

PARISH OF MOULIN.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THE REV. DUNCAN CAMPBELL, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—A STRANGER alive to the sublime and beautiful in nature's works, in coming to this district would be immediately struck with the aspect of five elevated and singularly commanding eminences which bound the horizon to the north of the village of Moulin. In the vernacular language they are called *Mill-Uaine*, green mountains, and it is supposed that the greenish appearance of these commanding eminences may have given the name both to the village and the parish. Others suggest that the Gaelic for the English word Mill, viz. *Mullionn*, is sufficient to account for the name, more especially as the fertile *How*, so called, was known, in olden times, to have been famous for its mill. Those, however, who would thus derive the name, must be strangers to the manner in which the natives pronounce Moulin, which is very different from that given to the Gaelic of Mill. In the former Statistical Account its etymology is thus resolved: "A small lake once stood in the neighbourhood of the village, and has been converted by means of draining into meadow ground. The word Moulin seems to have some reference to this lake; perhaps it may be *maoth-linne*, a smooth pool, or *magh-linne*, pool field."

Extent, Boundaries, and Topographical Appearances.—Owing to its mountainous character, the extent of the parish is not correctly ascertained. Its length diagonally from the south-west to the north-east boundary may be 15 or 16 miles. As the parish of Logierait projects considerably into it on the south-east, and that of Blair Atholl into the north-west, its figure is extremely irregular. It has been divided into two districts, the Atholl and the Strathardle district. A hill of from three to four miles divides them. The Strathardle section extends in length about 8 miles north-west to south-east,

and in breadth 7 miles. The length of the Atholl division from north-west to south-east is 7, its breadth varies from 5 to 7 miles. It is bounded on the north-east, by the parish of Kirkmichael; on the south-east, by Logierait; on the south-west, by Dull; and on the west and north-west, by Blair Atholl. The Atholl division of the parish is bisected by the Garry and the Tummel. It lies principally, however, to the north of these rivers. The arable land rises in some places more gradually, in others with greater acclivity from their banks. The only striking mountain is Beinvrackie, Beinn Bhreacaidh, a "speckled mountain,"—a mountain which forms a prominent feature in the scenery of the whole surrounding country, and, from whatever situation viewed, is always graceful, and grand. The prospect from it is remarkably fine, and abundantly compensates the trouble of ascending it. Its elevation above the level of the sea is nearly 3000 feet. In the Strathardle district the general appearance is bleak and mountainous. The rich green hills of Glenfarnate stand, however, in pleasant contrast to the sombre and sterile aspect of the surrounding mountains; and the young and rising plantations of Kindrogan and Dirnanaen give a clad-like appearance to the eastern extremity of the valley. The Strath is watered by the Briarachan and the Ardle, and is brought into a state of good cultivation through the persevering exertions of its industrious tenantry.

Meteorology.—The climate varies considerably in different parts of the parish. The Strathardle district is often clothed in the white robe of winter, while in the Atholl division there is not a particle of snow. And it has often been remarked, that the temperature is very different from what it was some sixty or seventy years ago. In exchange for the great and long-continued heat of summer and the excessive cold of winter which was then experienced, we have now very little of fine summer weather, and, with few exceptions, the winters are generally mild and temperate. Winter 1838 was one of these exceptions. In February of that year the cold was intense, the thermometer stood at 3° of Fahrenheit; and on the 5th January 1839, the barometer stood 27½ inches, a degree of depression never before witnessed here. Of late, during the summer months the thermometer ranged from 45° to 75°, and in winter from 20° to 50°. Situated nearly in the centre betwixt the Atlantic and German Oceans, the air here is not so humid as it is, a little more to the south-west. Our geographical posi-

tion may also account for other unexpected and sudden variations to which we are liable. The prevailing winds are south-west and north-west, and east and south-east; and it is no uncommon phenomenon to observe the clouds travelling northward, while the wind on the surface of the earth blows in the opposite direction.

As a proof that we breathe the wholesome and bracing air of a highly salubrious climate, we may mention that, according to a census taken in December 1838, and January 1839, there were 112 individuals in the parish above the age of seventy; of whom 29 were above eighty, and 2 above ninety years of age.

Distempers.—Rheumatism is the most common complaint, after which comes the whole class of inflammatory ailments, those of the chest occurring most frequently. Typhus or infectious fevers scarce ever prevail, and only exist when persons labouring under them are brought into the parish. Hooping-cough, measles, scarlet fever, &c. visit the district occasionally—and also small-pox, but it is generally modified and seldom fatal, from the prevalent adoption of vaccination. This operation, however, is not always left to our eminently skilful and much esteemed practitioner, Dr Irvine, and in consequence is less efficacious than it ought to be, on account of its being often performed by unqualified persons.

Hydrography.—The only lake is Lochbroom, (Loch Bhraoin, the lake of showers,) situated in a hill on the confines of the parish of Moulin and Logierait; well known for the abundance and fine quality of its fish, and therefore often frequented by anglers during the summer months.

Rivers.—The rivers are the Briarachan, Arnate, Ardale, Garry and the Tummel. The Briarachan, rising in the north of the parish, and after changing its name four different times, mingles its waters with the Tay above Kinclavin. The Arnate, "*Fearn-ait, the alder district,*" takes its rise from Lochloch in the north-east of the parish, and runs through Glenfarnate, and its junction with the Briarachan forms the Ardale. The Ardale or Arnate, "*Fearn-dail,*" the Ardale-dale, is formed by the junction of the two preceding rivers, and after a course of ten miles, joins the Black-water.* The principal rivers that wind their course through

* There is a tradition that the Ardale received its name from that of a person of distinction who was killed in an engagement fought between the Danes and the Caledonians, on its banks, near to the place where it is formed by the Briarachan and Arnate. The name of this personage was Ardale, *Ard-aul,* noble blood, and hence the

the parish are the classic Garry and Tummel. The Garry, "*Gath-ruth*," the flight of the dart, or more probably "*Goraidh*," a den, takes its rise from a lake of the same name in the north-west of the parish of Blair Atholl. It is perhaps one of the most furious and impetuous rivers in Scotland; and when flooded, the rapidity of its stream, and the rumbling noise of its many waters, tearing up every thing that obstructs its progress, is terrifically grand. It has several striking cascades in its course, and its banks, after it enters this parish, are richly wooded. After flowing nearly thirty miles, and receiving in its course many tributary streams, it unites with the Tummel, near the celebrated falls of that name.

The Tummel, *teth-thuil*, a hot or boiling flood, or rather *teámh-thuil*, a dark flood, or perhaps *teámh-thuill*, a gloomy den, issues from Loch Rannoch, in the parish of Fortingal. Its current is rapid and turbulent, until it unites with the Garry, after which it becomes a majestic stream meandering through a fine and fertile valley. The scenery of the Tummel in point of beauty and magnificence is seldom equalled. After running a course not exceeding twenty-five miles, "its name and its waters are alike swallowed up by the all-devouring Tay at Logierait."

Cascades,—In a parish abounding in so many large streamlets rushing down with an impetuous current from mountains of considerable altitude, the formation of cascades is to be expected as a matter of course. But, with the exception of the beautiful and picturesque cascades at Edradour,* and at Urrard, and that of the Tummel, they are all, I believe, unsung and uncelebrated. "The fall of the Tummel is truly a fine object: whether to the mere admirers of waterfalls, or to those who know better in what the main merit of this class of scenery consists. It is a peculiar and rare merit in the cascade of the Tummel, that it is beautiful in itself, and almost without the aid of its accompaniments. Though the water breaks white almost throughout, the forms are so graceful, so varied, and so well marked, that we can look at it long without

name of the river and of the district. The grave of Prince Ardlie is still pointed out on the property of Dirnanean in this parish. The Briarshan has an equally romantic origin, which will readily suggest itself to him who is conversant with Gaelic antiquarian lore. If he be at a loss, Ossian's characters will help him. The banks of the Arnate and Ardlie are covered with alder or Scotch mahogany, and it is singular enough that none of it grows upon the banks of the Briarshan. The only growth of the arboreal description which finds existence there is the brier, and that in great abundance. There is an obsolete Gaelic word *Briar*, a brier or thorn: does that word form any part of the composition of Briarshan? if so, it would not inappropiately represent what the district may have been at one time,—"fields of briers."

