

PARISH OF DULL.

PRESBYTERY OF WEEM, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THE REV. DUNCAN DEWAR, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—This parish derives its name from the district of country in which the parish church is situated, being in the fertile and beautiful vale of Appin of Dull, or, as it is sometimes written in old records, "Apnadull." This term is evidently of Gaelic origin, and may be thus analyzed, *Ab na dail*, "Abbot of the Plain," or, by transposition, *Dail na h-Aba*, may either mean "the Abbot's Plain," or "the Water's Plain," the obsolete *ab* signifying also *water* in Gaelic. That the former is the true derivation, there can be little or no doubt, from the recorded fact, that an abbey or monastery existed here, probably in the eleventh or twelfth century.

Extent and Boundaries.—The *quoad civilia* boundaries of this parish extend from the parish of Crieff on the south to the parish of Blair in Athole on the north,—a distance of not less than thirty miles. But it is so completely intersected with other parishes, that its breadth is not proportionate, varying from four to twelve miles, and averaging about seven miles, so that its extent is about 210 square miles, or 134,400 imperial acres, including roads, rivers, and lakes. It is bounded on the north by the parishes of Blair Athole and Moulin; on the west by Fortingall, Weem, and Kenmore; on the south by Comrie, Crieff, and Monzie; and on the east by the parishes of Foulis-Wester, Little Dunkeld, Weem, and Logierait; and is situated between $56^{\circ} 25' 20''$, and $56^{\circ} 45'$ north latitude, and $3^{\circ} 45' 15''$, and $4^{\circ} 1'$ west longitude of Greenwich.

Topography.—The general aspect of the parish is varied and uneven. A series of parallel hills, forming a part of the Grampian range, runs through its whole length and breadth from south-west to north-east, diminishing in height as they approach their eastern termination. Between these hills lie the valleys or straths

of Glenquaich, Appin, Foss, and Fincastle, each strath having its own respective river flowing gently or rapidly along; and its sides interspersed with cultivated, and in many places wooded braes, waving downwards in rich luxuriance to the plain below, or intersected by occasional deep and romantic ravines, through which the mountain torrents force their turbulent way to the principal and more gentle streams in the lower vales.

Lying among the Grampians, and consisting, as we have said, of hill and dale, this parish comprehends scenery of every class of excellence, from the sublime and picturesque to the beautiful and comparatively champaign. By far the finest of its vales is Appin, of which Strathtay and Grandtully form a continuation.

Some of the hilly ridges above-mentioned rise gradually from the base, others abruptly, with majestic boldness; some are of a conical, others of an elliptical shape, while the whole is everywhere divided by deep gullies formed by innumerable brooks, or interspersed with swelling eminences, fine mossy levels, and sloping open dales, yielding pasture for numerous flocks of sheep and herds of cattle, as well as shelter and sustenance for game. The highest of these ridges is the middle one, rising from the vale of Appin towards the north, and separating it from that of Foss; and the most elevated points within its range are, Schiehallion, partly in the parish of Fortingall, and Farragon, wholly in this parish,—the former rising to an elevation of 3,513, and the latter to 2,535 feet above the level of the sea, from whose lofty summits the prospect, on a clear day, is various and extensive, though rather of a wild and mountainous character. The most imposing and picturesque view, however, in the whole parish, is from the top of the rock of Dull, immediately behind the manse. From this eminence, the eye of the spectator is gratified with every thing beautiful and sublime,—woods, waters, hills, edifices, and fertile fields. Immediately to the west is seen the contracted but rich vale of Fortingall, with its green sloping hills; to the south-west appears Loch-tay, as far as the promontory of Acharn, reclining in calm repose; the Bridge of Kenmore spanning the pellucid and new-born stream, with its church nestling among the neighbouring trees; and a little nearer the princely mansion of Taymouth, with its noble-wooded environs luxuriantly blooming with ever-varying vegetation; to the east, again, the eye surveys Strathtay with its inclined banks tastefully adorned with variegated plantations; and beyond it the Braes of Tullymet and St Columba's farm are seen classically diversify-

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ing the landscape, distinct as in a map; while directly in the foreground the whole level expanse of the richly cultivated Appin is spread out before the eye like a well-watered garden, headed by the bluff-looking Hill of Drummond, having its southern base washed by the gentle Tay gliding between its sylvan banks, and its northern by the furious Lyon pouring down its rocky channel, until it joins the former meandering gently along the southern boundary of the vale below,—presenting an agricultural panorama, perhaps, without a parallel in the Highlands of Scotland. Contrasted with this lowland scenery appear to the north-east the Sidlaw Hills facing the celebrated Hill of Birnam, proudly rising its head above its fellows in the south-east; immediately in the north-west boundary of the parish the huge Schiehallion rears its lofty head, while the wild summits of the still loftier Benlawers rise upon the view to the west, and, stretching away in a long vista, the conical Benmore recedes gradually in the distant haze, furnishing a termination of awful grandeur to the scene.

Caves.—High up the Cliff, and on the north-west side of the principal Fall of the Tummel, a gloomy cave, accessible only by clambering along the face of the impending rock, is pointed out where a party of the clan Alpin sought an asylum from the cruel persecutions to which they and their proscribed race were then continually exposed. Here, however, they enjoyed neither safety nor repose of any duration ere they were detected by some of their numerous and unrelenting pursuers, led hither by their bloodhounds. The unhappy outlaws defended for a time their rocky domicile, with their wonted fortitude, but, being at last overpowered by superior force, the remaining few, at one desperate effort, broke through their implacable foes, and, with amazing agility, sprung into a tree which overhung the lofty and giddy precipice. Thither their enraged persecutors had not the courage to follow them, but they instantly commenced to cut down the tree with their heavy claymores, and never ceased until they hurled both it and the unfortunate Macgregors into the gulf below.

Meteorology.—The most marked trait in the meteorology of this parish, is the dense masses of fog or mist to which its straths are subject in spring and autumn, with the exception, perhaps, of Glenfincastle, which is considerably elevated above the bed of the river, and has no remarkable stream of its own to attract them.

Climate.—While in the lower grounds of Appin, the crops are

ripe and secure as early as in any part of Midlothian, in Foss, Glenfincastle, and especially in Glenquaich again, they are generally a fortnight, and, in backward seasons, sometimes a month later in being secured. In these districts, the comparative absence of plantations, the great masses of peat marshy soil which shed an unhappy influence over the arable land, and the greater elevation of the ground, in connection with the increased rarity and coldness of the atmosphere, combine to render the general aspect of the country bleaker and more barren, the winter frosts more intense, and the falls of snow heavier, and of longer continuance. As instances of longevity, it may be mentioned that there are at present living within four miles of the parish church, four individuals, whose united ages amount to 364. A woman of the name of Lilius Clark died some years ago, at the advanced age of 107; and what is still more deserving of being recorded, a person well known in this part of the country by the appellation of the "Aberberfeldy tinker," or the more gallant title of "the colonel," made his exit at the extraordinary age of 112, after having lived in three centuries, a term of life which few have been permitted to enjoy since the patriarchal age.

Hydrography.—Perennial springs everywhere abound throughout its numerous hills and dales. St Ninian's Well, situated at the back of the village of Dull, is said to have been much frequented at one time, by invalids both from far and near, on account of the healing virtues supposed to be communicated to its otherwise salubrious waters, by the abbey's tutelary saint, whose name it bears: but this well's imaginary virtues have long since ceased, and with them its deluded votaries.

Lochs.—There are no less than twenty-one lochs either situated within this parish, or connected with it. Our limits, however, will only permit us to notice two or three of the most remarkable. Loch Fraochy lies in Glenquaich, the most southern district of this parish, and is partly also in the parish of Kenmore. It is about two and a half miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, and abounds in trouts, which, though small, are highly esteemed both for their colour and flavour, and afford excellent sport to the angler. The south bank is graced by a shooting-lodge, belonging to the noble proprietor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, skirted to the eastward with a few indigenous trees of birch and alder; and adjacent to it, in the south-west corner of the lake, stands a small island, with a tuft of growing larches, famed in ancient Celtic song

as the scene of an interesting legend.* The rest of this valley has a bleak and sterile aspect, having little arable land, and less plantation. Its surface throughout is covered with marshy meadow soil, and chiefly adapted for pasture. But cold and exposed though it be, still in summer it is not devoid of natural beauty. On the one hand, the neighbouring mountains, in some places rising rocky, lofty, and precipitous, and in others, diversified with dells, passes and ravines, give a sort of rude grandeur to the surrounding scenery; while, on the other hand, the loch imparts a lively character to the bare and barren tract by which it is encompassed at their base. There is now, at Amulree, a distance of little more than a mile from the east end of the lake, a new, handsome, and commodious inn, much resorted to in summer and autumn by parties of pleasure from Crieff, Perth, and Dunkeld, partly on account of the salubrity of the climate, and partly to enjoy the fishing of Loch Fraochy. The accommodations are excellent, and such as suit every class of society from the bustling statesman down to the humble cottager.

