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CUNNTAS
AIR BOIDHICHEADAN
CEANN-LOCHEARN
AGUS EDINAMPLE.
LE
AONGHAS MAC DHIARMID.
AN TREAS CLO-BHUALADH
LE MINEACHADH AGUS SOILLEIREACHADH.

OR

A DESCRIPTION
OF THE
BEAUTIES OF EDINAMPLE
AND LOCHEARNHEAD.
BY ANGUS MAC DIARMID.
THIRD EDITION
WITH NOTES & ILLUSTRATIONS.

EDITED BY
FEAR GALL.

Il n'y a qu'un pas entre le sublime et le ridicule.

NAPOLEON.

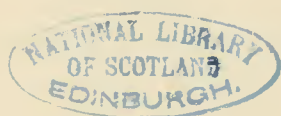
LOCHEARNHEAD
1875

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Yours for nevermore
Angus MacDiarmid

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SHOULD any comment be made as to the 'get up' of this edition, it may as well be explained that the style of typography chosen was that deemed most in harmony with the contents of the book.

Printed at Edinburgh by J. Richardson.

TO
THOSE
DESIROUS OF ESTABLISHING A CHAIR
OF
CELTIC LITERATURE
IN THE
UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH
THIS LITTLE WORK
WHICH IN SO STRIKING A MANNER
SHOWS THE NECESSITY
FOR SUCH AN ENDOWMENT
IS DEDICATED BY
THE EDITOR.

ERRATA.

.....

PAGE xii, line 2, *for* guager *read* gauger.

„ xv, last line „reflexions„ reflections.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE present publication of these singular Sketches may be ascribed to one of those happy accidents, to which the world is often indebted for the most important benefits. It was for the Public, indeed, that they were originally composed. But remote as their Author was from the capital, and inadequate as were his means to the expense of printing them, he might have remained long in obscurity, or his fame, at the best, might never have travelled beyond the narrow circle round which his manuscripts could be conveyed; and thus the literary world must have been denied the pleasure which these inimitable productions cannot fail to impart. Fortune, however, had determined that he should not long, like the plovers which he scared upon the heath, 'sing his wild notes to the listening waste' alone, or, like the native flower on his hills, exhale 'his sweetness to the desert air.'

About the beginning of last Autumn, a Gentleman who had gone to spend a few days at Loch-Earn, to enjoy the sport of grouse-shooting, was introduced of course to Angus M^r Diarmid, whom he made his companion in all his excursions. He soon discovered that skill and attention in conducting him to the haunts of the muirfowl, was (sic) the least valuable qualification of his new acquaintance. The pleasure which he took in pointing out whatever was remarkable in the country which they traversed,—the rapture with which he dwelt on the wild and magnificent scenery which was ever varying to their view,—and the amazing pomp of expression in which he clothed his enthusiastic descriptions, rendered Angus himself not the least interesting and romantic object in these 'Alpine solitudes.' Some compliments on his powers of delineation encouraged him to speak of his manuscripts. Little persuasion was necessary to induce him to recite some of the most choice passages, which he did in a manner admirably harmonizing with the matter. As his confidence increased, he began to hint his intentions of publication; and, at last, in the fulness of his heart, he

offered, as a mark of peculiar attachment and regard, to entrust the stranger with the manuscripts, on condition that he would send them to the press.

To give its full value to this mark of confidence, it was accompanied with the assurance that he knew no other person whom he could have trusted so far. 'It was impossible' he said, 'to divine what advantage a designing person might take of such a trust.' And with this becoming caution he had refused; though very earnestly intreated, (sic) to give the manuscripts to a gentleman on whom he was somewhat dependent, lest, by publishing them surreptitiously, he might cheat him of his well-earned fame.

To save him from all such anxiety in future, and to discharge, at the same time, an important duty to the public, they have been sent to the press with all convenient speed. With a due tenderness for the Author's reputation, not a word nor a letter has been altered from his manuscripts; and we trust it is not too sanguine to hope, that they will excite in every reader, an interest similar to that which we feel in ushering them into the world.

Those who are fond of literary curiosities,

will doubtless account themselves fortunate in having an opportunity of perusing these truly curious Delineations of the grand and picturesque Scenery around Loch-Earn: and they will probably be inclined to wonder, that an untaught Highlander, whose thoughts have seldom wandered beyond his native mountains, should have been able to express himself in terms of such unparalleled (sic) sublimity. So strange, indeed does this fact appear, that some may be disposed to doubt whether this Angus M' Diarmid be not altogether a fictitious person: and did we choose to be mysterious, it were easy to involve the matter in as much uncertainty as Mr Macpherson has thrown over the divine poems of Ossian, and thus to encircle ourselves with that radiance of renown, which should beam in its full brightness around the fortunate Author. Let it be our fame (*nobis magna satis*) to have withstood so powerful a temptation.—Whoever will take the trouble to visit Loch-earn, may satisfy himself of the real existence of Angus M' Diarmid, and of his being the real author of these Delineations.

If any who have not access to the same mode of conviction should be disposed to be sceptical, let them reflect, that the mind inevitably catches its tone and character from the scenery and local circumstances with which it is most conversant. Hence the elevation of the Highland character; the lofty spirit of the mountain hero; the towering sublimity of the mountain bard. In men of genius and sensibility, this sympathy between mind and external nature is particularly powerful; and hence the peculiarities of our Author's manner. One who, on the summits of the Grampian mountains, with a mind of kindred grandeur, treads habitually, as it were, in the sky, naturally acquires a loftiness of thought, inconceivable to the inhabitants of humble regions. His very language and style harmonizes (sic) with the objects among which he lives. Lifted by his hills to the clouds and storms, he insensibly imitates the sublime obscurity in which he is almost daily enveloped. His speech, bold, rugged, and abrupt, as the rocks which defy all access but to the wing of the eagle and the vulture, bids equal defiance to those who would scan his meaning by the regular

steps of criticism. Like the torrent shooting impetuously from crag to crag, his sentences, instead of flowing in a smooth and equal tenor, overleap with noble freedom the mounds and impediments of grammar, verbs, conjunctions, and adverbs, which give tameness and regularity to ordinary compositions. Should any reader be startled by these deviations from the established rules of writing, let him pay due homage to the wild and untrammelled originality of genius; and instead of censuring or envying, let him admire the excellence he cannot reach. If the flights of our Author be too high for the languid imaginations, or obtuse intellectual vision of his southern readers, he may, perhaps, be induced, in some future edition, to lower himself nearer to their level.

PUBLISHER'S PREFACE

TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The following small but singular publication made its appearance about half a century ago, but it is believed that its circulation was chiefly confined to this county, and a considerable number of copies that were eagerly purchased and as eagerly perused by casual Tourists at the different Inns surrounding the splendid scenery which its author attempts to delineate. As the pamphlet has now become quite scarce, if not gone entirely out of print, it has been frequently suggested to the present publisher to issue a small edition. He has now done so, less with a view to pecuniary emolument, than to afford a source of genuine entertainment to the distinguished 'Southrons' who make periodical visits to this "land of

the mountain and the flood," as well as to those who are acquainted with the localities referred to, and who know their describer. Some fretful and sneering critics will be ready to treat the little work with ridicule and contempt, as consisting of a *farrago* of language and a jargon of words, for a solution or definition of which it would be fruitless to have recourse to Walker or to Johnson. To such it is boldly replied that its unintelligibility (as honest M'Dairmid (*sic*) himself would say) is its principal, if not its sole merit. And as *ennui* will occasionally obtrude itself upon the most ardent searcher after the "sublime and beautiful," a single glance at the following pages is confidently recommended as an effectual and infallible specific for banishing lowness of spirits on a rainy day.

ABERFELDY, January 1841.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

THE accomplished writer who perpetrated the gem of literature which forms the kernel of this small volume, rejoiced, as far as can be satisfactorily ascertained without having recourse to the parish registers, in the name of Angus M^c Diarmid. As far as one is aware no dispute has hitherto arisen as to the correct orthography of the name; whether it should be spelt in the Irish or Scottish manner, viz. as M^c Dermott or M^c Diarmid; such as has happened in the case of other literary celebrities, Shakespeare for example. The dates of his birth and death have also been fairly settled, since it is but reasonable to suppose that he was born prior to the year 1815, (the date affixed to the Dedication) and that his death took place either in that or in some subsequent year. In short, he may be ranked among the writers of the Georgian Era, having probably given utterance to his first

infantile squall sometime in the latter quarter of the 18th century, and ere the first half of the present had run its course, had been assisted by the aid of the parish doctör, to his last resting place beneath the nettles and rank weeds of Killin churchyard. Like that of Homer, the place of his nativity is unknown; but unlike the cities of ancient Greece, the hamlets of Highland Perthshire have shewn themselves little disposed to contest the honor of his birth. Let us—for the eternal glory of Lochearnhead—charitably suppose him to have been born in its neighborhood, and even let us imagine for our own convenience that the house he resided in during his latter years was the home of his ancestors and scene of his birth. “For our own convenience” is said advisedly since, for the benefit of this and future admiring generations, the shrine must be indicated to which they are to direct their pious pilgrimages. This edifice was situated about a furlong west from where the road following the south shore of the loch joins that leading to the station. An elevated and somewhat flattened area, covered with a greener turf than the adjacent hill-side, and situated on the left-hand side of the road,

marks the spot where the homely onion and curly green reared their modest heads and sprouted to maturity for the benefit of his kail-pot. Immediately facing this, or more probably on the ground now occupied by the road itself, stood the tumble-down edifice which served him for a house. His profession seems to have been that of a gamekeeper, superadded to the more menial one of a small crofter, to which, as likely as not, when occasion permitted, he allied the hazardous and exciting occupation of the illicit distiller. This seems the more probable from the keen and business-like eye with which we find him regarding and commenting upon some springs of water in remote Glen Ample. We all know how important a part water plays not only in the consumption but also in the manufacture of whisky, and how much depends on the quality thereof. It was probably when lurking among the desert solitudes usually selected for the erection of the 'worm' and its appendages, that his brain, fermenting away like the barm in his still, worked off the lucubrations which were afterwards committed to paper. One can fancy him lying obliterated among the heather

and bracken, with one eye on the look-out for the possible guager, while with the other "in fine frenzy rolling" he was drinking in and mentally photographing the scene around him. The very zest and gusto with which we find him describing any lawless raid or illegal proceeding, helps our belief in the possibility of these suppositions. And if so, might not his dwelling, stored with the dew thus gathered in the mountains, have been the center of the mirth and conviviality of the whole district; where in fact, " 'Angus' brewed a peck o' maut, an' 'Shon' an' 'Tonald' cam tae pree"; and no doubt paid a reasonable price for the 'preein' o' t'. We can readily imagine M' D's 'but' or 'ben' cleanly swept and cheerful with the glow and fumes of a smoky peat fire, his rickety table with its glittering array of polished cogies and well-scoured gill stoups; while round it are sitting in festive conclave the choice spirits of the parish, bandying the merry quip or Gaelic jest, or maybe listening with awe-struck faces to the gruesome recital of the inevitable story-telling tailor, and anon getting up their spirits afresh with the stirring strains of the ' 'muileann dhu', or 'mnathan

a ghlinne so." And who can doubt that M^c D. himself would have been found ably filling the chair as Master of the Revels, with a quotation from his writings ever ready on his tongue wherewith to "point a moral" or "adorn a tale?" Needless to say that he married and begat progeny. After he had thus gracefully discharged the chief duties incumbent on every respectable and Christian man, viz. those of making money and begetting children, his eventful life drew to its peaceful close, and the inanimate form of the departed Author, having no doubt first been respectably waked, was laid solemnly to rest under the shadow of that 'Killin's Inn' he wrote so lovingly of, by the sorrowing though perhaps not over sober company which form the staple of the average Highland funeral. He lies buried in Killin Churchyard.