*Edradour—*eadar-da-dhòbhar*, between two waters—*urrard*—*ur-ard*, high heath.

being wearied with monotony, and without attending to the surrounding landscape. Whether low or full, whether the river glides transparent over the rocks to burst in foam below, or whether it descends like a torrent of snow from the very edge, this fall is always various and always graceful. The immediate accompaniments are, however, no less beautiful and appropriate, and the general landscape is, at the same time, rich and romantic, nothing being left to desire to render this one of the most brilliant scenes which our country produces."*

Geology and Mineralogy.—The rocks of which our mountains are composed are chiefly the mica slate, which is penetrated in every direction by veins of quartz. This rock contains schorll, both the common and tourmaline, and also common and precious garnets, which may be considered as forming an essential component part of mica-slate. To form a correct idea of the geological and mineralogical character of the parish, it may be best to begin in the south-east extremity, and travel northward. At Aldour, on the north bank of the Tummel, the bed there consists of micaceous granular quartz. This rock has the peculiarity, that its dip is to the north-east, at an angle of from 15 to 20°, whereas the inclination of all the other seams is in a different direction. It is of a cream or buff colour, well adapted for architectural purposes, and has been wrought for building the House of Faskally. A little farther north, the stratum is hornblende slate dipping north-west. The next deposit consists of primitive limestone, which traverses the parish, as all the other strata do, in a north-east and south-west direction. Its dip is at an angle which varies from 45° to 60° north-west, its general thickness is about 60 feet; it is extremely hard, and of a light blue colour. It is so intermixed with sandy particles, that it is scarcely ever used for other than agricultural purposes. The mountains to the north-west and the whole of the Pass of Killiecrankie, are composed of mica-slate or quartzose mica-slate. The strata in Killiecrankie are nearly vertical. At the Girnag the dip is south-east, at an angle of 60° to 70°, so that the conformation of the strata within the parish resembles very much an arch. In the How of Moulin, there are scattered large masses of primitive limestone or marble, of a beautiful crystalline texture, and of a

* If it be true, that the falls of Bruar had their petition granted in consequence of Burns's poetical effusion in their behalf, would that a Burns undertook to plead the cause of the Tummel. Its cause is not less urgent, and the theme not less poetical.

much richer quality than the limestone in their immediate neighbourhood. The great limestone bed which commences in the south-west of Perthshire, and terminates in the north-east in Aberdeenshire, intersects a portion of the parish, and these boulders, although lying several miles off the line of this great deposit, still appear to belong to it. Granite and quartz are found only in detached pieces. Fragments of fluor-spar may be met with in several parts, and rock crystal is found in Beinvrackie.

Soils.—The soil, in a parish consisting of so much hill and dale, must be extremely various. Along the banks of the rivers it is light and sandy. In some elevated situations it consists of till. It is to be found of a deep rich loam, but the general character is gravelly. The subsoil is also found of all varieties, of hard mortar, scarcely pervious to water, of gravel, of which there is a great proportion, and some of the soil is recumbent upon lime. In the How of Moulin there is perhaps the richest soil in the Highlands of Perthshire. Fine black loam is the prevailing character, and in the vicinity of the old castle, which was surrounded with water, it consists of a bed of alluvial deposits, composed of gravel, sand, and clay. It rests on peat, of a soft porous consistence, and much impregnated with sulphurous matter. Underneath the peat, there is a layer of marl, from a foot to three feet in thickness, but it is found not to repay the expense of casting. Lime is found to be less costly, and is more generally used. The How of Moulin, from the richness of its soil, yields grain of superior quality. Hence it is called “The Garden of Atholl.” Here agricultural operations are conducted on the most approved principles. The distilleries, with which so many of the farmers are connected, afford great facilities for enriching their lands, and farms are now known to yield double the crops which they were wont to bear.

Extraneous Fossils.—In the former Account, mention is made of the skull of a large horned animal, found imbedded in a marl pit in the neighbourhood, and supposed to have belonged to one of those animals, which Cæsar calls Uri, and which were found in the Hercynian forest in Germany. In 1816 other two skulls, of nearly similar dimensions with the above, were found in the same pit. As in the former instance, so in these, the horns were lost, but the pith was entire, and the greatest circumference of one of them was 15 inches. One of these skulls was presented to the British Museum, London; and the other two to the late Duke of Atholl,

which are to be seen among those of other animals in Blair Castle.

Animals.—"The quadrupeds are horses, cows, sheep, goats,* swine, dogs, cats, wild cats, polecats, weasels, martins, foxes, badgers, rabbits, roes, deer, hares in abundance, a species of hare of a light-blue colour in summer, and perfectly white in winter. The fowls are, common hens, geese, ducks, pigeons, wood-pigeons, jays, wood-cocks,† magpies, rails, plovers, herons, owls, partridges, muir-fowls, blackcocks, crows, hawks, ravens, kites, eagles." To this enumeration there are now to be added the otter, the hedgehog, the squirrel, the rat, the turkey, and the pheasant. The snipe and ptarmigan, and many other Alpine birds, not mentioned above, are found in our hills. Among the smaller birds we have the blackbird, the mavis, the lark, the linnet, and the thrush, to delight us with the sweet variety of their melodies; and in their season the cuckoo and other migratory birds make their appearance.

Fishes.—There is abundance of common river trout found in the Garry and Tummel, and in their season salmon, grilse, and sea-trout. The salmon begin to arrive in March, grilse and sea-trout in June. They return again from January to April.

Botany.—This, like every other Highland parish, affords an interesting field to the botanist. The following plants are found here:

Aira flexuosa	Carex intermedia
Alchemilla alpina	— ovalis
Alnus glutinosa	— pallescens
Anthyllis vulneraria	— pulicaris
Arbutus Uva Ursi	— rigida
Aspidium lobatum	Cerastium alpinum
— Orcopteris	Cherleria sedoides
Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum	Circaea alpina
— Filix fœmina	— Lutetiana
— Ruta muraria	Clinopodium vulgare
— Trichomanes	Cornus suecica
— viride	Corylus Avellana
Aster hypoglottis	Drosera rotundifolia
Avena strigosa	Dryas octopetala
Briza media	Eleocharis multicaulis
Carex ampullacea	— palustris
— binervis	Empetrum nigrum
— capillaris	Epilobium alpinum
— dioica	— palustre

* I am not aware of the disappearance of any animal that formerly existed here except the goat, and if it is now at any time seen, it is only as an occasional visitor from higher and wilder regions.

† The woodcock is known to breed in this parish.

<i>Equisetum sylvaticum</i>	<i>Parnassia palustris</i>
<i>Erica cinerea</i>	<i>Poa alpina</i>
—— <i>Tetralix</i>	—— <i>rigida</i>
<i>Eriophorum polystachion</i>	<i>Polygonum viviparum</i>
<i>Festuca Myurus</i>	—— <i>dryopteris</i>
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	—— <i>phlegopteris</i>
<i>Galeopsis versicolor</i>	<i>Potamogeton heterophyllus</i>
<i>Galium boreale</i>	<i>Rubus chamaemorus</i>
—— <i>palustre</i>	—— <i>saxatilis</i>
—— <i>saxatile</i>	<i>Salix aquatica</i>
<i>Genista anglica</i>	—— <i>caprea</i>
<i>Geranium lucidum</i>	—— <i>fusca</i>
—— <i>sylvaticum</i>	—— <i>herbacea</i>
<i>Geum rivale</i>	<i>Saxifraga azoides</i>
<i>Gnaphalium supinum</i>	—— <i>stellaris</i>
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea</i>	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus</i>
<i>Habenaria albida</i>	<i>Scutellaria galericulata</i>
—— <i>bifolia</i>	—— <i>villosum</i>
—— <i>viridis</i>	<i>Sibbaldia procumbens</i>
<i>Hieracium alpinum</i>	<i>Solidago Virgaurea</i>
—— <i>denticulatum</i>	<i>Sparganium natans</i>
—— <i>paludosum</i>	<i>Spergula subulata</i>
—— <i>sabaudum</i>	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
<i>Juncus trifidus</i>	<i>Thalictrum alpinum</i>
—— <i>triglumis</i>	<i>Trientalis Europæa</i>
<i>Listera cordata</i>	<i>Triglochin palustre</i>
<i>Lobelia dortmanna</i>	<i>Triodia decumbens</i>
<i>Luzula spicata</i>	<i>Trollius Europæus</i>
<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i>	<i>Vaccinium Myrtillus</i>
—— <i>clavatum</i>	—— <i>uliginosum</i>
—— <i>Selago</i>	—— <i>Vitis idæa</i>
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	<i>Veronica alpina</i>
<i>Orchis maculata</i>	—— <i>officinalis</i>
—— <i>mascula</i>	—— <i>serpyllifolia</i>
<i>Orobus tuberosus</i>	
<i>Paris quadrifolia</i>	

Forests, &c.—There are several kinds of plantations in the parish. The sorts of timber to which the soil appears most congenial are, oak, ash, Scotch fir, spruce, birch, and larch. There is a considerable extent of natural wood, consisting of oak and birch. The highly picturesque and romantic pass of Killiecrankie* is clothed chiefly with the latter. All species of fruit trees and all varieties of shrubs and roses, are to be found in our orchards, shrubberies, and flower-gardens.

* It was, I think, Dr M'Culloch who says, that Killiecrankie derived its name from the site of a chapel recently existing there. The Gaelic of the word is *coille-chrionaich*, decayed brushwood, and in contradistinction to which there is in the neighbourhood "*Orchil*" *urchoille*, young wood; "*Faskally*" *fas-choille*, a young thriving wood. It is true this latter word may also mean "a desert wood." There can be no doubt, however, as to the meaning of Killiecrankie. The old Gaelic proverb explains it: "*Cha chuirinn mo thuagh Bhearnach ann do choille-chrionaich.*" "I would not put my chipped axe in your withered brushwood." For many a year subsequent to 1689, Killiecrankie was an object of dread to the regularly disciplined soldier. Such was the impression which the Hessian troops entertained of this pass, that, in 1746, no argument could prevail upon them to approach it. In their imaginations, it was the *ultima thule* of a civilized country.