Loch Ceannard is situated in the hill of Grandtully, about two miles to the south of the ancient baronial residence of the Grandtully family, and, but for the assistance of art, would have rather an uninteresting appearance. It is nearly a mile in length, and about one-fourth of a mile in breadth, and is hemmed in upon all sides with bleak and barren mountains. Towards the middle of the loch there is an islet supporting the ruins of an ancient shooting-lodge, formerly overshadowed by a few, but now decaying willows. It is all but surrounded with a belt of larch plantation, affording cover to numerous flocks of black game, and its north bank is beautified with a neat modern villa in the cottage style, altogether giving it a lively and cheerful aspect. It is in the vicinity of several other minor lochs, all of which abound with excellent trout, pike, or perch, and which tend not a little to give this spot of retirement and seclusion an additional charm in the estimation of the enthusiastic sportsman.

By far the most picturesque and interesting of the whole is

* The legend above alluded to is described in a beautiful poem entitled "Duan Fraoich," and published in "Gillies's Collection of Gaelic Songs." Its beauty attracted the notice of Mr Jerome Stone, a native of Fifeshire, but then schoolmaster of Dunkeld, by whom it was translated into English, and sent for publication to the editor of the Scots Magazine.

See Gillies's Collection of Gaelic Poems, published at Perth in 1796; and the Scots Magazine, Vol. xviii. Edinburgh, 1756.

Loch Tummel. It is mostly situated within the *quoad sacra* parish of Foss, now disjoined from this the original parish, and is also connected with the parish of Blair-Athole. It is about four miles in length, and one in breadth. Its lower end is gradually filling up with the alluvial deposits of its parent stream; but operations are in progress for clearing away the debris so accumulating, whereby upwards of 200 acres of arable and meadow land will be very greatly improved. It is much frequented in winter by great numbers and variety of water fowls, but chiefly swans, whereof there were at one time in the winter of 1840 thirty-six, and a flock of twelve remained for nearly three months. Salmon occasionally get up into it; but the Fall at Fascally prevents them, excepting in certain states of the river. It abounds, however, with trout and pike, some of the former weighing fourteen pounds, while those of the latter have been known to weigh upwards of thirty pounds. Its shores throughout, beautifully diversified with woods and rocks, here presenting bold projecting promontories, and there long retiring bays, along with the noble outline of the surrounding rugged mountains, interspersed towards their base with patches of wild cultivation, form a picture of peculiar and surpassing beauty. Towards the north-west end of the lake, there is an artificial island covered with wood, where the ruins of a castle are still to be seen, and which is said to be one of the many fastnesses of Robertson of Struan, the chief of the "Clan Donnachie;" and upon either side there is a good road, from which the surrounding scenery is seen under entirely different but ever-beautiful aspects.

Rivers.—The principal rivers connected with the parish are, the Tay, the Lyon, the Quaich, the Tummel, and the Garry, besides a great number of mountain-streams which cannot be particularized. The Tay enters this parish two miles below Kenmore, and continues to meander along it for the space of ten miles, intersecting it in some parts, and forming the boundary line betwixt it and some of the adjoining parishes in other places. At some remote period, it had here altered its course in several places, ere it formed its present channel, and it still overflows its banks when flooded by westerly winds and rain, which is often the case, especially in winter. Upon these occasions, a great part of the valley of Appin actually becomes a lake, so that the thoroughfare at Taybridge is, perhaps, interrupted for several days together. Generally speaking, however, it only averages from 250 to 300 feet in breadth, and from 2 to 14 feet in depth, and in this neighbourhood is in many

places easily forded. Its general velocity along Appin may be estimated at the rate of four miles an hour; but after it passes Aberfeldy, its acceleration is increased by the greater declivity of the ground, and the roughness of its channel. At Logierait it takes a south-east direction, and passing Dunkeld, receives the Airdle, the Isla, the Almond, and various minor streams. Having passed Perth, it is joined by the Earn, its last great tributary, and forms a spacious estuary from two to three miles in breadth, which is partially contracted again at Dundee, but anon widens, and gradually expands into the bay of St Andrews and the German Ocean.

The Lyon takes its rise from a loch of the same name in the parish of Fortingall, and, after having received great accessions on either side by innumerable streams and rivulets, enters this parish at Coshieville; when, after pouring in a south-easterly direction, and forming the march betwixt this parish and that of Weem on the south-west, it falls into the Tay at the east point of Drummond hill. In this part of the Lyon, fresh water mussels are to be found, as there are also in the Tummel. The Lyon mussels are highly prized for their pearls, some of which being as large as a common pea.

The Quaich rises amongst the hills in the south of the parish of Kenmore. About eight miles from its source, it spreads out into Loch Fraochy, already described. On emerging thence it proceeds eastward to Amulree, where it turns towards the north-east, and assumes the name of the Bran. There its velocity considerably increases, and, pursuing its brawling course for eight miles along Strathbran, to which it gives name, and forming several cascades, discharges itself in the Tay, a short way below the village of Inver, in the environs of Dunkeld.

The Tummel issues from Loch Rannoch, in the parish of Fortingall. The impetus of its waters is very variable. At its entrance into this parish, a short distance west of Tummel Bridge Inn, its course is rather rapid; but ere it reaches Loch Tummel it becomes almost stagnant, meandering amidst broad rich meadows, and forming many beautiful curves, in miniature intimately resembling the windings of the Forth below Stirling. Upon issuing from the lake, it becomes rapid and furious, rolling and tumbling through a rocky, narrow, wooded channel, until it mingles its waters with the Garry, when it becomes more gentle and steady;

and, proceeding in a south-easterly course, falls into the Tay on its left bank, at the south-east extremity of Lógierait.

The Garry has its rise from a loch of that name in the parish of Blair-Athole. In its course it is greatly augmented by the Bruar, the Tilt, and other mountain torrents. Besides partially intersecting this parish, and forming the boundary line betwixt itself and the former parish at Shierglass, it again wholly intersects the north-east corner of Dull, a little below the pass of Killiecrankie, and, sweeping through it in a southerly direction, joins the Tummel in the neighbourhood of Fascally, amidst lovely and imposing scenery.

Cascades.—The cascades which chiefly claim attention are, the Falls of Keltnie, Camserny, Tummel, and Moness. The first of these is in the vicinity of Coshievile inn, and forms the march betwixt this parish and the adjoining parish of Fortingall on the west. The Keltnie here forms a series of beautiful cataracts, the highest of which issues from a dark narrow opening, and, precipitated in one foaming torrent over a pile of perpendicular rocks into the deep and gloomy dell below, makes a fall of sixty feet. There is a footpath leading to them on this side, from which they appear to better advantage; and the traveller who rests at the inn, and is in search of the picturesque and beautiful, will find ample gratification and reward in visiting them.

About half-way between Coshievile and Weem is the Fall of Camserny. It is higher than the former, but more broken and tortuous, which, however, tends to give it an additional charm. As the tourist approaches Camserny bridge from the west, a beautiful, though somewhat distant, view is presented to his eye, on the left hand, of its foaming sinuosities struggling and dashing in milky whiteness over its precipitous and rugged channel, until it is swallowed up by the woody and rocky bank bounding it on either side.

The principal fall of the Tummel is situated near its junction with the Garry. It is inferior to the two preceding falls in point of altitude, but superior as to the quantity of water and sublimity of scenery. The roaring of the waters, rushing forward with heedless impetuosity, and falling over a height of about 18 feet, in one continued sheet of white foam, fills the visitor with admiration, not unmingled with awe.

The Falls of Moness are situated in the vicinity of the populous village of Aberfeldy, and have been celebrated by Burns's lively

muse, and characterized by Pennant as an "epitome of every thing that can be admired in waterfalls." The ascent is from the village, where a guide may be obtained, and romantic walks have been formed and seats erected, at every little interval, for the use and convenience of travellers. That the prospect may increase in interest and leave a deeper impression, the tourist should ascend by the west side, and return by the east side of the falls. On ascending half-way up the dell, he comes to a scene of a very imposing and picturesque character. A rugged precipice discovering here and there a naked crag, but mostly covered with coppice, weeping birches, and mountain ash, rears itself on his left; and there is rising majestically towards his right hand a lofty, perpendicular, and larch-crowned rock, threatening destruction to those who approach its summit, having its bold front covered over with hoary lichens, and its crevices nestled with daws, wood-pigeons, and numerous flocks of other smaller birds; while directly in the foreground, and over the thicket, there is an enchanting peep of the principal fall, fearlessly shooting forth from its dark lowering chasm in one impetuous torrent of foam, and immediately losing itself in the wood-covered abyss below. While advancing thence along the sylvan but giddy precipice, through which he hears the water rolling and tumbling far beneath, the rustic bridge thrown across the upper fall bursts all at once upon his view, whence the fall is seen to great advantage. If he would escape, however, being drenched with showers of the dashing waters, let him hasten thence to a seat on the opposite bank, from which it appears to still greater advantage, and in a character of beauty and grandeur which it is unnecessary here to describe. Leaving this lovely spot, the traveller now wends his way downwards, and descends, not without difficulty, by a zig-zag path, railed at its farthest extremity for the security and protection of the lover of the wild and romantic, into the bottom of the dell below, which he no sooner enters, under an overhanging cliff, than the principal fall bewilders and astonishes him with all its loveliness and grandeur. Far up the rocky den the water gushes out furiously from its gloomy contracted channel, and reels, and foams, and roars from precipice to precipice, now concealed by a projecting rock, and now flashing upon the sight, until at last its strength is quite exhausted, when, after enjoying a moment's breathing and again recruiting its fury, on a sudden it bolts with the thunder's distant roar into a black, narrow, and rock-bound chasm, where it swiftly glides out of sight.

