

Làmh-sgrìobhainnean Gàidhlig Oilthigh Ghlaschu

The Gaelic Manuscripts of Glasgow University

A Catalogue

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Do mo phàrantan,

Ottmar (1937-2006) agus Rosemarie (née Sieling).

Acknowledgements

The production of a catalogue of manuscripts is a daunting prospect even for the bravest of us. On the one hand, there is the high standard set by, for example, the meticulousness of the cataloguers dealing with the Irish material in the Royal Irish Academy; on the other hand, there is the example of John Mackechnie's *Catalogue of Gaelic Manuscripts* with its not infrequent lapses and inaccuracies. I hope that I have done my best to emulate the good practice exemplified by the former while heeding the warning provided by the latter that there are dangers in a single-handed undertaking.

Of course, during the time that I spent working on the manuscripts I have greatly benefited from the advice, help, and support of many people, first and foremost my friends and colleagues at Glasgow and Edinburgh University. They all have listened with unfailing patience and courtesy to my frequent and not always coherent ramblings about manuscripts. I am very happy to emphasise that the present work is greatly the better for their input, which came in various guises, not all of it related directly to the matter in hand. I would like single out the following for special thanks: Professor Cathair Ó Dochartaigh, for getting me started on this enterprise; Professor Thomas Owen Clancy and Professor Roibeard Ó Maolalaigh, for making this volume possible in the first place and for much valuable advice and support; Professor Donald E. Meek and Professor William Gillies, for their excellent advice when encouraging me to prepare the material for publication and the great deal of support they gave in so many ways; Ms Carol E. Smith and Dr Aonghas MacCoinnich, for their help in giving access to the departmental manuscripts and the MacLean Room; Ms Abigail Burnyeat, Dr Dòmhnall Uilleam Stiùbhart, Dr Wilson McLeod, Dr Nerys Ann Jones, Ms Joan MacDonald, Dr James E. Fraser, Dr Sheila Kidd and Dr Michel Byrne, for much moral and practical support and a listening ear over the years; Dr Nancy McGuire, for sharing her expertise on the Dornie Collection; and Mr Bill Innes, for providing information on Dòmhnall Ruadh Phàislig and his poetry.

Thanks are also due to staff at Glasgow University Library's Special Collections department who were always most helpful and courteous when I consulted their holdings of manuscripts and rare books; also to staff at the National Library of Scotland and Edinburgh University Library Special Collections.

A very special thank-you goes of course to my long-suffering husband, Dr Timothy Rideout, for everything. He'll be relieved to know that my cataloguing is rather better than my cooking.

Ciad taing dhuibh uile!

All remaining mistakes and inaccuracies are solely my own responsibility. The material under consideration covers many areas of the field of study, and there are few individuals, if any, who are equally expert in so many aspects of the manuscript materials. There are very likely to be many instances where my own lack of specific expertise prevented me from seeing aspects of an item, or from making connections that would explain an item, that would have been immediately clear to an expert. I hope, though, that these experts in the various fields will find the information in this volume useful and accurate enough to enable them to make use of the manuscripts for new research.

AG, October 2007

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Abbreviations

Acc.	shelf-mark prefix used both for NLS MSS and material in Glasgow University Department of Celtic
Adv.	shelf-mark prefix of NLS MSS originally from the Advocates' Library
CW	Carmichael-Watson Collection, University of Edinburgh
DD	Doctor of Divinity
dict., dicts,	dictionary, dictionaries
GUL	Glasgow University Library
Hon.	Honourable (title)
M.A.	Master of Arts
MS(S)	manuscript(s)
NLS	National Library of Scotland
no.	number
N.S.W.	New South Wales
O.S.B.	Ordo Sancti Benedicti
p., pp.	page(s)
Rev.	Reverend
SA	Sound Archive of the School of Scottish Studies, University of Edinburgh
SSPCK	Society in Scotland for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge
U.F.C.	United Free Church
vol., vols	volume(s)

