
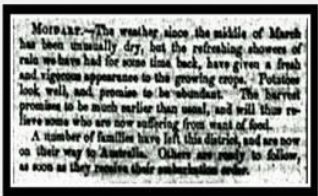
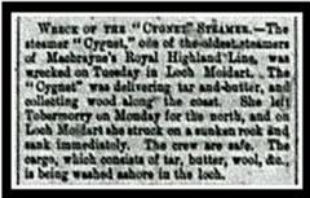
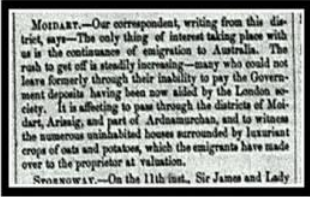


<p>IMG12182012115031AM</p>  <p><i>Printed by Inverness Reference Libr.</i></p>	<p><u>8th April 1851 Moidart</u></p> <p>The Free Church school at Glenuig, Moidart, was examined on the 13th ult. by the Rev. Mr Robertson, probationer, who is officiating at Strontian. The reverend gentleman expressed himself much pleased with the manner in which this institution is conducted by its intelligent and judicious teacher, Mr Maciver. The scholars were examined in reading, spelling, grammar, geography, and arithmetic; according to the age, opportunities, and degrees of improvement, they exhibited laudable proficiency. The more advanced read clearly and distinctly, and displayed considerable knowledge of geography. Girls gave proof of their knowledge of arithmetic, and exhibited good specimens of penmanship. A section of them read the Scriptures well, both in English and Gaelic; and displayed a good knowledge of sacred history, the doctrines of the Christian religion, and advanced proof in support of the inspiration of the Holy Scriptures. In this institution the children are taught the knowledge of what they read, and translate what they read in English into Gaelic; so that in this remote locality, children have an opportunity of acquiring extensive knowledge of the English language. This useful seminary, and the cause of the Free Church in the district have sustained a loss by the removal of Dr Martin and his lady to another part of the country, who both took a deep interest in the intellectual, moral, and religious improvement of the children, and to whose liberality the inhabitants are principally indebted for the school and other accommodation on his property. The teacher gratefully acknowledges the receipt of a handsome present from Mrs James Cowan of Portobello, consisting of Bibles, Testaments, and stationery materials for the use of the school; and also some clothes, to be distributed among the most deserving and destitute. The Gaelic Testaments and other books were distributed as prizes to the best scholars at the examination.</p>
<p>IMG2112012112220AM</p>  <p><i>Printed by Inverness Reference Li</i></p>	<p><u>20th July 1852</u></p> <p>MOIDART, The weather since the middle of March has been unusually dry, but the refreshing showers of rain we have had from some time back, have given a fresh and vigorous appearance to the growing crops. Potatoes look well, and promise to be abundant. The harvest promises to be much earlier than usual, and will thus relieve some who are now suffering from want of food. A number of families have left this district, and are now on their way to Australia. Others are ready to follow, as soon as they receive their embarkation order.</p>
<p>IMG7182012122408PM</p>  <p><i>Printed by Inverness Refere</i></p>	<p><u>22nd September 1882</u></p> <p>WRECK OF THE "CYGNET STEAMER." – The steamer "Cygnet" one of the oldest steamers of Macbrayne's Royal Highland Line was wrecked on Tuesday in Loch Moidart. The Cygnet was delivering tar and butter (?), and collecting wood along the coast. She left Tobermory on Monday for the north, and on Loch Moidart she struck a sunken rock and sank immediately. The crew are safe. The cargo, which consists of tar, butter, wool, etc., is being washed ashore in the loch.</p> <p>(Editor's note: see http://www.moidart.org.uk/pdfs/Cygnet.pdf)</p>
<p>IMG12182012115311AM</p>  <p><i>Printed by Inverness Reference Li</i></p>	<p><u>24th August 1852</u></p> <p>MOIDART EMIGRATION MOIDART.</p> <p>Our correspondent, writing from this district, says – The only thing of interest taking place with us is the continuance of emigration to Australia. The rush to get off is steadily increasing – many who could not leave formerly through their inability to pay the Government deposits having been now aided by the London society. It is affecting to pass through the districts of Moidart, Arisaig, and part of Ardsamurchan, and to witness the numerous uninhabited houses surrounded by luxuriant crops of oats and potatoes, which the emigrants have made over to the proprietor at valuation.</p>