Whichever way the spectator turns, nothing meets his enraptured view but the foaming torrent, in connection with overhanging woods and moss-covered rocks, rising on either side to the height of 300 feet, supporting over-head a small speck of the blue-vaulted sky, and producing a dark and gloomy aspect even at noon-day.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The rocks of this parish, like those of the Grampians generally, consist chiefly of mica-slate, occasionally interspersed with quartz, granite, chlorite, and hornblende slate, and, where stratified, the general direction appears to be from the south-west to the north-east; but, from the various nature of the stratification, and the different degrees of disintegration it has undergone, the dip is so very unequal in different places, that it is very difficult, if not impossible, to state precisely the general angle. Boulders of whinstone, granite, and gneiss occur in almost every district of the parish, and are used by the inhabitants for the purpose of fences and architecture, as well as for Macadamizing the public roads. In the district of Foss, particularly, rolled blocks of granite appear in vast quantities, and are piled upon each other in masses of wild confusion. A stratum of the same kind of rock, of which Taymouth Castle is built, and which is said to approximate "in character to chlorite and talc slate," occurs upon the Aird of Appin, immediately opposite to the quarry at Bolfracks, where most of the materials used in constructing that noble mansion were obtained. There are indications of slate at the base of Schiehallion, but its quality has not hitherto been ascertained, as no attempt has been made at working it. But by far the most important rock in this parish, for economical purposes, is limestone. It occurs in the form of a bed, traversing the parish in a south-westerly direction, and appearing at intervals in different places of the adjacent districts. At Tomphobuil there is a limestone quarry, evidently situated in the bed of limestone which ranges through the parish. Marl, in small quantities, occurs in several districts of the parish; and, a little to the eastward of the village of Dull, a pit was opened at no distant period, whence it was dug and used by the inhabitants for manuring their farms; but the bed discovered was of such inconsiderable depth that it was soon exhausted. Small bivalve and spiral shells were here found intermingled with the marl. These, together with oak, fir, birch, and other indigenous trees found in the mosses with which our hills are replete, and occasionally deers' antlers, are the only organic remains generally discovered in this part of the country.

Hitherto no mines of any kind have been discovered. At one time, it was thought that a coal seam existed in the vicinity of the above limestone quarry, and such were the prospects held out to Sir Niel Menzies, the proprietor, of finding it, that he was induced to let the quarry to a practical miner, with the view of ultimately boring for that useful mineral; but somehow or other the attempt was never made.

Soil.—In some places, it consists of a mixture of clay and loam, and in other places it is light and gravelly. In some districts, it partakes of a wet mossy nature, and in other districts, again, it consists chiefly of a thin mould, or a brownish loam mixed with sand. This last kind of soil predominates in the lower grounds of Appin, and is, in many places, incumbent upon coarse porous gravel and boulders of stone, evidently rounded and smoothed by the action of water.

*Woods.**—A great part of the surface of this parish is beautifully diversified with clumps of trees, both natural and planted. The indigenous woods consist chiefly of birch, interspersed with oak, ash, hazel, willow, alder, and mountain-ash; while the plantations are composed of beech, ash, plane, elm, oak, Scotch fir, spruce, and particularly larch. The former predominate in the district of Foss, especially on the north side of the river Tummel, towards Bonskeid, Fincastle, and the Pass of Killiecrankie. Here indigenous birch constitutes almost the only wood. "So large and so perfect are these trees," says Dr M'Culloch, "that where they form continuous woods their effect on the landscape is equal in richness to that of oak forest, round, full, and swelling, and, from the shape of the land, thrown into broad masses of endless variety; while, where they are disposed in groups or in scattered clumps, or where they stand as solitary trees, their effects are even more beautiful, more airy, and more in character with that general lightness which here, as at Loch Catrine, forms so essential a part of the effect of the scenery." The clumps of planted wood seem to be well adapted to the soil, and are generally in a thriving condition, although they have not attained to any remarkable size or maturity, none of them exceeding seventy or eighty years of age, with the exception of numerous ancient standards of oak, ash, elm, plane, and beech, which are scattered in greater or less numbers and variety over the parish, many of which are much admired for

* For the Botany of this parish, see the Statistical Reports of Kenmore and Fortingall. The writer is not aware that there is any plant peculiar to the parish which is not taken notice of in one or other of these Reports.

their size and symmetry, and all of which greatly add to the beauty of the general landscape. The largest of these known to the writer hereof are to be seen in the vicinity of Grandtully Castle, Moness House, and in the plain of Appin. In the lawn at Moness House, we meet with trees of the following girths at two feet from the ground : ash, 15 feet ; cedar of Lebanon, 13 feet ; larch, 11 feet ; poplar, 9 feet. Some of these splendid trees may be seen towering above their less noted, but still magnificent, compeers of the forest, and raising their lofty heads to the height of 100 feet. Towards the east of Camserny Bridge, in Appin, there are three elms whose circumferences at two feet from the ground measure respectively 14 feet, 13 feet, and 11 feet. These trees are planted upon the south side of the road, in a line with the hedge, and, if coëval with it, cannot greatly exceed 100 years of age, as a person, who only died last year, recollected when the hedge was quite young, and guarded by a fence on either side. And last, though not least worthy of being noticed, are two golden willows in the manse garden. These beautiful willows were brought from Bolfracks, as a riding switch, by the late incumbent, about thirty-six years ago ; and their respective girths at the same height with the above now measure 8 feet and 7 feet. The elms and willows are planted in soils equally congenial to the nature of both, and, if the age of the former be accurately ascertained, the mean annual growth of the willow will be found to correspond with that of the elm as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ nearly. The only kind of wood hitherto planted which seems not to thrive in this parish, excepting in low and very favourable situations, is the Scotch fir. The rock of Dull is almost exclusively covered with it, which gives it a sombre and uninteresting aspect in summer ; but in winter, again, it has quite the appearance of an oasis amidst the bleak and leafless forests by which it is surrounded.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Land-owners.—There is no district, perhaps, in the Highlands of Perthshire where the tenure of property is so fluctuating as in this parish. In corroboration of this, it is sufficient to observe, that no fewer than thirteen estates, belonging thereto either in whole or in part, have passed by purchase into the hands of different proprietors during the last fifty years. The following list comprehends the names of the present land-owners connected with the parish, and the valuations of their respective properties situated within the same :

The Most Noble the Marquis of Breadalbane,	L.921	9	7
The Right Honourable Lord Glenlyon,	47	5	4
Sir Niel Menzies of that ilk, Baronet,	1471	6	9
Sir William D. Stewart of Grandtully, Baronet,	832	5	8
John Stewart Hepburn, Esq. of Cluny,	325	0	0
Archibald Butter, Esq. of Duntaulich, &c.	275	0	0
Robert Colquhoun, Esq. of Fincastle,	231	13	4
Alexander Stewart, Esq. of Derculich,	222	10	0
Glas Sandeman, Esq. of Sonskeid,	161	4	8
James M'Inroy, Esq. of Shierglass,	123	8	4
John Campbell, Esq. of Kinloch,	87	2	0
Charles M'Diarmid, Esq. of Bobally,	61	16	0
George Dow, Esq. of Tirchardy,	55	6	8
John Campbell, Esq. of Wester Garrows,	47	2	1
Miss Campbell, of Easter Garrows,	35	11	3

Total valued rent in Scots money, L.4898 1 8

Assessed Property.—The value of assessed property within the *quoad civilia* boundaries of this parish in 1815, amounted to the sum of L.3980.

Constituency.—The constituency of Dull at the last registration was 130. Of this number, four were freeholders, thirty-four L.10 voters, and ninety-two farmers of L.50 rent and upwards.

Justice of Peace and Sheriff-Courts.—There are four justices of the peace within the original parish. It is included in the Weem district, and the resident justices within the same, hold their courts always upon the first Monday of the month at the inn of Weem; but these courts are now all but superseded by the sheriff's court since the Small Debt Act came into operation. The latter court is held quarterly at Aberfeldy, in this parish, and, in addition thereto, it has jurisdiction over the parishes of Kenmore, Killin, Fortingall, Weem, and also partly over Logierait and Little Dunkeld. The following abstract, furnished by the depute-clerk, exhibits the number of cases tried, together with the value of the sums claimed at each court during the four years the act has been in force.