Introduction

This catalogue has been a long time in the making. The seeds for this undertaking were sown in October 1997, when Professor Cathair Ó Dochartaigh dropped a typescript dictionary on my desk and demanded to know, in his inimitable way, if I knew who the author was, a certain Charles Loch. Not wishing to appear ignorant in front of the boss two or three days into a new job I hesitated for a moment while I racked my brains and then opted for the honest approach, admitting that I had never heard of the man. Neither, it transpired, had anybody else, and from this point onwards I began to delve into the many boxes and envelopes of mysterious content that kept turning up at intervals in assorted filing cabinets and in corners of the departmental library. Not everything related to Charles Loch, of course, and the material that is catalogued below ranges from the exciting to the positively puzzling. I had the opportunity of presenting early results of my research at a departmental seminar in 2001 as part of the celebrations commemorating the centenary of the department; this was repeated in slightly abbreviated form in February 2002 for the Gaelic Society of Glasgow.

Even then, the possibility of publishing the cataloguing work I had done had not entered my mind, as I had by then left the department to take up a post at Edinburgh University, although I did provide hand-lists of the departmental materials for my Glasgow colleagues. It was only when Dr Michel Byrne, Professor Thomas Clancy, and Dr Sheila Kidd mooted the idea of publishing an article based on my seminar in a collection of other articles drawn from the centenary seminar series that it began to dawn on me that there probably would be a wider interest among Celtic scholars, and particularly those working in the field of Scottish Gaelic. So I put it all together and soon realised that the size of the catalogue far exceeded what is required for an article, and after some deliberation, it was decided to publish it as a stand-alone volume.

Glasgow University has been fortunate in acquiring a substantial amount of manuscript materials, most of it by donation at various times. While there are some collections that have received a fair degree of scholarly attention, such as the McLagan collection or the McDiarmid manuscript, much of the manuscript material is not as well known as it deserves. This catalogue seeks to ameliorate this situation by highlighting the importance of the manuscript materials held by Glasgow University and includes both familiar and previously undescribed material. The intention is to give an overview of the Gaelic material that brings everything that is relevant together in one place.

The catalogue discusses Gaelic manuscript materials held by the Special Collections department of Glasgow University Library and by the Department of Celtic. As much of the Special Collections material has already been catalogued in detail only a brief assessment of the manuscripts is necessary. On the other hand, only a limited amount of the departmental material has been described or catalogued before and where no catalogues exist these are provided below. This forms the bulk of the present volume. The cataloguing employs a flexible approach that takes into account the idiosyncrasies of the material and is not intended to represent a fully uniform system. There are a few unavoidable inconsistencies in the presentation of the information which should not, however, impair the clarity and accessibility of the individual descriptions. A few collections have been dealt with in greater detail than others. The papers associated with Charles Loch are one example, reflecting a research interest of the cataloguer's. Spelling and punctuation are usually given as in the source without any attempt at correction of obvious mistakes or normalisation of orthography. As a general rule, when an item has already been catalogued elsewhere I have not duplicated the work done before.

Manuscripts in Glasgow University Library

Descriptions, not always accurate ones, of part of the manuscript materials in Glasgow University Library appear in Mackechnie's *Catalogue*,¹ some of them are also discussed by Donald MacKinnon in his *Descriptive Catalogue of Gaelic Manuscripts*.² Ronald Black gives some additional information in his article 'The Gaelic Manuscripts of Scotland' in *Alba agus a' Ghàidhlig*.³ Most of the manuscript materials in Glasgow University Library date from the modern period, that is the eighteenth and nineteenth century, and contain mostly Scottish Gaelic material. Some Irish texts from the seventeenth century are also represented, and there is a smattering of manuscript materials from the twentieth century. Descriptions in varying amounts of detail of the manuscript materials are available on the excellent website of the Department of Special Collections in Glasgow University Library. A search engine is on <http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/> and a list of collections is on <http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/collection/index.html>. Some of the manuscript materials have been catalogued at item level and further cataloguing is in progress, a development which is most welcome to anyone with an interest in Gaelic manuscripts. Some of what follows below will in due course be augmented, if not superseded, by the information in the online manuscript catalogue as this work proceeds. The online catalogue also makes reference to the relevant entries in Mackechnie's and MacKinnon's catalogues, as well as to pertinent secondary material where available.

