

# PARISH OF ARDCHATTAN.\*

PRESBYTERY OF LORN, SYNOD OF ARGYLE.

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## I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

THIS parish had, till lately, the district of *Muckairn* united to it; and the minister serving the cure preached on alternate Sabbaths in the church built for each district. After the legislative enactment for endowing additional places of worship in the Highlands, (4th and 5th Geo. IV. c. 79 and 90), Muckairn obtained the benefit of a minister for itself, having, in 1829, been erected into a parish *quoad sacra*. But the church of Muckairn is at present vacant; and, besides this, the two districts are separated by an arm of the sea: it appears more natural, therefore, to describe them separately.

*Name.*—One of those devoted Christian ministers who accompanied Columba to Scotland, in the year 563, was Catan,† and

\* Drawn up by the late Incumbent of the parish, the Rev. Hugh Fraser.

† See Adomnan's Life of Columba.

from him, this parish derives its name, *Ard-Chattan*, signifying, in the Gaelic language, "the height or promontory of Catan."

Ardchattan parish was at one time known by the name of the parish of *Bal-Mhaodan*, that is, the residence of "Maodan" or "Modan," some saint of the Popish calendar, in whose honour a church was erected in that subdivision of the county of Argyle called Cowal, and from which church the parish of Kil-Modan derived its name.

The entire tract of country which forms the parish of Ardchattan, exclusive of that section of it which commences at the influx of the river Awe, and stretches to the north-east of Loch-etive, is, in common parlance, called "Benderaloch," or "Benderloch," a name sufficiently descriptive of its physical aspect, for it signifies in Gaelic, ("*beinn-eadar-dhà-loch*") "*the mountain range between two arms of the sea*," here called "lochs." These lochs are Loch-etive, (from the Gaelic "*èite*" "*wild*,") towards the south; and Loch-creran towards the north.

*Extent, &c.*—The length of the parish from the extremity of Glen-etive on the north-east, to the point of *Garvard* ("*garbh-ard*,") on the west, is more than 40 miles. In figure it is very irregular, and from this circumstance it varies much in breadth. From the head of Ardmucknish bay to Loch-creran, the breadth at high water is scarcely half a mile, while this breadth increases to at least sixteen miles from the river Creran to the point of Drissaig, on Loch Awe. The average breadth of the parish may be estimated at 10 miles.

Ardchattan is bounded on the south and east by Loch-etive, the river Awe, and Loch Awe, till where the mountain-stream *Molla* discharges its waters into that lake. This stream separates the parish of Ardchattan from Glenorchy. Loch-creran, and the river of that name, form its northern boundary, and divide it from the parish of Appin; while, towards the west, it is bounded by the Lhinnie-loch.

Besides several uninhabited islets, consisting generally of unproductive rocks, without even a covering of vegetation, there are two inhabited islands in the parish, *Eriska*, situated at the entrance into Loch-creran, and *Elan-duirnish*, in Loch-etive, opposite to Bunawe. The former of these is a well-wooded and interesting island, containing, besides some good pasture land, a considerable proportion of arable, and forming a compact little farm. *Elan-duirnish*, the other, is inhabited only by the ferryman, supports no

more than a couple of cows and a few sheep, and is connected with the mainland by a stone bulwark, along which is conducted the public road, which, beyond the ferry, diverges to Inveraray and Glenorchy.

The prevailing features of the parish are most conspicuously mountainous. Its aspect, however, is agreeably diversified by romantic valleys, rivers, plains, and wooded hills. Towards its western extremity, on both sides of the Benderloch range, there is a considerable extent of cultivated land, though the south-west side still presents a wide waste of unreclaimed moss and moor. With the exception of the plain at Glenure, and a few patches besides, the arable land commences towards the north, below Barcaldine House; stretches thence by Shean ferry, Lochnell-house, and Keil, onwards to Connell ferry, and then from Connell eastward, with partial interruptions, to the ferry at Elan-duirnish. Proceeding upwards from this ferry, along Loch-etive, little cultivation is to be seen on either side. Lofty mountains bound there, in all directions, a very circumscribed horizon; and, excepting at Cadderlie and Ardmaddy, these high grounds rise so abruptly from the margin of the loch, as to leave no level land to be subjected to the plough.

*Mountains.—Ben-cruachan.*—This is the highest mountain in the county of Argyle. It is said to tower to a height of 3669 feet. Its base describes a circumference of more than twenty miles. Towards the north, from the vale of Glencoe, its acclivity is precipitous; but from the south, behind Inverawe, its ascent is more gradual, and, besides lesser eminences, it terminates in two conical summits, which command a panorama of surpassing magnificence.

*Ben-cochail*, which is next to Ben-cruachan towards the north, would, in most situations, be regarded as a lofty mountain; but, overshadowed as it is by its gigantic neighbour, it seems to dwindle into a moderately sized hill.

*Ben-starive* is situated still farther up the loch. It forms a noble object in the landscape as the traveller advances, and attains an elevation of at least 2500 feet. Its base is of great amplitude, but its furrowed sides and rocky summit exhibit indications of total sterility. Among the debris on its sides and in the channels of its waters, specimens of crystallized quartz, of great size, and susceptible of a high polish, are found by the solitary shepherd, and these are turned by him occasionally to good account. The Ben-

starive crystals are sometimes clear and colourless, at other times of a dark and yellowish hue; and by lapidaries, they are considered not inferior to those found in the Grampians, and well known by the name of Cairngorms.

*Ben-nan-aighean*, or "the mountain of the heifers," lies south-east of the former, and its swelling sides and peering top are seen to most advantage when viewed from near to the Glen-etive chapel. Of great height, even among these high mountains, it yields but very indifferent pasture; nor is there a single particle of vegetation to be met with after ascending half-way up to its granite peak. As in the case of Ben-starive, rock-crystals are found about its base, and in the channels of its many streams.

*Ben-chaorach*, or "the mountain of the sheep," rises in close proximity to Ben-starive. Inferior to the latter in altitude and extent, it is yet a nobly-shaped mountain, and, as the name imports, seems to have been always considered well adapted for pasturing the fleecy race.

*Ben-ketlan* is situated to the north of Ben-chaorach, exceeds it in height and in the beauty of its outline, and, what most practical men will be disposed to regard as of at least equal importance, excels it also in productive qualities. The Alt-chetlan stream forms its boundary on the one hand, and Alt-chaoran on the other.

We now come to the two most striking of all the masses in this wilderness of mountains, those to which the significant names of *Buachail Etive*, or "the keepers of Etive," have been given. These mountains may be seen in the distance by the traveller, soon after he has left Bunawe, but they assume a bolder aspect in proportion as they are approached; and, a little beyond the termination of the loch, they seem to frown in solemn sullenness on the puny mortals who venture to encroach on the solitudes over which they have for ages so patiently kept watch. They are distinguished by the names of the greater and the lesser, or *Buachail-mor* and *Buachail-beg*, not so much from their comparative elevation as from their extent; the former stretching eastward for six or seven miles till near to "King's House," and terminating in that direction as precipitously as towards Loch-etive, while the *Buachail-beg* does not extend to more than half that distance. Neither of them is supposed to be less than 3000 feet in height.

*Ben-veedan*, distinguished also by the adjunct of "*Nambian*," or "of the deer skins," from the many deer killed there, is separated from *Buachail-beg* by the "*láríg*," or "mountain pass" of

*Larig-aolt*, which opens into Glencoe. It is a stupendous mass; so much so, indeed, that, by the inhabitants, it is alleged to be not inferior in elevation to Ben-cruachan.

*Ben-treeelahan* is situated directly opposite to Ben-starive, and, on the west side of Loch-etive, which washes its base for five miles, or nearly as far as the head of the loch. Here Loch-etive is greatly narrowed, and the high rugged sides of Ben-treehalan, on the one hand, and of Ben-starive, on the other, impart a wild and sombre character to the place, rarely paralleled even in mountain scenery.

There is a formidable array of mountains on the Appin side of the parish, and it remains that the names of some of these be mentioned.

*Ben-aulay* is the highest mountain in this north-east district, and is a well-shaped, rounded mountain, which will at once attract attention.

*Ben-scoullard* follows next to the south-west, and is equally calculated to interest, from its size and its shape.

*Ben-vreck* succeeds, a mountain range intervening, of some miles in length; and then follows,

*Ben-molurgan* and *Ben-vean*, which form the last links in the chain which connects the Glen-creran mountains with Ben Duir-nish.

*Glen*—*Glen-noe*.—Formed by the northern side of Ben-cruachan, and the south side of Ben-cochail, this verdant glen is four miles in length by about one in breadth. It is watered throughout by a stream, which becomes finely wooded as it approaches the sea; and, as a commodious dwelling-house has been erected near the opening of the glen by the respectable tacksman who now farms it, a sweeter and more sequestered summer residence cannot readily be met with. Glen-noe was, for many generations, held in wadset by a family of the name of M<sup>c</sup>Intyre, the head of which was considered in this country as the chieftain of that sept.

*Glenkinglas*.—Though but a small portion of this glen can be seen from Loch-etive, owing to a curve in the course of the river, and the projection of a portion of the neighbouring mountain, its length is not less than nine miles, and the general breadth exceeds considerably that of Glen-noe. Its north side is bleak and rocky, but the south yields pasture of excellent quality. Excepting a few alder trees which grow along the river, and brushwood of little value, Glenkinglas is now almost bared of wood, though it was once adorned with firs equal to

“ the tallest pine  
Hewn on Norwegian hills, to be the mast  
Of some great ammiral.”

And though the quality of its timber was not inferior to the best Memel. But these woods were, almost a hundred years ago, let to an Iron Smelting Company from Ireland, who erected a furnace, the ruins of which are still visible, near the mouth of the river, levelled a great proportion of the trees to the dust, and converted them to charcoal. The axe has since recklessly felled what remained.

*Glen-ketland* opens from the river Etive, opposite to Invercharnan, about three miles beyond the head of the loch, the mountain of the same name forming one of its sides. It does not exceed two miles in length, partakes of the character of the surrounding scenery, and adds considerably to the effect produced by the whole.

*Glen-etive* exceeds in length any of our other glens; for, from the head of the loch, where this glen commences, to the King's House, near to which it terminates, the distance is not less than sixteen miles, the tract throughout being marked with the impress of sublimity and loneliness. The whole district was once a royal forest, and the proprietor of Dalness is said to claim exemption from public burdens, on the ground of his being hereditary forester. A part of *Glen-etive*, and an extensive range contiguous, which forms a section of the parish of Glenorchy, has been again stocked with red-deer by the Marquis of Breadalbane, and some thousands of this noble race of animals now roam among these mountains. Mr Campbell of Monzie has likewise laid out a portion of his property in *Glen-etive* for the same purpose. Like its neighbour *Glenkinglas*, *Glen-etive*, throughout its length and breadth, was once clothed with majestic firs and spreading oaks.

*Glen-ure*, or “ the Glen of the yew trees,” opens from the river Creran, and stretches to the south and east for about three miles; its remote extremity being characterized by sterile grandeur. The respectable family of *Glenure* once resided near the opening of this glen; and the buildings, now falling into a dilapidated state, are superior to what would be expected in a locality so secluded. The plain in front of the mansion-house, though low, is of ample bounds; and the adjacent farm of *Barnamuck*, “ or Height of the wild boar,” the highest farm in the parish in that direction, has always been noted for the excellence of its pasture.