Courts.	No. of causes at each court for debts not exceeding L.5.	Do. for debts above L.5.	Total no. of causes at each court.	Total amount of debts sued for at each court.
1838, 1st court,	51	15	66	L.219 5 6½
2d do.	32	6	38	100 6 0
3d do.	24	6	30	94 5 2½
1839, 1st do.	67	24	91	311 11 4½
2d do.	33	20	53	227 15 2½
3d do.	59	20	79	235 4 3½
1840, 1st do.	62	31	113	281 1 7
2d do.	30	13	43	160 8 3
3d do.	17	9	26	111 9 11½
4th do.	25	9	34	110 14 8
1841, 1st do.	23	15	38	154 6 1½
2d do.	35	19	54	209 0 3
3d do.	13	7	20	82 11 3
4th do.	33	5	38	88 3 9
14 courts,	524	199	723	L.2366 3 5½

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers consist of six volumes, two of which contain entries of baptisms and proclamations of marriage banns,—other two, cases of church discipline,—and the remaining two exhibit transactions relative to the poor, and economics of the parish. The earliest entry is made in the year 1703, during the incumbency of the Rev. John M'Kerchar, who appears to be a greater observer of discipline than of book-keeping. At that period, registration of births and marriage banns may not unfrequently be seen intermingled with minutes of session recording the compearance of persons guilty of moral delinquency before the congregation upon twelve, and sometimes more, consecutive Sabbaths previously to their being absolved from scandal.* Besides being thus irregularly kept, intervals of time, and that at different periods, were allowed to elapse without any entries whatever being made in the earlier registers; but, in the more recent ones, these faults have been, in a great measure, avoided.

Antiquities.—Abbey.—At what period this abbey was first established, we have now no means of accurately ascertaining. But it appears from Scottish history, that an Abthanedum was attached to it at a very early period. This peculiar appellation existed nowhere but in Scotland; and even there we read of only three, the Abthaneries of Dull, Kirkmichael, and Madderty. These three Abthanedums, from the earliest period to which they can be traced, held of the Crown, and the monks of Dunkeld had ancient rights vested in all of them. Crinan, Abbot of Dunkeld, who married Beatrice, daughter of Malcolm II., and who gave a long line of kings to Scotland, is denominated by Fordun "Abthanus de Dull ac Seneschallus insularum." But as the term Abthane is not so much a distinctive title as a modification of thane, which was only introduced into Scotland along with the Saxon policy, the title could not exist in the time of Crinan, but must have originated at a later period, most probably in the reign of Edgar. This sovereign conferred upon his youngest brother, Ethelred, who was Abbot of Dunkeld, the three Abthanedums above-mentioned, under the peculiar appellation of Abthaneries; and as he was the only Abbot of royal blood, to whom such a munificent gift

* Rigid in matters of discipline as Mr M'Kerchar certainly was, one of his successors in office, Mr M'Lea, was still a greater disciplinarian. It appears from the register of discipline, that during the latter's incumbency, offenders often appeared in sackcloth before the congregation for twenty-four consecutive Sabbaths ere they were absolved; and, at one period, no less than three of the heritors made their compearance in a body, and were publicly and frequently reproved by the moderator for violating the seventh commandment of the decalogue.

was appropriate, so these were the only Abthanedums in Scotland, and, at his death, they all reverted to the Crown. "This will likewise account," says Skene, "for the appellation given by Fordun to Crinan. At that period there was certainly no such title in Scotland; but it is equally certain that there were no charters; and although Crinan had not the name, he may have been in fact the same thing. He was certainly Abbot of Dunkeld, and he may have likewise possessed that extensive territory, which, from the same circumstance, was afterwards called the Abthanedum of Dull. Fordun certainly inspected the records of Dunkeld; and the circumstance can only be explained by supposing that Fordun may have seen the deed granting the Abthanedum of Dull to Ethelred, Abbot of Dunkeld, which would naturally state that it had been possessed by his *proavus* Crinan, and from which Fordun would conclude, that, as Crinan possessed the thing, he was also known by the name of "Abthanus de Dull."*

The religious structure which thus gave the title of Abthane to a prince of the blood-royal of Scotland, we imagine to have been an abbey or monastery of a useful class of monks, being likely of the order of Tyronenses, who had here a college of industrious artisans, in which were to be found smiths, masons, joiners, &c. This conjecture is not only borne out by the names of different localities in and about the village of Dull, for which there existed no justifying cause from time immemorial, such as *Sraid nan Gaibhnean*, *Sraid nan Clachairean*, &c. *i. e.* "the smith's street," "the mason's street," &c.; but there also existed, and still exists, a popular tradition in this country, that a college was established here at a very early period, but which was afterwards transferred to St Andrews,—a tradition which is so far founded upon fact that Hugh, Bishop of Dunkeld, granted the Monastery of Dull to the Priory of St Andrews by charter, upon condition of "Reditu viginti solidorum qui nos et clericos nostros contingit de Abthania de Dull."†

The church or chapel attached to this establishment was dedicated to St Ninians, the companion of St Columba, and one of the fathers of the Scottish Church, but there is not a vestige of it now to be seen. There is a heap of ruins in the field below Dull, which is said to be the remains of the abbey church, but whether it is that or the ruins of a pit or tolbooth which was

* See Skene's *Highlanders of Scotland*, Vol. ii. chap. v.; and also Brown's *History of the Highlands*, Vol. iii. chap. vi. of *Highland Clans*.

† *Chartulary of St Andrews*.

connected with the monastery, as was frequently the case in those times, is now entirely a matter of conjecture. The name of the locality tends to confirm the latter supposition, being still called *Ach an Toll-bùth*, or the "tolbooth's field."

Dull had, and still has, what was then considered indispensable to all places of importance, a market-cross. It is a tall time-worn stone, placed in a large round socket of the like material, and stands in the centre of the village. The most remarkable privilege attached to the monastery was, perhaps, connected with the erection of this obelisk or cross. A considerable part of the surrounding ground was constituted into a sanctuary, or sort of holy-rood, where debtors and offenders of all sorts were secured from molestation on fleeing to the above cross or its inviolable precincts, which were pointed out by three crosses of a somewhat similar description,—a large and two smaller ones,—running for half a mile in a direct line from south-west to north-east. The largest of these crosses was erected in the intermediate space betwixt the other two, and the place where it is situated is still called *Druimdiamhain*, which is evidently a corruption of *Druim an dion*, "the centre of defence or safety." These ancient land-marks were, not many years ago, sacrilegiously removed, and, with a Goth-and-Vandal-like taste, erected to grace a neighbouring gateway; and now the only remaining evidence of the abbey's fallen greatness is the "Cross of Dull."

Mout-hills.—Towards the west end of the vale of Appin, and within half a mile of the junction of the Tay and Lyon, there are three apparently artificial mounds of earth, of a flattish conical shape, situated within a short distance of each other, and forming a quadrant of a circle. They are now covered with tall stately beech trees, which must have been planted long after the original purpose ceased for which the mounds were raised.

Barrows or Tumuli.—It is recorded in ancient Scottish history, that in the eleventh or twelfth century, a keen contest took place betwixt the Fingalians and Picts, at the bridge of Keltnie in this parish, the former fiercely but vainly defending that pass against the inroads of the latter, by whom the last of Fingal's race was shortly afterwards killed. At the pass of Keltnie, accordingly, quite close to the present bridge, and on the south-east side thereof, there is a mound or hillock, now covered with birch and other indigenous trees, which, on the west side, has all the appearance of being artificial, and which still bears the traces

of a rampart or fortification illustrative of its name, being called "*Tom an t-sàbhail*," literally "*the hill or mound of protection or safety*." But this is not the only corroborative circumstance. In the winter of 1836, while Mr Menzies, the present innkeeper at Coshieville, was removing a large barrow of stones situated betwixt his house and the river Lyon, and in the immediate vicinity of the scene of action already mentioned, the workmen discovered no less than ten or twelve sarcophagi above the ground and under the cairn, which was of a conical shape but flat in the top. They were composed of rough unhewn slabs of stone, set at right angles, and covered by a similar slab above. On the lid being removed, there were found in some of them urns of unglazed argillaceous substance containing black ashes, while the others contained ashes and pieces of bone, without any urns. In the contiguous field, there are three or four other large barrows, but differently shaped from the former, being of an oblong form resembling the inverted hull of a ship.

Forts.—The remains of several buildings of very great antiquity are still to be seen in this district of country. These being of a circular form, are said by some to be of Danish origin, by others again they are ascribed to the Picts; and, from being generally within sight of each other, they are supposed to have been beacon or watch towers. It is evident, however, that some of them at least, from the art and labour bestowed upon them, could not have been mere watch-towers, but that they were built for strongholds, and were probably constructed by the Caledonians, and used as places of defence and safety against the incursions of the Romans, when they penetrated into this part of the country under Agricola. The most remarkable of these buildings in this parish is in the wood above Moness House, and is called the *Dùn*. It measures upwards of 50 yards in diameter within walls, and appears to have been defended on all sides save the north-east, where the hill is very rugged and steep, with two concentric ramparts. On the south-west side, and close to the outer rampart or dike, there was a large artificial pond or well, which is now almost filled up with debris. The walls of the fort, which measured about six yards in thickness, and were built without either lime or mortar of any kind, were carried away several years ago, and appropriated to the building of a fence around the plantation with which the hill is covered, so that nothing beyond the vestiges of the foundation can now be traced of this ancient fortress.