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Printed by Inverness Reference

5th August 1886

BURIED TREASURE IN MOIDART

The following account of the burning of Castle Tyrim, Moidart, and some interesting antiquarian discoveries in connection with it, is taken from the article on "Yachting and Electioneering in the Hebrides" in this month's *Celtic Magazine*: Castle Tioram was burned, by orders of Clanranald himself in 1715. The chief had just gathered the Islanders under his sway, and his retainers on the mainland, in order to take part in the Rising organised by the Earl of Mor. Fearing, however, that the Duke of Argyll might seize upon the Castle in his absence and throw a garrison into it, whom it might be difficult to dispossess, he judged it prudent to set the old family residence in flames. Some say that this excellent Chief had a strong presentiment that he would never return from the expedition, and, as a matter of history, he was one of the very first to fall at Sheriffmuir, being shot through the heart. His name was Allan Macdonald of Clanranald, commonly called "Allan Muideartach," and he was the last in the direct line from the original ancestor of the family. The property, after his death, passed into the nearest collateral branch—Macdonald of Benbecula. There always had been a tradition in Moidart, since Allan's death, that, in the hurry of departure from the Castle, a certain sum of money had been forgotten, which might be found buried under part of the ruins. It was also a tradition that, previous to Allan's time, another sum had been stolen from one of the chiefs then resident at Castle Tyrim, and that, doubtful as to the real culprit, the chief hanged his butler, his cook, and another servant, all of whom he had strong reasons to suspect. Most people, except the natives, looked upon these traditions as idle stories, for there never yet has been a ruined castle without its legend of some secret treasure being buried beneath its vaults, or stored away in some secret chamber which no one can find. However, in the present case, the tradition turned out to be correct. When Mr. Hope Scott bought the adjoining property from the late Lochiel, he took steps to have the inner court of Castle Tyrim cleared of a large mass of debris which blocked the entrance, and which filled the court to a depth of several feet. About a week after commencing operations, one of the workmen, in clearing away the fragments of a beam which had been reduced almost to charcoal, perceived a small heap, which he at first imagined to be a part of this charcoal, but which, on a closer examination, he discovered to be cloth or leather—but so worn or burnt as to make it difficult to determine its true substance. Inside the heap there was a heavy coagulated mass of coins, large in shape, and encrusted with verdigris. The find was, of course, handed over to Mr. Hope Scott. Upon examination, and after a thorough cleaning and varnishing of the whole, it was discovered that these coins were Spanish and German silver dollars, solid like our own crownpieces lately in circulation, and of beautiful design. Ultimately, they passed into the hands of Admiral Sir Reginald Macdonald of Clanranald, so that, after a lapse of one hundred and sixty years, they may be said to have returned to their legitimate owner. A few years after this, that portion of Moidart, latterly called Dorlin, was bought from Mr. Hope Scott by the late Lord Howard of Glossop. Amid the many schemes for improving the estate, inaugurated by that enlightened nobleman, was one of opening up a path along the cliffs overhanging the sea-shore, eastward of Dorlin House, towards a deserted hamlet called Briac. When the cutting had reached one of the roughest spots, a small, open space, barely visible from below, was discovered, and in its centre a heap of loose stones, which, on being dispersed, revealed a pile of silver coins, about the size of our present shilling pieces. So far as can be judged, there must have been one hundred and fifty, or thereabouts, of them. They all belonged to the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and were of the very finest metal. This, undoubtedly, was the money stolen from one of the earlier chiefs, and for which his hapless servants suffered. It is well known that it formed part of the policy of the English Government in those days to bribe the Highland chiefs, and to encourage them to give as much trouble as possible to the Scottish throne. Probably the money disinterred, after a lapse of three hundred years, under the Dorlin cliffs, had something to do with such unprincipled bribery.