*Glentendal*, or *Glendow*, is seven miles distant from Glenure, and nearer by that distance to the Atlantic. It is scarcely three miles in length, its direction being from east to west, and its lower section is luxuriantly clothed with wood. This glen is tenanted by some hundreds of fallow-deer, which were first brought thither about eighty years ago, and have since continued within the limits of the glen and its near neighbourhood, without either an inclosure or a keeper.

*Glensalloch* runs nearly from south to north, is the most elevated of our glens, and forms the opening betwixt Loch-etive and Loch-creran, distant six miles from each other by this route. The views presented from this glen, when in sight of either loch, are very interesting.

*Coast, Climate.*—In consequence of the irregular form of the parish, the extent of sea coast is not less than 65 miles. Towards the western extremity, the coast is comparatively low, though interspersed occasionally with rocks and projecting headlands of considerable altitude. The shore is sandy, generally over a clayey bottom; and towards the head of Loch-etive, where the adjacent mountains are composed of granite rock, the particles of sand on the shore are uncommonly large, and are formed of comminuted granite. There are several bays and indentations of unequal size, some of them forming fine sweeps. The Bay of Ardmucknish, which extends from beyond Lochnell-house to Connell Ferry, will at once arrest attention, from its ample range, its finely pebbled beach, and the noble view which it commands.

In so far as a judgment may be formed from the instances of longevity among us, our weeping climate exercises no unfavourable influence on the health of the inhabitants. Many years have not elapsed since one man died here who attained the patriarchal age of 112 years. More recently, another reached his 108th year. In a cottage within a short distance eastward of the manse, an aged sire resides now in his 96th year; while at about the same distance in the opposite direction, there live a venerable couple, whose united ages amount to 177 years, the husband having completed his 90th, and the wife her 87th year. It is but a few months since a woman in the next house, and within twenty yards of this pair, departed this life in her 98th year.

Our winters are comparatively mild, and do not usually commence before the middle of December; and though our mountain tops are clothed in a snowy mantle for at least five months of

the year, it is not usual for snow to continue on our low grounds for more than a few days.

*Hydrography.*—Loch-etive and Loch-creran, the two arms of the sea by which so large a proportion of the parish is bounded and intersected, have already been noticed. The former branches from the Llinnhe loch at Dunstaffnage castle, and, after passing Connell and Bunawe, bends towards the north, and stretches into the interior among the mountains, till it terminates at Kinloch-etive, its entire length being twenty-two miles. In breadth it varies from less than a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half, and, in consequence of the high grounds and projecting points along its shores, it seems in several places as if land-locked, and thus presents the appearance of so many inland lakes.

The depth of Loch-etive varies from twenty fathoms, which may be given as its medium depth, to upwards of a hundred fathoms, that being its depth a little beyond the base of Ben-cruachan. The anchorage in its bays is safe and good; and it is regularly navigated by vessels of from sixty to a hundred tons register. The saltness of its waters decreases above Connell, in consequence of the quantity of fresh water received from the many rivers and streams which empty themselves into it; and this fact, while it is perceptible to the taste, is indicated also by the diminished size of the *Algæ* along its shores. The tide rises fourteen feet at Connell, and beyond that, towards the mountains, only ten feet.

At Connell ferry the channel of Loch-etive is narrowed by the form of the land and projecting rocks, from a breadth of upwards of a mile, to a space of no more than two hundred yards; while a ledge of rock, the top of which becomes visible at about half-tide, runs across two-thirds of this narrow space. The consequence is, that, at certain times during the ebbing and flowing of the tide, a striking marine fall is exhibited. The tide rushes over the ledge of rock, and through the narrow channel left, with a rapidity which is quite resistless, and with a noise which, during spring-tides, in calm weather and in certain states of the atmosphere, is heard at the distance of several miles. Yet with all this, though terrific to a stranger, Connell is by no means a dangerous ferry even when the tide is most impetuous, and the roaring of the stream most deafening; for the boatmen, aware of the peculiarities in the current and eddies, manage accordingly, and contrive to make what would at first appear to be an insuperable

obstacle, contribute to the facility of the passage across. The tide continues to flow at Connell only about four hours and a half, and to ebb upwards of seven hours; and it is singular, though easily accounted for, that the tide begins to flow *below* the fall an hour, or rather more, before it does so *above* the fall; and the strange phenomepon is thus exhibited of the tide flowing in one place, and ebbing strongly in another, within a few yards, at one and the same time.\*

*Loch-creran*, like *Loch-etive*, is connected with the *Llhinne-loch*, from which it separates at the island of *Eriska*. Its length is twelve miles, and its average breadth is one mile and a-half, though there is a strait near to *Dalchùlis*, when it narrows to less than 150 yards; and then the current becomes rapid, as it does likewise at the ferry of *Shean*. The average depth of *Loch-creran* is 15 fathoms; the rise of the water at spring tides is from

\* Before leaving this arm of the sea it will gratify every reader of taste to peruse the account given of *Loch-etive* and the surrounding scenery, by an author who has repeatedly trod its shores, and who is one of the most powerful writers, both in poetry and in prose, of the age in which he lives. "*Loch-etive*," observes Professor Wilson, "between the ferries of Connell and Bunawe, has been seen by almost all who have visited the Highlands but very imperfectly; to know what it is, you must row or sail up it, for the banks on both sides are often richly wooded, assume many fine forms, and are frequently well embayed; while the expanse of water is sufficiently wide to allow you, from its centre, to command a view of many of the distant heights. But above Bunawe it is not the same loch. For a couple of miles it is not wide, and it is so darkened by enormous shadows, that it looks even less like a strait than a gulf, huge overhanging rocks on both sides ascending high, and yet felt to belong but to the bases of mountains that, sloping far back, have their summits among clouds of their own in another region of the sky. Yet are they not all horrid, for nowhere else is there such lofty heather,—it seems a wild sort of brush-wood; tall trees flourish single or in groves, chiefly birches, and now and then an oak, and they are in their youth or their prime,—and even the prodigious trunks, some of which have been dead for centuries, are not all dead, but shoot from their knotted rhind, symptoms of life unextinguished by time and tempest. Out of this gulf we emerge into the upper loch, and its amplitude sustains the majesty of the mountains, all of the highest order, and seen from their feet to their crests. Cruachan wears the crown and reigns over them all,—king at once of *Loch-etive* and *Loch Awe*. But *Buachail-etive*, though afar off, is still a giant; and in some lights comes forward, bringing with him the *Black Mount* and its dependents, so that all seem to belong to this most magnificent of all Highland lochs. 'I know not,' says MacCulloch, that *Loch-etive* could bear an ornament without an infringement on that aspect of solitary vastness which it presents throughout. Nor is there one. The rocks and bays, on the shore which might elsewhere attract attention, are here swallowed up in the enormous dimensions of the surrounding mountains, and the wide and ample expanse of the lake. A solitary house, here fearfully solitary, situated far up in *Glen-etive*, is only visible when at the upper extremity; and if there be a tree, as there are in a few places on the shore, it is unseen, extinguished as if it were a humble mountain flower by the universal magnitude around.' To feel the full power of *Glen-etive*, you must walk up it till it ceases to be a glen. When in the middle of the moor, you see far off a solitary dwelling indeed,—perhaps the loneliest house in all the Highlands,—and the solitude is made profound as you pass by, by the voice of a cataract, hidden in an awful chasm, bridged by two or three stems of trees along which the red deer might fear to venture,—but we have seen them and the deer-hounds glide over it, followed by other fearless feet, when far and wide the forest of *Dalness* was echoing to the hunters' horn."

15 to 16 feet; and, as the bottom is clayey, the anchorage in the bays is safe and good. The waters possess more saltness than they do in Loch-etive, from causes which have already been stated.

*Springs.*—The parish abounds in perennial springs, which afford constant supplies of the finest water. Some of these springs, in the days of other years, obtained notoriety, and were resorted to by invalids in consequence of the sanative properties which they were supposed to possess, though these are now-a-days greatly at discount. Of this description of springs, it may be mentioned, that there is one about midway up the hill behind Achnacree (*Aonach-àrd-o-heragan*), named *tobar bhile-na-banna*. At this well votive offerings were wont to be left,—a practice which did not wholly fall into desuetude till within the last forty years.

About fifteen years ago, a well was discovered in marshy ground near the farm-house of Achacha, the waters of which contained, in considerable quantity, sulphuretted hydrogen. It disappeared not long afterwards.—There are several fresh-water lakes within our bounds, but none of them of great extent. One, near to Connell, may be mentioned, named *lochan-na-béidich*, or “the lake of the beast,” from some frightful animal said to have been of old seen in or near its waters. The banks of this lake, throughout its whole extent, are about twelve feet higher than the surface of its waters; and though there is a considerable stream flowing in, there is none running out of it, the surplus waters being absorbed, and finding their way by some subterraneous passage to the sea, which is distant only a short space. Two other lakes, of a similar size, or rather larger, are situated in the moor above Achnaha; and a third in the upper or Glen-etive district, called *Lochan-mà'r-Eite*. All these lakes are occasionally resorted to by the angler, whose pains are rewarded by trouts of a darkish-red colour, but of no great size.

*Rivers.*—As Ben-cruachan is the loftiest mountain, so the Awe, which washes a section of its base, and forms our south-east boundary, is the largest river in the county. This noble stream is discharged from Lochawe at the strikingly wild and romantic pass of Braindir (*braigh-'n-t-sruth*), and, after a short course westward of no more than four miles, it falls into Loch-etive at Bunawe. The average breadth of the river Awe is forty-three yards; and its average depth at its fords, not calculating the depth of the fords, may be given at three and a-half feet. Owing to the de-

clivity in the land, it flows from its outlet till its termination with great impetuosity over rocks and granite boulders; and from the rapidity of its course, and the volume of its waters, it is believed that few of our Scottish rivers discharge so great a quantity of water within the year into the sea. Having Lochawe as its source, the flow of the Awe is more equable than that of most other streams; for, though greatly enlarged after continued rains, it does not rise so rapidly nor fall so suddenly as rivers generally do. Its banks, particularly from a little above the bridge of Awe downwards, are richly wooded; and throughout its interesting course, there are few rivers where the expert angler, who does not object to wade as well as to ply his fishing-rod, may calculate on meeting with better success.

The *Etive*, next to the Awe, is our largest river. It flows in a westerly and south-west direction, and its length, from its source near to King's-house to the head of Loch-etive, is sixteen miles. An inconsiderable rill at its commencement, it receives in its course the confluence of numberless tributaries, and thus swells to the dimensions of a pretty broad river before it mingles its waters with Loch-etive. By competent judges who have tested the fact, the *Etive* is represented as a good fishing stream, though little known to anglers; and the tourist, in ascending its banks, will be gratified with the view of two fine cascades, the first near to Coinletter, and the other, more striking still, close by Dalness.

The *Kinglas* is considerably less than the *Etive*, though after rain it becomes a very formidable stream. Its course is south-west; its length about twelve miles; and, as it flows in a channel composed of shelving rocks and granite stones, its waters are perfectly clear,—a remark which holds as to all our rivers. Salmon are pretty numerous. The use of stake-nets in Loch-etive has been allowed.