Thus far for M^c D. biographically.

Next as to the history of his book. This has already been partially told us in eloquent though perhaps not in strictly grammatical language, by the Great Unknown whom M^c D. persuaded to become his publisher. This wiseacre, whoever he may have been, has however done us a service.

for which we cannot be too grateful. Without his aid, the book would most likely never have been published. The manuscripts, sown broadcast over the land along with the butter they enveloped, would have become scattered and 'dissipated' beyond the hope of recovery. This simple Nimrod was undoubtedly the last resource of M' Diarmid, who no doubt understood at once the character he had to deal with. Otherwise how could we account for the audacity of his attempting to palm off such a patent imposture as the story regarding the previous offer of publication. No one endowed with the smallest possible amount of common sense would ever have swallowed it. As if in the first place, Highland lairds were ever, at all events since the '45, in the habit of doing anything to ameliorate the spiritual or worldly condition of their vassals; or as if in the second place, any Highlander on record since The Mac Leod navigated his opposition Ark at the Flood, has ever been known to refuse the offer of a gratuity of any kind or nature whatsoever. This gentleman we may consider for convenience' sake as the traditional buck of the latter days of the Re-

gency — the person in tights and hesians, Chesterfield coat, nigger-minstrel shirt collar, square eyeglass, and corkscrew hat, with whose lineaments and attire Cruickshank has made us so familiar; who spoke with a lisp and ignored the interjections generally, with the exception of 'by Gad sir' and 'demme'. Here then we have this old buck trudging along the slippery hill side with his faithful companion, until his modicum of brains is completely muddled by the incessant stream of M'Diarmid's rambling nonsense, and by the too frequent applications to the flask, made, no doubt at the latter person's instigation. What with the exhilarating effect of the mountain dew and air, and the judicious flattery with which the cunning Celt knows so well to ply his victim, the old buck's head gets completely turned, and in a moment of tipsy weakness he accepts the trust and incidental expenses connected therewith; and being, like other old bucks of his day, a man of honor, he sticks to his word and fulfils his promise. An extra brace or two of grouse, victims to Angus' fowling piece but judiciously laid to the Nimrod's score, smooth over any unpleasantness which after reflexions might have given rise to.

Of the second edition published at Aberfeldy nothing need be said except that it is a faithful reprint of the original done by some one who appears from the short preface he favors us with, to have been unable either to express himself in decent English, or to spell proper names correctly.

So much for the biography of the book.

A short account of the district of Lochearnhead may perhaps not unfitly be inserted here in explanation of that given by M^r D.

Lochearnhead (in Gaelic, Ceann Lochearn, and in English tongue, Lock-heunn-edd) is situated at the upper or western end of Lochearn in Perthshire, and consists of a central point or hotel, to which are attached a post office, 'merchant's' shop, and two schoolhouses; the whole adorning the junction of three roads—the 'trivium' of the Romans. Within a radius of half a mile from this central point are cottages scattered here and there on the hill sides and shores of the loch, inhabited by crofters and by the handicraftsmen of the district. The soil is primitively cultivated as far as nature will allow, and the rest is left to cows, sheep, and legitimate game. The inhabitants are Celts, their language to one

another is Gaelic, varied however by the usual form of Celtic English when addressing the Sassenach. Their dwellings are slightly inferior to Caffir kraals, and their dislike to water, either for external or internal use, is marked to the last degree. The Free Kirk of Scotland is the religion of the district, though other Protestant sects are (barely) tolerated.

Now comes the almost insolvable question so often and so warmly discussed, viz. did such a person as Angus M' Diarmid ever exist ; or if he is entirely a myth, to whom can we ascribe the book ? That M' D. actually lived is not to be doubted for one moment, seeing that many persons now alive and moreover by no means aged remember him well and have often conversed with him. Those natives make no secret of his having been an author, and indeed one of no mean capacity, since one of them is said to have thus replied to some cleric interrogating him on church topics ; — "If M' Diarmid was peen alife there wouldna peen no Eruption, for she'd hafe wrote a pook on't an' pit it doon !" — clearly alluding to the Disruption and to the certainty that M' D.'s terse and logical rhetoric would have soon settled all disputes between the

contending parties to their mutual satisfaction. The old gentleman himself in his declining years was frequently heard to boast of having done the deed, and in truth his style of conversation when speaking English sounded exactly like a page from his book. Some have insisted that it was the work of an Oxford or Cambridge student, well versed in Philology, who thus beguiled the rainy hours of his vacation tour. Others again hold that it was written by the same person who bore the expense of its first publication. To most minds it will at once appear that neither of these theories will hold water, even if we had not sufficient proof otherwise of its being due to Angus alone, since Englishmen, however learned, have not hitherto shown that deep and accurate knowledge of the language and customs of the Scot which would justify us in supposing an English student capable of the feat he is here accredited with. As for the other person mentioned, his utter inability to write good English when he tries to, makes it extremely improbable that he had sufficient mastery over the language to enable him to distort it in a methodical manner and in a uniform style.

It seems clear from a careful study of its pages, that the book was the production of a Scottish Celt who, at the best, knew a little of the colloquial English used on great occasions by the more enlightened among his fellow-countrymen, but whose knowledge of the English of literature was as limited as his knowledge of Sanscrit.

In composing the book the matter must have been first thought out and then perhaps written in Gaelic, and then by the aid of a Dictionary, hammered out into the high-sounding rubbish which he makes to do duty for plain English. This is clearly manifest, from the Gaelic idiom pure and simple which is adhered to throughout, and which, though it sounds absurd when used in English, is a perfectly correct way of expressing oneself in Gaelic. Examples of this are pointed out and commented on in the Notes, as the frequent use of the noun and adverb instead of the adjective, and the variation in the gender of pronouns when they refer to inanimate objects. The bombastic style of language is plainly an outcome of the prevailing school of the epoch. M' D. was evidently an ardent admirer and imitator of Dr JOHNSON, probably because the only book besides his

Bible he was likely to possess would be the former's Dictionary. Admiring JOHN-SON as he did, it is but natural to suppose that he would try to imitate his pompous style; and he did it thus. Taking the Gaelic dictionary—borrowed probably from the minister—and always strictly adhering to the learned Dr's precept and example, he invariably chose the longest and most pedantic word he found given, utterly regardless and indeed incapable of judging whether it was the proper word in the circumstances or not; and following further the learned Dr's example in this, that whatever scraps of Latin he had picked up, were stuck down haphazard, regardless of their fitness or utility. Thus both his peculiar style and idiom are satisfactorily explained. The misspelt words occasionally met with, have arisen from his memory having been unable to retain their correct orthography during their transference from the pages of the dictionary to his manuscript, and also to his self-conceit having prevented him referring to see if they were correct. The few vulgarisms and Scotticisms may be taken as fair examples of the author's colloquial English.

There can be no doubt that the Dedication was penned by M'D.'s friend the sportsman. This is evident from the attempt made to follow the rules of grammar observable in it, and which is not so patent in Angus' own efforts. As a piece of fulsome flattery and toadyism it almost equals Horace's celebrated dinner invitation to Mæcenæ, beginning;

"Vile potabis modicis Sabinum"
though of course lacking entirely its refined and delicate tone.

Enough has now been said to enable the sufficiently intelligent reader to work out this literary puzzle satisfactorily himself, and we wish him every joy in the task.

But yet one last word of advice — on no account be guided by M'D.'s punctuation — this the reader must do for himself; as the German riddle puts it:

"Wer's richtig lesen will
Wird zeichen setzen müssen."

Edinburgh, April 1875.

A DESCRIPTION OF
THE BEAUTIES OF EDINAMPLE
AND
LOCHEARNHEAD

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
THE EARL OF
BREADALBANE.

May it please your Lordship,

With overpowering sentiments of the most profound humility, I prostrate myself at your noble feet, while I offer, to your Lordship's high consideration, those very feeble attempts to describe the indescribable and ineffable beauties of your Lordship's delicious estate of Edinample. With tumid emotions of heart-distending pride, and with fervescent feelings of gratitude, I beg leave to acknowledge the honour I have to serve so noble a master, and the many advantages which I in common with your Lordship's other menials, enjoy from the exuberance of your princely liberality.

That your Lordship may long shine
with refulgent brilliancy in the ex-
alted station to which Providence
has raised you, and that your noble
family, like a bright constellation,
may diffuse a splendour glory through
the high sphere of their attraction, is
the fervent prayer of,

Your Lordship's most humble,

And most devoted Servant,

ANGUS M'DIARMID.

Cartran near Lochearnhead,
May, 1815.

SKETCH
OF THE
SCENERY AT LOCHIEARN

Of the different remarkable curiosity flowing from the excellencies of the cataract at Edinample, which partly perspicuously to the view of the beholders ; its finitude confined between high wild rocks of asperity aspect, similar to a tract of solitude or savageness ; its force emphatically overflowing three divisions ; but, in the season of the water dropping from the clouds, its force increases so potently, that these divisions, almost undiscovered, at which its incremental exorbitance transcended various object of inquisitiveness, peradventure in manuscript, in such eminently measure,

that its homogeneously could not be recognish at the interim, except existing in emblem to the waves of the ocean in tempestuous season.