There is a sprinkling of evidently old trees round the mansion-houses of the present proprietors; a few also point out the residences of several families now extinct, and consist for the most part of Scotch fir, ash, plane, elm, and oak. I am not aware that any of the trees of this parish deserve particular notice, with the exception, perhaps, of the green tree at Edradour, which, at thirty inches above the surface of the ground, is 11 feet in circumference,—and the memorable ash in the church-yard, which at the ground is 17 feet, 5 inches, and 13 feet, 3 inches in circumference at six feet above ground,—the Weymouth pines at Faskally are reckoned among the finest in Scotland,—and the two magnificent oaks which stand in all the pride of “monarchical” independence in the lawn of Urrard,—the largest measuring at the base, 17 feet, and at eight feet above the earth, 13 feet in circumference. Its stem contains 298 cubic feet of timber, and the lateral branches cover a space of ground nearly 80 feet in diameter. The late Major Alston Stewart is said to have refused L. 70 for it. At the same place, there are also two fine larches, the largest measuring 9 feet, 4 inches, and the other 8 feet, 9 inches in circumference, at 3 feet above ground.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Events.—The parish has been the scene of two historical events of considerable importance in different points of view: the one, as it secured, at the time, the stability of the *Protestant* succession; the other, as it afforded a striking manifestation of the power of *Protestant* Christianity on the soul of man.

On the 27th July 1689, the celebrated battle of Killiecrankie was fought in this parish, between the forces of General M'Kay, Commander of the government troops, for the protection of the Revolution settlement, and the Highlanders, who flocked round the standard of Graham, Viscount of Dundee, in behalf of King James VII. Of this engagement, many interesting accounts have been written. Chalmers, in his *History of the Rebellions*, Browne, in his *History of the Highlands*, and M'Kay of Rockfield in his *Life of General M'Kay*, have detailed every circumstance connected with this battle, with a degree of minuteness which leaves nothing for future historians to supply. In a *Memoir of Lord Viscount Dundee*, by an officer of the army, printed in London in 1714, we have the following appalling picture of the savage and unrelenting ferocity with which, on that memorable occasion, the Highlanders, with their claymores and Lochaber axes, attack-

ed M'Kay's men: "The clans earnestly entreated Dundee not to engage in person, on the ground that their method of fighting was quite different from that of regular troops, and if he should be killed, King James's interest would be lost in Scotland. But no argument could dissuade him from engaging at the head of his troops. General M'Kay's army out-winged Dundee's near a quarter of a mile, which obliged the clans to leave large intervals between each clan, and by declining towards the wings, they wanted troops to charge the centre, where a detachment of Lesly's and Hasting's English regiments were. The Highlanders threw away their plaids, haversacks, and all other utensils, and marched resolutely and deliberately in their shirts and doublets, with their fusils, swords, targets, and pistols ready, down the hill on the enemy, and received M'Kay's third fire before they pierced his line, in which many of the Highland army fell, particularly Lord Viscount Dundee,* their general, the terror of the Whigs, the supporter of

* The controversy as to the genuineness of the letter alleged to have been written by Dundee to King James, conveying the intelligence of the victory, can be of no great moment. The consequences that followed the engagement are of far greater importance. As, however, it is a matter of considerable interest in the estimation of some people, the following is subjoined as the result of inquiries made on the subject. *1st*, We find that all Dundee's other letters are carefully dated, the time when and the place where they were written being given—whereas that in dispute wants both; neither does it bear when or where the action took place. *2dly*, If he had survived the engagement, the author of the "Memoir," whose partiality appears to lean towards Dundee, would not fail to mention a fact that would tend "to heighten the romance of his character, and to increase the stage effect of his fall;" with Nelson at Trafalgar, he would make his hero be heard to exclaim, "I thank God I have done my duty." On the contrary, he states, that he "fell in the field of battle." *3dly*, King James himself, in a letter to Stewart of Balcachin, dated 30th November 1689, states, that "he fell at the entrance into action."—See General Stewart's Sketches, &c. of the Highlanders. *4thly*, King James says in another communication, that when crossing over the plain to give some orders on the left, where the enemy made the most opposition, he was most unfortunately killed by a random shot."—See Clark's James II. Vol. ii.—See also Crawford's Peerage, published 1716, and Balcares' Memoirs. On the other side, it is maintained, *1st*, that though Dundee "fell at the entrance into action, it does not necessarily imply that his death was immediate. *2dly*, the author of the last Statistical Account, who was a son of one of the ministers of Blair-Atholl, and of course acquainted with the traditional history of this subject, states that Lord Dundee fell at a spot called Mount Clavers; but it is believed that he was afterwards carried to Blair, where he died of his wounds. This circumstance gives the appearance of plausibility at least to the story of the letter found among the Nairn papers, and printed by M'Pherson among his Original Papers. The following is a copy.

"It hath pleased God to give your forces a great victory over the rebels, in which three-fourths are fallen under the weight of our swords. I might say much of the action, if I had not the honour to command it; but of 5000 men, which was the best computation I could make of the rebels, it is certain there have not escaped 1200, we have not lost full out 900. This absolute victory made us masters of the field and enemy's baggage, which I gave to the soldiers, who to do them all right, both officers and common men, Highlands, Lowlands, and Irish, behaved themselves with equal gallantry to what I ever saw in the hottest battles fought abroad by disciplined armies, and this M'Kay's old soldiers felt on this occasion. I cannot now, Sir, be more particular, but take leave to assure your Majesty, the kingdom is generally dis-

King James, and the glory of his country. Then, the Highlanders fired, threw down their fusils, rushed in upon the enemy with sword, target, and pistol, who did not maintain their ground two minutes after the Highlanders were amongst them, and I dare be bold to say, there were scarce ever such strokes given in Europe as were given that day by the Highlanders. Many of General M'Kay's officers and soldiers were cut down through the skull and neck to the breasts; others had their skulls cut above their ears like night-caps; some soldiers had both their bodies and cross belts cut through at one blow; pikes and small swords were cut like willows, and whoever doubts of this may consult the witnesses of the tragedy." Victory declared on the side of Dundee. The loss which his party sustained is variously estimated; that of M'Kay's was dreadful, upwards of 2000 of his men were hewn down by the Highlanders. King William, who could not be expected to recline on a bed of roses, when he heard of the utter discomfiture of his troops, and, at the same time, of the death of his victorious antagonist, is reported to have said, "Well, were it not so, Dundee would have been at my gates to tell it himself." On the other hand, the death of Claverhouse proved fatal to the prospects of King James; his fall put an end for ever to the Stewart dynasty. Dundee was interred in the church of Blair-Atholl.*

The other event to which we alluded is still fresh in the memory of many in the parish, and at the time created no small sensation

posed to your service, and impatiently wait for your coming, and the success will bring in the rest of the nobility and gentry, having had all their assurance for it, except the notorious rebels. Therefore, Sir, for God sake, assist us, though it be with such another detachment, as you sent us before, especially of horse and dragoons, and you will crown our beginning with a complete success, and yourself with an entire possession of your ancient hereditary kingdom of Scotland. My wounds forbid me to enlarge to your Majesty at the time, though they tell me they are not mortal. However, I beseech your Majesty to believe, whether I live or die,—I am entirely yours,
DUNDEE."

* The following is Dr Pitcairn's character of Dundee, with Dryden's translation:

Ultime Scotorum, potuit, quo sospite solo,
 Libertas patriæ salva fuisse tuæ:
 Te moriente, novos accepit Scotia cives
 Accepitque novos, te moriente, Deos.
 Illa nequit superesse tibi, tu non potes illi
 Ergo Caledoniæ nomen inane vale:
 Tuque vale, gentis prisæ fortissime ductor,
 Ultime Scotorum, ac ultime Græmæ, vale.

Oh, last and best of Scots! who didst maintain
 Thy country's freedom from a foreign reign;
 New people fill the land, now thou art gone,
 New gods the temples, and new kings the throne.
 Scotland and thou did each in other live;
 Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive.
 Farewell, who dying didst support the state,
 And could'st not fall but with thy country's fate!

in this country. We allude to the "religious revival" which took place here in 1800 under the ministration of Dr Stewart, who died minister of the Canongate, Edinburgh. The Rev. J. Sievwright of Markinch, in his memoir of Dr Stewart, gives a full and detailed history of this remarkable awakening. To that memoir we would refer the reader, who may feel disposed to inquire further into the subject. A few even of those, who were in 1800 accounted subjects of conversion, are still living, and have uniformly through life, by the piety and consistency of their conduct, given proof of the reality of the saving change that had been effected on their heart. Dr Stewart's memory is highly revered and affectionately cherished by the older people in the parish. *

Eminent Characters.—It is an honour of which we have reason to be proud, that Moulin gave birth to Dr Duff, the Church of Scotland's first missionary to India. Dr Inglis, whose master-mind conceived the plan of evangelizing the millions of India by means of native teachers, was requested by the General Assembly to look out for a young man to whom the undertaking could be entrusted. Dr Duff, who was then a student at the University of St Andrews, and well known for his missionary spirit, was fixed upon as a person eminently qualified for carrying out the views of the Church in regard to India. The services of a more suitable person could not be secured. Uniting genius, talents, and learning, piety, zeal and energy, and withal an eloquence of the most unfettered, commanding, and effective character, admirably adapted to demolish the strongholds of heathenism among the nations of the East, he left Britain in the *Lady Holland* in October 1829, and, after suffering shipwreck and losing his all, he landed on the shores of India on the 30th May 1830, opened our Institution in Calcutta in the end of July following, and in the course of a short period had the happiness to see, that the realization of the originator's fondest hopes was a matter that could no longer be considered problematical. Such, indeed, was the success which attended our Institution at Calcutta, that the Church was encouraged to open similar schools in the other *Présidencies*: and from time to time we receive the most cheering intelligence from these sister establishments. Separated for a season from his coadjutors in this glorious cause, Dr Duff has for some time astonished his country-

* Dr Stewart published, while at Moulin, a grammar of the Gaelic language, a work distinguished for philological research, acuteness, and ability, and evincing a mind minutely and thoroughly acquainted with the language, the principles of which he so ably and so clearly unfolds.

men no less by his thrilling eloquence than by his soul-harrowing disclosures of Pagan barbarities. His late powerful and impressive appeals to the General Assembly, and in all parts of Scotland, in behalf of the native outcasts of that country, excited an interest towards them which, it is hoped, will never die away. With his heart in India, he is again preparing, with a constitution in some measure renovated, to join his able and efficient fellow-labourers there, in the work of infusing into the minds of the native youth, *principles* which may eventually tend to subvert the whole fabric of Hinduism, and to erect, on its ruins, the pure, humanizing, and Heavenly system of Christianity.