The *Liver* is less than the *Kinglas*, and is situated towards the south from that river. Its length is six miles, its direction is westerly, and, as the name of that farm imports, it falls into Loch-etive at Inverliver.

The *Noe* lies south of the *Kinglas*, and is nearly equal to the latter in size. Its direction also is similar; and throughout its course, of four miles, it waters the valley already described under the name of Glen-noe, exhibiting, about a mile beyond its confluence with Loch-etive, a cascade, the sight of which can scarcely fail to gratify, especially if seen when the *Noe* has been swelled

after rains by the torrents which are then poured into it from the rugged mountains on each side of it.

There are other streams of considerable magnitude in this section of the parish, "rivers unknown to song," but which it would be improper not to mention. Among these are the Guisachan, which, as indicated by the name, falls into the sea at Inverguisachan; the Carnan, which meets the river Etive at Invercharnan; and, beyond it, the Eolan, another tributary of the same river.

The *Creran*, which rises between Corra-vein and Bein-Aulay, and flows in a westerly direction at least twelve miles. In its sylvan course it passes through the beautiful fresh water lake of Fasnacloich, and after having scooped out for itself, a little beyond that lake, a channel resembling a natural canal, which is navigable by small boats for a short distance, it falls into the sea at the head of Loch-creran, having previously attained the size of a respectable river.

The *Ure* is not much more than seven miles in length, runs in a northern direction, and passing westward of Glenure House, falls into the Creran a little below.

The *Buie* is not nearly so large,—nor above three miles long. The Buie discharges itself into Loch-creran.

The *Tendal*, pronounced Tā'il, waters the glen of that name, flows in a westerly course for about six miles, and is in several places well fitted to command admiration from its picturesque falls, its wooded banks, and the splendid and diversified views presented wherever a sight of Loch-creran can be obtained from its channel or its banks.

The *Dergan*\* rises in the heights of Glensalloch, and after a short northern course, through that glen and the woods above Barcalaim-house, it falls into Loch-creran at Inver'ergan.

There are two other streams of some magnitude, which flow in a southerly direction, and empty themselves into Loch-etive, and with the mention of these we will conclude the account of our rivers. These are the *Esragan-more* and *Esragan-beg*, or the greater and lesser Esragan, separated by the mountain called Ben-vean, and terminating, the larger at Inveresragan, and the other below the farm-house of Blarcreeen. The length of the Esragan-more is not above five miles, that of the other is hardly so much.

*Cascades*.—The largest, in so far as relates to the body of water, are the falls of Dalness in Glen-etive, and those of Coinletter

\* *Dearg-amhainn*, i. e. "the red river."

on the same river. The highest are the cascades formed by the streams which rush down the precipitous sides of Buachail-etive. One of these, the cascades of "Vrogie," "*Eas-a-bhrogieh*," situated two miles beyond the house of Dalness, is very remarkable, not merely from its elevation, but also from the peculiar character of its channel. At about 300 feet from the bottom of this cascade, the rock is so formed that there is a natural recess of at least 50 yards, to which there is a winding access. When arrived at the interior of this recess, one is surrounded on every side by high and almost perpendicular rocks, while the light of day can be seen only through a narrow vista of more than 600 feet high. About a mile onwards, in the same glen, is another lofty cascade called *Eas-an-fhir-mhoir*, or "the cascade of the great one;"—and, at a distance of two miles farther, in the same direction, another called "*Eas-a-bhodich*," or "the hermit's cascade."

On Ben-treelachan in Glen-etive many falls are to be seen,—"*Eas-doire-Dhonachie*," or "the fall of the grove of Duncan," being the most conspicuous. On the larger Esraganan, two pretty falls, though on a comparatively small scale,—and on the lesser stream of that name, there are several, among which, one will be found to possess considerable boldness and beauty. Some of the cascades on Ben-cruachan, are to be seen in travelling the road from Glenorchy to Bunawe, and will naturally attract the notice of the traveller.

*Geology and Mineralogy.*—The few following remarks on geology are from a paper by Dr MacCulloch, on the Geology of Ben Cruachan, published in the Transactions of the Geological Society, 14th December 1814. "The rocks of which our mountains are composed are chiefly the mica-slate, penetrated in various directions by veins of quartz, granite or micaceous granular quartz, and porphyry, of which the Buachail Etive mountains consist. The junction of the granite with the schistus is seen at the base of Ben Cruachan above Bunawe. Large veins may be seen proceeding from the great mass of the mountain, and ramifying into innumerable small divisions, penetrating and traversing the schistus in all directions."

The immense masses of granite along the shores of Loch-etive might, it is believed, be turned to some account by the proprietors. This kind of stone, it is well known, may be dressed so as to acquire a good polish. It can now be cut with wedges to any dimensions. When dressed it has a fine appearance, and in durability it is surpassed by no other stone. Persons who have seen

both prefer decidedly the Glen-etive granite to the blocks lately shipped at Dalbeattie, in Galloway, for building the new docks at Liverpool.

There is lead ore in a part of the hill near to Baleveolanhuse, and something was at one time done in the view of opening a mine there; but, although appearances were not unpromising, the necessary expenditure in mining concerns is great, while the speculation is rather a hazardous one, and, on these grounds, operations were soon discontinued. A bed of marble, it is also said, is to be found on the same farm; but the quality is not considered to be superior, and it has been allowed to remain undisturbed.

The general character of our soil is a light loam on a gravelly subsoil. Such a soil, it is well known, soon becomes exhausted by cropping, and from its absorbent quality requires the frequent application of manure. Clay exists in many places near the sea, which is capable of being manufactured into bricks and tiles.

*Zoology.*—Under this department it may be stated, that we have a goodly share of those animals which are to be found in mountainous and wooded regions. That the wild boar and the wolf, though now exterminated, were once common here, is indicated by their names being still incorporated with some of our localities. Thus, we have *Bar-nam-muc*, or, “the wooded eminence of the boar;” *Drim-mhuic*, “the boar’s ridge;” *Ard-mhaduidh*, “the wolf’s promontory;” *Ard-mhucinnis*, “the boar’s peninsular height.” Nor is there reason to doubt that the stately capercailzie once rejoiced amongst the fir forests of Glen-etive.

Of quadrupeds there are the following *feræ naturæ*:—Red-deer, (*Cervus Elaphus*); fallow-deer, (*C. Dama*); roe-deer, (*C. Capreolus*); common hare, (*Lepus timidus*); white or alpine hare, (*L. variabilis*); fox, (*Canis Vulpes*); otter, (*Lutra vulgaris*); badger, (*Meles Taxus*); wild-cat, (*Felis Catus*); marten cat, (*Mustela Foina*); polecat, (*M. Putorius*); weasel, (*M. vulgaris*). Though the red-deer abound in Glen-etive, they occasionally visit other parts of the parish, especially in winter. The fallow-deer confine themselves to the woods in the neighbourhood of Barcaldine. The roe-deer are found in considerable numbers, wherever there is cover, over the whole parish. The white or alpine hare frequents our high grounds, generally the tops of our mountains. Badgers, foxes, wild-cats, martens, polecats, though not so frequently to be met with as in former times, are considered to be still too numerous.

Our game are, red grouse, (*Lagopus Scoticus*); partridge,  
 ARGYLE. H h

(*Perdix cinerea*) ; blackcock, (*Tetrao Tetrix*) ; ptarmigan, (*Lagopus albus*) ; with such waders as the following, most of which are migratory, "knowing their appointed times, and observing the time of their coming:"—Woodcock, (*Scolopax rusticola*) ; jack-snipe, (*S. gallinula*) ; common snipe, (*S. gallinago*) ; golden plover, (*Charadrius pluvialis*) ; gray plover, (*Squaterola cinerea*) ; curlew, (*Numenius arquata*) ; fieldfare, (*Turdus pilaris*) ; lap-wing, (*Vanellus cristatus*) ; corn-crake, (*Ortygometra crex*).

Of birds of prey we have, the eagle, (*Aquila*), two kinds, having their aeries in the mountains of Loch-etive and Loch-creran, viz. the sea eagle, (*Aquila Chrysaetos*), and the common or brown eagle, (*A. albicilla*) ; buzzard, (*Buteo vulgaris*) ; kite or glead, (*Milvus vulgaris*) ; kestrel, (*Falco Tinnunculus*) ; sparrow-hawk, (*Falco nisus*) ; peregrine falcon, (*Falco peregrinus*) ; barn owl, (*Strix flammea*) ; long-eared owl, (*Otus vulgaris*) ; screech, (*Strix stridula*) ; raven, (*Corvus corax*) ; jay-pyot, (*C. Pica*).

Besides the common singing birds, which, from the extent of our wooded district, are numerous, we have the following land birds not yet mentioned: Missel-thrush, (*Turdus viscivorus*) ; green linnet, (*Coccothraustes chloris*) ; kingfisher, (*Alcedo ispida*) ; goat-sucker, (*Caprimulgus Europæus*) ; blackbird, (*Turdus merula*.) It is said that a white crow is sometimes found in a rookery, and a white specimen of this last mentioned bird, *Hibernicé*, a white blackbird, was seen at Barcaldine in 1837.

Of the Waders it may be stated, that the heron, (*Ardea cinerea*), is very common; and also the water-rail, (*Rallus aquaticus*), common water-hen, (*Gallinula chloropus*), the whimbrel, (*Numenius Phæopus*), and the oyster-catcher, (*Hæmatopus ostralegus*), are, though more rarely, to be met with.

The Water-birds, or Swimmers, which frequent our coasts, friths, and lakes, are numerous, especially when increased by those which come to us about the end of October, and leave us in March for colder climes. We have the shag or scart (*Phalacrocorax Graculus*) ; cormorant (*Phalacrocorax Carbo*) ; common mallard or wild-duck (*Anas boschas*) ; wigeon (*Anas penelope*) ; teal (*Anas crecca*) ; golden-eye duck (*Anas clangula*) ; the tern (*Sterna hirundo*) ; wild swan, rare, (*Cygnus fesus*) ; tufted duck (*Fuligula cristata*) ; gray lag, or common wild goose (*Anser fesus*) ; northern diver (*Colymbus glacialis*) ; speckled diver (*C. septentrionalis*) ; dun diver (*C. arcticus*) ; little grebe or dobchick (*Podiceps minor*) ; tippet or crested grebe (*P. cristatus*) ; razor-bill

auk (*Alca Tordo*) ; guillemot (*Uria Troile*) ; puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) ; tern (*Sterna hirundo*). There are also several kinds of gulls.

*Ichthyology.*—The following varieties of fishes are to be found ; some of them in abundance in our seas, lakes, and rivers. Cod (*Morrhua vulgaris*) ; ling (*Molva vulgaris*) ; whiting (*Merlangus vulgaris*) ; rock cod or red cod ; mackerel (*Scomber vulgaris*) ; dog-fish (*Spinax Acanthius*) ; gurnard (*Trigla gurnardus*) ; flounder (*Platessa flesus*) ; sole-fish (*Solea vulgaris*) ; turbot (*Pleuronectes maximus*) ; skate (*Raia batis*) ; haddock, rare, (*Morrhua Aglefinus*) ; sand-eel (*Ammodytes Tobianus*) ; cat-fish (*Anarrhichas lupus*) ; John Doree (*Zeus Faber*) ; minnow (*Leuciscus phoxinus*) ; stickleback (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*) ; common burn-trout (*Salmo fario*) in all our rivers. There is a large species of trout peculiar to Loch-awe, which sometimes weighs thirty pounds and upwards. Pike is also found there.