George Calder

There are collections of notebooks and papers left to the Library by former lecturers in the Celtic Department, for instance George Calder's papers (MS Gen 1051). Calder held the post of lecturer in the Celtic Department from 1912 to 1935.⁴ This part of Calder's papers has now been catalogued online at item level.⁵ Most of this collection related to his work on *Saltair na Rann*, for example MS Gen 1051/1-10 or MS Gen 1051/17, the latter a set of rotograph copies of *Saltair na Rann* in MS Bodleian Rawlinson B. 502 (fols 19-40) supplied to Calder in 1932 by Oxford University Press. One item is connected to his edition of the poetry of William Ross (MS Gen 1051/21).

MS Gen 1080 is a collection of Gaelic proses, used by Calder in his teaching in the 1930s; this has not yet been catalogued at item level.⁶ These proses are accompanied by the Gaelic counterparts and deal with topics such as 'Scott's personal appearance,' 'Of the monastic life,' and 'Improper method of study.' Evidently, Calder considered that the exercise of translation could be combined usefully with moral improvement. A passage picked out of another prose at random runs: 'Certain virtues – temperance, industry, and things within reasonable limits – command their reward. Sensuality, idleness, and waste, commonly lead to ruin.'

¹ John Mackechnie, *Catalogue of Gaelic Manuscripts in Selected Libraries in Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. I (Boston (Mass.) 1973), 365-454.

² Donald MacKinnon, *A Descriptive Catalogue of Gaelic Manuscripts in the Advocates' Library Edinburgh, and Elsewhere in Scotland* (Edinburgh 1912), 302-312.

³ Ronald I. M. Black, 'The Gaelic Manuscripts of Scotland' in W. Gillies (ed.), *Alba agus a' Ghàidhlig* (Edinburgh 1989), 146-174.

⁴ Derick S. Thomson (ed.), *Companion to Gaelic Scotland* (Oxford/New York 1987), 30.

⁵ A call number search is necessary to access this.

⁶ This collection is not mentioned in Mackechnie's *Catalogue*. Calder donated it to Glasgow University Library on December 5 1936, as stated on <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaila.cfm?AID=1478>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

A. K. MacCallum

The Rev. Dr Archibald Kelly MacCallum's (1816-1893) connection with the Department was somewhat different: he was not a lecturer but left funds to the Department which went into the setting-up of the MacCallum-Fleming lectureship. He also bequeathed his library (a catalogue of the approximately 3000 volumes of this is in MS Gen 628) and several notebooks and other documents.⁷ There are now around 36 items associated with MacCallum listed in the online catalogue;⁸ these range from lecture notes dating to his student days in the 1840s to correspondence, documents relating to his career as a Baptist minister in Millport from 1869, and a diary with very few entries (MS Gen 638). No papers relating to his career as governor of Duke Street Reformatory Institution, an institution for the mentally ill as well as a – male and female – prison in the nineteenth century, appear to be deposited in Glasgow University Library.⁹