Mr Duncan Forbes, Professor of Oriental Languages and Literature in King's College, London, is likewise a native of this parish.*

Land-owners.—The land-owners, according to their valued rent are,

Mr Butter of Faskally,	L. 1489	11	1	Scotch money.
Lord Glenlyon,	1065	8	2	
Mr Stewart of Balnakeilly,	426	13	6	
Mr Alston Stewart of Urrard,	327	15	6	
Mr Fergusson of Baledmund,	295	9	5	
Mrs Stewart of Strathgarry,	121	16	10	
Mr Small of Dirnanaen,	116	9	8	
Mrs M'Farlane of Donavoured,	106	4	6	
Mr Small Keir of Kindrogan,	97	17	10	
Mr Stewart of Atholl Bank,	16	10	8	
The Kinnaird portioners,	42	11	8	

Parochial Registers.—The date of the earliest entry is 1707. They have been kept pretty regularly since, and contain ample evidence of the troublous times in which our fathers lived. In 1745–6, while the rebel army was in the country, it is stated that public worship was, in consequence, suspended for several Sabbaths. The clergyman of Moulin, at the time, was known to entertain hostile feelings towards the Prince's cause; but the only loss he appears to have sustained was from a visit of Charles's followers, who, *sans ceremonie*, dismantled his kitchen of some nicely dried summer provisions.

Antiquities, &c.—The description given in the former Statistical Account of the old ruin which stands in the neighbourhood of the village of Moulin, corresponds very much with the state of the building as it is at present; the only difference is, that the area

* Donald M'Intosh, the eminent antiquarian, the compiler of *Scottish Antiquities*, the last priest of the Old Scots Episcopal Church, and the author of the *Scottish Library*, Dunkeld, was born in the year 1749 in this parish.

which is considerable, has been planted with larch trees, which, as they now conceal some portion of the ruin, from whatever situation viewed, the effect of the whole is, in consequence, not so imposingly venerable. The names by which the ruin is known are, "An sean chaisteal," and "caisteal dubh Mhaothlinne," the former expressive of its antiquity, and of the absence of all authentic information regarding its history, and the latter appears to be a name frequently given to such castellated buildings, as "Caisteal dubh Ghairt," the black castle of Garth. The epithet "dubh" literally signifies black, but is occasionally applied to denote something of a sad or calamitous nature. It is impossible to say when or by whom this castle was erected. The style of architecture would assign to it the eleventh or twelfth century.

Sir John Campbell of Moulin, who was created Earl of Atholl by his cousin, King David II. is the only person of distinction who is known to have taken his title from this district; and hence it is supposed that he may have made it his place of residence. From Douglas's Peerage, we find that David de Strathbogie, eleventh Earl of Atholl, had the office of Constable of Scotland conferred upon him by King Robert Bruce, but soon after revolting against him, his estates in Scotland were forfeited, and these were granted to Sir Neil Campbell of Lochow and Mary, his spouse, sister to the King, and John their son. This son was Sir John Campbell of Moulin, afterwards created Earl of Atholl, as appears from a charter of King David II. to Robert, Lord Erskine, of the customs of Dundee. He was killed in the battle of Halidon Hill, 19th July 1333, without issue, whereby the title reverted to the Crown.*

Of upright stones, which are generally honoured with the venerable name of Druidical remnants, there is no want in this parish; and here and there large upright flags of considerable thickness, with a Roman cross cut upon them, point out what are considered to be sites of Roman Catholic places of worship. Specimens of ancient round forts, which are absurdly attributed to the Danes, not only in Scotland, but throughout Britain generally, are also to be seen.

Coins.—Coins have been dug up in different parts of the parish. A few of Edward I. of England, and Alexander III. of Scotland were found several years ago, on the farm of Stroncha-

*The charters of King Robert Bruce is the following: "To Mary, the John Campbell, her son, omnes terras et tenementa quas fuerunt in comitatu Athole, quas idem David forisfecit."

Fatal as was the Asiatic cholera of 1831-2, it was not a severer scourge than the fell epidemic of 1837. From the ravages of the former we happily escaped, and those who were carried off by the latter were persons of consumptive and asthmatic habits; or individuals of extreme old age. Of the 24 who attained the age of seventy or upwards, 12 were eighty, and of these again, 4 were upwards of ninety years of age; of the 24, there were 11 males, and 13 females, and their united ages amounted to 1908 years.

In January 1839, the number of persons under 7 years of age was, 316
 betwixt 7 and 15, . . . 367
 15 . . . 30, . . . 533
 30 . . . 50, . . . 452
 50 . . . 70, . . . 259
 70 . . . 80, . . . 81
 80 . . . 90, . . . 29
 upwards, of 90, . . . 2

The number of proprietors of land of the yearly value of L. 50 and upwards is 10
 There are of unmarried men, bachelors, and widowers upwards of 50 years of age, 41
 women upwards of 45, 66
 widows, 66

The number of inhabited houses is 412; the average number of persons in each family is nearly 5. There are 38 houses occupied by single individuals, and 63 by two persons, and there are 281 hired servants; hence the average number of children in each family will be $3\frac{3}{5}$. There is 1 fatuous; 1 blind; 2 dwarfs; 2 insane persons confined in Murray's Asylum, Perth, and supported there by the parish.

Illegitimate births in the course of the last three years 6.

Language.—The language generally spoken is the Gaelic, and it is evident from a little intercourse with the people, that it has lost ground very considerably within the last fifty years. The older people of the parish speak it with classical correctness, whereas the rising generation intermixes it with many Anglicisms.

Habits of the People, &c.—The population is composed principally of respectable tenants and tradesmen. In their habits they are cleanly. Their dwellings are kept, for the most part, in good order; they undergo more or less of daily purification; and it is not unusual to see the most part of Saturday devoted to this healthy operation. Their style of dress is fast assimilating itself to that of their southern neighbours. Home made cloths are little worn. It were well, however, if some of our young people would find their way to the Pitlochry Saving's Bank, and not throw away their scanty earnings on exterior personal embellishment. It is, no doubt, extremely pleasing and highly becoming, to see our youth

decently attired, but really the privations which, in after life, many of them will have to endure, force one to deplore this extravagance of dress, as one of the follies of our age. Though there are bakers and butchers among us, the style of living is not materially altered from that of our forefathers. Meal, milk, and potatoes, are the staple articles of diet. Poor, indeed, is that family which does not rear a pig, and the more comfortably circumstanced, in addition to bacon, provide themselves also with other dried meat. The consumption of butcher-meat, which is now very considerable, is chiefly by families of the higher rank, and by our respectable villagers. As "to tea, snuff, and tobacco," they appear to have become necessary luxuries with all classes, be they ever so poor. On the whole, the people may be said to enjoy in a reasonable degree, the comforts and advantages of society, and are in general contented with their situation and circumstances in life. They are a humane, social, moral, religious, and intelligent people. They are fond of reading, and inconveniently situated as they are in regard to any valuable circulating library, it is matter of astonishment and heartfelt gratification to find them in possession not only of the ephemeral and evanescent productions of the day, but of many of our standard works, historical, moral, and religious. Among the religious works, there is to be met a variety of commentaries—Henry's, Scott's, Brown's, Haweis, and others,—some of Henry's works, Scott's, Brown's, Baxter's, Booth's, Boston's, Bunyan's, Dolittle's, Doddridge's, Dwight's, Erskine's, Flavell's, Harvey's, Newton's, Owen's, Willison's, Watts, &c. &c. The intercourse between them is of that friendly and kindly nature, that, in as far as books are concerned, "mine and thine" are synonymous. If it be true, then, that the character of a district often takes its tone from the authors read in it, it will be superfluous, after the preceding enumeration, to remark, that the inhabitants of this parish are distinguished for the high respect which they pay to religion and its ordinances. Many of them are not only well acquainted with the peculiar doctrines of Christianity, but deeply imbued with the spirit of genuine piety, and are living under the power of Divine truth. Spurious liberalism and soul-withering infidelity, have as yet made little progress among us. But it is much to be dreaded, that the never-ceasing intercourse with this district, and the large manufacturing towns in the south, may eventually lead to the introduction and diffusion of sentiments and opinions which tend

to poison the mind, and unhinge the better principles of the people.