Situated within sight of the above, on the north-east shoulder of Drummond Hill, and in the parish of Weem, is another fortress, commanding an extensive prospect of the whole vale of Appin, and part of Grandtully and Strathtay. But instead of being circular as the former, it is in the form of a parallelogram, and is built upon the top of a rock measuring from 150 to 200 feet in height, so as to have its south and east sides naturally formed thereof. The wall on the west side measures about 60 yards in length, that on the north again is about 80 yards, and from near the east extremity thereof, another wall projects at an angle of about 30° towards the north-east, and as these sides were the most accessible, they were defended by trenches or some sort of an out-work, which can still be easily traced. There is a part of the building still standing, from which it appears that the stones were regularly coursed and banded. The walls are of similar thickness with those of the preceding, and like them too are void of either lime or mortar in the construction thereof. The principal access led from the north-east along the edge of the precipice, and it was covered on the north-west by the foresaid projecting wall. The rock forming the south and east sides of the garrison had its base defended by another rude but strongly built wall, through which a minor entrance led from the south to the fortress above.

Druidical Temples.—The completest circle of this kind in this part of the country is to be seen in the park at Croftmoraig in this parish, a little to the east of the principal lodge leading to Taymouth Castle, and on the right hand as the traveller proceeds from Kenmore to Aberfeldy. Besides this, there are several standing stones to be met with in Appin, and elsewhere through the parish, both single and in groups; but whether these are Druidical remains, or monuments of departed heroes, is now entirely a matter of conjecture.

Mansion-Houses.—By far the most remarkable seat in the parish is Grandtully Castle, one of the family residences of an ancient branch of the Stewarts. It is a fine old baronial mansion. Until within these two years, its walls and turreted roof were mostly mantled over with ivy, but being found to have an injurious effect upon the building, it was pulled off, which greatly detracts from its former air of antiquity and grandeur. The other principal mansion-houses are those of Foss, Moness, Cluny, and Der-culich.

PERTH.

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III.—POPULATION.

According to Dr Webster, the population of the original parish in 1775 amounted to			4807
By former Statistical report,			4670
By Government census in 1811,	males, 2089, females, 2290 =		4329
1821,	2178	2330 =	4508
1831,	2225	2365 =	4590
1841,	1806	2004 =	3810

The above decrease is mostly owing to emigration, arising from the enlargement of farms.

Besides the village of Dull, containing about 150 inhabitants, there are several other small ones, varying in population from 50 to 140, and in the aggregate amounting to 860; but the only village of any note is Aberfeldy, and in that portion of it which belongs to this parish, there is a population of 610 by last census. The rest of the population residing in the country amount to 3190.

The yearly average of births registered for the last seven years is,	66
deaths, (no register thereof kept.)	
marriages,	30
The average number of children in each family is about	3
Number of inhabited houses in 1841,	750
uninhabited houses,	6
houses building,	4
insane and fatuous persons,	6
deaf and dumb,	2
blind,	2

There are eight families of independent fortune resident within the parish, of whom three are heritors and proprietors of land of the yearly value of L.50 and upwards.

Although almost all the people can both speak and understand the English language, still the generality of them have a decided predilection for the Gaelic. This appears from the fact that it is the ordinary medium of their daily intercourse, but it nowhere appears so evident as during public worship in church on the Sabbath. While the common classes are apparently indifferent and unconcerned during the English service, they are all eyes and attention during the Gaelic, and hanging with anxiety, as it were, on the lips of the preacher, thus indicating that it is by means of their vernacular tongue the voice of instruction can principally reach them "savingsly and to profit."

The Highland garb, once the graceful costume of the peasantry, has fallen almost completely into desuetude; and their once popular games and prevalent superstitions have vanished before the fairy wand of civilization. They enjoy an ordinary share of the comforts of life, and are apparently happy and contented with their

condition. To their superiors they are courteous and respectful; in their intercourse with each other, social, peaceable, and friendly; and both kind and hospitable to strangers. With a few exceptions, they are irreproachable in their moral character, sound in their religious principles, and regular and exemplary in their attendance upon the public ordinances of religion.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

By the Government census of 1841, there were 691 males employed in agriculture, including farmers, cottars, and farm-servants; and 282 males employed either in manufactures, retail trade, or in handicraft, masters and workmen included, viz. millers, 8; bakers, 4; fleshers, 2; flax-dressers, 4; woollen-dyers, 4; hand-loom weavers, 44; stocking-weaver, 1; tailors, 34; shoemakers, 35; saddlers, 2; masons, 27; slaters, 3; plasterers, 3; house-painters, 2; carpenters, 56; wheel-wrights, 3; turners, 3; coopers, 2; carriers, 3; blacksmiths, 18; copper-smiths, 2; shopkeepers, 12; hawkers, 6; clock and watch-maker, 1; auctioneer and appraiser, 1; mole-catchers, 2.

Number of male servants upwards of 20 years old,	68
under 20 years old,	113
	— 181
female servants upwards of 20 years old,	118
under 20 years old,	89
	— 202

Agriculture and Rural Economy.—The parish contains about 134,400 acres of standard imperial measure, which may be thus arranged :—

Under cultivation or occasionally in tillage, say	8,500 imperial acres.
pasture,	9,000
meadow,	1,000
wood, natural and planted,	3,000
moor and hill,	108,900
roads, rivers, lakes, &c.	4,000
	— 134,400

By dint of labour and considerable expense, about 600 acres might perhaps be reclaimed and brought under tillage; but it is very doubtful if much more could be added to the cultivated land of the parish with a profitable application of capital, whether it were afterwards to be occasionally ploughed or permanently pastured. There are two pieces of undivided common in the parish. The one lies on the east shoulder of Schiehallion, and belongs to the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Mr Garden Campbell of Troop; the other is the joint property of Mr Stewart of Derculich, and the neighbouring proprietors in the parish of Logierait. But their

extent is not known, as neither of them has ever been measured. The woods, both natural and planted, are carefully attended to, and regularly thinned. The thinnings are either given or sold to the tenants for their farm-steadings and implements of husbandry, and larch is purchased to a considerable extent, from the forests of Breadalbane, for sleepers to the rail-roads carrying on in the south.

Husbandry.—The most approved method of husbandry is carried on in the district of Appin; but in most of the other districts of the parish, the four rotation system is still adhered to. It must be admitted, however, that the patriotic efforts of the Highland Society have given a stimulus to agriculture all over the parish, perhaps unprecedented at any former period. These are now aided by other local Societies, so that, betwixt their united agency, and the facility and encouragement given by the heritors to every branch of agricultural improvement, not only the beautifying and fertilizing of the soil evince their beneficial effects, but also the rearing and symmetry of the cattle.

Live-stock.—The principal stock of cattle reared is of the West Highland breed, with the exception of a few Ayrshires, introduced of late years for dairy use. On the lower grounds, there are some Cheviot or white-faced sheep kept, and a few Leicesters are there occasionally to be met with also; but the common breed is of the black-faced kind, and to the rearing of these, as well as to the purity and improvement of the Highland cattle, the strictest attention is paid, particularly by graziers. Accordingly, their stock is of a superior description, and generally brings high prices. At sales effected within the last two years, on some of the principal farms in this neighbourhood, queys brought from L.16 to L.22 each; and, on one farm, the wedder lambs are annually disposed of about Lammas, when they generally bring between 9s. and 10s. a-head.

The average number and value of live-stock, young and old, within the *quoad civilia* parish, may be thus stated, viz.

Number of horses, say 770, at L.10 each,	L. 7,700
black-cattle, 4,600, at L.5,	23,000
sheep, 18,160, at 12s.	10,896
swine, 650, at L.1, 10s.	975
	— L. 42,571

Rent, &c.—In some districts, the arable land is let so low as 17s. per acre, and, in other districts, the same quantity brings about L.3; but the average rent per arable acre, of standard imperial measure, over the parish may be stated at L.1, 10s. It

may be proper to observe, that there is no separate rent laid upon the pasture, as it is commonly let with the arable ground; but the hill grazing may perhaps be estimated at an average of 1s. 6d. and in the inland or better sort of pasture, situated within the head dike, at 5s. 6d. per imperial acre. The summer grazing of a horse upon this latter sort of pasture is about L.2, 8s., and of a cow, L.1, 4s.; but their grazing in the hill or moor comes to little more than the half of these respective sums; and the annual grazing for a full-grown sheep is about 5s. Leases extend from seven to nineteen years' duration. A great number of the small holders, however, have no leases, but are tenants at will, or occupants from year to year, which is alike disadvantageous to the tenant, and unfavourable to improvement.

Real Rental.—The real rental of the parish amounts in the aggregate to about L.13,250.