One remarkable astonishment, rising from the naturity of the above-mentioned cataract, in worthiness of observation, that its noise so loud anterrains, that it will sounded in the ears of the weary travellers at a great distant, which is antecedently token of the venit season : The effect of its force carving such elegant circle in the rocks, on the verge of its limited bounds, that it will mighty exceed the most cunning hewers.

Ancient Castle. — Toward it, in which sometime families inhabited, no harmonious melody could be more joyfully to congratulate at, in the time winning to their apartments, on

calm, humid night, than its noise sounding in their ears, pleasant to the sense.

About fourteen years ago, two large trees was growing on the verge of the cataract already mentioned, which was subverted by uncommon wind; but, on the day following, got up as straight as ever they were: in course of considerable time, in that posture of falling and raising; in consequence the visitors overloaded with the greatest amazement; although they are not there now, notwithstanding the place of the rock on which they were growing is to be seen.

A moor, situated above the foresaid cataract, of which a rising part abounded with concavities, existing, in resemblance, to oblong clefts in face of a rock. But whether this convulsion was antedeluvian, or imprest since by the earthquake, it pass the most in-

genious idea. But it might be of old a lurking place to a man of incoherent transactions; but partly now filled up with earth and fogs, annihilating them from appearing to external view, comparatively to their primary characteristical, notwithstanding their forms is not out of existence to gratify the desire of the beholders.

Another trait of curiosity worthy of being explicated, that a high mountain, opposite to the castle of Edinam-ple, in which its face a tract of an oblong hollow, of considerable length. The primary source of manufacturing this model is beyond the intellection of many, except where the Roman coalition at their war; but the original existence of these model, partly disfigured in consequence of so many century since it was formed. Anent certain allegation, the Romans met their encounters on the lower part of the

mountain above mentioned, where they arrayed battle in hostile manner; on which day Edinample was called of the place.

An object of external veracity, that may excite astonishment, which deserve to subjoin. The mass of the above delineation, that Glenogle is a narrow passage, between such spasm, Grampian mountains hanging over, in such impendence existence, that the similitude of their excellencies rarely exhibited, to view on the north of Scotland, or perhaps on the collonies annexed to it. But, to give a complete illustration of this latter mountains, it would permit to insist farther on this delineation, if it is disposed to give prolix description.

A lake, in the vicinity of Edinample, called Lochearn, surrounding partly with woods of different kinds, of which its shadow will transparently appear

in the lake on a splendour summer day.

An island, on that part of the said lake near Edinample. Which island, according to some affirmation, has been erected dexterous modellers; its foundation were laid on timber, on which they executed the operation so emphatically, that it were specious habitation, the primary idea of operating the said island for place of refuge to some of the inhabitants, to protect their precious goods from the insult of multitude of inhuman transactions.

Another island, at the fit end of the foresaid lake, in anciently notorious assaultors inhabited, wherein they were beheaded, in consequence of felonious conduct, by a valiant gentleman of Macnab, who, on the execution of that purpose, has contribute the assistance of other three in bearing a boat from a far distant, on their shoulder, over mountainous ground, in dead



The valiant gentleman of MacNab

time of night. By which intellectual
plan, got in to the island, and forthwith
finished the ravished inhabitants.

S K E I C H
of the
FOLLOWING
DESCRIPTIONS.

In pursuance to insist farther on the delicacy of the various curiosity, and their divers excellencies, partly conspicuously to view in the vicinity of Edinample, of which the accuracy merits the attention of the readers; those apply to such historical, rising from the ensuing object of inquisitiveness.

The conception of my mind impresses me to enter on the existence of the Bein-vourlich by discriminate epitome description, which one celebrated of high renown for the external appearance, her pinnacle elevated of several wings, each of all side coming in pyramidically to the highest point;

which altitude is an object of observation at far distant, rising to great extent above Omming high mountains, on her line; her last wing bending in northward, falcated in such elegant circle, that its delicious excites room in the manuscript of this delineation; the magnificent view displaying to the sight, from her spiring point, on splendor day, emphatically transcend the preceding narration of her similitude.

To enlarge on the rarity of the whole system of her excellency existence, it would protract the above definition to such degree as would be too tedious to the reader to exhibit at large, which is propriety of choosing the epitomic description.

A rock of no great distant northward from Beinvourlich, called in Gaelic, *Craig-na-gour*, which name in English, the rock of the goats; the probability of the discriminative appellation of

styling the above-mentioned rock in the Gaelic denomination already mentioned, in consequence of so many voracious animals in the time of old among the high hills, and in other remote places, was destroyers of goats and sheep. The inhabitants resided at that time in the vicinity of the said rock was populous, their beast of pasture were numerous. When the goats, chased by the sanguinary pursuit of the wild animals, their vain fled was to the above rock as a place of refuge. One would be apt to conceive at northward distant, that the highest part of the foresaid rock in apparition of yielding westward in curious existence.

Stuich-achroin is a famous wild rock laying adjacent westward to Beinvourlich, from which her easter point opposite to Beinvourlich, a most curious rising pinnacle, or sharp elevation, to a great extent higher than the rest

of her lamented, periphery, external, orbicular limits; which sharp pinnacle coming in so gradually that its several sides meet in one at the highest point, which its apparition at distant is an object of curiosity existing in wild resemblance, an amazement excavated of ground between those rocks, goes onward of rising ground, to the highest surface of its edge. That part of its edge equally distant between the two extremities of Stuicka-chroin and Bein-vourlich, falcated or in an arcuate existence. From which articulation medium, is a rising edge eastwardly to the articulation of Bein-vourlich, which is in the same posture westwardly from that medium of articulation, to its juncture of Stuicka-chroin, in comparatively to the form of segment circle, the elevation of Bein-vourlich, and the above-mentioned horn, extended upward of

Stuich-achroin, in the situation as to face each other, that the emblematically of its ferine aspect exhibition to the sight rarely appear on this rural parts of villatick, that it is a deserving object of expanding its fame in great measure, upon the consideration that the splendid view of its being might satiated the fame of the beholders highly above the concise illustration herein dictated.

The westward high rocks, on marginally line with Stuich-achroin essential existence, that their external asperity merits the promulgation herein narrated of their eximious state of being. The edge of their highest part goes downward in a slop declivity to ferine vacuate, of which vacuity Bein-Each joins its westward wings with a rising corner, advancing in height from the line of the said wing to a great altitude. This lat-

ter mountain, Bein-Each, is a Gaelic name, which signify in English tongue, mountain of the horses. It is likely appear that the purport of styling her on the denomination already mentioned, in consequence of some allegation that it was a remarkable for the excellencies of its pasture, or water, salutary for horses; which horses, bred there in time of old, choosed to outrun others at hardship.

The foresaid high Grampian mountains abounded with spasmodiæ opening, or excavated parts, that if a loud cry made at accommodious distant, they would sounded the same in such miraculous manner, that one apt to conceive that each parts of those spasmodiac rocks imbibed the vociferation which is depressing gradually the sonoric sound to the expiry thereof.

This mountains abounded sometime of Ptarmanick, delightful birds, and

some eagles, also a generical sort of hares, having their colour sometime of the year, near as white as snow, from which colour they are changing other time of the season, to the appearance somewhat of yellow blue; this beautiful animals frequencing the highest surface of the mountains.

Wells within the limited bounds of the above-mentioned mountains, particularly on the compass of Bein-Each, that their coolness would mightily refresh the weary traveller in the hottest dies; the penetrate sense of their excellencies might urge the wayfarer to drink luxuriously. Beautiful low ground annexed to the mountains above narrated, called Glen-ample, which anciently possessed by many tenants. Their beasts of pasture of different kind was in great multitudes at that time, The general custom they had conducting their hus-

bandry affairs, that their wives, in accompanying of their little ones, removed with their cattle to the shealings, which were a selected part in the hills, on which little houses build to shelter them, being a place of their abode for the period of six weeks in the summer. The founds of this small fabric exhibited to the view, as hitherto. The propriety of forming the idea of removing with their cattle to the shealings, tending to spare the pasture of the low ground during their time there; but the men continuing their habitation on the level, attending on the farms and other domestic affairs; the shealings detached from each other. The cattle was numerous, that sojourners seized with astonishment, overhearing the bleating of the sheep, and lowing of the black cattle, morning and evening, when they were feeding the young ones from their breasts.

In the ancient time, a multitude ravished people, arriving from a far distant and remote parts, exposing themselves in such measure of rapaciously, a devourer, plunderers, addictedness to plunder, seized by violence; which rapacity disturbed and perplexed the country into the highest degree of inquietness and interruption of tranquillity. It is said, that attack has been made at that time by a party of the barbarous people above narrated, to prey Glenample with rapacity of all the cattle was there, which will be illustrated by the ensuing epitome narration.

Early on the morning a party of the ferocious people already mentioned entered the westmost limit of Glenample, whose had a piper along with them to exhilarate them in their depredate design; which musician was harbouring the case of the inhab-



J.T.R.
1895

The potent stream goes down!

itants, on his apprehension that the barbarous crew to whom he belonged was to seize their cattle with violence, and to snatch them away, that he played up a tune to alarm them of the ravenous attack approached to them. The people at that time have the use of the intellectual faculties, that the power of their ear of judging of harmony, or any tune of pipe or fiddle, so intelligent to them, as although were it be in terms of communicating to them orally. When the cruel party comprehend the design of the said tune, they daggered the piper, and throwed him in a hole; of which place its called the Cairn of Piper to this day.

It should not be omitted to give summary account of the famosity cataract at Glenbeich, defining the excellencies of its remarkable existence. The potent stream goes down

off ferine rock to wild hollow of great length downward; of which hollow, its mouth's circle, consisting of a large extent each way, coming in gradually to narrow compass, ascending to the bottom; the easter wing of the said hollow advancing from the bottom to the top in a slope obliquely existence; its northward articulate part a high wild rock of perpendicular face; its westward side, a deep brae face, abounds with wood, by declivity rising from the bottom upward, hanging over in the most curious existence, that the phenomenon appearance of its bottom, existing in comparatively, to wild dungeon or subterraneous concavity; that part of the water within the compass of its bottom forms the fall of water from on high, effected so emphatically by the cascade, that it emitted a candid exhalation, particularly in humid season, over-

flowing the said compass of the water from the one side to the other, that the visible effluvium might gratify the desire of the beholders, those that giving tendence to object of asperity aspect. To conclude, the above cascade's state of being exhibition to the sight, mightily exceed sundry hermits in higher renown at the interim than its existence.