Poaching.—Poaching in game does not prevail to nearly the same extent, as in former periods. The salmon is now allowed to remain unmolested in our rivers during the close season; and, at any other time, little restriction is laid on those who may have a love for angling amusements.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

According to a late survey, there were in the parish, 7 resident proprietors, and 3 non-resident; 1 clergyman, 1 medical practitioner, 7 schoolmasters, 2 bankers, 1 notary public, 1 supervisor, 7 excise-officers, 88 farmers, (40 of these are qualified voters in the new Perthshire constituency;) 64 day-labourers, 18 weavers, 13 tailors, 13 shoemakers, 6 grocers, 1 innkeeper, 6 retailers of ale, &c. 12 carpenters, 2 wheelwrights, 7 blacksmiths, 5 masons, 5 millers, 1 saddler, 2 butchers, 1 dyer, 1 coppersmith and plumber, 1 plasterer, 2 lintmillers, 3 carriers, 11 shepherds, 4 gardeners, 2 ground-officers, 7 mashmen, 1 cooper, 3 road-contractors, 3 sawyers, 2 flax-dressers, 1 sieve-maker, 1 church-officer, 2 mantuamakers, 2 straw-bonnet-makers, 2 midwives, 1 schoolmistress. The rest are cottars or householders. The number of hired male-servants above the age of twenty is 92, the number under twenty is 73. The number of hired female-servants above twenty is 70, under twenty is 46; there are also many more of the children of farmers and of others who are in the capacity of servants to their own parents.

Agriculture.—The number of acres, standard imperial measure, in the parish, which are either cultivated or occasionally in tillage, is about 2719. Of land in a state of undivided common there is none.

It is impossible to say exactly what number of acres may be under wood. There will be at least 2000 acres, and more than the half have been planted within the last fifty years. The oak, birch, alder, aspen, and hazel are indigenous. The general kinds planted are oak, ash, beech, spruce, and larch. As ornamental trees there are a few limes, sycamores, horse-chestnuts, poplars, silver-firs, and walnuts. The Scotch fir does not appear to come to any great size; this, however, may be owing to the want of early attention to thinning and pruning. These matters seem to be much better understood now, and more attention is paid to them. Of

late years larch is the species principally planted, but it is found in some situations to be liable to disease.

Rent.—The valued rent of the parish is L. 4026, 3s. 10d. Scotch. The real rent is about L. 7300 Sterling, exclusive of that of the proprietors' residences. The rent of land per acre differs according to the locality. In the colder and more elevated parts, it varies from L. 1, 5s. to L. 2; and in the lower districts, from L. 2 to L. 3. Land in the neighbourhood of the villages pays L. 3.

It is difficult to condescend on the average rent of grazing at the rate of per cow grazed, &c. where the character of the pasture is so various. As an approximation, L. 1, 15s. may be stated to be the average rate per cow, and 3s. per full-grown sheep pastured for the year.

Rate of Wages.—Farm servants receive from L. 12 to L. 16 a-year, and female servants from L. 5 to L. 7. Labourers without victuals, engaged by the day, receive in summer from 1s. 6d. to 2s. In winter, thrashing is the principal employment, and the rate of per boll thrashed is 9d. or 1s. 3d. per day. Masons receive from 15s. to 18s.; and weavers make at the rate of 10s. or 12s. a-week. The price of the common cart used is L. 6, 6s.; of a pair of harrows, L. 1, 4s.; of a set of horse shoes, 4s.; of a pair of men's shoes, 9s.; of women's, 6s. The making of a suit of clothes for every day wear, 6s. A tailor hired out, 1s. a-day.*

For the last seven years, oatmeal averaged 16s. per boll; English barley, L. 1; and potatoes per boll, old measure, 5s. Beef and mutton, of which the consumption is very considerable, 6d. per pound; veal, 5d.; and pork, 5d. Fresh butter from 7d. to 8d. per pound; cheese, 6s. 6d. to 7s. a stone. Eggs from 4d. to 8d. a dozen. A hen from 1s. to 1s. 3d.; chickens, 6d.; a goose, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; and a turkey, from 4s. to 5s.

Implements of Husbandry.—The old Scotch plough is almost entirely laid aside, and two horses are now universally employed instead of four. Iron drill harrows are also becoming common. A few farmers use the scythe for cutting down their corn. In several districts, they still use different kinds of carts for different kinds of

* "Prices of labour, &c. between the years 1743 and 1756, authenticated by written documents: 1743, wages of a man-servant for a year, L. 1, 12s.; of a woman-servant, 16s. 6d. 1750, wages of a man-servant, L. 1, 19s. 1755, wages of a woman-servant, 18s. 10d. 1755, oatmeal at 10s. 8d. per boll. 1756, beer at 10s. 1756, shoes 1s. 1½d. the pair single-soled; 2s. the pair double-soled. Linen used for shirts by the peasants, 4d. the yard. Coarse cloth manufactured in the country for men's coats, 1s. 1½d. the yard."—*Old Statistical Account.*

work. The number of ploughs in the parish is 121, and of carts, 221. Of four-wheeled carriages, there are 10, and of gigs 4.

Live-Stock.—The common breed of cattle is the Highland, and of sheep the black-faced. Of late, a number of other varieties has been introduced. The pure Ayr and Angus-shire breeds of cattle are reared by some of the gentlemen. A cross between the Ayrshire cow and the Highland bull is a common description. Of late years, also, great attention is paid to the improvement of horses, by crossing the native breed, which is Highland, with the Clydesdale horse. A few Leicester sheep may be seen as followers of the milch cows.

Husbandry.—The system of agriculture pursued is far from uniform. The mode in general application is that of the four years rotation, being successively, 1. oats, 2. green crop, 3. barley, 4. hay. A few of the farmers are beginning to adopt the five-shift course. Bone manure is extensively used, and the turnips so raised are generally eat off by sheep. Great attention has been paid of late to the kind and quality of seed-corn. * The Hopetoun oat and the Chevalier barley were at one time like to have superseded all others, but little of either is now used. The early Essex has supplanted the Hopetoun oat, and the Dunlop barley has taken the place of the Chevalier, which is found to unite earliness with a very fine quality of seed, and suits a light soil and a late season. The general kinds of seed are the potato oat; the Chester and the common English barley. The potatoes planted are chiefly the Perthshire "reds," a few of the Glasgow "buffs," and of the Aberdeen "blue-coats," and the various kinds of "yams." Till 1836, we had nothing like a failure in our potato crop. In that year there appeared a few blanks in several fields. The causes assigned were extremely various, but in no one case satisfactory. The turnips are, the "red and white globe," the "green-hog yellow," and a few "Swedish." Tares are getting common. There is very little lint now sown, except what is intended for family purposes.

Leases.—The general duration of leases is eleven and fifteen years. It would, doubtless, be advantageous both to proprietor and tenant

* At the general competition for grain and potatoes which took place at Phicochy on the 10th of this month, the premiums were adjudged to the following samples:—

Wheat—1 quality weighed 53½ pounds per bushel; 2 ditto 50½ ditto; 3 do. 48½ do.; 4 do. 46½ do.; 5 do. 44½ do.
Oats—1 quality weighed 45½ pounds per bushel; 2 ditto 43½ ditto; 3 do. 41½ do.
Barley—1 quality weighed 54½ pounds per bushel; 2 ditto 52½ ditto.

to have the leases extended, were it not for the friendly understanding that subsists betwixt them, and which enables the latter to look forward with confidence to a renewal of his lease. It is not uncommon for several successive generations of the same family to occupy the same farm. Within the last two or three years most of the farms in the parish were re-let, and such is the activity with which the occupants commenced improving them, that, if the spirit at present manifested does not relax, a few years more will bring under cultivation every inch of waste land worth the reclaiming.

Fisheries.—Salmon are caught in the Tummel and Garry, but not nearly in such abundance as at former periods. The rent is about L. 20.

Raw Produce.—The following is the average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish, as nearly as that can be ascertained:

Barley, 544 Scotch acres, at L. 6, 12s. per acre,	L. 3590	8	0
Oats, 544 do. L. 6, 10s. do.	3536	0	0
Green crop, 544 do. L. 9, do.	4896	0	0
Hay, 544 do. L. 6, 10s. do.	2596	0	0
12985 sheep pastured at 8s. per head,	1947	15	0
609 cows do. L. 1. 15s. per milk cow,	1065	15	0
915 young cattle do. 15s. per head,	686	5	0
187 horses do. L. 2,	274	0	0
88 Leicester's do. 6s. 8d. per head,	61	0	0
Annual thinning, &c. of wood-copse,	150	0	0
Gardens and orchards,	50	0	0
Fisheries,	45	0	0
Quarries,	50	0	0

Total yearly value of raw produce raised, L. 19888 3 0

Value of Live-Stock in the Parish.—

411 horses, valued at L. 12 each,	L. 4932	0	0
609 milk cows, valued at L. 5, 10s. each,	3049	5	0
915 young cattle, valued at L. 3 each,	2745	0	0
12,985 sheep valued at 12s. each,	7791	0	0
188 Leicesters, valued at L. 1 each,	188	0	0
Swine, poultry, bees,	900	0	0

Total, L. 19,900 5 0

It will be observed that the third only of the horses are stated as pastured in the parish. A few are summered in parks in the neighbouring parishes, and the rest may be said to be fed on hay, straw, the refuse of distilleries, clover, and vetches. It may be remarked also that the above averages may strike many as too low, and that is certainly the case in regard to the How of Moulin, where an acre of barley will bring L. 10 and L. 12, and horses L. 30 and L. 25 and upwards.