15th November 1833

FARMS TO LET

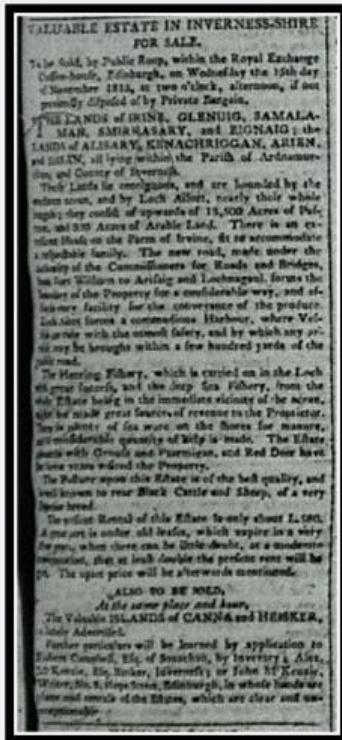
For any number of Years not exceeding Fifteen, with entry at Whitsunday first 1864 That Valuable and very desirable FARM of IRINE, in Moidart, with the superior and highly celebrated GRAZING of ROSSVEIN and Western part of ALLESARY, several miles in extent, the whole is now possessed by L. Chisholm, Esq., and equally adapted for Sheep or Black Cattle. As also the delightfully situated and compact Farm of SALAMAMAN, presently possessed by Alex. Chisholm Esq., in which are attached Commodious Dwelling Houses, excellent Gardens, well stocked with Fruit Trees, etc., and good Office Houses. There will also be Let, in Waterish, Isle of Skye, the FARM of UNISH, the Grazing quality of which is too well known to need any comment here. Likewise, the ISLAND of ISAY, which, in point of beauty, is inferior to few, and for fertility second to none in Scotland. These in like-manner possess excellent accommodations in Dwelling Houses, Office Houses, Gardens &c. Applications to be made to Major Macdonald of Waterish, the Proprietor, by Dunvegan, Isle of Skye.

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18th August 1815

VALUABLE ESTATE IN INVERNESS-SHIRE
FOR SALE

To be sold by Public Roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 15th day of November 1816, at two o'clock, afternoon, if not previously disposed of by Private Bargain.

THE LANDS of IRINE, GLENUIG, SAMALAMAN, SMIRRASARY, and EIGNAIG: the LANDS of ALISARY, KENACHRIGGAN, ARIEN, and ESSAN, all lying within the Parish of Ardnamurchan and County of Inverness. The Lands lie contiguous, and are bounded by the western ocean, and by Loch Ailort, nearly their whole length; they consist of upwards of 13,500 (?) Acres of Pasture and 300 (?) acres of Arable Land. There is an excellent House on the Farm of Irine, fit to accommodate a respectable family. The new road, made under the authority of the Commissioners for Roads and Bridges, from Fort William to Arisaig and Lochnagaul, forms the border of the Property for a considerable way, and affords a facility for the conveyance of the produce. Lochailort (?) forms a commodious harbour, where Vessels ride with utmost safety, and by which any produce may be brought within a few yards of the public (?) road. The Herring Fishery, which is carried on in the Loch with great success, and the Deep Sea fishery from the whole Estate being in the immediate vicinity of the ocean, can be made great sources of revenue to the Proprietor. There is plenty of sea ware on the shores for manure and a considerable quantity of kelp is made. The Estate bounds (?) with Grouse and Ptarmigan and Red Deer have for a long time visited the Property. The pasture upon this estate is of the best quality, and is well known to rear Black Cattle and Sheep of a very upper bread. The present rental of the estate is only about £580. A great part is under old leases, which expire in a very short time when there can be little doubt at an understatement (?), that at least double the present rent will be kept (?). The split/ulcet (?) price will be afterwards mentioned. ALSO TO BE SOLD, At the same place and hour, The Valuable ISLANDS of CANNA and HENSKER, lately Advertised. Further particulars will be learned by application to Robert Campbell Esq. of Sraschan (?) by Inverary & Alex. McKenzie Esq., Broker, Inverness; or John McKenzie Writer No. 8, Hope Street, Edinburgh in whose hands are plans and rentals (?) of the Estates, which are clear and un(?) reptionable.

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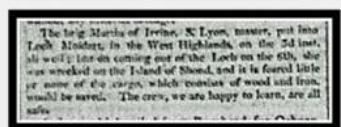
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23rd February 1821

TO BE LET,
ON THE CLANRANALD ESTATE.
FOR SUCH TERM OF YEARS AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
FROM THE TERM OF WHITSUNDAY OF WEDNESDAY FIRST, 1821
THE FARM of SAMLAMAN, in Moidart.