To enter of giving a short definition of a beautiful plash of water in Glenbuch, about where the ground yielding downward with gradual descend to the other side, which will excite astonishment to see a lake on such a high place.

Another elegant lake in Glenogle, adjacent to the top of the hills passage there, famous for fishing, as trouts, such delicate spotted fish, inhabiting brooks and quick streams. Anent ancient predication of the ensuing

narration of Glenogle, which affirms, that ten children, on certain day, doing something fanciful or in frolic merriments, close to the lake above narrated, they were taken unawares to see a horse from the lake; his appearance so avariciously, that they were inordinately desirous to mount him. One of them got up on his back; the rest acted with the same levity, till the ten furnished with room there.

No sooner than they were admitted to that dismally seat, than the horse entered the lake concomitantly with the crew; only the hindmost fell over, who brought home the tiding of the fatal event.

Anciently, in the vicinity of the said lake, a notorious robber inhabiting a cave or hollow, running horizontally below the form of the old road there, where his cruel sagacity perceived by the ear the people passed and repassed



there, ravening them with perpetrate force of all the money would appear in their custody, who was such a violent assaulter, that it was timorous for the wayfaring to pass in the proximity of his concavity under any cloud of the night. At the same time, it is said, that another assaulter inhabited a cave in Craig-maurianich, laying a distant from Glenogle.— His first name was Paul, who was on certain time a distant from his cave, detected or convicted by the inhabitants, acting perhaps in his pernicious practice. They followed him in such hostile intention, that one of the pursuers drew his bow on venture, by which the arrow entered the assaulter's heel. By his hot imagination to have recourse to shelter, he got some advantage of ground of uneven surface, that he meet with, excavate for lurking himself, where he



disappear to his pursuers, from where he got to his cave; at the same time imagine by him proper, after using all his intellectual means for having him extricated of the arrow, it approved ineffectual. Such intimacy contracted between him and the foresaid assaulter inhabited the cave in Glenogle, that he went to him in dead time of night to disengage him of the arrow. The one was residing in the said cave in Glenogle was a ferocious assaulter, of great ability of body, who embraced every opportunity of robbing people of their own; which rapacity of manifold prejudice to people both far and near, till at last he was banished by a valiant man, when the execution of that purpose came to him, and overcame, which was a consolatory tiding, and the most topic comfort to the rural. The said cave disfigured in consequence of so



"Eligible summer residence for robbers. Several coaches
pass daily." (Advt.).

many years uninhabited.

It merits the trouble to exhibit a description of a part of Glenogle's Grampian mountains, disjointed in the time of the generations past; which event happen about the twilight, that the dread of the horrible sight seized the beholders with fear, ultra the comprehension of the individual, discernible to their sight.

The pillars of fire rising from the parting of the rock, where there was a cement; the stones forcibly dashing one against another, that the melancholy sight was similar to a corner of mountain set wholly on fire, also overhearing such a loud noise of the stones break at juncture; which vociferous might reach the ears of the people living at great distant. This place perceptible to view of the beholders that passes by.

Time would fail to sum up the

complexure or combination of the delicacy of Glenogle Grampian mountains; or, in other words, to illustrate the general system of the curiosity flowing from the excellencies of their existence, it would prorogue the above delineation.

A certain allegation affirms, that the Romans and their encounters arrayed battle above Edinchip, in the vicinity of Lochearn-head, where they meet in hostile manner, to rush against in conflict, went on in tumultuous rapidity, that one of the soldiers withdraw from the battle, got himself hid in a remote part. Upon his discovery there, they called of that place, built in consequence. perhaps, that the place of his accession was a narrow compass built, and any narrow circle or synonymous, which denomination stuck to that farm ever since that time, as hitherto. On

the day of the said battle, Edinchip was denominated of the place.

*Sketch of an Ancient History deserves
to be Inserted.*

In the longeris of the above delineation, that a rapacious crowd of people arrived from north to the vicinity, to take away the inhabitants cattle there, would be in sight to their cruel eyes, according to ancient prediction of old men; the said ravished crowd was convicted or discovered ton a brae-face near Killin, called Scronachlachan; of which the inhabitants obtained the unacceptable tid-ing, that the sudden perplexity seized their minds in uproar of the highest bustle, confusion, and tumult, at their assembling to resist the ravishers.

A gallant gentleman resided at

Glenlarig, near Killin at that time, whose surname was Menzie, had a nickname, Major Roy of the Hens; a valiant hand, stout, personally puissant. He projected a plan to them for the detriment of the ravishers, which he incited to adopt,—that they should take quietly around the hill, on which its face the ravishers were discovered, to descend rapidly on them as an aid to recess them; otherwise, if they were to ascend to them from below, that was giving advantage to the ravisers to cut them down like fearn, to be salvated of their blood.

But the inhabitants were in such uproar, throwing to confusion and harrass on their apprehension, that all their beasts of pasture at the point of being seized with violence, and snatched away by these devouring plunderers, that the said plan was overthrown by them, proceeded to

them from them from below, where they meet in conflict manner. The commander of the ravishers were ambitiously to obtain a sight of the said gallant gentleman joined the inhabitants, in consequently of his hearing that he was a man eminently for bravery, to have his hand imbrued in his blood. In prosecution of his atrocious search for that sanguinary intent, the first man he interrogate for him, the same were the one he was in quest for. He asked at him, in proud expression, how he could have a view of the Major Roy of the Hens among his associal crowd? To which the Major's reply, that he was the very same man, instantly facing him. Whereupon they drew the swords; had but short duel, when the Major cut off his antagonist's head; which head run down with a steep part of the hill. To the amazement of the

hearers the head uttered three times Hen, the word that was in the mouth at cutting the head's juncture. It is probably that the tongue remained partly in power to recapitulate her momentary expression as the head parted with his cement. The inhabitants and the ravishers engaged in the most hostile manner; which conflict was attended with such dreadful bloodshed, that a small brook descending from about the place where the bloody engagement was fought, running totally red, that days by the blood of the slains, emitting inopiously effluxion to it, for which horrible sight the said brook denominated in Gaelic *Auldinis Scroutach*, which probably signify in English, the Water of the Blood Streams. This brook displayed to view at the place adjoined to Killin. Who can harbour the deplorable case of the slains relict-

ly friend, by the discovery of the blood-shed partly gushing from their endearments amours. Reciprocal relations in the secular life, how their minds affected of bemoaning feeling; womens bewailing over the deprivation of their correlative husbands; mothers lamented the bereaving of their sons, finding some of them ex animato having no resemblance of life, others wallowed in their blood, parting with them at the emission of their breath. The dissocial was dreary, the valediction wearing the habit of sorrow, who was on the morning of that dies with their homoletical, without any conception or idea to occur any perturbate or violation of peace would interdict them from their families, charming social at the returning night, notwithstanding that they has the exhilarate frustion of social pleasure in the morning. The

meeting of the returning evening was dismal and horrible. Many families sobbed with audible mournful noise, in the fatal consequence of the deprivation of their rulers, that its penetrate sense would impress the hearers to the greatest touching to their feeling.

The ravishers was well furnished with bows and arrows; their eyes were close on the foresaid gallant gentleman, their jaws were open to embrace every opportunity to cut his tract of life, in consequence of observing that he was a daring adventurous man, and the slaughter of indiscriminate destruction done by him in the fatal action, besides depriving their commander of his life, a coalisive number of these assassinate devourers plunderers, thirsty after this eminent gentleman's blood, assayed to encompass him to have their sanguinary design



"What for she'll be turn into a princushion like tat?"

executed, by which he was seized of no less than nine arrows: Which occurrence in lower degree would enforce many to retire; but in state of that hesheved such splendid courage that he swimed over that of the river near Killin's Inn, in that posture, to his habitate, to have himself extricated of the arrows. The day after that fatal day, a valiant number of Bread-albane people, or tenants, went after the ravishers, and took the prey back, after killing the ravishers utterly, except about two escaped.

At a short space after that bloody engagement, a young child viewing about the mountain for what would appear of the dissipated scattered cattle, occasioned by that fatal event, the direction of his search conducted him toward a little house build on a shealing, of which he was amazed, overhearing groaning as a person were

afflicted on a bed of languishing.

Upon his entry to the hovel, who discovered but one of the wound ravishers leaving there by the rest, being impatient in cause of lassitude bearing him, on whom he perceived part of his father's garments, who fell in the fatal action. Upon challenged the same as claimant, the wounded ravisher reply: If he was he father to whom that soiled garment belongs, that he deprived many other of their life before himself fall in the action, and that would be for no vale to him to lay hand on a man in the afflicted posture he was, having the resemblance of death in his countenance already; but the feeling of his father's death affected the young man that he killed him on the spot. One of the men was on the world in time of old, unnaturally large, or in size above the ordinary rate of men, was interred



Boy — "Tat's my father's coat you tam tief",
Wounded Ravisher — "If he was he father," etc.



near the Inn of Killin. His name and his sepulchre is signification of denominating Killin first of the place.

His grave displayed to view as hitherto.

In the time of the generations past, a barbarous man was residing in the vicinity of Loch-Earn-head, who was notoriously for savageness of manner.

Incivility he would cross a river there, called the river of Kndrum, to take by theft or clandestine practice the sheep of the inhabitants had their place of abode over against him on the other side of the said river, whenever he would play the thief of obtaining one of their sheep on his shoulders upon his return to the said river, on which part of her no building raised over the water for the convenience of passage, but two big sharp

stones in the water, these laying such a distant from each other, that it is not probably that any of the present generation would leap or jump; but the aforesaid barbarous man would stand on one of the stones already mentioned, with his theft burden about his neck, and skip or move forwardly to the other, without step or sliding; which jump is a great object of amazement or astonishment to the beholders that will examine the distant between the said stones,—which stones perspicuously to view to this day. The within-mentioned barbarous man, for his incoherent transactions, had his pistol once standing in need of being repaired, or to be restored after injury of dilapidation which happened in his practical sanguinary engagement; at which time three men arrived to a place that was not laying a great distant from his

habitation, which men were cunning in brass and an iron work. They sheltered themselves in a vacant house there for some days, acting in the line of their profession. Upon his receiving intelligence that they were there, he thought proper to go purposely to them to obtain his pistol altered for the better, which they performed to him. After the foresaid cruel man got the job ultimately finished, he asked at one, though three men already mentioned, what was his demand for his trouble, to which his reply sixpence. Then each of the other two demanded the same wages, being associal or united in the same trade, and fellow-partners in repairing the pistol. After he had settle with each of them, he handed the pistol, addressing his speech to them, that it was requisite for him to try how the pistol would fire after the repairing

of it, attended with such considerable expense. In prosecution of his atrocious design, he point or direct toward one of them as object, who was forthwith shot dead. Thus they was rewarded at last by that bloody monster.