Manufactures.—Previous to the passing of the Distillery Act

1. Geo. IV. chap. 74, there were but two licensed distilleries in this parish. From that period to the passing of the Act 4. Geo. IV. chap. 4. illicit distillation was carried on to a great extent. The lowering of the duty on spirits, together with several other salutary regulations embodied in the last act, encouraged a few of the more enterprising farmers to enter into partnership, and erect one or two legal distilleries on a small scale. A few others followed their example, and in this way legal distilleries gained a footing in the district. Illicit distillation began immediately to disappear, and it is believed there is now nothing of the kind carried on within the bounds of the parish.

There are seven distilleries in that part of the Pitlochry* excise district situate in this parish, working with little intermission throughout the year. There are two stills in each, for converting worts and wash into spirits, which are fit for immediate consumption, without any further rectification. The contents of the stills vary from 130 to 460 gallons each, with other utensils of proportional magnitude. Till very recently, the various operations of pumping, removing worts, spirits, &c. from one vessel to another, were performed by manual labour, and the malt mills were propelled by horses; but now these operations are generally performed by machinery propelled by water,—a power for which the natural declivities of this country are peculiarly adapted.

The whole of the spirits are extracted from malted barley, and are much esteemed for their strength and flavour. They are disposed of in Dundee, Perth, and Edinburgh. The greater part, however, is sent to Dundee; some of them are exported to England—arrangements having been made recently by one of the distilleries for supplying regularly some of the London dealers.

The quantity of spirits manufactured yearly may average 90,000 gallons. To produce this quantity requires about 9000 bolls of barley. This parish yields about 2900 bolls. Deducting 3 bolls for the consumption of each family, there remains for the purposes of distillation about 1700, so that there is imported from the neighbouring parishes and from the low country about 6900 bolls of barley. The quantity of malt manufactured yearly in the parish is about 24,000 bushels. A considerable portion, therefore, of the 6000 bolls of barley imported is brought into the parish in the state of malt. Calculating the spirits distilled at 7s. 6d. per imperial gallon, the whole whisky annually exported will amount to

* Pitlochry is the seat of the periodical excise collections for the district.

L. 35,750. But the yearly amount of excise duty charged in respect of spirits and malt may be estimated at about L. 20,000. Deducting the price of the raw material at the rate of L. 1 per boll barley, there remains in the hand of the manufacturer a small sum, indeed, to indemnify him for his time, servants' wages, tear and wear of his utensils, and the losses to which he is necessarily exposed.

One of the great advantages which the farmer derives from his connexion with these distilleries arises, as already stated, from the means which they afford for enriching his farm. And when it is considered that many of the partners are persons who were previously engaged in the "duty free trade," certainly the most demoralizing scourge that ever visited the Highlands, it may be some consolation to our "temperance friends" to know, that the temperate, industrious, and honest legal trader has been engrafted on the once intemperate, improvident, and lawless smuggler!

Public Associations.—The Atholl and Weem Agricultural Club meets once every year, either at Weem or Pitlochry. The liberal encouragement given in the way of premiums to the successful competitors has been the means of directing the attention of the tenantry to the improvement of their farms and stock of cattle. The beneficial influence which this Association has had on the farmer and on his farm has been very considerable. A spirit of laudable emulation is excited, the farmer's own knowledge is increased, his farm is in consequence greatly improved, and his attention also is thereby directed to the proper breeds of cattle.

Till within a few years, good ploughing was little thought of. The ploughing matches that have taken place of late, under the auspices of some of the country gentlemen, have been of great benefit in teaching the young men, and impressing the farmers in this respect with a just estimate of inferior and superior workmanship.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—Dunkeld is the nearest market-town, distant nearly thirteen miles. The villages are Moulin and Pitlochry. The number of families in the former is 48, and the population 185. The number of families in the latter is 67, and the population 321. Pitlochry is a remarkably thriving village. Its locality is favourable, as situated on the great north road. It supplies not only the immediate district with all kinds of mercantile goods, but its means of communication enable it to extend its trade in various directions, and to great distances. Till within a few years

ago, Dunkeld and Perth were the places with which this district of country used to transact its business; but of late, young men of intelligence, enterprise, and capital, established themselves in Pitlochry, who have immediate connexion with the principal commercial cities in the south. The country, therefore, is now equally well served, and as moderately, with every article of merchandise, as in either of the above towns. One of the mercantile establishments is well lighted with gas, a novel spectacle in these quarters! In 1834, a laboratory was opened in Pitlochry. In 1836, a branch of the Central Bank of Scotland, and also in the same year a branch of the Commercial Bank, were established there.

It had been often the subject of complaint that such a village should have been so long without a suitable inn. The want is now remedied. Mr Butter of Faskally has built a good commodious house, where the tourist will find himself comfortably accommodated; and should he be a real admirer of nature's beauties, few districts there are, if there be indeed any in Great Britain, to equal it in the rich variety of its scenery. By adhering, however, to the high road, as the ordinary traveller can scarce avoid, he will lose the better part of what he might obtain, if, as the poet says, "he wooed nature in her coy retreats."—"He, then, who can command, or borrow, or steal an hour from time, will be unpardonable if he does not linger at Pitlochry; and he who can rob the day of two or three, will be still more so, if he does not diverge to visit the unexpected and strangely placed village of Moulin, a village than which it would be difficult to point out another more picturesque; an irregular mixture of houses, and mills, and bridges, and falling waters, and noble trees; a careless profusion of the elements of rustic landscape, to which is added a rich and singular surrounding country, offering all the characters of ancient wealth and cultivation, backed, on the one hand, by the beautiful declivity of Beinvrackie, and extending its views over the magnificent expanded vale of the Tay."*

Post-Office.—The post-office is in Pitlochry, and yields to the revenue about L. 400 a-year. The Royal Mail commenced running between Perth and Inverness on the 6th July 1836. It passes through Pitlochry on its way north, about half-past one P. M., and on its way south about eleven o'clock A. M. It runs every day. Bannoch, to which there is a runner three times a week, is a sub-office to Pitlochry. In the summer and autumn months, two

* See McCulloch's *Work*.

stage coaches run every lawful day between Perth and Blair Atholl. During these months, our roads present a scene of the most lively description. Travellers from all parts of Britain, as well as from foreign countries, visit a place so rich in inspiring associations, and so justly celebrated for the beauty and sublimity of its scenery. We are highly delighted to see them, but deeply regret that they could not find it convenient to avoid Sabbath-day travelling, which prevails to a great extent, and which is most offensive, and may prove injurious, to the religious feelings and religious habits of our people.

Turnpike.—The old military road was converted into a turnpike. There is a toll-bar about the middle of the pass of Killiecrankie. The present rent is L. 213. The length of the turnpike road in the parish is seven miles.

Parish Roads.—Of late a very laudable spirit has been manifested on the part of our road trustees. The improvements contemplated, and now in a great measure completed, will add essentially to the comfort of travelling. The statute labour roads between Pitlochry and Kirkmichael and on both sides of the Tummel, reflect great credit on the road trustees, and especially on those of them who have sacrificed much valuable property to accommodate the public. These roads diverge in different directions from Pitlochry, and though not much frequented by strangers, are, in many respects, little inferior to the turnpike. They are necessarily in several parts steep; but one can have no idea of the magnificent scenery of alpine character which, in every direction, is presented to the eye. "Hills over hills, and alps on alps arise," to fill the mind with the loftiest conceptions, and to "raise it from viewing nature up to nature's God."

Bridges.—In 1832, a substantial bridge of two large spans was built, by subscription, across the Tummel, nearly a mile west from Pitlochry. An error, which is not likely soon to be remedied, was committed in the unfortunate locality in which this bridge was erected. Had it been built at Portnacraig, a spot which seems formed by nature for that purpose, it would have been found much more convenient. As it is, our present spirited road trustees might find it no unprofitable investment of capital, to open a turnpike between this district and Strathtay, beginning at the White-fall bridge, and ascending the "Monadh-meadhonach"—in a zig-zag direction, descending the south side of the hill by a westerly inclination, and leading to Weem, Aberfeldy, and Taymouth. As the

beauties and advantages of this line came to be appreciated, the outlay, which at first must be considerable, would be found to repay with interest. Travellers would prefer taking that route from Dunkeld to Kenmore, or *vice versa*, rather than the present. They would lose nothing, and be gainers to an agreeable amount.

In 1833, another substantial bridge was built, by subscription, across the Garry, at the junction of the Girnaig with that river.

Ecclesiastical State.—Lord Glenlyon is patron of the parish. The church is situated in the village of Moulin, and convenient for the greater part of the population. It is nine miles from the north-east, and six from the north-west extremity. There are 155 families more than two; 130 more than four, and 65 more than nine, miles from it by the nearest practicable route. It was built in 1830–1; the style of its architecture is the Gothic; the altitude of the tower is inconsiderable; the windows are, however, of a small size, and, owing to the abutments between them, the light is greatly obstructed, and the church in consequence, uncomfortably dark. It is seated for 650; the sittings were allocated to the different heritors according to their valued rent, who divided them among their respective tenantry free of rent.

The manse was built in 1820. The glebe, including the garden and the ground occupied by the manse and offices, is about four acres and a half, worth L. 12. There is no grass glebe, but the minister receives in lieu thereof, L. 1, 13s. 4d. The stipend is the minimum. There are 73 bolls, 3 firlots, 2 pecks, 1 lippy of victual, half meal, half barley, and L. 29, 7s. 6½d. in money, and the deficiency made up by Government.