This is a beautiful, compact Farm on the Coast, and the Sea around it abounds in a variety of kinds of Fish, which can be got with very little trouble in all Seasons. There is a good Mansion House, fit to accommodate a general Family, with Kitchen, and a suitable Steading of Offices. It commands an extensive view of the surrounding Countries, Seas and Western Isles, which makes it a desirable residence for any person desirous to live in that part of the Highlands

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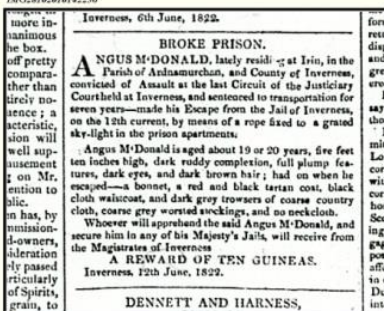
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30th January 1818

THE BRIG MARTHA OF IRVINE

The brig Martha of Irvine, S Lyon, master, put into Loch Moidart, in the West Highlands on the 3rd inst. all well, but on coming out of the Loch on the 5th, she was wrecked on the Island of Shona, and it is feared little or none of the cargo, which contains of wood and iron, would be saved. The crew, we are happy to learn, are all safe.

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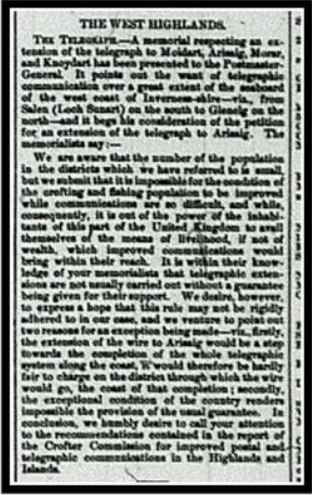
14th June 1822

BROKE PRISON ANGUS M'DONALD,

lately residing at Irin, in the Parish of Ardnamurchan, and County of Inverness, convicted of Assault at the last Circuit of the Justiciary Court held at Inverness, and sentenced to transportation for seven years – made his Escape from the Jail of Inverness, on the 12th current, by means of a rope fixed to a grated sky-light in the prison apartments. Angus M'Donald is aged about 19 or 20 years, five feet ten inches high, dark ruddy complexion, full plump features, dark eyes, and dark brown hair; had on when he escaped – a bonnet, a red and black tartan coat, black cloth waistcoat, and dark grey trousers of coarse country cloth, coarse worsted stockings, and no neckcloth. Whoever will apprehend the said Angus M'Donald, and secure him in any of his Majesty's Jails will receive from the Magistrates of Inverness

A REWARD OF TEN GUINEAS.
Inverness 12th June, 1822

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Printed by Inverness Reference

5th May 1887

THE WEST HIGHLANDS THE TELEGRAPH

A memorial respecting an extension of the telegraph to Moidart, Arisaig, Morar, and Knoydart has been presented to the Postmaster General. It points out the want of telegraphic communication over a great extent of the seaboard of the west coast of Inverness-shire – viz., from Salen (Loch Sunart) on the south to Glenelg on the north – and it begs his consideration of the petition for an extension of the telegraph to Arisaig. The memorialists say : We are aware that the number of the population in the districts which we have referred to is small, but we submit that it is impossible for the condition of the crofting and fishing population to be improved while communications are so difficult, and while, consequently, it is out of the power of the inhabitants of this part of the United Kingdom to avail themselves of the means of livelihood, if not of wealth, which improved communications would bring within reach. It is within their knowledge of your memorialists that telegraphic extensions are not usually carried out without a guarantee being given for their support. We desire, however, to express a hope that this rule may not be rigidly adhered to in our case, and we venture to point out two reasons for an exception being made – viz., firstly, extension of the wire to Arisaig would be a step towards the completion of the whole telegraphic system along the coast. It would therefore be hardly fair to charge on the district through which the wire would go, the cost of that completion; secondly, the exceptional condition of the country renders impossible the provision of the usual guarantee. In conclusion, we humbly desire to call your attention to the recommendations contained in the report of the Crofter Commission for improved postal and telegraphic communications in the Highlands and Islands.