Two great stones in the vicinity of Loch Earn-head, so close to each other, that it is probably that they were in sometime after the creation of the universe; but as to the convulsion that the stone parted asunder, it passed the human idea. In the time of old, a man of uncommon strength, called by first name Envie, who was on some emergent occasion pursued by his enemies, being thirsty to be satiated of his blood, who became languid in consequence of his weary lassitude by the sanguinary pursuit of his enemies, in the direction of the

course of shunning the approaching hazard, he leaned on the stone above mentioned, who was forthwith surrounded by his pursuers; but he being a man of such splendid courage and power of body, that he defended himself by the sword, that his pursuers could not prevail to overcome him, till at last one of them got up on the top of the stone, that he came unaware upon him, by which intellectual plan got her daggered. Ever since that time, as hitherto, the stone called the Stone of Envie, in memory of the man's name.

In the ancient time, when the woods was more copious repletion both on the hills and on the level than it is at present, particular the oaks, which woods was a habitation to voracious wild animals, such as wolfs, which animal would slipped

imperceptibly to houses, eluding observation, when the people at the field acting in their domestic management, a certain man, after being disengaged of his daily employment, upon his return to his house, he directed his eyes through the window to meet hypochondrical discovery of his youngest child on the one side of the fire, and the wolf on the other side. Upon the child to have an idea of being one of his father's dogs, he uttered some merriment expression to him, as gaiety laughter, at which his father's bowels did yarn over him observing his endearment amorous child at the hazard of being swallowed up or tear in pieces by that voracious animal; but as Providence meant otherwise for him, he drew his bow adventure, pointing to the said animal, with much anxiety how to screen his child from being injured or molested by the ar-

row; at which point he finished the above animal.

About the same time, the cattle of Glendocharde inhabitants, has been taken away by violence or pillage, by barbarous men of incoherent transactions. At that depredation, a most excellent bull break out from the force of the ravisher; which bull shelter himself in a vacant hovel, laying a distant from the rest of the houses; he was much troubled by one of the wolfs already mentioned, for which he was laying between the door posts holding his head out to fence with that animal, — the said combat has been observed by two men going that way. Upon some emergent occasion, the said men came on the day following with bows and arrows, and placed themselves on the house top where the said bull sheltered himself, wait-

ing on the animal's coming. Upon his first discovery, the men persuaded that he was of greater stature or size than his usual circumference, they marked two of the wolfs close together with a cross stick in their mouth. When they arrive to the bull, they yoked together on him; the men drew their bows and killed him on the spot. When they descended off the house top to look at them, they found one of them blind. It was the purpose of the other to lead the blind one by the stick, to acquire his assistance to finish the said bull, being the one had practical accustomed of assaying to kill him himself.

FINISH.

*Account of Blane's Chapella and
St Faslan's Well.*

[SOMEWHAT APOCRYPHAL.]

From impetuous *inclinabiles** of pathetically *mentis* existing in the mind, to dilated to the public the valuable *posteriorite res** in the vicinity of Lochearn-head, merits the attention of the readers, as a picture representing the ensuing memorable event, which has remained at every time undescribed till now; being the basis or lower part of an ancient *chapella* near the island *narrativè* in the *divisio* of the work already *initio* of the scenery of Lochearn-head and its vicinity; of which chapel's primary denomination, *Chapella Blane*, which, according to some *predicatio* was the first adoration dome in this parish,

The author, during his youth, assiduously studied the Latin tongue,

Antiquities,

preceding in time of any fabric or structure set up for public worship in *hæc* local existence or ubiety.

Blane was the preacher, pronouncing public discourse on sacred subject in the said *chapella*, inculcating the same with earnestness and vehemency beyond what has been yet mentioned. Infants that passed to other state of existence before they have administer to sacrament of baptist, were interred in that chapel; being it a selected place of extraordinary value by men of age for that defunct *eventus*; the basis of that eminent edifice, that has been of long duration openly to the view of the beholders as hitherto, at which time in the vicinity of Lochearn-head was numerously inhabited like a small parish.

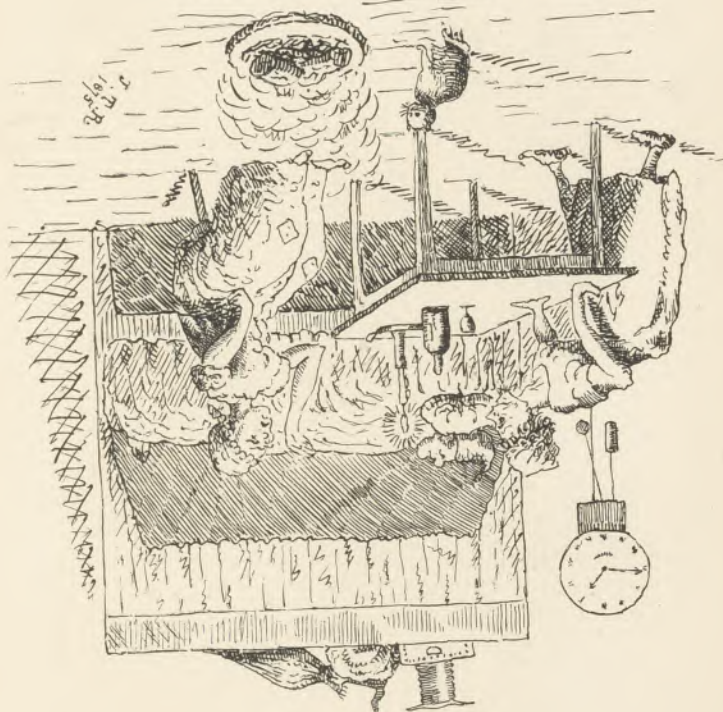
The concourse frequenting Blane's doctrine, who officiate in that sacred office at that time, a certain devout

man called St Faolan. *resides* in Strathfillan, a religious person, with regard such a due to sacred things, who was publish in religious *oratione*, that water there denominated on his celebration renown to this day, which is a typical representation of his moral goodness and piety devotion; which *aqua* was effected by a *portio* flowed from his supernaturally power or piously endowments, that it is a remedy of restorative wit to some of the insane or discomposed persons that attending the water on *certus* time, distinguishing from the *restat* of the *annus*. From his principle, sect, and external appearance of his gesture action, so amiable, exciting people of loving the picturesque representation of his reverence to godliness, that their regard to him with such parental tendering, that a market holding in month of January, at Kil-

lin, *nomine* on his discriminate appellation, in preservative of his memory.

Women that past the middle part of life were *persuaded* that St Faolan and Blane endued to do something above the human power, as an effect above the human or natural power. To evince this supposition of people of these men's disposal potency, a mendicant woman, on her sojourn from Strathfillan, where St Faolan *resideo*, her course of living upon alms conduct her to Edinample under nocturnal cloud, where she was ushered to a hovel ; at which night uncommon wind blowed boisterously, so dreadful, likely venerable, in the highest degree, as to raise fear in the hovel ; the mendicant guest break out with this admirable expression : " O ! if we had St Faolan here, he would appeased the wind in an indivisible particle of time." To which the mistress govern-

"I murder you odious and inhumanly!"



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ing that hovel spake in opposition, on this manner : " How could you have such arrogant opinion of your own hypothesis imagination, that St Faolan are more excellent in supreme degree of prescient, that his emphatically potency could put the wind in state of peace, than Blane our preacher ? for which emission from the distortion of your mouth, I render you odious and invidiously ; having to distinguish a remark that our said preacher, bearing the character of science or power of divine aspects operating on terrestrial affairs, which might be bring to the test on the recollection of an large *arbor* was subverted of late by *Eurus* blast, laying in this place horizontally prostrate on the ground for a considerable time ; Blane our preacher has been pleased to cut her shoots that spreaded into separate

parts, at which measure of duration the arbor got up as straight as ever: Might not he *quietism* the wind into tranquillity in the same degree with your St Faolan?" On which the usher and the mendicant entered on argumental contest till the growing luminous of the morning, of the miraculous fame of these men. In consequence the mistress of the hovel irrigated to asylum the mendicant guest that *nocte*, for her elevation of *extollo* St Faolan above their teacher Blane.

From the appearance of truth and evidence arising from the preponderation of argument, it is probably appear that people holding these men to be invested with efficacy in divine things, or actions *ultra* the individual of the human race's comprehension.

The divulger of the preceding description has to superadd to the above

narrative of St Faolan, an old tradition, descending by oral communication, from age to age, since his days to the time now existing; being a supernatural appearance were seen at his *funeris*, which ensuing *recito*,—the ubiquity of the extinction of his life not certainly known to the divulger. No doubt but the *processio* accompanied his *funeralis* wearing the habit of sorrow, in consequence of the penetrate sense of their *deprivatio* of such memorable *bonus vir* amorous intercourse, that their last *ra'edico* of the obsequies rendered them to the most dreary elegy, in consequence of their recovery of notion of the felicity tract, as extended substance exemplified to them from the attributes flowed from his reverential to celestial gesture, in manner of action, which they *fruitiv* during his pilgrimage till his *mundanus* race were accomplished: An

indeterminate number attended the bier, siezed with *ambitio* to have the sepulture to Killin, through ardour vehemency to obtain his corpse there. Those from Strathfillan were *inclino* to have him interred in their own local, which raised *divisio apud processio*, which representing the due regard of the both parties to his memorable character while he was in state of animation, which were not to dissimilitude or inequality at his *mori*: At that part of the hill where the descending of Strathfillan road commence, off which *a pedaneous via conducit* to Killin, *ubi* they laid down the bier, in consequence of the *armulor* contention; which event were fixed by the vision of *duobus* coffins; which phenomenon exhibited to the sight of the procession a coffin laying on each laneral side of the *via*, that the plurality of

those was favourably disposed with the most propension of mind to have the sepulture to Killin, took up one of the coffins; the opposition party adhered to the other to Strathfillan; *ubi* people assumes the opinion the principal went. One event fell out from his miraculous fame, about the future period of his animation, which deserve to subjoin to the mass of its above narration; Where he ascended up, large *arbor* was growing on the north side of Lochearn, so far as her shoot would permit to bless the land, at the distance perceptible to his sight, wishing felicity to its inhabitant; which *benedicus* production is an object of observation as to effected a well on the south side of Lochearn as to be a reparation or cure of some uneasiness; its original nominative, *St Faolan's Well*; which well, in consequence of its elevation renown

has been once bemired by indecorous person in a way of tantalizing to mimic it in a contempt; but shortly after that sordid despicable action, it was found, to the amazement of people, removed by power above that of nature from its *primævia* basis to a place at distant, springing up emphatically.—This and its similitude elevating St Faolan's fame to a high renown of eulogy.