1. MS Gen 132 contains a total of eleven of MacCallum's translations into Gaelic, from the Latin of Horace, the Greek of Homer, and the English of Byron, Goldsmith, and Moore. Some poems were translated from an English translation of the German poet Schiller, and another item from a translation of the Spanish poet Luis Ponce de Leon. According to a table of contents at the beginning of the manuscript, MacCallum had 98 items to write into the manuscript; these included translations from Shakespeare, Longfellow, Gray (the ever-popular 'Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard'), and others as well as MacCallum's own poetry, the latter on religious themes. The manuscript ends with his translation of the first book of the *Iliad*, and a brief scrutiny of the texts that are available indicates that they are earnest efforts but not of the highest literary quality. Dates in the late 1880s are given in the manuscript.
2. MS Gen 645 consists of a Gaelic word-list, arranged alphabetically and derived from various dictionaries: the Highland Society dictionary, Armstrong's, MacLeod and Dewar's, and MacAlpine's.¹⁰ Only part of the letter *A* is covered, from *a* to *aireambachd*.
3. MS Gen 640 consists of a Gaelic-English word list, laid out in five groups according to vowel sounds. The long and short vowels are followed by diphthongs and then triphthongs, and each vowel sound is illustrated by lists of words arranged in alphabetical order.
4. MS Gen 639 contains miscellaneous notes on Natural History (Alpine plants and their distribution in Scotland), a list of men's clothing dated 04/04/1891, and an address list to be dated after 1883, since it mentions Donald MacKinnon's address as 'University of Edinburgh.' The Gaelic material in this notebook seems to be connected with a projected Gaelic dictionary. This material lists the following sources for quotations for this project ('Dictionary, Gaelic materials for'): the Bible, Smith's *Sean Dàna*, the Highland Society's edition of Ossian, Dugald Buchanan, *Caraid nan Gàidheal*, several collections of Gaelic proverbs, collections of the work of

⁷ Thomson, *Companion*, 161. Mackechnie only notes MS Gen 132 in his *Catalogue*.

⁸ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/resultsda.cfm?AID=1264>> and <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/resultsn.cfm?NID=3858&RID=>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁹ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detailp.cfm?NID=3858&DID=&AID=1264>> [accessed 03 August 2007]; I am grateful to Ms Carol E. Smith for information about the Duke Street Reformatory Institution.

¹⁰ (Highland Society of Scotland), *Dictionarium*. Robert A. Armstrong, *A Gaelic dictionary in two parts: I. Gaelic and English. II. English and Gaelic*, (London 1825). Norman MacLeod & Daniel Dewar, *A Dictionary of the Gaelic Language: in two parts* (Glasgow 1831). Neil MacAlpine, *A Pronouncing Gaelic Dictionary: to which is prefixed a concise but most comprehensive Gaelic grammar* (Edinburgh 1847 and other editions).

several poets, Cameron's *Plant Names* and Dr Gray's *Bird Names*.¹¹ It would appear that all this material had already been excerpted, probably by MacCallum, into 19 notebooks although no information about the whereabouts of this corpus appears to be extant. Eight more notebooks of Gaelic religious songs are mentioned; again, these have not been identified. The notebook also lists the Gaelic dictionaries then published, followed by a list of the oldest printed books in Gaelic.

George Henderson

A substantial collection of papers associated with the Rev. Dr George Henderson, lecturer from 1906 until his death in 1912, is shelf-marked MS Gen 1090; a substantial part of Henderson's own papers has been catalogued at item level in the online catalogue.¹² Henderson was educated at Edinburgh, Oxford, Berlin, Leipzig, and Vienna; he also was minister of Eddrachillis between 1901 and 1911.¹³ Originally, this substantial body of material contained papers connected with Henderson's own research as well as texts collected from oral tradition; other papers were the work of other scholars and ended up in Henderson's possession after their deaths. Papers associated with John Kennedy and Alexander Cameron (described by Mackechnie as MS Gen 1090/42-73) are now part of MS Gen 1708 and MS Gen 1709 respectively.¹⁴ Of Henderson's own papers, a selection is of particular interest here. Much material relating to Henderson's edition of the works of John Morison (Iain Gobha) is present;¹⁵ this includes the texts published in the edition as well as a range of correspondence between Morison and various individuals (in MS Gen 1090/7, /14, /15, /17, /18, /19; some of these items are gatherings of miscellaneous material).¹⁶ The material collected from oral tradition consists of tales, proverbs, charms, heroic ballads, and poetry (notably in MS Gen 1090/2, /3, /5, /8, /18, /27, /76-81); to this could be added some lexicographical material compiled from sources mainly in Argyll (in MS Gen 1090/3-4). Texts transcribed by Henderson from the Book of the Dean of Lismore are in MS Gen 1090/21. A substantial Gaelic poem describing John Francis Campbell's arrival in Heaven shows Henderson as a poet in his own right (MS Gen 1090/6); this is perhaps more valuable for its sincerity than as an example of outstanding poetry. In a Gaelic life of St Columba, written from the viewpoint of the early twentieth century, we see Henderson as a writer of prose (MS Gen 1090/10). MS Gen 1090/11 contains examples of Henderson's literary criticism. Other parts of the Henderson Collection contain drafts of Henderson's published articles (MS Gen 1090/13-14), lecture notes from his student days (MS Gen 1090/23-24), and various academic odds and ends.