There are varieties of shell-fish on the shores of Loch-creran, and in Loch-etive, below Connell. Oysters are to be found in Loch-creran, but in no great numbers ; and there are crabs (*Cancer pagurus*) ; lobsters (*Cancer grammurus*) ; shrimps (*Cancer crangon*) ; mussels (*Mytilus edulus*) ; clams (*Pecten opercularis*) ; spout-fish (*Salen siliqua*) ; lady-fish ; limpets (*Patella vulgata*) ; periwinkles (*Turbo littoralis*) ; cockles (*Cardium edule*). The seal (*Phoca vitulina*) and welks frequent both our lochs ; and the grampus and porpoise are sometimes seen.

Of the reptile tribe, we have the lizard (*Lacerta agilis*) ; and the common viper or adder (*Vipera communis*). The glow-worm is not uncommon.

*Botany.*—Our parish forms a wide, and, it is believed, an interesting field for the botanist to explore, especially as regards some of the rarer mountain plants. The following are pretty general :—

Hypericum montanum	Geranium molle	Saxifraga tridactylites
———— pulchrum	Drosera rotundifolia	———— Hirculus
Jasione montanum	Parnassia palustris	Trollius Europæus
Saponaria officinalis	Lysimachia nemorum	
Veronica fruticulosa	Saxifraga hypnoides	

The fresh water lakes produce *Nymphæa alba*, *N. lutea*, and other aquatics ; and the *Silene maritima*, and *Verbascum virgatum* are found along our beaches.

*Woods and Plantations.*—The climate is particularly congenial to the growth of trees in all situations where there is depth of

soil; and it will excite wonder to observe the size which trees have attained in some situations, when the shallowness of the soil is most evident; this is to be ascribed in a great measure to the humidity of the climate. Our indigenous trees are, oak (*Quercus robur* and *sessiliflora*); ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*); Scotch fir (*Pinus sylvestris*); mountain-ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*); elm (*Ulmus montana*); holly (*Ilex Aquifolium*); yew (*Taxus baccata*); alder (*Alnus glutinosa*); birch (*Betula alba*); bird-cherry (*Prunus Padus*); hazel (*Corylus avellana*); hawthorn (*Crataegus oxyacantha*); aspen (*Populus tremula*); and at least three kinds of willow (*Salix*). The plantations in the parish are on the Barcaldine, Lochnell, Ardchattan, and Inverawe estates. They consist chiefly of larches (*Larix vulgaris*); spruce fir (*Abies vulgaris*); silver fir (*Pinus picea*); Weymouth pine (*Pinus strobus*.) Near the mansions of the proprietors are the lime-tree (*Tilia Europæa grandifolia*); beech (*Fagus sylvatica*); poplar (*Populus alba*); plane or sycamore (*Acer pseudo-platanus*); laburnum (*Cytisus laburnum*); gean (*Prunus avium*); Spanish chestnut (*Castanea vesca*); horse chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*); a few walnut trees (*Juglans regia*); and golden willow (*Salix vitellina*).

The extent of ground covered with wood probably exceeds 3000 acres.

At Condallich, near Barcaldine house, are the remains of an oak, honoured, from its antiquity, with the name of Fingal's oak, which, though much decayed, measures 23 feet in girth. When first measured (1835) the Fingal's oak was 29 feet in circumference, and then not more than half of it appeared to remain. A considerable portion fell afterwards, which reduced its girth to the size mentioned.

On the Hill of Invercharnan, and a little above the farm-house, there is another oak which has been lying on the ground for ages, and the girth of which, twenty feet from the root, is 18 feet 9 inches; and another, not far from it, the girth of which, at the same distance, is 15 feet 3 inches. The trees, the girth of which is given below, are still in vigorous growth, and these dimensions were taken three feet from the ground: a silver fir, 13 feet 6 inches; larch, 8 feet 11 inches; weeping-birch, 9 feet 6 inches; beech, 10 feet 6 inches; gean (at Glenure) 8 feet; do. (at Blar-green) 7 feet 6 inches; ash (Barcaldine) 10 feet 6 inches; do. (at Ardchattan) 9 feet 10 inches; elm (Barcaldine) 8 feet 2

inches; cherry, 7 feet 2 inches; hawthorn (Lochnell) 6 feet; walnut, do. 4 feet 8 inches; Spanish chestnut (Barcaldine) 7 feet 2 inches; holly (Kennacraig) 5 feet 7 inches; yew (Blarcree garden) 6 feet 9 inches; plane or sycamore (at Ardchattan) 9 feet 6 inches; cherry (Glenure) 7 feet 2 inches; Carnock pear, 5 feet 8 inches; green yar pear, 6 feet; tulip tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) 4 feet; a hawthorn with seven stems growing from one root, three of these stems measure 3 feet 9 inches; other three, 6 feet 9 inches; and the last, 1 foot 10 inches; in all, 17 feet 10 inches.

The yew tree appears to have of old grown here luxuriantly, and in abundance. Glenure received its designation from the yews that adorned, and would still adorn, the sides of that valley, were it not stocked with sheep, which devour the young plants whenever they appear; and the yews of Easragain were considered, by Celtic warriors, superior to all other for their bows.\*

The garden at Barcaldine contains three acres within the walls, and about nine acres within the outer fence, containing orchard, shrubbery, and other pleasure ground. The figure is a square, with the south-east and south-west points cut off, forming six sides for the figure, but not in the proper hexagonal shape. The height of the walls is 13 feet 15 inches, 16 feet 3 inches, 18 feet 3 inches, and 20 feet. It contains five divisions of Scotch acres, 30 feet each. Three of these are occupied by vines and peaches, one is used as an orange house, and the other as a camellia house. There are 76 feet of glass besides for exotic plants, rearing of pine apples, and other ornamental tropical plants. The situation for a garden is first-rate, with terrace banks, fish-ponds, and serpentine walks, ornamented with the stately *Pinus picea*, and other flowering shrubs. It is supplied with a fine stream of water, falling from a neighbouring mountain over precipices, and winding

\* This is proved by Gaelic verses, which are still fondly repeated by our old people, and which Dr Smith of Campbelton introduced into his Collection of Sean Dàna, with the following remark: "Every body knows the bow to have been made of yew. Among the Highlanders of latter times, that which grew in the wood of Easragain, in Lorn, was esteemed the best. The feathers most in vogue for the arrows were furnished by the eagles of Loch Treig, the wax for the string by Baill-na-gailbhinn, and the arrow heads by the Smiths of the race of MacPheidearain. This piece of instruction, like all the other knowledge of the Highlanders, was couched in verse:

" Bogha dh'inghar Easragain,  
Is ite'firein Locha Treig,  
Càir bhuidhe Bhaile-na-gailbhinn,  
Sceann an cheard MacPheiderain.

through a steep romantic glen, along which are walks which lead to many interesting scenes. Some of nature's sweetest views are discovered from the high ground.

## II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

*Historical Events.*—The western extremity of the district appears to have been the theatre of sanguinary conflicts betwixt the Aborigines and their Scandinavian invaders and plunderers. Vague traditions do not constitute our only ground for believing this. The names of several of our localities attest it; our many cairns and detached obelisks also attest it, exclusive of the heroic poetry of the son of Fingal and of the songs of many a later bard. But, passing over these, there were other occurrences in our bounds which come within the range of authentic history. MacPhaidan, an Irishman, who was serviceable to Edward I. when engaged in his attempt to subvert the independence of Scotland, and to whom that monarch, in 1297, made a grant for his services of the lordship of Argyle and Lorn, was attacked by Sir William Wallace, and defeated, A. D. 1300, at the north-east side of Ben-cruachan, near to the pass of Brainder. Wallace, on his way to Argyleshire, was met in Glendochart by Sir Niel Campbell, Knight of Loch Awe, with 300 men. They found MacPhaidan posted at Ben Cruachan. The onset is said to have been keen. Many hundreds of MacPhaidan's followers were driven to the lake and drowned; and though he himself, with fifteen men, fled to a neighbouring cave, his retreat was discovered, and he was there slain.

After Robert Bruce was overpowered at Methven by the army of Edward I., under Aylmer de Valence Earl of Pembroke, he set out, with his few remaining followers, for Argyleshire, to join his connection, Sir Niel Campbell. In these circumstances, Bruce was attacked at Dalry, near Tyndrum, by Alexander Macdougall Lord of Lorn, who was married to the aunt of Comyn, whom Bruce had killed in the Greyfriars' Church at Dumfries. As might be expected, Bruce was discomfited; but not till he had given renewed proofs of personal valour. Two brothers, adherents of Macdougall, vowed if they met Bruce that they would either dispatch him or perish in the attempt. They were both slain by Bruce's own hands. This happened in 1306.

In 1308, Bruce returned again to Argyleshire, with the view of chastising the Lord of Lorn. The Macdougalls lay in ambush to

surprise him at the pass of Cruachan; but Bruce used the precaution of ordering Douglas to make a circuit towards the summit of the mountain,—his own troops having Loch Awe on their left, and Bencruachan on their right. On entering the pass, Bruce was attacked by the men in ambush, which, when Douglas observed, he rushed down on the assailants sword in hand. The event was not doubtful. Lorn's troops, headed by his son, were totally routed. Bruce then made himself master of the whole country, took possession of Dunstaffnage Castle, the chief residence of the Lord of Lorn, and made a grant of it and of a large extent of territory to his relative Stewart, afterwards called Lord of Lorn. Macdougall and his son were permitted to retire to England, where he soon after died.\*

During the devastations occasioned by Montrose in the reign of Charles I., this part of Argyleshire was ravaged by his barbarous Irish auxiliaries, under the command of Alexander Macdonald, better known here by his patronymic *Alaster Maccoll*. Macdonald entered this parish in the winter of 1644–5 by Loch Etive; and visited all who bore the name of Campbell with the pains of fire and sword.†

*Eminent Characters.*—Colin Campbell, for many years minister of Ardchattan, appears to have been one of the most eminent men of his age for attainments in mathematics and astronomy. I am indebted to his respectable descendant, John Gregorson, Esq. of Ardornish, for the short account of him which follows: Mr Campbell was son of Patrick Campbell, ancestor of the family of Barcaldine, then of Inverzeldies, in Perthshire, and of Beatrice or Bethia, daughter of Patrick, seventh in the line of the respectable family of Ochertyre. He was born in 1644, studied at St Andrews, and afterwards, as Mr Gregorson thinks, at one of the English universities, either as companion or tutor to his relative, Robert, afterwards Sir Robert Campbell of Glenorchy, one of the ancestors of the present Marquis of Breadalbane.

Mr Campbell is mentioned as an "expectant," in the records of the presbytery of Lorn, in 1666; and, in the following year, he was admitted minister of Ardchattan and Muckairn. In 1668, he was appointed presbytery clerk, which office he held till his death,—a period of nearly sixty years, discharging his duties in that ca-

\* Lord Hailes' Annals.