FINISH

NOTES.



ERRATA.

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PAGE 3, *for* Ghlinn *read* Ghleann.
" 7, delete 'and'.
" 13, „ eccleiaistical „ ecclesiastical.
" 21, „ Yellowlees „ Yellowley.
" 26, „ siège „ siège.

NOTES.

PAGE 1, line 3.

Cataract at Edinample.

This cascade, though by no means meriting the title of "eataract", is nevertheless well deserving of a visit. It is easily reached, either by the public road which follows the south side of the loch, or else by boat.

Though perhaps in ordinary weather it may scarcely impress the visitor to the extent that M' D's description would lead him to expect, still as it is one of the few lions the district has to boast of, it should be honored with a visit.

P. 2, l. 1.

Homogeneously.

Celtic English. Translate here — "its exact form."

P. 2, l. 2.

Interim.

Lat. Translate here — "at that period."

P. 2, l. 8.

Anterrains.

This evidently is a corruption of the Scots word "antrin" a participle of the verb "anter" to adventure. The participle is used as signifying "single", "occasional", "rare"; thus, "ane antrin time" an orra time, a chance occasion; "ane antrin ane" one of a kind met with singly or occasionally or seldom.

"Yet thir, alas! are antrin fock,
That lade their scape wi' winter stöck."

Ferguson's Poems.

Some, however, hold that the correct reading should be "ante-rains", a hybrid Lat.-Eng. word. The context rather favors the former reading.

P. 2, l. 12.

Venit.

Lat. "Approaching."

P. 2, l. 17.

Ancient castle.

Edinample Castle. Notice here how our friend fights shy of any uncongenial topic. He barely touches on the subject of the Castle before he is back at his cataract again.

P. 3, l. 12.

Overloaded.

Nothing but the divine affiatus itself could

have inspired this happy expression.

P. 4, l. 2.

Incoherent.

This must be taken as ironical. Looking at the Latin root of the word —cohæreo, to stick, — and the kind of gentry to whom the term is applied, its fitness will at once strike the reader. For “a man of incoherent transactions” may we not therefore read “one of the sticky-fingered fraternity”?

P. 4, lines 4, 11, 17, 19.

Fogs. Scot. Moss. *High mountain.*

Probably Beinn Odhar, the dun hill, 2250 ft.

Except where. Celt. Eng. Except it were.

Existence of these model. Form of this work.

P. 5, l. 8.

Glenogle.

Ghlinn Oghuill, the awful glen. And what with rain-storms, tempests, sterility, and general desolation, it fully deserves its unenviable reputation. If grand, its grandeur must be on a very insignificant scale since it fails in relieving it of its bleak and uncomfortable appearance.

P. 5, lines 9, 14.

Spasm. Chasm

Collonies. (sic)

P. 5, l. 18.

If it is disposed.

He speaks of himself here in the impersonal — thus showing how completely his proper personality was sunk in the Author, and how he considered himself merely a tool in the hands of the muse, — a kind of literary Medium in fact.

P. 5, l. 21.

Lochearn.

This loch is only remarkable on account of a disagreeable property it possesses of covering itself with a black bituminous scum in calm weather in summer, and never freezing in winter. From the vicinity of Comrie of earthquake notoriety, local savants are inclined to the opinion that a hidden volcano is situated under its bed; which volcano is held answerable for all the commotions, terrestrial and aqueous, which from time to time disturb the district. The sceptical, however, reject this theory and hold that the volcanic rumors which reached the newspapers had their sole existence in the fertile brain of "our local correspondent", who, it is supposed, found some difficulty in otherwise making up his weekly budget. Thus they throw cold water on the hidden

fires, as if the superincumbent waters of Lochearn would not alone have been sufficient for that purpose. Trout of a somewhat inferior quality may be caught in this loch, also char in the spring and early summer, while a few spent salmon or 'kelts' are to be met with, erring aimlessly and hopelessly in its waters, at any time of the year.

P. 6, l. 2.

An island.

Our author has not as yet reaped, and most probably never will reap, the laurels due to him for the important discovery he here makes. This passage we boldly pronounce to be the earliest known description of lacustrine habitations, along with the true theory of their origin. We must recollect that this was written in the days of Captain GROSE and EDIE OCHILTREE, and when the word 'crannog' had not as yet been unearthed from out its native Welsh or Breton.

P. 6, l. 14.

Another island.

An island of similar construction opposite St. Fillans, which contains the ruins of some structure built of dry stones without lime.

P. 6, l. 14. *Fit end.* Scot. Fute or foot end.

P. 6, lines 16, 17.

Waterious assultors. (sic). The Neishes.
Consequence. (sic).

P. 6, l. 18.

Valiant gentleman.

This is an allusion to the slaughter of the Neishes, a band of caterans, which took place on a New Year's Eve in the 16th or 17th century. They were killed by the sons of the Laird of MacNab, in revenge for their having stolen his Christmas provender on its way from Crieff. Disappointed of his Yule debauch, the old Laird seems to have resolved on tickling his palate on New Year's Day in a novel manner. He sent his sons on this expedition with strict orders to bring back the ringleader's head to serve as the 'pièce de résistance' of the feast. The night in question being stormy, he or his wife, after being satisfied that the weather was suitable, is reported to have said to the young men in Gaelic, "si'n oidhiche an oidhiche, nam be na gillean na gillean" — "the night is the night, if the lads were the lads", as a hint for them to be off on their errand. To which they replied — "sé an oidhiche an oidhiche, agus sé na gillean na gillean" — the night is

the night, and the lads *are* the lads"; and and immediately 'went for' the Neishes.

Tradition is silent as to the manner in which the head was served up. The seat of the MacNabs was at Kinnell, near Killin.

P. 8, l. 5.

Edinample.

His mind seems to revolve round this place as naturally as does the peewit around her nest.

P. 8, l. 12.

Bein-Vourlich.

3180 ft. above the loch, 3224 ft. above the sea.

P. 9, l. 3,

Omning.

Conjectures are useless here. The intelligence of the oldest inhabitant has been applied to in vain for a solution of this mystery. It may be a corruption of 'omnes', every.

P. 9, lines 10, 21.

Emphatically transcend. No Sir, that were impossible! *Craig-na-Gour.* Creag na Gabhair, 2250 ft., a spur of Beinn Vourlich, overhanging the solitary shepherd's hut in Glen Ample.

P. 10, lines 12, 18.

Fled. Celt. Eng., flight. *Stuich-achrain.*

Stùc a chroin, 3189 ft., a mountain immediately to the west of Beinn Vourlich.

P. 11, lines 1, 4, 5, 7, 14.

Lamented. Celt. Eng., laminated.

Perphery. Celt. Eng., periphery.

Meets in one. Uncommon occurrence!

Its apparition. Celt. Eng., appearance.

Amazement. The only amazement possible here would be, if one were to find out what he is driving at. Perhaps he means 'amassment'. But what then of 'excavated'? Query — 'agger et fossa'?

Arcurate. Celt. Eng. shaped like a bow.

P. 12, lines 3, 5, 10, 16, 18, 20.

Its ferine. Lat. ferus,—wild. *Villatick.*

Of villages, homely. — JOHNSON. *Concise*

illustration. Well may'st thou claim thy meed of praise! *Eximious.* Choice, excellent. *Slop.* (sic). *Bein Each.* 2660 ft. a mountain rising above Ardchullarie on Loch Lubnaig side.

From the last few pages we get an insight into the amazing depths of Angus' know-

ledge. His language here shews him to have been no less appreciative of natural science than of natural beauty.

P. 13, l. 12.

The foresaid high.

Of all descriptions of the Echo, this is the finest, and, at the same time, the most truthful. Observe how our author describes the different rocks as each seeming to abstract a portion of sound until the whole has been absorbed. No description could harmonize better with the diminution in volume of the sound perceptible after each repetition of the Echo.

P. 13, last line.

Ptarmanick. Ptarmigan.

P. 14, l. 1.

Eagles.

These birds are now entirely extirpated.

P. 14, l. 2,

Hares.

The white, blue, or mountain hare. These are also becoming extinct, owing to the immense slaughter of them which takes place at the annual 'drives'.

P. 14, l. 6.

Yellow blue. Query, green?

P. 14, l. 14.

Dies.

Lat., day. M' Diarmid would undoubtedly have been an enthusiastic disciple of Father Matthew, had it not been that, like most of his countrymen, who at that time were rather fervently attached to diametrically opposite principles, he did not live to witness the rise and progress of teetotalism.

P. 15, lines 3, 8.

Shealings.

Here the popular belief is shewn to be a fallacy. It was the location, not the building, which was denominated a shealing.

Founds.

Scot., foundations.

P. 16, l. 2.

Ravished people.

He will be found throughout to be bitterness itself against people of this sort; perhaps from the fact that those living in glass houses are themselves somewhat overready to indulge in the dangerous pastime of stone-throwing.

P. 16, l. 19.

Westmost limit.

Glen Ample runs almost due north and

south; which then is the westmost end ?

P. 17, l. 1.

Apprehension.

The sooner that was effected the better !
A probable reason for the Scottish municipalities of former days composing their Town Guard exclusively of Celts, was their appreciation of the old proverb—'set a thief to catch a thief.'

P. 17, l. 5.

Tune to alarm.

Possibly "Rise up guidwife an' steek the door" or, "The barrin o' oor door weel".

P. 17, l. 8.

Intellectual faculties.

From this one is apt to infer that those faculties were dormant or in abeyance during M' D's lifetime among the inhabitants of Upper Strathearn.

P. 17, l. 21.

Glenbeich.

A glen about two miles down the north shore of the loch. About a mile up the glen, the burn which traverses it is precipitated in considerable volume over an unbroken height of some 50 ft. into a well-like cavity, from which it issues by a narrow cleft into a large pool, and then pursues its way down

a rocky gorge strewn with boulders, and rendered dark by the meeting of the foliage overhead: the whole forming a scene of no small beauty.