¹¹ John Smith, *Sean Dàna, le Oisian, Orran, Ullan, etc.* (Edinburgh 1787). (Highland Society) *The poems of Ossian, in the original Gaelic* (London 1807). Several editions of the Buchanan's work would have been available then, for instance Dugald Buchanan, *Laoidhe Spioradail* (Edinburgh 1767) or Dugald Buchanan, *Beatha agus Iompachadh Dhùghaill Bochannain a dh'eng ann an Ranach sa' bhliadhna 1768, (air a sgrìobhadh leis féin); maille r'a Laoidhean spioradail* (Edinburgh 1844 and later editions), or Allan Sinclair (ed.), *Reminiscences of the Life and Labours of Dugald Buchanan, formerly teacher and evangelist at Rannock [sic], Perthshire: with his Spiritual songs, and an English version of them* (Edinburgh 1875). Norman MacLeod, *Caraid nan Gàidheal: aireamb tagtha de Sgrìobaidhean* (Glasgow 1867). John Cameron, *Gaelic Names of Plants (Scottish and Irish)* (Edinburgh 1883). Robert Gray, *The Birds of the West of Scotland: including the Outer Hebrides* (Glasgow 1871).

¹² <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/resultsda.cfm?AID=2066>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

¹³ Thomson, *Companion*, 119 and Hew Scott, (ed.), *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* vol. 7 (Edinburgh 1928), 105-106.

¹⁴ Appendix 1 presents a table that shows both old and new shelfmarks of the material formerly associated with the Henderson papers.

¹⁵ John Morison, *Dàin Iain Ghobha*, ed. George Henderson, 2 vols (Glasgow 1893-1896).

¹⁶ MS Gen 1090/7 is currently mislaid (personal communication from Mr Peter Asplin).

Material previously associated with Henderson

Fr Allan McDonald

Two notebooks contain partially annotated material collected from oral tradition by Fr Allan McDonald (MS Gen 1090/28 and MS Gen 1090/29). Only the first of these has been catalogued at item level so far and is accessible through a call number search. MS Gen 1090/28 is dated 1896 while MS Gen 1090/29 notes Fr Allan's residence as Eriskay and would therefore seem to date from 1893 or 1894;¹⁷ both notebooks bear the title *Smodal de Ruinn 's de Rolaisdean* and have a list of contents at the back, with some entries made in a different hand, perhaps John Lorne Campbell's. These complement larger collections of material collected by Fr Allan now part of the Carmichael-Watson Collection in Edinburgh University Library (CW58A, CW58B, CW59, CW60, CW61, CW62, CW63, CW262, and CW263), and some material in the Campbell of Canna Collection (CH2/1/1/13/26, CH2/1/1/13/128/1, CH2/1/1/13/128/2, CH2/1/1/13/128/3, CH2/1/1/13/128/5, CH2/1/1/13/128/6, and CH2/1/1/13/128/7).¹⁸ The material in these two notebooks includes tales, proverbs and sayings, riddles, genealogical and historical information relating to South Uist and Eriskay, charms and other material pertaining to custom and belief, and of course songs and poetry of various kinds. Despite John Lorne Campbell's assertion that Fr Allan's collected material was in preparation for publication as far back as 1956,¹⁹ very little of the Gaelic material in these notebooks has been published.²⁰