Chapel of Ease.—In the neighbouring parish of Blair-Atholl, a chapel of ease, in connexion with the Church of Scotland, was opened in September 1836, to which a section of this parish, containing a population of 269, was annexed. The whole population attached to the *quoad spiritualia* parish of Tenantry, from the three parishes of Dull, Blair, and Moulin, is about 700. This church, though located in the parish of Blair, was erected chiefly to accommodate the people of Glenfincastle, who are fifteen miles from Dull, their parish church. It was built and endowed by Mr and Mrs Hay of Seggieden, and Miss Stewart of St Fort. The endowment is L. 85. The allowance for communion elements, L. 8, 6s. 8d., is from the Sunday collections. The appointment of the minister rests with the Founders and Endowers during their lifetime, and thereafter devolves on the Society for

Propagating Christian Knowledge. The present incumbent is the Rev. William Grant.

At Strathloch, in the Strathardle district of the parish, the minister officiates five or six times a-year. There is no church.* The preaching is in the open air. The inhabitants of that territorial division of the parish are inconveniently situated in regard to the means of religious instruction and pastoral superintendence. Access to the church for 83 families, or 412 inhabitants, is impeded by a hill of from three to four miles in length. The nearest residence is five miles from the parish church, and the eastern extremity of the Strathardle district is about two miles from the church of Kirkmichael.

The Church is generally well attended, and, notwithstanding the section of the parish, containing 269 souls, attached to the recent erection of the Tenantry, there are still great complaints of the want of comfortable family accommodation. The sacrament of our Lord's Supper is generally dispensed on the third Sabbath of June. The average number of communicants is 600, and of these, 200 are entitled to exercise the "veto" in the settlement of a minister, according to the roll adjusted in November 1838.

There are only seven Dissenting families in the parish; three of these are Episcopalians, connected with the excise, who have lately come to reside within the bounds; of the other four families, three are of the Baptist, and one of the Independent persuasion. There are also a few single persons. The whole number of Dissenters, reckoning the children of Dissenting families as such, is 58; of these, 22 are Episcopalians. Their places of worship are in the adjoining parishes. It may here be remarked, that the children of some of the members of the Dissenting body are connecting themselves with the Established Church. Within a few years, the writer of this Account baptized two adults, one of whom was a married man, whose parents were Baptists. There seems to be no disposition on the part of the people to secede from the Established Church. On the contrary, they are deeply and ardently attached to the church of their fathers.

Ministers of Moulin.—William Balneaves was minister of Moulin in 1648; died in March 1705. James Stewart was translated from the parish of Scone, 1st October 1707. Adam Fer-

* A subscription, amounting to L. 180, has been lately raised in the parish for the purpose of building a church at Strathloch, and it is hoped that, ere long, with aid from the General Assembly's Church Extension Committee, we may be able to effect so desirable an object.

guson, ordained at Killin, 28th September 1728, and translated to Moulin, 3d February 1736. Alexander Stewart, ordained 21st September 1786, translated to Dingwall in 1805. David Duff, ordained 21st February 1806, and admitted into his present charge, Kenmore, April 1831. Duncan Campbell, ordained 1st March 1832.

Religious Societies.—There is no regular organized religious association in the parish, but a subscription for religious and charitable purposes, conducted by the ministers and members of session, has been made for the last two years, amounting in, 1837, to L. 49, 17s. 11d., and in 1838 to L. 52, 17s. 3d.

Education.—There are 7 schools in the parish, one parochial, one connected with the General Assembly's Scheme; and the rest on the teachers' own adventure. The branches of instruction generally taught are, Gaelic, English, English grammar, arithmetic, mathematics, book-keeping, geography and Latin. The parish schoolmaster has the legal accommodations except the garden, for which he receives the allowance which the act assigns. The salary is the maximum, L. 34, 4s. 4½d.

In January 1839, the number of scholars in all the schools throughout the parish was 388, boys 234, girls 154. There were learning to read, 112; joined writing to their reading, 276, and of these again there were at arithmetic, 77; at English grammar, 31; at mathematics, 10; and at Latin, 6.

In Pitlochry, there is a sewing schoolmistress, who receives L. 5 from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge.

Sabbath Schools.—There are six Sabbath evening schools in the parish, attended in January 1839 by upwards of 300 scholars.

The people are in general fully alive to the benefits of education. Many of them are at such distances from school as to make it inconvenient for their children to attend regularly. The Strathardle district of the parish, I grieve to say, is very destitute of the means of education. There is truly no lack of teachers, but, from the encouragement given, they are necessarily of an inferior description. An active, zealous, and intelligent teacher, such as might be expected from the General Assembly's Education Committee, would be an unspeakable blessing to the children of that remote portion of the parish.*

* It is gratifying to observe the lively interest that is being taken of late in the educational prosperity of that section of the parish, and it is hoped that, ere long, we shall see the Strathardle division enjoying the privileges of our more favoured localities.

Libraries.—An attempt was made some years ago, to establish a circulating library in Moulin, but did not succeed.

Friendly Societies.—There are none in the parish, but many of the parishioners are connected with the Atholl Wrights Brotherly Society, instituted at Logierait, 1st January 1812, and conformed in 1835 to the Friendly Society Acts of 10 Geo. IV. ch. 56, and 4 and 5 Will. IV. ch. 40. During the twenty-three years of its existence prior to 1835, it is stated in the preamble of the rules and regulations of the society, that it had been of incalculable benefit to many individuals and families who had the misfortune to require its seasonable and effectual aid. In proof of the magnitude of the society's operations, and the extent of its utility, it is mentioned that it has already expended the sum of L. 2221, 0s. 9½d. in relieving the sick and distressed belonging to it, and that in 1835, its net stock was L. 1073, 12s. 4½d. The largest allowance to which a sick member is entitled is 4s. per week. If he continue unwell and unable to work, the sum is gradually reduced, and should he remain in that state for the period of a whole year, he is then put on a superannuation allowance of 1s. 6d. a-week. The advantages of this society are great and obvious. Many, who, had they neglected to join it when in the possession of good health, would, on being overtaken by sickness or distress, be compelled to apply for parish aid. This last resource, so painfully degrading to an independent mind, is, however, happily avoided by being a member of this brotherly society.

Savings Bank.—A branch of the National Security Savings Bank of Edinburgh was established in Pitlochry in December 1836. Its business is conducted gratuitously by Mr Alexander M'Naughton, agent of the Commercial Bank. The following is a statement of the first and second year of its operation; 1st year, invested, L. 76, 3s.; withdrawn, L. 31, 15s.; 2d year, invested, L. 117, 2s.; withdrawn, L. 50, 10s. The classes by which the investments are generally made are workmen and servants.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of poor at present on the roll is 39; of these 21 are ordinary, and 18 occasional poor. The sum generally allotted to each regular pauper, is L. 2, 8s. a-year. The allowance, however, depends entirely on the nature of each individual's case. The session-clerk and precentor's, the synod and presbytery clerk's, and the church officer's dues, amount to L. 5, 19s. a-year. Our funds consist of L. 400, which yield 4

per cent. interest. The collections, &c. of 1836, 1837, and 1838 were as follows :*

	Church collections.	Donations, &c.	Interest.	Total.
1836,	L. 48 10 6½	L. 19 9 3½	16	L. 85 19 10
1837,	59 4 3½	33 9 8	18	109 13 11
1838,	56 1 1	19 8 3½	16	85 9 4

In the collections of 1837, there is included L. 6, 12s. 9½d., and in 1838, L. 4, 0s. 3d. received as our proportion of the collections made in the church of Tenandry.

It is still considered as degrading to receive aid from the poor's funds, but necessity has of late weakened that noble spirit of independence, with which our people used to view any connexion with the poor's revenues. Spinning, the occupation by which females were wont to live, has of late years completely failed, and there being no other suitable employment for them in the country, they are obliged in consequence to apply for parochial relief.

Mendicity.—Really some measure should be adopted to suppress the system of mendicity, which has lately prevailed to such an annoying extent in the district. To use a homely phrase, we are perfectly ate up with beggars. To supply from 8 to 12 a day is no uncommon call on our benevolence. This, surely, is a positive evil,—but an evil which, though we deprecate the system, is still encouraged, from a principle of false humanity. Nor is this the only ground of complaint; mendicity often brings other evils in its train. Issuing from the unhealthy and thickly-peopled lanes and closes of our large manufacturing towns in the south, these mendicants, ill-fed and ill-clad,—being themselves the easy victims of infection,—carry all manner of contagion with them, either in their person or in their clothes. The consequence has too often been, that they leave, as a *legacy* behind them, the most loathsome diseases. Scarlet fever, hooping-cough, and small-pox are generally traced to them. Have we not, then, good reason to complain when our charity is thus frequently rewarded? If, however, the *statute*, making every parish support its own poor, were in full force, then the sums expended in charity would be more profitably applied, the interests of morality and religion would be better secured, and the poor themselves would be far more adequately relieved.