P. 17, l. 23.

The potent stream

In those parts it generally does so with a will, and in no stinted quantity either.

P. 18, l. 5.

Ascending to the bottom.

Here is a flight indeed! The tendency of the Scottish Celt to the perpetration of 'bulls' seems as well marked as that of the Irish.

pp. 18, 19, lines 22, 3.

Candid. Lat. candidus:—white.

Effluvium. E fluvio.

P. 19, l. 8.

Sundry hermits.

What he means is this:—those falls, though unknown to fame, are much more deserving of renown than many others which at the present time are highly celebrated.

The word 'hermit' evidently refers to those so-called hermitages common in many parts of Scotland. This name is attached

to many waterfalls in Scotland, as, for instance, the Falls of Acharn and those of the Braan near Dunkeld. The name 'hermitage' is given them from the fact of a rustic cottage or arbor being erected near them for the benefit of those wishing to enjoy the view in seclusion and at their ease.

P. 19, l. 12.

Glenbuch.

This must refer to Glenbeich again, and the 'plash of water' must be Lochan na Breachchlaich.

P. 19, l. 18.

Another lake.

Lochan Larig Eile, beside Killin station. Angus is right here. The trout in this loch were justly renowned, though the fishing in it has sadly fallen off since the railway was built.

P. 19, l. 21.

Spotted fish.

The Gaelic word for a trout is breag, or, 'the spotted'.

P. 19, l. 22.

Anent.

He has evidently been connected in a lay capacity with some local ecclesiastical court.

Horse.

The Each Uisge or Kelpie. This scourge of Scottish waters always assumes the form of a horse, and so effectively deceives one by its quiet and inoffensive appearance, that the unfortunate wayfarer who ventures on its back, is only aroused to a full sense of his danger by the grim array of bleaching human skeletons which litter the neighborhood of its watery retreat. The Scots word 'Kelpie' is evidently a corruption of the Gaelic 'Capall', a mare; or of the Latin 'Caballus', both of which latter words are evidently closely allied.

P. 20, lines 7, 13.

Avariciously, dismally.

In Gaelic the adverb is often used instead of the adjective, or rather the two are convertible; as, Co thainig an toiseach?—who came first? here it is the adjective; but, Co thainig mu dheireadh?—who came lastly? here it is the adverb which is used. Also, Thainig an train mu dheireadh?—has the lastly train arrived?

P. 20, lines 15, 20.

Crew. Expression here correct as adven-

ture aquatic.

A cave. Probably a conduit under the road.

P. 21, lines 2, 9.

Money. A wheen bawbees, or 'sgillinn albannich'—the shilling Scots.

Craig-maurianich. Creag Mac Ranaich, 2050 ft. The hill which closes in the view on looking up Ghleann Ceann Droma or the Glen of Edinchip.

P. 21, l. 12.

His cave.

There formerly existed, and probably does yet, a cave among the rocks in Glen Ogle, which was used as a forge during the construction of the railway. Report says that there is also another cave in Creag Mac Ranaich, but difficult of access. A peat cutter, seeking shelter, accidentally discovered it; and is reported to have there found a 'cromac' or shepherd's crook. This was unhesitatingly pronounced by those into whose possession it came, to have been forgotten there by Rob Roy. This latter probably found a stout claymore a more convenient appendage than a crook!

P. 21, lines 18, 19.

The arrow—heel.

Parallel incident to that which befell
ACHILLES before Troy, or ROLAND at Ron-
cesvaux.

P. 21, l. 12.

Ferocious.

Observe the fine shades of difference not-
iceable in assaulters. There was the coarse
bullying ruffian like the gentleman in ques-
tion; and also the quiet well-bred robber
who would run you through with the easy
grace of a Parisian maître d' armes.

P. 22, l. 19.

When the execution.

From this, as from parallel passages, we
see how Angus was undoubtedly a con-
firmed fatalist. In this respect there seems
to be a strange resemblance between the
religion of the Highland peasant and that
of the Mussulman.

P. 22, l. 22.

Topic comfort.

Celtic Eng.—Comforting topic.

P. 23, l. 1.

Uninhabited.

These caves are still to found here and
there in the Highlands, though now de-

nominated Hôtels, and their occupants, Inn-keepers. Those in this district however can not be fairly charged with extortion.

P. 23, l. 4.

Disjointed.

This occurred sometime about the close of last century. The Killin minister, worthy man, was passing at the time, and his clerical mind naturally reverting to the Day of Judgment, he was found shortly afterwards by the roadside, nearly dead from the combined effects of pious emotion and excess of terror. Thus we see that all Presbyterian ministers do not regard the Second Advent with such feelings of equanimity as did Dr Candlish and a brother divine, on witnessing an unusually bright Aurora, from the hills of Glenelg, about the time of the Disruption. This adventure is related with such child-like faith and simplicity that one yields to the temptation to give the passage in extenso, as it may be found in pages 80—81 of "A tour in the Highlands with Dr Candlish" by the Rev. Dr Beith of Stirling. The following is quoted verbatim.

"By his calculations he had made out, as other commentators of great

name had done, that the year 1837 was to be distinguished by the fulfilment of prophecy in some great event. He did not conceal that *he** expected in that year the personal appearing of our Lord. He began to watch for it, especially during the night season, often depriving himself and depriving his household of natural rest.* *

A remarkable natural phenomenon, which occurred towards the close of harvest in this year, greatly increased the excitement at *Balmacara* and in all the region round about where the influence of *Balmacara* extended."

Probably on account of the presence of ecclesiastical stars of such magnitude as Drs CANDLISH and BEITH, 'Balmacara' is spoken of in the same peculiar Scriptural phraseology as places in Palestine sanctified by the visits of the great Founder of Christianity Himself. — "All the region round about Galilee"; S. Mark I, 28. Some of us may be inclined, with a sad want of reverence no doubt, not only

* *The italics are the Rev. Dr's.*

to carp at the application of such phrases to an insignificant Highland clachan like Balmacara, but also to rejoice that the influence of Balmacara extended no farther than it did, if only for the health's sake of the 'weaker brethren' among the Presbyterian clergy.

"An aurora of very unusual, perhaps of unprecedented splendour, occurred night after night for nearly a week, when the atmosphere was free of clouds this wonder came into view. * * *

In the zenith — right over head — there appeared a corona, (*here follows description of corona*). * * *

It seemed so likely, too, that the circular open space above us, was made there designed for some special manifestation. To our apprehension, it seemed as if within the range of the corona and its appendages was to be inaugurated, in the view of all mankind, the great event which the friends at Balmacara so earnestly looked for. But we were mistaken. We waited in vain for some manifestation.

None came."

The manifestation most likely to result from such thoughtless exposure to the night air, would have been an attack of rheumatism or some other inflammation, according to the particular diathesis of the faithful.

"After a short period of expectancy on the part of those who were more or less affected by the phenomenon,"

Really this is too much. The gifted divine must be cutting jokes at the expense of himself and friend. Or have Auroras the same effect on the clerical mind, as the full moon, or the dog days, have on the mentally weak of other species?

"The streamers disappeared. Human life in Lochalsh returned to its wonted course."

In other words, the Gallios of this West Highland Laodicea relapsed into their usual condition of caring for none of these things, or indeed, it must be confessed, for very few of the important questions in which their fellow creatures are interested.

We are not informed how 'brute' life comported itself under such trying circumstances. Perhaps, if there happened to be any

donkeys in the neighborhood, they elected to cast in their lot with Mr Lillingston, as we are told that,

“Good Mr Lillingston retained his convictions notwithstanding.”

‘Good’ Mr L. seems to have been endowed with faith sufficient to move mountains. Provided he had been a proprietor at Lochalsh, and had had the improving spirit of a Triptolemus Yellowlees, what an opportunity for leveling down would those parts have afforded him!

P. 23, l. 9.

Utera.

Lat., beyond.

P. 24, l. 3.

Illustrate.

This has however been attempted in the present edition. It is hoped with some success.

P. 24, l. 6.

Prorogue.

This word was hardly ever before used in such a humble sense.

P. 24, l. 10.

Edinchip.

The seat of Sir Malcolm MacGregor, Bart.

The house, prettily situated among natural woods, is seen from the road to the station.

P. 24, l. 16.

Hidden.

And richly he deserved it. A fit reward for cowardice in the face of the enemy. Only it may be thought that the more public such castigations, the more salutary their effects.

P. 24, l. 16.

Remote.

This refers either to the scene of the punishment, or to the part of his person hidden. Taking the latter view, we find this to have some claims on our consideration; as the expression 'remote' would have been most fitly applied to what we may consider the principal seat of his sufferings. However, from the context it may be considered that the balance lies in favor of the former reading.

P. 24, l. 19.

Accession.

This may have been either a grating, or the wooden horse or chevalet. These being the common instruments of martial punishment in ancient times. Some, however,

Hold this to be an allusion rather to the tent or guardhouse in which he received his flogging; especially as the words 'built', and 'circle', are mentioned in connection with it.

P. 24, l. 21.

Narrow circle.

This is a fine example of circular or involved description.

P. 25.

Ancient history.

On the whole, fully and correctly narrated.

P. 25, l. 3.

Longeris.

Look at it how we will, this word defies translation. The reader may consider it as symbolic of things too great for utterance, and pass on to the next.

P. 25, l. 3.

North.

Probably Mac Donalds of Glencoe. They were the chief plunderers of the district of Breadalbane.

Highlanders in general divided into three classes; — North Country Donalds,

West Country Donalds,

and, Skianich or Islesmen.

P. 25, l. 11.

Ion.

Example of phonetic spelling.—Discover-
e-t-on.

P. 25, l. 12.

Stronachlachan.

Stronachlachan. The shoulder of the hill overlooking the village of Killin, which divides Glen Dochart from Glen Lochay.

From a short distance up the side of this hill, the best view of Loch Tay is obtained.

P. 26, l. 1.

Glenlarig.

A narrow, steep, and winding glen, greatly resembling Glen Ogle, which cuts through the hills between Loch Tay-side and Glen Lyon. Some two or three miles up the glen, between the mountains of Meall nan Tarmachan and Beinn Ghlas, lies a small loch, Lochan na Lairige, at a height of 1597 ft. above the sea; over which hangs a black, precipitous cliff, called Creag an Fhithith, or the Rock of the Ravens, but more commonly known as simply Creag Lairig an Lochan. Many an ugly cantrip of Auld Cloutie and his satellites has been unwillingly witnessed here by the belated traveller. His sable majesty in this instance took

the form of the much and justly dreaded Water Bull, to which the Kelpie is as nothing. The Kelpie seeks to take his prey by cunning wiles, and it is your own blame if deceived; but the Bull takes the simpler plan of using force, and accordingly proceeds to drive you into the water with his horns. In this he is generally successful, and your fate is speedily sealed, since, being a Highlander, you as a matter of course cannot swim. Your only safeguard is that invaluable protector, a collie dog. This particular Bull inhabited a small mountain tarn a short distance off, which will be found laid down in the Ordnance Survey maps, as the Lochan an Tairbh-Uisge or Lochan of the Water Bull. And what better corroboration of the truth of the legend could be desired?