Alexander Cameron

A significant number of items were associated with the Rev. Dr Alexander Cameron (1827-1888), compiler of *Reliquiae Celticae* which appeared posthumously, edited by John Kennedy and Alexander MacBain.²¹ A native of Badenoch, Cameron spent the years between 1855 and 1874 serving the bilingual Free Church congregation of Renton in the Vale of Leven as missionary and then minister; he then transferred to Brodick where he remained until his death. His interests in Gaelic and Celtic studies include language teaching, problems associated with the revision of the Gaelic Bible, philological studies, and a wide range of literature from different periods; Cameron also edited the journal *Scottish Celtic Review* from 1881 to 1885.²²

Material associated with Cameron now bears the shelf-mark MS Gen 1709 and is available through a call number search. This collection has been catalogued in some detail but not always at item level; some material listed in the on-line catalogue was not catalogued by Mackechnie. Not everything that Cameron's papers have to offer is discussed here since descriptions of his material are easily accessible in the online catalogue. The process of re-cataloguing has resulted in new shelf-marks for many of

¹⁷ 1893 is given as the date of Fr Allan's transferral in Frederick G. Rea, (ed. John L. Campbell), *A School in South Uist* (Edinburgh 1997), 213. 1894 is mentioned in R. Black (ed.), *Eilein na b-Òige: The Poems of Fr Allan McDonald* (Glasgow 2002), 9.

¹⁸ For a detailed description of the Edinburgh and the Canna materials see Black, *Eilein*, 451-480.

¹⁹ John L. Campbell, *Fr Allan McDonald of Eriskay, 1859-1905 – Priest, Poet, and Folklorist* (Edinburgh/London 1956), 31.

²⁰ English translations of texts from these and other notebooks of Fr Allan's have, however, been used by Ada Goodrich-Freer in her own publications on paranormal phenomena, often without adequate acknowledgement of Fr Allan's role in the collecting of the material. See John L. Campbell & Trevor Hall, *Strange Things* (London 1968), 223-236.

²¹ Alexander Cameron, *Reliquiae Celticae*, eds. Alexander MacBain and John Kennedy, 2 vols. (Inverness 1892 and 1894).

²² Detailed biographical information is available in the 'Memoir of Dr Cameron' by John Kennedy in Cameron, *Reliquiae Celticae* vol. 1, xi-clxxi.