Prices of Implements of Husbandry, &c.—A full-mounted cart, with wheels and iron axletree, costs L.8; a pair of wooden harrows, full-mounted, L.1, 5s.; a full-mounted wheelbarrow, 18s.; a peat-barrow, 8s.; a full-mounted long cart, exclusive of wheels and axletree, L.3, 3s.; an iron plough, full-mounted, L.4, 4s.; a rood of mason work, containing 36 square yards, from 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches thick, exclusive of furnishing materials, about L.2; building dry stone dike of 5 feet high, 3s. per lineal rood; drain-making varies, in proportion to depth and the nature of the ground, from 6d. to 1s. per rood; boring and blasting stones, including powder, costs 6d. per foot of three-fourths of an inch bore. Full-grown fir-wood is sold at 1s. per cubic foot; hard-wood, viz. oak, 2s. 6d.; ash and elm, 1s. per do.; sawing of fir-wood, at pit by hand-saw, costs 2s. per hundred feet; larch, 2s. 6d.; and hard-wood, 5s. per do.; while again the price of sawing these at the mill is one-fourth less respectively.

Prices of Provisions.—The price of provisions here as elsewhere, must necessarily vary according to the state of the market; but the current average price thereof may be thus stated: beef costs 6d.; mutton, 7d.; pork, 4½d.; fresh butter, 8d. per lb. respectively; salted butter sells at 17s. per stone of 22 lbs.; and cheese at 6s. per stone of same weight. Fowls bring 1s. 2d. each; eggs, 5d. per dozen; quartern loaf costs 9d.; oatmeal, per boll of 140 lbs., 19s.; barley-meal, per boll of same weight, 14s.; and potatoes, 5s. per old boll of four firlots or six bushels.

Quarries.—The only quarries of any consequence in the parish

are the lime quarry at Tomphobuil, and a sort of freestone quarry, of a bluish colour, upon the Aird of Appin. In order to accommodate the tenants, the former is let at a nominal rent, and it supplies this and the neighbouring parishes with excellent lime, both for architectural and agricultural purposes; and the latter furnished most of the hewn materials required by the recent addition and improvements at Castle Menzies.

Fisheries.—There are no fisheries in Dull, excepting what there is of salmon-fishing upon the river Tay, and that is retained by the heritors whose respective properties border therewith in their own hands. Of late years, they have been far from successful, in consequence, it is supposed, of the distance from the sea, and the many obstacles which the fish have to encounter in their progress thitherward.

Raw Produce.—The average gross amount of raw produce raised in the parish, as nearly as that can be ascertained, may be thus stated, viz.

Imp. acres.			
2,125	under oats, at 5 bolls of 6 bushel per acre, at 15s. 6d. per boll,	L.8234	7 6
2,125	barley, do. do. at 18s. 6d. do.	9828	2 6
1,125	potatoes, at 30 bolls do. at 5s. do.	8437	10 0
1,000	turnips, beans, peas, &c. at L.6 per acre,	6000	0 0
2,125	sown grass, at 130 stoncs per acre, at 7d. per stone,	7437	10 0
1,000	meadow hay, at 100 do. at 4d. do.	1666	13 4
770	horses, summer pasture of, at an average of L.1, 16s. each,	1386	0 0
4,600	black cattle, do. do. 18s. do.	4140	0 0
48,160	sheep, annual grazing of, do. 5s. do.	4540	0 0
	Annual sale of black cattle,	4600	0 0
	sheep,	2522	0 0
	wool,	1008	0 0
	dairy produce,	453	0 0
	swine,	120	0 0
	wood,	290	0 0
	Miscellaneous produce of gardens, orchards, &c.	250	0 0

Total yearly value of raw produce, L.60,919 8 4

Manufactures.—There was a carpet manufactory established some years ago at Camserney, by Sir Niel Menzies, Bart., a gentleman who deserves well of his country, and who cannot be too highly spoken of for his laudable and assiduous exertions in promoting every species of improvement connected with mechanics and agriculture. This manufactory has hitherto been attended with considerable success. It affords employment to between 20 and 30 hands, and has an annual consumption of about 600 stoncs of wool.

Situated near the above manufactory, and upon the same stream, there is a saw-mill, and a wheel-wright-mill, which has also a saw-mill conjoined therewith. At the former, a good deal

of wood is cut, and prepared for country use, as well as for barrel-staves and other cooper purposes; and at the latter, besides wheel-making being carried on, quantities of bobbins are manufactured; and both bobbins and staves are regularly sent to the Dundee market, and other manufacturing towns.

In addition to these, there is, at Aberfeldy, in this parish, a dye-mill, with carding and spinning machines. The woollen yarn here spun gives employment to a number of weavers, and the webs are afterwards dyed and milled, and then exposed for sale at the country fairs to the natives for wearing apparel.

At the time of the former Statistical Account, linen yarn was spun to an extent more than sufficient to pay the rents; but now this is almost wholly superseded by the manufacturing establishments of the south, so that scarcely any flax is either raised or spun, certainly not sufficient to meet the demands of home consumption.

Distilleries.—Within the last fifteen years, there were three distilleries in the district of Appin alone. The buildings were erected, and all the necessary utensils and apparatus furnished and kept in repair, by Sir Niel Menzies, entirely at his own expense, for the sole accommodation of his tenants; but, owing to some mismanagement, they were not successful, and after a few years' operation the buildings were either pulled down or converted to some other purpose. There are still two distilleries in active operation, and although not locally within the parish, they are yet intimately connected with it; in as much as more than two-thirds of the shareholders are parishioners of Dull. The one is situated at Blackhill, in the parish of Logierait, and the other at Pitilie Burn, in the parish of Weem. The former distills upwards of 14,000 gallons of whisky, and pays about L.3080 of duty annually; and there are in the same space of time upwards of 6000 gallons distilled, and about L.1320 of duty paid by the latter. The spirit manufactured at these respective distilleries is universally prized for its fine flavour and superior quality, and is readily disposed of at the highest market price.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—The nearest market-towns, properly speaking, are Dunkeld, Perth, and Crieff, at the respective distances of nineteen, thirty-four, and twenty-six miles from the parish church. But all the necessaries and even some of the luxuries of life can be easily and moderately obtained by most of the parishioners at the

villages of Pitlochrie and Aberfeldy. The latter contains 2 surgeons and laboratories; 1 writer and notary-public; 1 printer, stationer, and bookbinder; 6 grocers; 4 haberdashers; 2 clothiers or merchant tailors; 1 hardware and pottery retailer; 2 bakers; 2 fleshers; 2 coppersmiths; 1 saddler; 2 dress-makers; 3 milliners; 2 female accoucheurs; 3 shoemakers; 1 sheriff-officer; 1 constable; 2 appraisers and auctioneers; 1 tallow-chandler; 2 smiths; and various other tradesmen and artisans.

Means of Communication.—The parish is in the possession of ample and various means of communication. There is a regular post-office at Aberfeldy, through which the diligence, conveying the mail, and carrying three or four passengers, passes to and from Dunkeld every day in the week, with the exception of Tuesday. From the same office, and upon the same days, the Dunkeld diligence runs through a detached district of this parish, on the south side of the Tay, to Kenmore, and another conveyance, of an inferior description, but for similar purposes, branches off to the north, and passes through Appin to Fortingall, and both return the following morning to Aberfeldy. The inhabitants of Glenquaich and neighbouring districts have their letters and parcels conveyed and dispatched four times a week by means of a runner betwixt Dunkeld and a sub-office stationed at Amulree; and to accommodate the people of Foss and Fincastle, and places adjacent, a post-gig runs three times a-week to and from Pitlochrie, and another sub-office at Kinloch-rannoch. Besides the Dunkeld mail, a public coach was started, about three years ago, betwixt Dunkeld and Lochlomond, by some of the principal inn-keepers on that line of road, for the accommodation of tourists and travellers, and it still continues to run for three or four months in the summer. There are portions of three turnpike lines of road in the parish. Their aggregate length may be about thirty miles, having three toll-bars within the parish. On these roads, there are weekly carriers to and from Perth and Crieff. The rest of the parish is variously intersected with private roads. A bridge, however, is much wanted over the Lyon, to communicate with Kenmore.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church is situated in the village of Dull. Considering the extent of the parish, the church could not have been placed originally, perhaps, in a more central situation; but the inhabitants of several districts had to travel a great distance. Since that period, this has been, in a great measure remedied by the erection of additional places of worship.

The church is a long building, with a small belfry, and has a gallery at each end. The date of its erection is unknown. In 1840, it was completely gutted, and thoroughly floored and re-seated, so that it is now, in a manner, comparatively comfortable. The area of the church is divided among the heritors in proportion to their respective valuations. It accommodates about 600 persons, and no seat-rents are exacted.

A new and commodious manse, with a suitable range of offices, were this year built for the minister by the heritors, at an expense of about L.940.

