10	2	47	7	6
Arnol	61	13	7	86	4	0
Lower Barvas	—	—	—	133	14	0
Barvas Park	1,544	12	2*	10	13	6
Upper Barvas	—	—	—	45	19	0
Ballantrushal	232	5	3†	31	15	0
Upper Shadder	110	4	8	56	2	0
Lower Shadder (fence)	944	8	1‡	67	18	0
Fivepenny, Borve	214	7	5	75	12	0
Mid Borve	71	10	8	41	3	0
South Dell	45	0	7	90	6	0
North Dell	145	3	10	60	10	0
Cross	36	4	4	52	18	0
Swanibost	1,079	19	7	101	3	0
Habost	137	5	2	104	12	0
Eorodale	17	10	4	11	4	0
Lionel	507	7	4	78	5	0
Adabrock	—	—	—	11	5	0
Eoropie	—	—	—	70	18	0
Fivepenny, Ness	—	—	—	40	8	0
Knockaird	—	—	—	41	10	0
Callicvol	380	19	10	48	14	0
Skegirsta	108	7	5	32	1	0
Total,	£9,164	17	7	£1,758	16	0

* The Entry in the Estate Return is "Barvas Park and lands attached to Barvas Inn, £1,544 12s. 2d."

† The entry is "Shadder and Ballantrushal."

‡ The first sum is stated as against Shadder, the second against Bigingary, or Lower Shadder. The whole amount for Shadder and Ballantrushal is thus £1,325 2s. 1d.

(2). PARISH OF LOCHS.

Grimshadder	—	—	—	£32	1	0
Rarnish	—	—	—	77	2	0
Leurbost	—	—	—	100	19	6
Crossbost	—	—	—	43	2	0
Achmore	—	—	—	40	14	0
Cleascro	—	—	—	4	0	0
Keose	—	—	—	35	7	0
Laxay	—	—	—	68	10	0
Balallan	17	1	5	130	2	0
Aribhruach	19	0	6	17	5	0
Kershadder	—	—	—	22	19	0
Garyvard	—	—	—	20	7	0
Graver	—	—	—	63	19	0
Calbost	—	—	—	23	5	0
Mariveg	—	—	—	31	1	0
Cromore	—	—	—	53	14	0
Habost	—	—	—	27	5	0
Limeravay	5	15	4*	58	8	0
Caversta	—	—	—	11	10	0
Seaforth Head	—	—	—	51	0	0
Total,	£41	17	3	£912	10	6

* The sum of £5 15s. 4d. is entered in the Estate Return against Stimeravay, which now forms part of a farm.

APPENDIX Q.—continued.

(3). PARISH OF STORNOWAY.

	Outlays by Proprietor.			Rent for the year 1901-2.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Broker Hill				7	2	0
Portnagiuran	95	3	9	29	16	0
Do. (New Lands)				8	15	0
Portvoller	41	11	8	30	2	9
Upper Aird	107	1	3	32	18	0
Sheshadder	116	12	6	51	16	0
Shulishadder	269	3	5*	55	12	0
Do. (New)				2	5	0*	5	15	0
Upper Bayble	579	19	1	97	8	6
Lower Bayble				98	1	0
Garrabost				122	9	1
New Garrabost	1060	19	4	29	15	6
Knock	252	15	8	67	17	0
Sworddale.				43	6	0
Melbost				60	2	0
Branahuie				50	19	0
Holm				18	16	0
Sandwick.				33	17	0
Do. (North Street)	462	1	3	34	3	0
Sandwick Hill (East Street)	43	15	1	29	6	0
Steinish	194	12	4†	47	1	0
South Tolsta				132	19	6
Gleu Tolsta				5	10	0
Back				126	0	0
Vatisker				93	15	0
Coll	0	14	0	109	17	0
Aird of Tong				67	16	0
Tong				37	12	0
Newmarket	757	16	6	60	5	0
New Valley				21	5	0
Guershadder	100	12	4	21	10	0
Laxdale Lane				9	3	0
Laxdale	4	19	6	25	6	2
Coulregrein				19	12	0
Laxdale and Goathill Road				30	7	0
Total,	£4,090	2	8	1,715	15	6

* The entries in the Estate Return are "Shather, £269 3s. 5d.; Shuilshadder, £2 5s."

† Expended on numbers 13 and 14.

(4). PARISH OF UIG.

Brenish	£138	10	10	57	16	0
Islivick	88	6	3	21	0	0
Crowlista	29	14	0	59	0	6
Aird				25	14	0
Valtos				138	15	0
Kneep				50	2	0
Caryshadder				21	18	0
Geshadder	5	14	0	25	6	0
Ungshadder				10	16	0
Enaclete				20	6	0
Earshadder				12	12	0
Crolovick				19	8	0
Lundale				36	0	0
Callanish	8	17	4	84	0	0
Breasclate Park	202	1	6	13	8	0
Breasclate							127	1	5†
Tolstachaolish	19	1	0	75	16	0
Doune Carloway				70	13	0
Lochganvich	2,202	17	3‡	23	6	6
Breaclate				43	17	4
Tobson				99	19	6
Hacklate				85	19	0
Kirkibost				84	1	0
Kirivick				29	4	0
Upper Carloway				74	12	6
Carloway	260	8	1	10	7	0
Knock Carloway				50	10	0
Borrowston				48	17	0
Garinin				48	15	0
Gisla	14	10	0	20	0	0
Total,	£3192,	13	2	£1,455	3	4

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* This item is headed "Uig lots."