these and Mackechnie's numbering (nos 30 to 75 of his description of MS Gen 1090) may now be considered as obsolete; references to Mackechnie's numbering are present in the descriptions of individual items in the online catalogue. Of particular interest are notebooks containing teaching materials for Cameron's Gaelic classes in MS Gen 1709/1 and MS Gen 1709/7 (previously MS Gen 1090/30 and MS Gen 1090/36). Notes on matters relating to his ministry are extant in MS Gen 1709/4 and /5 (previously MS Gen 1090/33-34) and MS Gen 1709/24 and 25 (previously MS Gen 1090/51 and 52). Cameron's notes on the Gaelic Bible, mostly corrections, are in MS Gen 1709/8-9 (previously MS Gen 1090/37-38) and MS Gen 1709/15 (previously MS Gen 1090/44). Some unattributed religious poetry in Gaelic, perhaps Cameron's own, appears in MS Gen 1709/5 (previously MS Gen 1090/34). Notes connected with Cameron's interest in Old Irish are found in MS Gen 1709/4 and /9 (previously MS Gen 1090/33 and 38) and MS Gen 1709/29 (previously MS Gen 1090/57). MS Gen 1709/11 (previously MS Gen 1090/40) is a miscellaneous item in various hands, containing notes on the *Book of the Dean of Lismore*, some Scandinavian place-names, a Manx poem of 18 quatrains, and notes on Old Irish. The Manx poem is apparently derived from a printed source.²³ There is also a notebook containing the Gaelic and English texts of some of Macpherson's *Ossian* (MS Gen 1709/12, previously MS Gen 1090/41). A version of the tale of the Tuairisgeul Mòr is in MS Gen 1709/33 (previously MS Gen 1090/61), and MS Gen 1709/34 (previously MS Gen 1090/60) contains a collection of Gaelic proverbs. A version of *MacGriogair á Ruadhshrubh* is in MS Gen 1709/35 (previously MS Gen 1090/55) while religious poetry and some ballads make up the contents of MS Gen 1709/36 (previously MS Gen 1090/64). Cameron prepared a Gaelic translation of a letter to the electorate for William MacKinnon, parliamentary candidate for Argyll in the 1885 election; this is extant in MS Gen 1709/43 (previously MS Gen 1090/63). Cameron was also involved in the revision of the Gaelic translation of Queen Victoria's *Highland Journals*; material associated with this project is in MS Gen 1709/50 (previously MS Gen 1090/59).²⁴ MS Gen 1709/52 (previously MS Gen 1090/74) consist of *disiecta membra* of Cameron's career, ranging from Latin essays of his student days to notes on his later academic work; these have not been catalogued in detail by Mackechnie or in the online catalogue. A substantial amount of Cameron's papers is in the Carmichael-Watson Collection of Edinburgh University Library: CW items 6, 65, 72, 82, 138, 273-338, 378, 486, 487; this collection, amongst other things, contains the material that was later published in the *Reliquiae Celticae*.²⁵

Of the items in Cameron's papers not written by Cameron himself, religious poetry by the Rev. Peter Davidson of Arran (1788-1875), Cameron's predecessor, is in MS Gen 1709/2 and MS Gen 1709/3 (previously MS Gen 1090/31-2); his hymns appeared in print in 1877.²⁶ His ministry took him first to Dirlot, Caithness, as a missionary in 1830; in 1837 he was translated to Stoer, then as a Free Church Minister in 1845 to Shiskine, Arran, and finally in 1852 to Kilbride, Arran, where he remained until his death.²⁷ It is unclear who wrote down these poems although it is possible that they

²³ The online catalogue makes not mention of this text. A note following the poem runs: 'printed by I. F. Fargher, 'Herald' Office, Douglas.' See also another version ('Coayl jeh ny Baatyn-Skeddan') in Arthur W. Moore (ed.), *Manx Ballads and Music* (Douglas 1896), 150-153.

²⁴ Cameron was revising a translation by Angus MacPherson which, however, was not published (see *Reliquiae Celticae* vol. 1, clix-clxi). In the end, another translation was used when the first volume of journal extracts appeared: Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, (tr. I.P. St. Clair), *Duilleagain a leabhar cumntas ar beatha anns a Ghabhalltachd bho 1848 gu 1861* (Edinburgh 1878).

²⁵ For CW6, see <http://www.archives.lib.ed.ac.uk/cgi-bin/view_isad.pl?id=GB-237-Coll-97-CW6&view=basic> [accessed 15 October 2007].

²⁶ Peter Davidson, *Poems on Various Religious Subjects* (Glasgow 1877).

²⁷ William Ewing (ed.), *Annals of the Free Church of Scotland 1843-1900*, vol. 1 (Edinburgh 1914), 135.

were used in connection with the posthumous publication of Davidson's work.²⁸ An elegy on Davidson, without information about date or authorship, is in MS Gen 1709/6 (previously MS Gen 1090/36).