Previous to the Reformation, the lands and immunities attached to the living of Dull were far superior to what they now are. It would appear that the then Popish vicar, a David Guthrie, wished to alienate, as was usual in the immediate prospect of the Reformation, the whole lands of his benefice, with the exception of what he considered a sufficient establishment for a minister of the parish. Accordingly, in the year 1561, he granted a feu-right to George Johnston *alias* M'Gregor, and Janet Burgh, his spouse, and longest liver of them two, in liferent, and to the said George's heirs and assignees in fee, of all and singular the half of the kirk-lands of Dull, viz. "Omnes et singulas dimidietas terrarum ecclesiasticar. de Dull, viz. totas et integras terras de Croftelachan, Drumdewan, Kynell, cum integro molendino de Dull, cum suis multuris et privilegiis totar. et integrar. terrar. Ecclesiasticar. de Dull solit. et consuet. Necnon dimidietatem totius montis de Craigdull, dimidietatem terrarum de Achtavye, decimis garbalibus omn. præfat. terrar. inclusis, cum suis pertinen. jacen. in Regalitate St Andreae et infra Vicecomitatu de Perth, excepto manso nostro, cum hortis et toftis eid. adjacen. cum illis duobus domibus vocat. Market-stance et lie Clerk's house, cum libera p-tate pascendi, seu libera pastura, ad sex summas animalium, cum animalibus dict. Georgii et Jacobi hæredumque suor. respective in terris præfatis. Cum cespitibus, viz. lie pettis, feal, et divotts in terris prædictis pro reparatione domor. et edificiorum præfat. prout in n-ro desup. co-fecto latius co-tinetur." Of the same date with the feu-right of the first half, the said David Guthrie, vicar of Dull, with the consent of the commendator of the priory of St Andrews, granted another feu-right to Alexander Stewart, brother to Grandtully, and his spouse, of the other half of the said kirk-lands of Dull, viz. "Omnes et singulas dimidietates terrarum nostrum ecclesiasticar dict. nostræ parochiæ de Dull, viz. to-

tas et integras terras de Carse, Carsmucky, et Pitvassie, cum dimidietate totius montis de Craigdull; una cum dimidietate terrarum de Achtavie, decimis garbalibus earundem inclusis, et cum toftis, croftis, et singulis suis pertinen. jacen. in regalitatem Sancti Andree, et infra vicecomitatum de Perth, &c. excipien. toto et integro manso-ro cum hortis, toftis, et croftis eidem adjacen. nunc occupat, per Magistrum Duncanum Maclaggane, una cum domo vocat. Mac-kilties house, et alio domo vocat. lie Clerkis house, cum libera pastura ad sex summas animalium, cum animalibus dict. Alexandri et Isabellæ, hæredumque suorum, respective subscript. in terris nostris prædictis, cum cespitibus, lie peattis, feal, et divot, in terris prædict. pro reparatione domorum et ædificiorum præfatorum." *

Such were the alienations suffered by, and the immunities reserved to, the benefice of Dull in 1561; and when an excambion had taken place during the incumbency of Mr Campbell in 1758, the same privileges were confirmed to the living by the deed of excambion betwixt the then Sir Robert Menzies of that Ilk and the presbytery. Accordingly, the minister still enjoys the privilege of casting peats, feal, and divot, and pasturing twelve souns of sheep or cattle over the church lands, in addition to the manse and glebe. The glebe contains about 11½ acres, including site of manse, offices, and garden, and is capable of being much improved. Within the last two years, the writer hereof has laid upwards of L.60 out in the way of draining and clearing it of stones, and when these improvements, which are still going on, and which will take L.80 or L.100 more to carry them into effect, are eventually completed, its yearly value, including the above immunities, may then be estimated at about L.40. The stipend consists of sixteen chalders of victual, half meal and half barley, payable in money, according to the highest fiar prices of the county, with L.8, 6s. 8d. for furnishing communion elements out of the teinds of the parish, together with 5 bolls of bear, and 18 bolls of black oats out of the teinds of the priory of St Andrews, conform to use and wont, and, in the aggregate, may have amounted to L.250 on an average of the last seven years. The benefice is in the gift of the Crown, and, according to the Royal Commissioners' Report of 1836, there are L.70, 18s. of unappropriated teinds.

The following is a list of the different ministers who served in the cure since the Reformation, with the date of their incumben-

* The above quotations are from the title-deeds of the family of Menzies of that Ilk.

cy, so far as that could have been ascertained: Duncan Maclaggan, 1561-79; John Cunison, 1684; John M'Kerchar, 1699; Thomas Menzies, 1713; Duncan M'Lea (presented *de jure devoluto*), 1717; James Campbell, 1750; James Stewart, 1761; Alexander Campbell, 1769; Patrick M'Vean, 1771; Archibald Menzies, 1789; Duncan Dewar, 1839.

The district of Foss was disjoined from the original parish in 1830, and annexed, *quoad sacra*, to the Government church there erected; and in 1836, the district of Fincastle was similarly attached to the new erection at Tenandry, within the parish of Blair-Athole.

There are two chapels in connection with the Established Church, and under the patronage of the General Assembly's Committee for managing the Royal Bounty within the parish; the one is at Amulree, and the other at Grandtully. The minister of the former has an annual salary of L. 65, including L. 5 for communion elements, and is paid entirely out of the royal bounty; the salary of the latter again is L. 90, including a similar sum for communion elements, of which L. 40 are paid either by Sir William D. Stewart of Grandtully or his tenants, and the remaining L. 50 are paid by the Royal Bounty Committee. Besides, the ministers of these respective missions are accommodated with a house, garden, and four or five acres of arable land, rent-free, by the proprietors, and provided gratuitously with fuel by the tenants connected with their missions.

There is a chapel at Tummel-bridge in connection with the Scottish Episcopal Church, where the minister of Strathtay officiates once in the fortnight during summer, and who is paid, partly by the Episcopal Church Society and partly by members of the congregation. The average attendance does not exceed 15; and for four months in winter there is no service.

An Independent congregation was established upwards of forty years ago in Aberfeldy; and in 1817 a chapel and house to the minister were built, at an expense of about L. 650. The chapel contains about 500 sittings, and, if not lately liquidated, it was burdened with considerable debt. Excepting in winter, perhaps, the attendance is generally but small, and the congregation is composed, not only of the parishioners of Dull, but also, in a great measure, of the people of the adjoining parishes. The minister's stipend is raised from the seat-rents and Sunday collections, and, with L. 10 paid by the Congregational Union of Scotland for itinerating, may average about L. 50 annually.

There is no society established in the parish for religious purposes, but collections are almost annually made for the General Assembly's Schemes, and other religious and charitable objects, which may average about L.30.

The following table exhibits the number of families, communicants, Dissenters of all denominations, and population, in the respective districts allocated to the different places of worship in connection with the Established Church within the *quoad civilia* parish :

Place of worship.	No. of families.	No. of communicants.	Dissenters.				Total population.
			Episcopalian.	Independents.	Baptists.	Roman Catholics.	
Dull, .	477	650	8	46	4	1	1929
Foss, .	88	140	9	1	0	0	439
Amulree .	85	220	0	0	2	0	406
Grandtully,	144	400	4	1	0	0	731
Tenandry,	59	70	0	0	7	0	305
	853	1480	21	48	13	1	3810

Education.—There are at present nine schools in operation within the territorial boundaries of the parish, viz. the parochial school at Dull; four schools supported by the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, whereof one is stationed at Aberfeldy, Amulree, Grandtully, and Foss, respectively; together with four schools taught by young men entirely on their own adventure; and the aggregate average attendance at these schools is about 600. The parochial schoolmaster has the maximum salary of L.34, 4s. 4½d.; his yearly receipt of school-fees may average L.18; and his other emoluments, as precentor and clerk to the heritors and kirk-session, may probably amount to L. 15, making an annual income of about L.67. He has besides the legal accommodation of house and garden; but both dwelling-house and school-room are at present in a most wretched state of repair, and alike uncomfortable and incommodious.

Libraries.—There are two libraries in the parish. The one is a subscription, and the other a circulating library. The former was established many years ago, and is denominated "The Aberfeldy Evangelical Library." Most of the books, consisting of nearly 400 volumes, are of a religious and moral character. The latter was only instituted about three years ago by Mr Cameron, bookseller at Aberfeldy. It contains about 250 volumes, consisting principally of fictitious works, travels, and voyages.

Friendly Societies.—Many of the parishioners, especially in

the districts of Appin, Grandtully, and Strathtay, are members, either of "The Atholl Wrights' Brotherly Society," instituted at Logierait in 1812, or of the "Farmers' Friendly Society," instituted at Pitnacree in 1826. The entry-money to these societies varies from 10s. to L.4, 18s. 6d., according to the age at which members are admitted, being from sixteen to forty years of age; and the annual subscription towards the funds is 6s. Several of the parishioners are likewise brethren of the "Tay and Lyon Mason Lodge," whereof a branch was established some years ago in Aberfeldy.

Savings Bank.—A savings bank was established in this parish at Aberfeldy in March 1833.

The following is an abstract state of the funds of the institution since its commencement, showing the number of depositors, the amount of the sums lodged and drawn, together with the net balance on hand, at each annual meeting—the first of which was held in January 1834.