† This item is for "Breasclate Mill and lands."

‡ See Report, pages lxxvii-viii.

APPENDIX R.

RENT OF LEWIS ESTATE IN 1901-2.

STATEMENT showing gross Rents of Crofts and other subjects not exceeding £30, and rents of Farms and Sporting subjects in detail, all as appearing in the Valuation Roll for 1901-2.

(1) PARISH OF BARVAS.

(a) <i>Rent of Crofting Townships</i> as set forth in App. Q., ..	£1,758 16 0		
Other rents not exceeding £30 (10 subjects), ..	106 11 0		
		—————	£1,865 7 0
 (b) <i>Farms exceeding £30.</i>			
South Galson,	165 13 6		
Dell,	58 0 0		
Dalbeg, Dalmore, and Island Campay, ..	50 2 6		
		—————	273 16 0
 (c) <i>Sporting Subjects.</i>			
Salmon fishings,	50 0 0		
Shootings—Barvas,	122 0 0		
Do. Galson,	241 0 0		
Do. Soval (Part of),	35 0 0		
Shooting Lodge—Galson,	25 0 0		
		—————	473 0 0
		—————	£2,612 3 0

(2) PARISH OF LOCHS.

(a) <i>Rent of Crofting Townships</i> as set forth in App. Q., ..	£912 10 6		
Other rents not exceeding £30 (2 subjects), ..	16 0 0		
		—————	£928 10 6
 (b) <i>Farms exceeding £30.</i>			
Arnish,	£30 0 0		
Valtos,	30 2 6		
Crobeg, Stimervay, Orinsay, and Shiant Isles, ..	110 2 0		
		—————	170 4 6
 (c) <i>Sporting Subjects.</i>			
Park Deer Forest,	£1,520 0 0		
Eisbken Shooting Lodge,	70 0 0		
Aline Deer Forest and Shooting and Seaforth Island,	161 0 0		
Aline Shooting Lodge,	25 0 0		
Soval Shootings (Part of),	155 0 0		
Soval Shooting Lodge,	25 0 0		
		—————	1,956 0 0
		—————	£3,054 15 0

(3) PARISH OF STORNOWAY.

(a) <i>Rent of Crofting Townships</i> as set forth in App. Q., ..	£1,715 15 6		
Other rents not exceeding £30 (32 subjects), ..	278 10 6		
		—————	£1,994 6 0
 (b) <i>Farms exceeding £30.</i>			
Aignish,	£70 0 0		
Melbost,	100 12 3		
Holm,	132 0 0		
Stoneyfield,	60 6 0		
Goathill,	95 0 0		
Manor Farm,	170 0 0		
Gress,	125 0 0		
Tolsta,	60 0 0		
Cottage and Land, Laxdale,	35 0 0		
House and Land, Tong and Garryscore, ..	38 0 0		
Land. Coll,	80 0 0		
		—————	£965 18 3
Carry forward,		—————	£2,960 4 3 5,666 18 0

APPENDIX R.—*continued.*

(c) <i>Sporting Subjects.</i>	Brought forward,	£2,960	4	3	£5,666	18	0
Stornoway Castle and Grounds,	£270	0	0				
Grass Parks,	80	0	0				
Shootings and Fishings,	450	0	0				
Servants Houses within Policies,	56	0	0				
Gress Shootings,	250	0	0				
Gress Lodge,	30	0	0				
Salmon Fishings,	18	0	0				
					1,154	0	0
							£4,114 4 3

(4) PARISH OF UIG.

(a) <i>Rent of Crofting Townships, as set forth in App. Q.,</i>	£1,455	3	4
Other rents not exceeding £30 (11 subjects),	95	7	6
			£1,550 10 10

(b) <i>Farms exceeding £30.</i>			
Mealista,	£85	0	0
Timgary and Erista,	45	0	0
Garrynahine House and Farm,	45	0	0
Linshader,	50	0	0
Reef,	70	0	0
Ardroil, Ardmore and Island,	190	2	0
Croir and Croir Cottage,	40	0	0
Mangersta Grazings,	70	0	0
			595 2 0

(c) <i>Sporting Subjects.</i>			
Shootings—Uig,	£249	0	0
Lodge — „	50	0	0
Shootings and Deer Forest—Scalisero,	102	0	0
Lodge— „	15	0	0
Shootings—Soval (Part of),	126	0	0
Deer Forest—Morsgail,	434	0	0
Fishings— „	40	0	0
Lodge — „	50	0	0
Shootings, Grazings, and Fishings,—Grimersta,	1,027	0	0
Lodge—Grimersta,	45	0	0
Salmon Fishings—Kenrisort,	20	0	0
Do. Carloway,	12	0	0
Fishings—Blackwater,	45	0	0
			2,215 0 0
			£4,360 12 10

Total Land and Sporting rental, £14,141 15 1

Rental of Property forming part of the Lewis Estate, within Burgh of Stornoway, 732 12 9

Total Rental of the Lewis Estate, £14,874 7 10

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