† See narrative given in Chambers's Journal for December 1835.

capacity with singular correctness and propriety. Two of the volumes of the records, during his incumbency, have unfortunately been lost, those, namely, which contained the minutes of Presbytery from 1681 till 1704, and from 1714 till the period of his death in 1726. From his father Mr Campbell inherited the farm of Drimvuick, in the upper part of this parish; but, on being admitted to his charge, he exchanged these lands with one of his relations for the farm of Achnaba, which, though inferior in value, lay more contiguous to the great body of his people, and which he improved and embellished to an extent, at that time, uncommon in this part of the country. Some of the silver firs, lime, and other trees which were planted by him still remain, and are of great size and beauty. As a minister, Mr Campbell appears to have been laborious. "He often travelled," says his descendant, "to Mull, Morven, and Ardnamurchan, in order to preach the gospel of salvation to the inhabitants of these remote parts of the country." "Next to his professional studies, his chief delight were the mathematics and astronomy, though comparatively few of the many manuscripts which he left at his death, are now to be found."\*

\* "I saw," adds Mr Gregorson, "an essay, in the handwriting of Mr Campbell, 'On the Being and Attributes of God;' the argument seeming to be the same as that employed by Dr Clarke, though written before Dr Clarke's was published. This essay was lent many years ago to a friend now deceased. It has never been returned. Mr Campbell corresponded in Latin with Sir Isaac Newton. The letters were taken away from his papers before they came to my possession; but the late Mr Macdougall of Gallanach, Mr Campbell of Achlian, grandson to Mr Colin Campbell, and the late Rev. Mr M'Nicol, minister of Lismore, frequently told me they had seen a number of these letters. I believe many of them were burnt through carelessness, when the papers of the family were removed on the sale of Achnaba. The annexed list of papers will show some of Mr Campbell's literary and scientific correspondents. Some of the papers I gave to Principal Baird, and they were perused by him, Dr Lee, and Professors Leslie and Wallace with much interest. I may state that some of Mr Campbell's correspondents write to him, that, 'if it were not for his vicious modesty, he might publish what would make them ashamed of their poor productions.'"

"Parcels of letters and of papers belonging to the late Rev. Colin Campbell:

1. Eight letters from A. Pitcairn, physician in Edinburgh, relative to the scientific and mathematical publications of the day. One of these letters incloses a MSS. by a Mr Campbell, advocate, Edinburgh; arguing the descent of the British nations from the Gauls, from the identity of language.
2. Letter supposed from Dr Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury.
3. Letters from Professor Simson of Glasgow University.
4. Letter from Colin M'Laurin,—one of them containing an essay, "De Viribus, &c."
5. Letters from Edward Lhyd.
6. Letter from Dr Cheyne, &c.
7. Letter from Donald Campbell, son of Mr Colin: Solution of a problem, in the handwriting of Mr Colin; Letter from Lord Murray requesting Mr Campbell to calculate the nativity of a remarkable child born in Holland.
8. Paper On the Immortality of the Soul; to which is stitched a disquisition "On Meteors;" on "the Lawfulness of Episcopacy;" "Demonstration of Existence of God;" "Theological Treatise on our Knowledge," &c.
9. Scientific papers: on Dialling, Problems, &c.
10. A parchment bound volume of tables and problems, and containing a variety of papers,

One of Mr Campbell's sons, Mr Gregorson states, inherited his father's taste for mathematical investigations, and was offered the chair of Mathematics in one of the English universities, which he declined, preferring to pass his days in the retirement of his native country.\*

In the family burial-ground at Ardchattan a monumental stone is erected over the remains of the father of Mr Campbell. The inscription is in Latin, and is understood to have been written by his son. It is now nearly obliterated, but is as follows:—Around the margin of the monument,

HIC . JACET . PATRICIUS . CAMPBELL . DE . INVERZELDIES . QUI  
OBIIT . VEG . PRIM . DIE . MARTIS . ANNO . DOM . 1678  
ANNO . ÆT . 86.

In the centre, and placed betwixt emblematical representations of our frail mortality above, and the family armorial bearings below, the inscription runs thus:

Vir probus hic situs est, cautus, providus, per honestus,  
Judicio claro promptus et ingenio. In apothymatibus  
Communis sermo fluebat  
Facta suis dictis consona semper erant  
Prole, parente, toro, rebus, virtute, senecta,  
Justitia, et meritis, laude, beatus obiit.

There is no stone to mark the place where Mr Campbell's own remains were laid.

among which are a small MSS. against Popery, copy of a letter to Leibnitz. Mr Gregorson mentions other papers, in the communication with which he favoured me, and adds, "These are not the one-half of the papers left by Mr Colin Campbell and in my possession; but the rest are in great confusion; many were lost and others burnt before the above came into my possession. Many were abstracted, and among these were the letters from Sir Isaac Newton written in Latin. A great many letters from the Gregorys of Aberdeen and Cambridge, which are now in the hands of Mr Gregory of Edinburgh, throw light on Mr Campbell's ardent pursuit of knowledge, and prove his extensive acquaintance with science."

In the third volume of the Transactions of the Antiquarians of Scotland are published three letters from Professor Gregorie of St Andrews, afterwards of Edinburgh, to Mr Campbell, dated in 1672 and 1673, containing solutions, written in Latin, of problems sent to the Professor by Mr Campbell, and in which the Professor speaks of Mr Campbell in terms of high respect. The letters are accompanied with notes by Professor Wallace. In the same volume of the Transactions, there appears another letter from Mr Murray, minister of Comrie, to Mr Campbell, dated 2d July 1717, giving an account of the escape of Rob Roy after his apprehension by the Duke of Athole.

\* Contemporary with Mr Colin Campbell was the Rev. Donald or Daniel Campbell, minister of Kilmichael-Glassary, in Argyleshire, an able and devoted Christian minister. This excellent man published a valuable treatise "On the Lord's Supper," which is now exceedingly scarce, but which well deserves to be republished. To the volume is prefixed Latin verses by Mr Colin Campbell.

*Daniel Corrie, late Bishop of Madras.*—This truly apostolical man, whose name is associated with the progress of Christianity in India, and whose memory will long be regarded there and wherever he was known with love and veneration, was a native of this parish, though his ancestors resided in Dumfries-shire. His father, when a student of theology, was appointed parochial school-master of Ardchattan, and married more than sixty years ago a respectable young woman of the parish of the name of MacNab, by whom he had a family, Daniel being the eldest. My informants, some of whom were Mr Corrie's scholars, think that Daniel, or, as they named him, Donald, was between six and seven years of age when the father was induced to leave this place, and to settle in England. He there obtained ordination, and a living in the English church. While at the University of Cambridge the son gave indications of no ordinary piety and talents, and was appointed a chaplain in the East India Company's establishment in the presidency of Bengal, the duties of which office he discharged with singular fidelity, zeal, and success. Corrie was the friend of Brown and Buchanan, and Henry Martyn, of Bishops Middleton, Heber, and Turner, and of the other devoted men whose lives and labours in the east shed such a lustre on our sister church, and, after having long "borne the burden and heat of the day," he was, to the credit of all concerned, raised from being Arch-deacon of Calcutta to the see of Madras. That high station he was permitted to adorn but for a short period, having, soon after his consecration, been released from all his labours, and called to the enjoyment of that rest which remaineth to the people of God.

*General Campbell of Lochnell* established strong claims to honourable notice in any enumeration of the eminent characters connected with this parish. In very early life he succeeded his uncle, Sir Duncan Campbell, Knight, seventh in succession of the Lochnell family, a gentleman highly and deservedly esteemed in his day, and who long represented in Parliament the county of Argyle. After finishing his education, the General, then Mr Campbell, entered the army, and received, when an officer in the Guards, about the year 1793, letters of service for raising a Highland regiment, which he soon completed, a goodly proportion of the men being from his own estates. In command of his regiment, now numbered the 91st or Argyleshire, he served at the Cape of Good Hope; and on his return to Britain was appointed to the com-

mand of a district in Ireland. On retiring from active military duties, with the rank of Major-General, he sat in two successive Parliaments for the burghs of Inverary, Ayr, &c., and for twenty years represented the Presbytery of Lorn as their Ruling-elder in the General Assembly. The latter years of his life were passed by the General at Lochnell-house in this parish; and it can be stated with all the confidence of truth, that he and his lady proved, pre-eminently, blessings to this part of the country. Distinguished for urbanity of manners, they were each equally distinguished for Christian benevolence of heart, and their presence served to elevate the tone and character of society among us. They were the warm friends of education among their own people and elsewhere, and the munificent supporters of those institutions which have for their objects the amelioration of the moral and religious condition of our race. Esteemed and lamented, General Campbell died at Edinburgh A. D. 1837, in the 75th year of his age.\*

Thomas Babington Macaulay, M. P. for Edinburgh, will be deemed by Highlanders at least, who are said to trace blood relationships to sixteenth cousins, to be not very remotely connected with this parish. His grandmother, the daughter of Mr Campbell of Inveresragan, in our close vicinity, married the Rev. John Macaulay, minister of Lismore and Appin, to which parish he was translated from South Uist in 1755. From Lismore, Mr Macaulay was, in 1765, translated to Inverary, and afterwards, he left Inverary for the parish of Cardross. The property of Inveresragan, which consists only of two farms, was afterwards disposed of to the proprietor of Ardchattan, otherwise it is believed the family of the Rev. Mr Macaulay being the nearest heirs would have succeeded to the inheritance.

James, the last of the MacIntyres of Glenoe, who resided in

\* The military profession appears to have for ages possessed powerful attractions for our young gentlemen; and it is a singular fact, that there were, a few years ago, three general officers, each having a regiment, who were connected with the parish. These were, General Alexander Campbell of Monzie and Inverawe, Colonel of the 32d Foot; General Duncan Campbell of Lochnell, Colonel of the 91st Foot; and Lieutenant-General Sir Colquhoun Grant, (the son of one of my predecessors,) who succeeded His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, now King of Hanover, as Colonel of the 15th Hussars, and who was by competent judges considered one of our ablest and most gallant cavalry officers. It may be mentioned also, that Lieutenant-General Sir Robert MacFarlane, Colonel of the 89th Foot, passed some of his youthful days here, when he resided with his uncle, the late Mr Campbell of Ardchattan.

that valley, was a man of much acuteness, intelligence, and talent. His knowledge of the Gaelic language was extensive and accurate, and he was engaged, in conjunction with the Rev. Dr Smith of Campbelton, Dr Donald Smith, his brother, the Rev. Mr Campbell of Kilfinichen in Mull, and other learned Celtic scholars, in preparing a dictionary of that language, which, it is to be regretted, they did not complete and publish. Mr MacIntyre, who died about fifty years ago, had a poetical talent, and composed some good Gaelic songs, which are still favourites with our amateurs in that particular department.\*

*Land-owners.*—The parish is divided among six heritors,† paying parish rates, and all are of the name Campbell. Arranged in the order of their valued rents these are,

	Valued rents.
Sir Duncan Campbell of Barcaldine and Glenure, Bart.	L.131 3 4
The Marquis of Breadalbane,	88 3 0
Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Lochnell,	85 2 8
Robert Campbell, Esq. of Ardhattan,	65 7 0
Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Monzie and Inverawe,	35 9 9
Donald Campbell, Esq. of Baleveolan,	11 2 2

Mr Macdonald, proprietor of the farm of Dalness, claims exemption from public burdens, on the ground of his being hereditary keeper of the royal forest. Mr Campbell of Baleveolan is a minor. The proprietors of the Lochnell estates have been connected with the parish during a longer period than any of our other landholders. They are descended from Colin, third Earl of Argyle, and have uniformly sustained a high character for patriotism and worth. About the year 1594, James VI. issued a commission to the then Earl of Argyle to attack Huntly and the other insurgent Popish Lords. They met at Glenlivat, Argyle having a force of 10,000 men under his command. The Highlanders, who were

\* But our best poet, in later times at least, was James Shaw, better known as Lochnell's bard. Shaw was quite illiterate, and, like many votaries of the lyric muse, thoughtless and improvident to a very culpable degree. But his natural powers were of a high order, his imagination was lively, and his kindlier feelings strong, though, as a satirist, it was no enviable position for any one to have incurred his resentment. His songs and other verses would, if published, form a moderately sized volume, and many of them have already found their way into published collections of Gaelic poetry. Shaw died about twenty years ago. His talents, if cultivated, could not have failed to obtain for him consideration, and had his deportment been correct, he might have enjoyed independence, and lived in comfort. But his irregular habits lost him the favour of those who were able and disposed to befriend him, left him an impoverished and degraded object, and brought him at last to an untimely grave.