P. 26, l. 3.

Major Roy of the Hens.

Major Ruadh nan Cearc. Tradition is silent as to what arm of the service the gallant Major adorned. From his free and easy habits one is inclined to believe him to have been either a simple militia-man, or a warrior after the type of Dugald Dalgetty.

P. 26, l. 4.

Stout.

The character of Falstaff must not therefore be considered as in every case a true picture. Obesity, as in the present instance, may sometimes be found co-existent with bravery and determination in a commander.

P. 26, l. 5.

Plan.

Le "Plan de Trochu". (Chanson populaire du siège de Paris):—

Je sais le plan de Trochu
Plan, plan, plan, plan, plan !
Mon Dieu ! quel beau plan !
Je sais le plan de Trochu ;
Grâce à lui rien n'est perdu !

Quand sur du beau papier blanc,
Il eut écrit son affaire,
Il alla porter son plan
Chez maître Ducloux, notaire.

C'est là qu'est l' plan de Trochu
Plan, plan, plan, plan, plan
Mon Dieu ! quel beau plan !
C'est là qu'est l' plan de Trochu !
Grâce à lui rien n'est perdu !

P. 26, l. 14.

Ravisers. (sic.)

P. 26, l. 15.

Learn.

Bracken. *Pteris Aquilina*, Linn.

P. 26, l. 15.

Salvated.

He surely cannot mean 'salivated'. That would have been a strange idea to have entered into his unprofessional brain. Unless, — but no, we will not press the harsh impeachment.

P. 27, l. 1.

To them from them.

A neat, concise, way of stating that some advanced to the charge, while the fainter hearted turned tail and went to the right about.

P. 27, lines 4, 7.

Ambitiously, eminently.

See previous note on the adverbial use of adjectives.

P. 27, l. 22.

Run down.

Verily a race with death!

P. 28, l. 4.

The tongue remained.

No science is too abstruse for our friend.

Physiology, Geology, Archæology, are alike at his command.

Here we have direct proof of the authenticity of this work, and of the celtic origin of its author, in the use of the pronoun. Tongue: —‘teanga’, fem.; head: —‘ceann’, mas.. A passage like this is in itself sufficient to convince any rational objector of its genuineness.

P. 28, l. 18.

Auldnis Scroulach.

Perhaps such was its meaning. But if so, Gaelic must have been a widely different language then from what it is now, as no word in present use bears the most remote resemblance to this word ‘scroulach’. ‘Alt na fuilteachas’ would be the only cognomen applicable to a burn under the circumstances described above. It is surprising to find a writer of such accuracy and erudition as Mac Diarmid lending himself to the dissemination of so thoroughly exploded a myth as this regarding ensanguined rivers. It has long since been clearly proved that brooks do not run red even for hours, much less days, in much tougher and more sanguinary engagements than that which is chronicled here.

P. 28, l. 22.

Who can harbour.

The following passage is highly pathetic, and moreover, almost Ossianic in its obscurity; in fact, our author seems here to be at his wits' end to puzzle us. Not content with his old trick of putting in Latin to help to mystify his meaning, he here coins words of which a German theological writer might well be proud.

P. 29, l. 9.

Ex animato.

Exanimate, dead.

P. 29, l. 16.

Homoletical.

Homiletical; social: — JOHNSON. Therefore here, 'associates'.

P. 29, l. 21.

Exhilarate frustion.

This is a proof that Breadalbane folks were not one whit less strong-headed in those days than they are now. However deep the potations of the previous evening, the customary headache never intervened to embitter the morning's reflections.

P. 30, l. 10.

Their eyes were close.

This is an excellent description of the

countenances of those engaged in mortal combat. The following passage, from the pen of one who is considered to be the first writer on military topics in France, will be found totally wonderfully with our author's words. "Les Prussiens étaient déjà surnous, que nous les voyions à peine avec leurs yeux furieux, leurs bouches tirées et leur air de bêtes sauvages." Old Crimean soldiers will tell, how, in a night attack on the trenches they saw nothing but the teeth and the whites of the eyes of the Russian soldiers, as they swarmed up the earth works.

P. 31, l. 2.

Which occurrence. (sic).

Rather! But, on the whole, Angus, laying aside all bias in the Major's favor, is not 'swiming off for his habitate', uncommonly like retiring; or at best a strategic movement to the rear? It is to be feared that such an example of splendid courage, if evinced by one of our kilted warriors of the present day, would not invariably bereward-ed by the Victoria Cross. This episode in the gallant Major's career, well exemplifies the truth of the proverb, "ilka cock craws loudest on its ain midden-heid."

P. 31, l. 4.

State.

Celt. Eng., stead.

P. 31, l. 6.

Swimed. (sic).

P. 31, l. 7.

Killin's Inn.

The ruling passion strong in death ; or at any rate in wounds. Ah Major ! had you kept more by your own fire-side, and not frequented this Howff so much, there would have been fewer black eyes and broken heads for the guid-wife at home to patch up.

P. 31, l. 10.

A valiant number.

The phrase 'valiant', when applied to Breadalbane people, seems to imply their being in possession of a force numerically treble that of their opponents.

P. 31, l. 18.

Dissipated.

In those "good old days", even the very beasts of the field seem to have departed from their bucolic innocence, and to have been inoculated with the intemperate habits of their owners !

P. 32, l. 20.

One of the men.

Tradition affirms that one of the Ossianic

heroes, probably Fingal, was buried at Killin. The natives derive the name Killin from Cille Fhionn, or the burial place of Fingal. The idea now generally received is that it comes from Cille linn, or the chapel by the pool.

P. 33, l. 7.

A barbarous man.

Probably a ground officer or gamekeeper. The episode of the sheep was evidently a distrait for rent. The touching story of successful crime which follows, might with advantage, in these days of revivalism, be published separately in the form of a tract for distribution among the lapsed masses.

P. 33, l. 11.

Kndrum. (sic).

The Kendrum—Ceann Droma, the burn over which the road crosses, shortly before entering Lochearnhead from the west.

P. 34, l. 4.

Present generation.

Talk of the degeneracy of our race in the present age! As the burn exists at present, there is not one part of it which a good Westmoreland man would think twice of taking at a running leap.

P. 34, l. 8.

About his neck.

Observe the difference between good and bad shepherds. A good shepherd, we are told in holy writ, carries his lamb or sheep, as the case may be, in his bosom; our incoherent friend wears it round his neck as a sort of muffler. It is left to the reader to decide which of the two is the more prudent, at least so far as personal comfort is concerned.

P. 34, l. 9.

Without step or sliding.

Apparently somewhat in the style of Mr Home the spiritualist. In accounts of séances given by Mr Home, he is described as rising slowly from the chair whereon he had been sitting, as if lifted by invisible hands; and remaining suspended in the air in a horizontal position, float backwards and forwards across the room.

P. 34, l. 22.

Three men.

Probably tinkers. The cunning of tinkers not, as a rule, confined exclusively to brass and ironworks.

P. 35, l. 4.

Acting in the line of.

Unfortunately they do not always act up to what they profess, any more than do the majority of our Scottish 'saunts' and 'professors'. Many might indeed claim credit for deeds, which in M' D's day's, would have raised their reputation high on a certain 'kindly wuddie' at Crieff.

P. 35, l. 15.

Sixpence.

Thus we see that even in the golden age which preceded strikes and coals at thirty shillings a ton, people were as little content with the current prices as they are now.

P. 36, l. 8.

Two great stones.

Standing on the south shore of the loch, immediately opposite the Boathouse.

About this spot there formerly stood, before the general destruction of Christian places of worship throughout Scotland under Knox, a chapel dedicated to St Blane.

P. 36, l. 16.

Envie.

This name must be one of two things; either the English word 'envy' quaintly spelled, or a corruption of a Gaelic name.

It is not likely to be the first, as, at the time Mr Envie flourished, English patronymics were not in common use in the Highlands. It is most likely a corruption of 'ainmhídh', pronounced enn - vhee, an animal; a term often enough applied even now in the Highlands to men of herculean strength. Therefore the Stone of Envie may be translated by 'Clach n' ainmhídh', the Stone of the Athlete.

P. 36, lines 19, 20.

Being thirsty—blood.

Faugh! Here is cannibalism with a vengeance. Some of the exploits of the heroic Gael were, it must be confessed, shady enough, but one had no idea they went quite so far as this.

P. 36, l. 23.

Direction of the course.

Here is sweetness (of narration) long drawn out.

P. 37, l. 12.

Got her daggered.

Her nainsell.

P. 38, l. 19.

Providence.

Were it not for this solitary allusion to the Supreme Being, one would feel con-

strained, more in sorrow than in anger, to pronounce M' Diarmid, as judged by the test of his own writings, to have been as confirmed an old atheist as he was a fatalist. There is an almost total absence of any recognition of the existence of the rule or interposition of a Divine Providence, throughout this work. How many of the mightiest intellects in all ages, have been led astray by a too complete devotion to scientific research, and who, from Nature have not looked up to, so much as away from, Nature's God.

PAGES 39, 40.

This, the happy result of the last dying splutter of M' Diarmid's pen, reveals his mind to us in all its overpowering grandeur. From this we see him to be the prince of narrators. Here we see how completely he possessed that faculty so much desiderated by a novelist as the chief aid to perfection in his art, viz. the power of identifying himself with the actors in his narrative. To the ordinary reader it may seem that he merely loses himself in a maze of words, and that his pen is, so to speak, not quick enough to follow his thoughts. But it is not so. He loses something certainly, but that something is his own individuality.

So completely is he bound up in the emotions and feelings of the two men, that he looks at the whole scene through their eyes; and as they feel in doubt as to the number of the approaching animals, so also does he. At one moment speaking of the two wolves as 'them', at the next as 'him', just as the corresponding impression prevailed on the minds of the parties actually engaged.

LAST WORD.

J. H. J. H.

Celtic Latin for,

FINIS.