Annual Meetings.	No. of Depositors.	Amount lodged.	Amount drawn.	Balance on hand.
1834,	29	L. 215 16 9½	L. 4 10 0	L. 211 6 9½
1835,	55	492 10 5	38 10 4½	394 0 0½
1836,	71	673 7 2	73 0 10	600 6 4
1837,	83	879 16 2	90 17 6	788 18 8
1838,	99	1023 9 2	256 15 10	766 13 4
1839,	108	1096 9 9	191 13 10	904 15 11
1840.	115	1209 19 4	280 9 2	929 10 2
1841,	134	1284 8 0	254 16 0	1029 12 0
1842,	154	1365 16 8	268 6 4	1117 10 4

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid is about 100, and the aggregate amount of church collections at all the places of worship belonging to the Established Church within the original parish, including three-eighths of the collections of Tenantry, is about L. 56. There is also a sum of about L. 24 yearly realized from other sources, such as dues for proclamation of marriage banns, and use of mortcloth, fines, and occasional donations, amounting in all to about L. 80 annually. This sum, with the exception of a few pounds which go to pay the clerks and officers of synod, presbytery, and kirk-sessions, is distributed among the above number of paupers, and the pecuniary assistance afforded to each yearly varies from 6s. to L.3, according to the recipient's respective necessities. The average amount of assessment levied upon the heritors during the last three years is about L. 120, being at the rate of nearly two and a-half per cent. upon their respective valuations. And, although it must

weigh heavily upon some of them, still, from an anxiety to ward off the burden otherwise imposed by statutory law upon the tenants, they have hitherto confined the assessment solely to themselves. Nor is this the only instance of liberality deserving of notice relative to the poor. Through the active sympathy and generosity of the Most Noble the Marchioness of Breadalbane and the Honourable Lady Menzies, not a few of our poor on the Breadalbane and Menzies' estates are often both clad and fed. Willingly would the writer hereof say, if he could, that the poor show no disposition to ask parochial aid; but such is not the case.

Fairs.—The following table exhibits the number of fairs observed annually within the parish, the place where, the time when, and the purposes for which they are held.

Name of Place.		Date of Fairs.	Purposes of Fairs.
Aberfeldy,	1	January 1, Thurs. O. S.	{ Cattle, horses and agricultural produce.
Do.	2	{ March, Tuesday before Kenmore fair.	{ Horses and general business.
Do.	3	May, last Thurs. O. S.	{ Cattle, sheep, and general business.
Do.	4	July, last Friday. O. S.	Cattle & country business.
Do.	5	October, last Thursday.	Horses, cattle, and sheep.
Do.	6 = 6	Nov. 1, Thurs. O. S.	{ Cattle, sheep, and dairy produce.
Amulree,	1	May 1, Tues. & Wed.	Cattle and sheep.
Do.	2 = 2	Nov. Frid. bef. first Wed.	Cattle and sheep.
Coshieville,	1	October, last Thursday.	Cattle and sheep.
Do.	2 = 2	{ December, day before Fortingall fair.	{ Cattle and sheep.
Foss, Kirkton of,	1	March, Tuesday, O. S.	Horses & country business.
Do. Tummel-bridge,	2 = 2	Oct. last Friday, O. S.	Cattle and sheep.

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Inns.—There are five inns in the parish and six ale-houses. The former are indispensable for the accommodation of travellers, but the latter may, with great propriety, be suppressed.

Fuel.—The fuel of the common people consists almost wholly of peats; but, along with these, the better classes burn a good deal of coal and *white-wood*, or oak-copse. The coal is brought either from Perth or Crieff, and, in consequence of the long carriage, costs between 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d. per cwt.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Since the former Statistical Report was published, the general aspect of the parish, both in a physical and moral point of view, has undergone a very manifest improvement. The real rental was then little more than L.4500, but now it is considerably upwards of L.13,000. Formerly, agriculture in all its branches was

at a very low ebb throughout the parish; farms were not unfrequently let on the monstrous principle of run-rig; leases were seldom or ever given; the system of rotation, was all but unknown; and even fields which were under the plough were not unfrequently broken and detached, either by banks, heaps of stones, or marshy meadows. Now farms are divided and inclosed; green crops and rotation in cropping are generally introduced; cattle and sheep are improving both in size and symmetry; and the tenants are encouraged in draining, liming, and clearing their farms by getting leases, so that almost every district of the parish witnesses a yearly improvement in husbandry. The total want of turnpike roads, together with the shocking and all but impassable state of repair in which the parish roads were kept, were then a bar to the social and mercantile improvement of the parish; but now the opening up of turnpike, and the regular repairing and macadamizing of private roads; the establishing of regular carriers; the letting of horses, post-chaises, and other vehicles for hire at most of the principal inns, united with the frequent and regular conveyance of letters and newspapers by means of the post-office system, are sufficient indications of the wonderful transition experienced by the inhabitants of this district in their social and trafficking intercommunication with their more southern neighbours. Formerly, the tenants were restricted to particular millers and smiths, to whom they were obliged to pay certain heavy servitudes; but now they are happily relieved from these remains of feudal slavery, so that they may choose their smith and miller where they best can. Then, the old Scotch plough, which was universally used, was drawn by four Highland ponies yoked abreast and led by a driver walking backwards; the horses' harness were rudely made of tow; sledges and creels were generally used instead of carts; thrashing-mills had no existence; and private gigs and carriages were exceedingly rare, if not unknown. Now, all the implements of husbandry are generally of the most improved and superior description; thrashing mills are coming into use; and private carriages are comparatively numerous. At the period above referred to, the common people's finest attire was made of coarse home-spun apparel. The men's only head-dress, both at church and market, was a common blue bonnet; that of the matrons consisted of what was called the *curch*, made of linen, and tied under the chin, while the unmarried females, again, appeared bare-headed, with their hair tied up with a piece of ribbon

or fillet; and neither male nor female had any other cover to screen them from sun or rain save their plaids, variously dyed and wrought. But now, most of the young men appear on public occasions dressed in West of England cloth, hats, stocks, or silk handkerchiefs; and while the matrons deck themselves in Merino and sombre-coloured cotton gowns, with straw and silk bonnets, the young unmarried females are gaudily dressed in fashionable prints, *mousselines de laine*, or silks, and caps with a profusion of gum-flowers, not unfrequently surmounted with Leghorn bonnets, having their full share of ribbon. At that time, the baneful and demoralizing practice of smuggling was carried on in almost every hamlet throughout the parish. Now, these seminaries of impiety and dissipation have almost all disappeared before the establishment of legal distilleries, and the rigid observance of excise laws. Then, many were the men who could neither write nor cypher, while none of the women could do so, and but few of these could perfectly read. Now, there is hardly a man under sixty years of age to be met with that is not ordinarily versed in these branches of education, and mostly all the young females can both read and write, and not a few of them can cast accounts.

But, great and manifest as these improvements are, others might still be effected with some trouble and expense. Ample as are the means of communication already enjoyed throughout the parish, still the rebuilding of Comrie Bridge over the Lyon would greatly add thereto, and it were certainly desirable that those local and private interests which have hitherto opposed the erection thereof, would ere long give way to the far higher interests of the public necessity and welfare. The abolishing of servitude, still exacted by the proprietors from many of their tenants, in name of *kain*,—the building of more commodious and comfortable houses and steadings for the tenants, and neater cottages for the poor and labouring classes,—the planting of some of the knolls; presently lying waste and irreclaimable, but more especially, the planting of a belt along the head dike which separates the hill from the lower ground, with larch or some other wood congenial to the climate and nature of the soil, would also tend mightily to add to the personal domestic comforts of the people, as well as to the sheltered and ornate appearance of the parish,—while the repressing of unnecessary ale-houses; the encouragement of frugality and industry, by means of subsidiary savings banks and friendly so-

cieties; a greater facility in acquiring every branch of useful knowledge, by introducing more generally the most approved system of tuition and suitable class-books into all our schools, combined with a more extensive diffusion and higher standard of education, by establishing additional schools, and raising the endowments of such as are already established,—are means well calculated to advance the moral and spiritual improvement of the community, and which could not ultimately fail, by the blessing of Providence, to yield the peaceable fruits of

“A virtuous populace to rise the while,
And stand a wall of fire around our much-lov'd isle.”

December 1842.

PARISH OF KIRKMICHAEL.

PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

THE REV. PETER DRUMMOND, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Boundaries, &c.—THIS parish is bounded by those of Logierait and Moulin on the west; Braemar and Crathy on the north; Glensla and Alyth on the east; and Blairgowrie, Kinloch, Cluny, and Caputh, on the south. It comprehends the greater part of Strathardle, the whole of Glenshee, and a district lying at the lower extremity of that glen, on the west side of the river called Black Water. Strathardle is about 10 miles long, and from 1 to 2 miles broad, and includes part of the parishes of Moulin, Kirkmichael, Blairgowrie, Bendochy, and Kinloch. Glenshee is about 7 miles long, and less than a mile broad. At the head of this glen are two smaller ones, narrow, and about 3 miles long. The district bordering on the Black Water is of a form nearly circular, measuring somewhat more than 2 miles in diameter. Though this parish is pretty extensive, there is no part of it detached. Its figure does not vary much from a parallelogram, being 17 miles long from north to south, and from 6 to 7 miles broad.

According to tradition, Strathardle was anciently called in Gaelic *Strath na muice brice*, *the strath of the spotted wild sow*;

PERTH.

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