† There are now seven heritors, the property of Glenure having recently been purchased by Sir Duncan Cameron of Fassfern, Bart.; and Barcaldine by D. C. Cameron, Esq. of Foxhall, (1843.)

unaccustomed to artillery, became panic struck when some pieces of ordnance were brought against them, and fled, leaving Argyle, then only eighteen years of age, weeping with indignation at the disgrace of his clan. In this engagement, Campbell of Lochnell and his brother fell in the act of gallantly encouraging their men.\* The present proprietor of Lochnell is the tenth in succession.

The first of the Barcaldine family was Patrick Campbell, known by the sobriquet of Patrick Dubh-beg, it being customary then, as it is in the Highlands to some extent still, to designate individuals by other than their own names, in order to distinguish them from those of the clan or family bearing the same name. This Patrick was descended of one of the Glenorchay family. His successors were, 2. John, 3. Alexander,† (*Alastair MacIainvic Phàrùbig*), 4. Patrick (*Paruig-dearg*), 5. John (*Ian dubh*), 6. Duncan of Glenure and Barcaldine, 7. Alexander, and 8. Sir Duncan Campbell, Bart. of Glenure and Barcaldine.

The families of Monzie and Inverawe, and of Baleveolan claim kindred also with the Marquis of Breadalbane.

The Ardchattan family are sprung from Campbell of Calder, now Lord Cawdor, a branch of the house of Argyle. They procured a grant from the Crown of certain church lands attached to the ancient priory here. John Campbell, of the house of Calder,

\* When, long after this, it was determined that, for suppressing insurrection and maintaining peace in the Highlands, six independent companies should be raised, to be stationed in detachments over the country, and placed under the command of the more influential Highland proprietors, one of these companies was given to Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochnell. This body, when completed, was known by the name of the "Black Watch," the first company being given to the notorious Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, who always assigned as a sufficient reason for entering into the Rebellion in 1745, that his company was taken from him. They were subsequently formed into a regiment, now well known as the 42d or Royal Highlanders.

† The above named Alexander accompanied to Caithness his relative John (*Ian glas*), first created Earl of Caithness, afterwards of Breadalbane. This Earl John was a creditor to a large amount of George Sinclair, sixth Earl of Caithness, who died without issue, and who, in 1672, executed a disposition of his property and titles in his favour. He married also George Earl of Caithness' widow, who was the third daughter of that enlightened patriot and Christian martyr, Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, whose great and good qualities her Ladyship seems to have inherited. George Sinclair of Keiss, the nearest collateral heir, opposed the claims of the Campbells, and was supported in this by his clan. Earl John, therefore, with his followers, proceeded to Caithness to take possession of the lands, orders having been issued by the privy-council to General Dalziel, notorious for his cruelties towards the Covenanters, to assist the Campbells with a part of his Majesty's troops. They met, and fought near Wick, when victory declared in favour of the Campbells. This event is interestingly recorded by her Ladyship in one of the blank pages of her Bible, an interesting antique, published by John Bell and Christopher Barker, anno 1668, and still in the possession of the Barcaldine family.

‡ Vide Douglas's Peerage under "Caithness" and "Breadalbane."

is designed "Electus Sodorensis et Prior de Ardchattan" in 1558. In 1578 he became bishop of the Isles.\*

*Parochial Registers.*—The registers of births and marriages do not commence at an earlier date than 1758, and, owing to the negligence of parents and parties concerned, they have since been often irregularly kept. The same observation holds as to the poor's roll and poor's funds, and no records of the kirk-session were kept prior to 1819. These matters are now better attended to.

*Antiquities.*—Nearly half way betwixt Connell and Shean, and a little to the west of the high road which connects these ferries, there is a verdant isolated eminence of some extent, the base of which is partially washed by the Atlantic. It is known by the name of *Dun-mac-Sniachan*, that is, "the fortified hill of the son of Sniachan,"—and is accessible from the east by what would appear to be an artificial opening made through the rock. It forms one of those vitrified forts which have engaged the attention and exercised the ingenuity of antiquarians, and, in regard to the vitrification of which, the most plausible theory seems to be, that it was occasioned by beacon fires lighted there to warn the inhabitants of the approach of an enemy. The remains of a Druidical circle can also be traced on the summit of this eminence.—It has been conjectured that near this hill stood the famous city of *Beregon* or *Beregonium*; and it is held also that *Dun-Mac-Sniachan* is the identical *Selma* of the poet Ossian, and the site of the palace of the Fingallian dynasty. Without presuming to dogmatise on a subject on which a difference of opinion ought to involve nothing heretical, one may be permitted to say that this locality may advance claims to the honour in question quite as powerful as those of any other in the Highlands. "*Selma*," (*Sealla'ma*'), signifies, in Gaelic, "the fine view," and certainly a nobler and more magnificent prospect than that from the top of this hill cannot easily be obtained in any country. The noisy Connell, a little to the south, has, with no little verisimilitude, been considered as Ossian's "falls of Lora," *lora* signifying in Gaelic, "loud;" and the adjacent widely extended moss of Achnacree,

\* "He dilapidated," says Keith, in his History of the Scottish Bishops, "most part of the benefice in favour of his relations." What had been appropriated for ages to the support of religion, was thus dishonestly converted into private property, a common occurrence at the Reformation in Scotland; and a few individuals were enriched by that which should, on no principle of justice or of expediency, have belonged to them. These remarks do not, of course, in any degree apply to the present respectable proprietor.

studded with ancient cairns, rude Druidical temples, obelisks, and other relics of the olden time, has aptly enough been regarded as the celebrated "plains of Lora."\*

*Ardchattan Priory* will always be regarded by the ecclesiastical antiquarian as an interesting object, serving, like other buildings of the same description, to show the vicissitudes of human affairs, and the instability of human institutions. This once celebrated monastic establishment is now little better than an ivy-mantled ruin; and the roots of ash and plain trees, which grow profusely on its fragments, and which act like so many wedges in separating its component parts, must hasten the time when all that remains of it will be levelled with the dust. It was founded in 1231, by Duncan M'Coull, supposed ancestor of the Lords of Lorn; and belonged to the order of *Vallis Caulium*, a reform of the Cisterrians, and the strictest of that class of Monks which followed the rules of St Benedict. It appears that, by their constitution, none of the inmates, excepting the Prior and Procurator, was permitted, on any pretence, to go beyond the precincts of the monastery. The entrance to the priory was from the west, but dilapidated as the whole now is, a correct judgment can scarcely be formed of the architectural design and details, and there are no ancient drawings from which these may be learned. The site of the church, or chapel of the order can still be distinctly traced. It was 66 feet in length by 28 feet in breadth within walls; but the basis of the pillars which supported the arches of the aisles on each side of the middle avenue, if these at all exist, as it is likely they may, are buried beneath the rubbish. The transept was beyond this, a part of its wall being pretty entire, while, at the centre of the cross, and over the main entrance to the church from the west, a square tower was erected, the double walls at that entrance being 9 feet in thickness. The cloisters, the arched outward entrance to which is still visible, though built up, were situated to the north, and from these there was a private door to the church about the middle

\* The names of localities in this neighbourhood may also be considered corroborative of what has thus been alleged: the name of a bay beyond Lochneil House, for instance, is *Camus-Nàthuis*, i. e. "the bay of Nathos;" this Nathos being the son of Usnoth, and nephew to Cuchullin, regent of Ireland, celebrated in Ossian's poem of "Darthula." The name of one of the farms in Muckairn is *Caill-Nàthuis*, i. e. "the wood or forest of Nathos." In Loch Etive, above Bunawe, we have *Ellan Uinneachain*, that is, "the island of Usnoth;" and beyond Dalness, *Grianan Dearduil*, "the little plain of Dartula," while there is a rising ground near Barcaldine Castle, named *Tom-Ossian*, "the hill of Ossian," the tradition bearing that this was a favourite seat of the aged bard.

of its north wall. At the south-east corner of the church, a tasteful arch in the wall still remains, divided into three compartments, two of which seemed as if intended for images or relics. Part of the outside tracery of this arch is also yet entire; and, at its lower extremity on the west side, is to be seen one of those grotesque figures of animals which were so common on the ornamental works of such buildings. The prior's residence was situated to the south-west of the monastery, and, after having been fitted up and undergone certain necessary changes, has long been, as it still is, the dwelling-house of the proprietor. Its walls are very massive, the gables being seven feet in thickness, including the scarcements, which reach to the first floor, and five feet in thickness above that. In a recess on the first floor there is a singular apartment, with a fine groined roof, called the Friar's closet. Behind the Prior's house there was a court, extending fifty feet westwards from the principal entrance to the monastery; and the garden, which lay to the north, and is now part of an inclosed field, may still be distinguished by its black loam when the ground is turned up by the plough. The cemetery of the order lay to the south of the church, but the more honoured of the dead appear to have been interred within the walls. Indeed, human bones and other sepulchral remains have, at no distant period, been dug up in the present garden and where the offices are erected; for when burial ground within the cemetery could not be obtained, it was, under the reign of Romanism, superstitiously deemed a privilege that the dead should be laid as near as possible to their churches and convents. It is said that a part of the building of the monastery was destroyed some time before the restoration: at all events there is no ground for alleging that our reformers, to whose ruthlessness it is deemed convenient to ascribe the demolition of the ancient ecclesiastical buildings, ever displaced a single stone here. A portion of the materials of the chapel appear to have been employed, appropriately enough, by the resident heritors, more than a century ago, in erecting the parish church: other portions were used for building fences and out-houses, the carved freestone having, at the same time, been discovered by house-maids to be, in a pounded state, admirably suited for their purposes when cleaning their floors and passages. The once handsome and richly arched outer doorway has in this manner been rudely and thoughtlessly mutilated.