* It appears from our kirk-session records, that the annual collections in this parish, including fines, &c. were a century ago as follows: in 1736, L. 5, 6s. 4d.; in 1737, L. 6, 16s. 8d.; in 1738, L. 5, 16s. 8d. In 1735, a collection was made for educating for the ministry young men who knew the Gaelic language, which amounted to L. 4 Scots, and in 1761 for distressed ministers and congregations in America, amounting to L. 9, 8s. 6d. Scots money. Comparing the amount of these collections with that of those recently made, the advancement which, in the last century, this parish has made in industry and prosperity, clearly appears.

Prisons.—There is no prison in the parish; but it is said that the “New Prison Bill” provides Pitlochry with one,—for what purpose I am at a loss to conceive, if it be not to accommodate the law-violators of the neighbouring parishes, or to receive the swarms of idle vagrants and sturdy beggars that prowl among us from the south at different seasons of the year. For any other purpose, a prison in this parish will be a tenantless erection, and the office of a jailor a sinecure.

Fairs.—At Moulin, there is a fair held on the first Tuesday of March, for the sale of horses and the purchase of seed-corn. At Pitlochry, there is a fair held for cattle and horses the Saturday before the Amulrie market, which is held first Tuesday of May; and likewise in the same place, on the third Wednesday of October, O. S., there is another for cattle and horses.

Inns.—There are *seven* ale-houses in the parish, and, as formerly stated, *seven* licensed distilleries. The influence of these on the morals of the people is far from being of so demoralizing a nature as one might be apt to imagine. That there are a few individuals who are notorious tipplers will not detract from the general character of the people, which, in regard to high-toned morality, may challenge comparison with any peasantry in Scotland.

Fuel.—A great quantity of wood is burned by the distillers and others. The consumption of coal is considerable, but the principal fuel is peat, found in the neighbouring hills, and procured at a great expense. If it was dreaded fifty years ago, how much greater reason is there now, to apprehend a scarcity in this necessary article. In consequence of the immense quantity used by the numerous distilleries in the neighbourhood, it is feared that, unless a more judicious and economical system be adopted of cutting the mosses than is at present in operation, the peat will, ere long, be so exhausted as to add very considerably to the present outlay. Should the once-projected railroad betwixt Perth and Dunkeld go on, it will tend much to remove all grounds of fear, and to diminish the expense to which, in the article of fuel, we are at present necessarily subjected.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

At the time of writing the former Statistical Report, the real rent of the parish was estimated at L. 3000; now, it is upwards of L. 7000. Then, land in the neighbourhood of the villages paid from L. 1, 10s. to L. 1, 14s.; now, the same land pays at the rate of L. 3 per acre. Then, some of the farms were intermixed toge-

ther in the way called runrig; now, there is no such thing: the land-owners have laid out their estates in farms of convenient size, which are subdivided by the farmer into four or five divisions, according to his rotation. Then, the ploughs were small and clumsy, drawn by four horses yoked abreast, and driven by a man who held the horses by the halters, and walked backwards; now, the iron plough is universally used, and two horses instead of four. Then, turnips and clover with rye-grass were cultivated by a few gentlemen only; now, they form a part of the regular rotation, even of every one acre croft. Then, there were no thrashing machines in the parish; now, there are five thrashing mills, and two of them built within the last two years. Then, beef was 3d. per lb., but very seldom sold in the parish; veal, 2d.; mutton, 2d.; and pork, 4d.; now, beef is 6d.; veal, 6d.; mutton, 6d.; and pork, 5d. per lb., and of these, especially beef and mutton, a great quantity is consumed. Then, a man-servant's wages, employed in husbandry, were from L. 6, 15s. to L. 7, and a maid-servant's from L. 2, 15s. to L. 3 a year; now, a man-servant receives from L. 12 to L. 16, and a maid-servant from L. 5 to L. 7 with victuals. Then, the yarn exported during the year brought a return in cash of about L. 2680; now, the return in cash will not amount to as many shillings. Then, a woman who was a good spinner and employed in nothing else would earn 3s. a week; now, a spinner has enough to do to earn the fourth part of that sum! Then, there were 24 licensed retailers of ale, beer, and other excisable liquors; now, there are only 7! Then, there were two distilleries of 30 gallons each; now, there are seven, varying from 130 to 460 gallons each. Then, there was no post-office; now, the Royal Mail runs daily through the parish. Then, there were no bakers, no butchers, no bankers; now, there are all 3,—no bad indication of the favourable change in the circumstances of the people. And a glance at the following tables will readily show the more striking variations, in the particulars of which they consist, betwixt the present state of the parish and that which existed at the time of the last Statistical Account:—

Value of Live-Stock in 1839.

411 horses, valued at L. 12 each,	L. 4932	0	0
609 milch cows, at L. 5, 10s. each,	3045	5	0
916 yotting cattle, at L. 3 each,	2748	0	0
12,965 sheep, at 12s. each,	7779	0	0
168 Lobsters, at L. 1 each,	168	0	0
Swine, poultry, bees,	600	0	0
Total value of stock,		L. 19,800	5 0

Annual Produce.—

544 Scotch acres of oats, producing 3586 bolls, at 16s. per boll,	L. 2928	16	0
544 Do. barley, 2992 do. L. 1 do.	2992	0	0
544 Do. green crop, at L. 9 per acre, -	4936	0	0
544 Do. hay, at L. 6, 10s. do.	8536	0	0
Straw, at 4s. per boll of corn, producing 6528 bolls,	1505	12	0
Pasture, - - - - -	4084	15	0
Annual produce of thinnings, &c.	150	0	0
Gardens and orchards, - - - - -	50	0	0
Fisheries, - - - - -	45	0	0
Quarries, - - - - -	50	0	0
Total value of annual produce,	L. 19,888	3	0

Value of Live-Stock in 1790.

Number of tenants' horses, 564, valued at L. 5 each, - - - - -	L. 2820	0	0
Saddle and carriage do. 20, at L. 16 - - - - -	320	0	0
Best cattle, 52, at L. 2, - - - - -	104	0	0
Inferior do. 1410, at L. 1, 14s. - - - - -	2397	0	0
Best sheep, 2400, at 8s. - - - - -	800	0	0
Inferior do. 7000, at 5s. 6d. - - - - -	1925	0	0
Goats, swine, &c. supposed worth in all, - - - - -	1000	0	0
Total,	L. 9966	0	0

Annual Produce.—

1020 Scotch acres of oats, producing 4590 bolls, at 14s. per boll,	L. 9213	0	0
656 Do. bear, 2624 do. 14s. per boll,	1896	16	0
64 Do. pease, 192 do. 12s. do. -	115	4	0
75 Do. potatoes, 1875 do. 6s. 8d. do.	625	0	0
75 Do. flax, 2700 stones, at 13s. 4d. per stone,	1800	0	0
Meadow hay or natural grass, 5000 do. 5d. do	104	3	4
60 Scotch acres of sown grass, at L. 8 per acre, - - - - -	480	0	0
Straw at 3s. per boll of corn, - - - - -	1023	6	0
Pasture at L. 1, 15s. per horse; L. 1 per cow; and 2s. per sheep,	3385	0	0
Annual produce of woods and plantations, about - - - - -	225	0	0
Fisheries, total value caught, about - - - - -	200	0	0
Total value of annual produce,	L. 13,007	9	4

The preceding comparison will enable the reader to see the progress which this *Highland* parish made in the course of nearly the last half century. What farther improvements other fifty years may bring about, it is difficult to say. As matters now are, everything bears the marks of intelligence, industry, and prosperity. The aspect of the parish is greatly altered. Forests of trees have risen up. Gentlemen's grounds have been ornamentally laid out, to harmonize with their elegant mansions. The farmer's neat slated cottage now meets the eye in every direction. Instead of thorns and briars, and mosses and quagmires, we have everywhere beautiful fields of rich arable land. Our roads are also in the same proportion improved, and the "old military road" converted into turnpike. Trade of every description is keeping pace with the other improvements. The connexion which so many of the respectable farmers have with the numerous distilleries scattered over the district, gives to our roads the lively appearance of a city vic-

nity, rather than that of a quiet country parish. For the male part of the population, there is, therefore, no want of employment, but the female portion, it must be admitted, is not so fortunate. To ameliorate their condition is an object well worthy the consideration of the philanthropist. At the time of writing the former Account, females could not only largely contribute to the support of their respective establishments, but it is an ascertained fact, that in many instances, *the whole rent, amounting to a considerable sum*, was the earnings of the wife and her handmaidens. How altered, in this respect, the state of things! Spinning, except for family purposes, may be reckoned among the things that were. The very fact that, of the 39 paupers supported by the kirk-session, 32 are old women, is sufficient to shew that the *weaker sex*, do what they will, if depending upon their *own* efforts for subsistence, *must* anticipate *old age* with feelings of the most painful solicitude!

"This is a sight for pity to peruse,
Till she resemble faintly what she views,
Till sympathy contract a kindred pain,
Pierc'd with the woes 'these females feel in vain.'"

COWPER.

February 1839.

PARISH OF CAPUTH.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THE REV. ALEXANDER WILSON, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—It appears from our session records that formerly the name of this parish was variously spelt, Keapoch, or Kapoch,—more commonly Capoch; but for the last half century invariably Caputh. The origin or meaning of the term is entirely lost in obscurity. *Keapoch* in Gaelic signifies "a decayed wood," as I am told; but how it applies to this parish I cannot discover.

Situation.—It is situated in that district of Perthshire which is called the Stormont, and comprehends the greater part of the plain of the Stormont, which is just a continuation of the extensive vale of Strathmore, towards the foot of the Grampians.