No precise information can be obtained of the revenues of this

priorate, though there are reasons for believing that they were considerable. The present family were, at one time, titulars of the teinds, and held the patronage of several neighbouring parishes; those patronages have long since been disposed of. If any valuable historical records or other manuscripts existed here of old, they have all perished. In the burial ground, which still continues to be used for that purpose, there are several ancient tombstones, composed chiefly of blue slate. Most of these have no inscriptions, but bear the effigies of monks attired in the habits of their order, and represented in a devotional attitude. But there are others which do bear inscriptions, though it be no easy matter to decypher some of them. Of these, there is one about the centre of the church, which has been broken longitudinally, and on which the following letters appear in the old Saxon characters:—  
 “FUNALLUS SOMHERLE MACDOUGALLUS, PRIOR DE ARDCHATTAN MCCCCC.” It was alleged that the inscription on this stone was written in the Gaelic language,—an allegation which is clearly groundless; nor was it supposed that any thing had been cut out on its lower side,—but it has recently been discovered that it bears, on that side, representations of wild beasts well executed and preserved. It would seem that what remains is but a part of the original monument, and that it was intended to be placed in an upright position, and probably was so at first. At the south-east corner of the church, there is a flat stone, on which the following inscription is finely cut:—“HIC JACET VENERANDUS ET EGREGIUS VIR RODERICUS ALEXANDRI, RECTOR QUONDAM FUNNANNI INSULÆ, QUI OBIIT ANNO DOM:       ,” the date not mentioned. The inscription was probably finished before the Rector’s death, the blanks to be supplied after his interment, and this was omitted to be done. Under this monument there is a stone coffin.

The inscription on another tombstone, beyond the church, to the south, is written in a character which cannot be decyphered: it is very ancient:—but the most interesting monument in the cemetery, and a finer is not often to be met with, is one which was discovered, several years ago, under a mass of rubbish, and is situated within the church, near the east end of its northern wall. The quality of the stone of which the monument is composed is excellent, and the representations of two dignified ecclesiastics in the monastic costume, and of a warrior in full coat of mail, cut out in separate niches on its lower section, and of two weeping nuns,

between a human skeleton, in similar compartments on its upper section, together with the entire ornamental drapery, are all executed with much skill and taste. This monument is also placed over a stone coffin. The inscription on its sides and margin is in the old Irish characters, and, in so far as it can now be traced, is as follows:—"HIC JACENT NATI SOMERLEDI MACDOUGALL DUNCANUS ET DUGALLUS, HUIUS MONASTERII SUCCESSIVE PRIORES, UNA CUM EORUNDEM PATRE, MATRE, ET FRATRE ALANO, QUORUM DUGALLUS HUIUS MONUMENTI FABRICATOR, OBIIT ANNO DOMINI MCCCCCII."

*Church of Bal-maodan.*—About ten minutes' walk from the priory, and on the brow of the hill behind it, stand the remains of this old parish church; its site, and particularly an adjoining knoll, commanding a view which will amply compensate the toil of the ascent. Indeed, one striking peculiarity of the West Highlands is the diversified character of the scenery, the doubling of every headland, the ascent of every eminence, and almost every curvature on the road presenting a new picture to the traveller. Tradition will have it that the church of Bal-maodan is more ancient than the priory, but tradition is, probably, in this instance not correct. It was a very plain building, 54 feet in length, and 22 feet in breadth, within walls; having two small square recesses at the east end, and only two windows, one in each gable, but so narrow as to admit only a very dim light. The area of the church, and a piece of ground around it, is still used as a burial ground, though, from some unaccountable neglect, it has been long unenclosed. Modan's\* well is in the close vicinity, at the upper end of a wild and wooded ravine.

*Kilcolmkill*, that is, "the church dedicated to Columba," better known by its contracted name of Kiel, is situated in the lower end of the parish, and a little to the northward of Craignook. The vestiges of this building are all that now remain, though the small plot of burial-ground around it continues to be used by a few fa-

\* It is not unlikely that this Modan was the same who, in 522, was elected abbot or bishop of Kelso, and who was a person of profound piety and devotional habits. He is said to have spent five or six hours of every day in meditation and prayer. Ardent in the cause of the Redeemer, he made frequent incursions into the remoter parts of the country, especially to the banks of the Forth and Clyde, preaching with much eloquence. He retired at times to a lonely locality near Dunbarton, then Alcluyd, where he continued in meditation 30 or 40 days, and where he spent the last of his days. A church was dedicated to him at Roseneath, and he was what was called patron or tutelary saint of the high church of Stirling. His name is said to be still traditionally remembered about Dunbarton and Falkirk.—See Morton's *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale*.

milies as a place of interment. It is contiguous to Dun-mac-Sniachan, or the ancient Selma; but, with the exception of the extensive and delightful view from it, there is nothing now about it deserving of particular notice.

It is obvious to remark, that our remote ancestors were more zealous and successful in planting churches in the Highlands than their successors, though they possess an incomparably purer faith. These churches and chapels appear to have been in the ratio of more than two to one to those of the present day, while the population is much greater.

*Barcaldine Castle.*—This baronial residence is the only remnant of feudal times among us; nor has it much to boast of either as regards its design or its architecture. It was built in the latter part of the fifteenth century by Sir Duncan Campbell, Knight of Glenorchy (*Donnachadh dubh*), who is said to have built, or at least to have been the possessor, of seven castles, and is therefore distinguished by the cognomen of “Duncan of the seven castles” (*Donnachadh nan seachd Caisteil*.) Unlike the other castles in the country, which are built on rocks on the margin of our seas or inland lakes, Barcaldine Castle stands on a rising ground a short distance from the sea, on the neck of land which divides Loch Creran from the bay of Ardmucknish, and close by the road which leads from Shian Ferry to Connell. The family removed from Barcaldine to the present mansion-house more than a century ago, and the castle has in consequence been allowed to fall into decay. “But the views from it and near it,” says Dr MacCulloch, “are magnificent, and it is, with all its deformity, an important and interesting object in the picture. The scenery here,” (betwixt Connell and Shian,) “is beautiful; but everything is beautiful between these two ferries. These are but five miles, but it is a day’s journey for a wise man. The castle is the only one of this particular style which I have seen in the remote Highlands; but, with its freshness and its living trees, it carries us back to the habits of past times with more vividness than most of those buildings that I have met with.”

Druidical temples or circles, formed of large granite stones placed on end, are found on plains in all parts of the parish, and in different states of entireness. In some of these there are two or more concentric circles, with an entrance, the stones on each side of which are of larger dimensions; but in many instances the stones have been removed to build houses or fences, and the circle

consequently can be less distinctly traced. A little to the west of the farm-house of Achnacreebeg, there are two small stone circles of unequal diameter; and there are not wanting grounds for supposing that these were enclosed within a larger circle, the stones of which have been removed. On the top of the stones composing the smaller circles, large slabs of granite were laid; and the cause of wonder is, how masses so large could, without the aid of machinery, be conveyed to the places where they now are, and raised up so as to be laid over the stones which form the circles. They probably present the remains of Druidical superstition. There are also a number of cairns, or artificial collections of stones of various sizes, throughout the parish. The largest perhaps in the country is in the moss of Achnacree. It was enclosed, more than twenty years ago, by General Campbell, and trees have been planted around it. Beside it, and within the enclosure, there seem to have been two or more Druidical circles, composed of very large stones. Stone coffins, as they have been called, are still occasionally found, and in situations where no one would expect to meet with them. On the farm of Kiel, near Lochnell House, a coffin of this kind was lately discovered, some feet below the surface of gravel which formed the subsoil of a moss at least four feet in depth. It contained a rude urn, in which were human bones, and which, though they probably lay there for more than a thousand years, were wonderfully entire, and resisted the influence of the atmosphere when exposed to it. Similar urns have been found in tumuli in other places of the same district, one in particular, near to the Lochnell school-house. Among the calcined bones in this urn, something was observed of a lighter colour than the other substances enclosed. This turned out to be a flint arrow-head, with which, probably, the individual whose remains were deposited in the urn had been transfixed. The arrow-head is now in the possession of Professor Pillans of Edinburgh. Ancient coins have likewise been found where few would think of searching for them. In the year 1829, a party were digging a grave in the burial-ground at Balmaddan, it being no uncommon thing here, when such parties come from a distance, that the grave is not prepared till they come with the interment. When the diggers had reached a depth of more than four feet below the surface, they observed several shining substances at their feet, which some said were shells, and others maintained to be old buttons, but which turned out to be small silver coins of the reign of Edward, and presenting on the

reverse the names, London, Cambridge, Oxford, all in good preservation. What has since become of them has not been ascertained.—Among the wilds of Glenetive, near the river, and on the farm of Invereolan, there is a large upright stone, to which cattle and their keepers often resort, finding that here they can have “in cold a shelter, and in heat a shade.” To this place, in the year 1830, a shepherd betook himself; and while the tempest was spending its fury around him, he thought of amusing himself and beguiling the time by striking the point of the walking-stick which he held in his hand in the ground beside him. To his surprise, he threw up something which proved to be a silver coin; and on searching with some care, he found about thirty others. These coins were also of the reign of Edward, and similar to those picked up at Balmaddan. Some of them were given to the late Mr MacDonald of Dalness, and others were obligingly offered to the acceptance of the parish minister. It is not unlikely that they were deposited in the place where they were found, before the owner set out on some predatory excursion, from which he never returned.

*Modern Buildings.*—The most extensive of these is Lochnell House. It was originally built by Sir Duncan Campbell, but additions were made to it by his successor, General Campbell, on which he expended upwards of L.15,000. It is now a spacious and handsome building.—Barcaldine House, embowered in woods, is, from its recent alterations and additions, rendered a commodious residence.—The House of Inverawe is pleasantly situated on the banks of the Awe, and at the base of Ben-cruachan, and is surrounded with fine old trees ; but as the family lived in Perthshire, the house and garden here have been less attended to than they would had the proprietor been resident.—Drimvuick House, the residence of Mr Campbell of Baleveolan, though not large, is a comfortable dwelling-house.—The church, opened for Divine service in 1836, without any pretensions to elegance, is a commodious place of worship.—There are a few good farm-houses ; and where school-houses have lately been built, there is a manifest improvement on the poor concerns which formerly went by that name.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population of Ardehattan in 1841 amounted to	1452
Of these there were males,	725
females,	727
The population of Ardehattan in 1881 amounted to	1650
Of these there were males,	851
females,	799

The decrease in the population, as above, may be ascribed, in some measure, to the uniting of farms, especially in the upland districts of the parish, where sheep-farming prevails; and to the enlarging of the Marquis of Breadalbane's deer forest in that direction. The non-residence of our heritors, who, with their families and establishments, resided upon their properties in the parish when the former census was taken, contributed to the same result. With the exception of two, who pass a few months of the year on their properties here, the heritors, for some years back, have been non-resident; a circumstance which operates unfavourably on the interests of the parish.\* The Gaelic language is that which prevails, and it is spoken with much purity. More than nine-tenths of the people prefer religious instruction in the Gaelic, while a majority can receive such instruction through the medium of that language only.

#### IV.—INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture and Rural Economy.*—Although a pastoral rather than an agricultural district, the extent of ground in the parish cultivated or occasionally in tillage is considerable. Minute accuracy of admeasurement is not attainable, but it is believed the amount exceeds rather than falls below 1650 standard imperial acres. The soil consists chiefly of a light loam, requiring, from its absorbent qualities, frequent manuring, but yielding, when judiciously managed, fair crops of oats and bear, with potatoes, at once prolific and of superior quality. It seems desirable that turnip husbandry, which succeeds well, was more generally introduced; but this is scarcely to be expected till the arable ground is better enclosed and subdivided than at present. Besides an extent of pasture and waste land, which cannot with accuracy be ascertained, there are large tracts of moss. It is very problematical whether, provided means could be obtained, the reclaiming of these dreary tracts would prove a profitable application of capital, though it would doubtless greatly improve the appearance of the country. But there is no great likelihood of the thing being attempted.—There are fully 2700 imperial acres under wood, seven-eighths of the whole, if not more, consisting of oak coppice, which is carefully attended to, and cut at the end of every twenty or twenty-one years. The plantations consist of Scottish fir, larch,

\* Colonel Campbell of Ardochattan has recently become a residing heritor, with his son-in-law and daughter, Mr and Mrs Popham.

spruce, ash, beech, elm, and sycamore, all of which are found to thrive well.

It is not easy to say exactly what is the average rent of arable land per acre, because a portion of hill-pasture is usually rented along with the arable land, and the whole is estimated, not so much by the extent in acres, as by the number of cows, horses, or sheep which the place can support. The maintenance of each cow throughout the year may be said to range from L.3 to L.4; and of each sheep, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. The value of the larger farms is often reckoned by the number of cows "*with their followers*" which the farm will support, understanding by this last expression all the calves of the fold till they are a year old, or stirks, selling one-half of the males at that age, and retaining the young cows, for keeping up the stock, till they are heifers of three years old. The cows are disposed of to cattle-dealers, or sent to market, generally when seven or eight years of age. With the exception of some cows of the Ayrshire breed, kept for supplying the dairy, the breed of cattle is the true native or Argyleshire, justly admired for their symmetry, their aptitude to fatten, and the quality of their beef, especially after they have been fed for a time on the pastures of the south. Great attention is paid to rearing. The calves are allowed to suckle their dams, and get, in most cases, all the milk, and, for the first winter at least, are supplied with the best hay the farm produces, care being taken also that they are not stinted as to quantity. The small white Scotch sheep have been completely superseded by the black-faced, which are found to suit the country and the climate, and to remunerate better than any other kind. The Cheviot breed has been introduced only partially; and in regard to sheep and to cattle, the overstocking of farms is now felt to have been a great, though it was a prevalent error. The breed of horses has been improved as respects size, strength, and action, and hence fewer are required, while the work is done sooner and better.

*Rate of Wages.*—The usual rate of wages to farm-servants, say a good ploughman, is from L.10 to L.12 a-year, with their food; or if a house and cow's grass are given to married men, there is a proportionate deduction in the money wages. Maid-servants receive from L.5 to L.6, according to their qualifications. Shepherds were formerly allowed to keep a certain number of sheep, with one or two cows, on the sheep-walk; but that mode of paying them is now being given up, and they get from L.10 or L.11 to

**L. 13 a-year.** Labourers employed only occasionally are paid at the rate of 1s. 3d. per day in summer, and 1s. in winter. Masons, carpenters, and slaters, are paid 2s. 6d. per day, wages being modified, of course, by the demand, and the character and expertness of the artisan.

The duration of leases extends, in comparatively few instances, to nineteen, and varies generally from seven to nine years,—a period too short for effecting any material agricultural improvements.

Though there are farm-houses within the parish which are substantial and commodious, and which thus keep pace with the progress of improvement in other respects throughout the kingdom, it must be confessed that these form the exception, and do not constitute the rule. We have tenants who pay hundreds of pounds of annual rent, who yet inhabit very mean houses, and whose farmsteadings are entirely in keeping with their residences. Slates of the best quality might be had at a cheap rate from the neighbouring island of Easdale, or from Balicheilish, but these dwellings still continue to be thatched with straw,—an employment which occupies much of the tenant's time, consumes the provender which would help to feed his cattle, and add, besides, to the quantum of his manure. Such houses are in danger of being laid bare by the gales that sweep the country in winter.

**Quarries.**—We have no freestone quarries in the parish, but there is abundance of granite boulders, which, when split and dressed, form substantial and beautiful materials for building. Lord Breadalbane has opened, and is working successfully a granite quarry on his farm of Barrs, on the upper shores of Loch Etive, where stones of a large size, of very superior quality, and susceptible of a high polish, are obtained. For works in which firmness and durability are necessary, finer materials can no where be found.

**Mines.**—Lead ore has been found on the farm of Drimvuick, in Glencreran, but no mine has been opened there as on the opposite farm of Mynefield, in the parish of Appin.

**Fisheries.**—The salmon-fishing at Bunawe is by much the most extensive carried on in or near the parish, though, in so far as the Awe is concerned, that fishery is connected rather with the parish of Innishail. There is also a salmon-fishery at Gualachallin, near the upper end of Loch Etive, and another on the farm of Dalachellish, near the head of Loch Creran, but these, comparatively, are inconsiderable.

*Produce.*—The average gross amount of raw produce annually raised cannot be specified with minute accuracy. It is believed the gross rental may, in round numbers, be stated to be L.6600. Now, if two rents be added to this, we have L.19,800, which may, perhaps, represent the yearly value of the grain, potatoes, hay, wool, pasturage of sheep and cows, fisheries, and thinnings of wood throughout the parish.

*Live-Stock.*—There are 32,000 sheep in the district, 720 cows with their followers, and 250 horses of all ages.

The number of imperial acres under coppice, which consists of oak, ash, birch, mountain ash, &c. may be estimated at 2600 acres. At each hagg or felling, or, at the end of every twenty or twenty-one years, these, valuing the oak bark, after deducting charges for manufacturing and freight, at L.4 per ton, the charcoal at 10s. per dozen bags, and adding to this the value of the unmeasurable timber, may produce the sum of L.9000.

There is no manufacturing establishment within the bounds, nor does any part of the population belong to the manufacturing classes.

It may be mentioned, before concluding this section, that our proprietors and principal farmers are members of the Lorn Agricultural Association,—an institution which, as the name imports, has for its objects the encouragement of agriculture, and the improvement of stock of all description. Premiums are adjudged by this association for agricultural improvements, and for the best horses, cows, and sheep; and it may confidently be stated that salutary effects have resulted, and are likely still to result, from the spirited operations of this institution.

#### V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

There is in the parish no market-town, the nearest being Oban, which is eight miles distant from the parish church, and separated from the district of Benderloch by Loch Etive, which is crossed at the ferry of Connell. The post-office is at Lorn Furnace, and is designated Bonaw. It is also beyond the bounds of the parish, and is cut off from it besides by Loch Etive. The course of the Fort William post, however, is through a section of the parish, and in this way a considerable portion of the population is tolerably well accommodated.

There are no turnpike roads in the district, nor indeed hitherto in any part of Argyleshire. It is due to all concerned to say, that the county roads and the state of the bridges are well attended to.

*Ecclesiastical State.*—The present parish church was opened for divine service in 1836. A new church having previously been found to be necessary, it was erected about three miles from the manse and site of the former building, and is now nearer, by that distance, to the body of the parishioners, though, in a parish so extensive, some of the people must necessarily be inconveniently situated in reference to the means of grace. The church may accommodate 490 sitters, and is a commodious and well-finished place of worship. The sittings are all free, and are divided among the heritors in the ratio of their valued rents. The application of this law, if it be a law, has been found practically unsuitable, at least here, the upper districts of the parish being very thinly peopled, while the lower comparatively are the reverse. Hence some of the heritors have had ten times more church room allocated to them than the people on their lands can occupy, while others, on the contrary, have a great deal less adjudged to them than the population requires.

*Ministers of the Parish.*—Some notices of Mr Colin Campbell, minister of the united parish of Ardchattan and Muckairn, or, as there sometimes designated, Balvaodan and Kilespickerrell, have already been given. The names of the incumbents from the Reformation till Mr Campbell's appointment cannot be ascertained. Mr Campbell was succeeded, in 1731, by Mr Archibald Bannatyne. Mr James Stevenson succeeded Mr Bannatyne in February 1732, and departed this life September 1751. The Rev. Ludovick Grant was admitted on the 29th day of April 1756, and departed this life in November 1795. The Rev. George Campbell was admitted the minister of the united parish, September 1796, and died at Long Ashton, near Bristol, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, January 1817. The Rev. Hugh Fraser was admitted October 1817, and demitted the charge, along with nearly 500 other ministers, in consequence of the control claimed by the civil courts in matters spiritual, June 1843.

The manse of Ardchattan, which is pleasantly situated on the northern margin of Loch Etive, was built in 1772. It received a large addition in 1814, besides partial repairs since that time, and is now, in point of accommodation, not surpassed by any in this part of the country; the offices attached are equally commodious. In commendation of the glebe, much cannot be said. The pasture for milch cows is inferior in quality, and though considerable

sums have been expended in improving the patch of arable ground, it is a physical impossibility to render it valuable.

The stipend, as modified in 1816, amounts, as since paid by the heritors, to 253 bolls, 1 peck,  $\frac{2}{3}$ ths of a lippie of meal; 9 bolls of barley, estimated by the Linlithgow measure; 6 stones of cheese, and L.37, 9s. 10d. of money, including L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements. The patronage of the church belongs to Campbell of Lochnell. The number of communicants is above 300. Till the late disruption there were not above ten Dissenters from the Established Church throughout the whole parish.

A parish missionary association was established nearly twenty years ago, when there were several resident heritors, and the annual contributions amounted to between L.30 and L.35 a year. That association has since merged into the collections in support of the five Assembly's schemes for the spread of the gospel at home and abroad; but owing to the absence of the heritors, and the increased poverty of the people, the yearly sum collected now does not amount to one-half of that sum. What is thus collected is, of course, irrespective of the ordinary Sabbath-day collections, which, on an average of the three last years, 1840, 1841, 1842, amounted to L.13, 18s. A place of worship in connection with the Free Church of Scotland is now being built about six miles distant from the parish church, and is nearly roofed in. When completed, it will accommodate 354 sitters.

*Education.*—There are three schools in the parish, one the parochial, and the other two on the scheme of the General Assembly. There is also a sewing mistress, who has a small salary from the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge. The benefits of education are generally appreciated by the people, and the consequence is, that there is a desire to avail themselves of these, since the Assembly's scheme was set on foot, to an extent previously unknown. The effects on their conduct and morals are decidedly beneficial. The salary of the parochial teacher is the *minimum*, together with L. 4, 3s. 4d. interest of mortified money, payable by Mr Campbell of Ardchattan. The upper district of the parish is unfavourably situate in reference to education, from the distance at which the comparatively few families there reside from one another. By the late Dr M'Intyre, surgeon, 53d Regiment, who bequeathed several sums for promoting benevolent objects, L.200 were appropriated, the interest of which was to be laid out in educating the poorer