MS Gen 1709/10 (previously MS Gen 1090/39) consists of notes by the Rev. Archibald Clerk of Kilmallie (1813-1887) to his substantial edition of *Ossian*;²⁹ this included the 'original' Gaelic, Clerk's literal translation, and Macpherson's English text. Born near Oban and educated at Glasgow University where he received an LLD in 1872, Clerk was minister first at Acharacle from 1838, then at Duirinish, Skye, from 1840, then at Ardnamurchan from 1841, and finally at Kilmallie from 1844. Clerk was known as a Gaelic scholar through the publication of a Gaelic sermon, his editorship of the periodical *Fear Tathaich nam Beann* (1848-50), and his contributions to the Gaelic Supplement of *Life and Work*; he is also the author of the entry on Duirinish in the *New Statistical Account*.³⁰

John Kennedy

There are also some materials that were produced by the Rev. John Kennedy of Renton (b. 1855). Born at Alvie, Inverness-shire, Kennedy studied at Glasgow University and the Free Church College there before being ordained at Lenimore and Pirnmill, Arran, in 1888.³¹ These papers now bear the shelf-mark MS Gen 1708 (previously MS Gen 1090/53, 1090/66/1-8, 1090/68/1, 1090/69a-g, 1090/71, 1090/72, 1090/75a and d), available through a call number search, and have been catalogued in some detail. They include work done on the MacCodrum manuscript in the McLagan collection (MS Gen 1708/1/6 and MS Gen 1708/8) and other parts of the McLagan collection (MS Gen 1708/1/1-5); texts selected by Kennedy from this collection appeared in four instalments in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 21-24.³²

McFarlan Papers

The final part of the Henderson Collection consists of papers relating to Duncan MacFarlan, minister of Drymen (1743-1791), and his son, also Duncan, who succeeded his father as minister of Drymen (1792-1823). This has now been re-catalogued at item level; the new shelf-mark is MS Gen 1717.³³ The elder Duncan, born in 1708, is described in the *Fasti* as follows: 'He was a man of great shrewdness and vigour of mind, took a considerable interest in the affairs of the Church, and was a firm supporter of patronage. Being a strong powerful man, and in the habit of carrying a cudgel, his presence at disputed settlements produced a kind of terror among his opponents, who nicknamed him "Duncan Rungs."' ³⁴ Comparable to the McLea papers, this collection contains a parish examination roll, dated 1743, although this is not as clearly laid out as

²⁸ Mackechnie, 395.

²⁹ Archibald Clerk (ed.), *The Poems of Ossian in the Original Gaelic*, 2 vols. (Edinburgh 1870).

³⁰ Archibald Clerk, *Searmoin mu Ard-Cheannas Chriosd* (Glasgow 1845). See also Hew Scott (ed.), *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* vol. 4 (Edinburgh 1923), 136. *New Statistical Account*, vol. 14, 322-360 on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007] (New Statistical Account, search for Duirinish).

³¹ Ewing, 199. There is no mention of Kennedy in the follow-on volume, either in the alphabetical list of ministers or in the parish histories; see G.N.M. Collins (ed.), *Annals of the Free Church of Scotland 1900-1986* (Edinburgh c. 1987), 17 and 48.

³² John Kennedy, 'Some Unpublished Gaelic Ballads from the Maclagan MSS, no. 1', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 21 (1896-97), 214-229; John Kennedy, 'Poems from the Maclagan MSS, no. 2', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 22 (1897-98), 168-193; John Kennedy, 'Poems from the Maclagan MSS, no. 3', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 23 (1898-99), 89-91; John Kennedy, 'Unpublished Gaelic Ballads from the Maclagan MSS, no. iv', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 24 (1899-1901), 157-184.

³³ <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/resultsda.cfm?AID=1773>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

³⁴ Hew Scott, (ed.), *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae* vol. 3 (Edinburgh 1920), 339-340.

McLea's (MS Gen 1717/1, previously 1090/83). There is also a collection of sermons in English (MS Gen 1717/4/1-25, previously 1090/84/1-24 and 1090/88/82) and Gaelic, and two Latin essays on religious themes (MS Gen 1717/5/1-2, previously 1090/86/1-2). The Gaelic sermons, eight in total, are contained in MS Gen 1717/2/1-8 (previously 1090/84/1-8); one of them (item 8) consists of bilingual notes, perhaps in preparation for writing a sermon. This indicates that there was some demand for Gaelic preaching in Drymen, a parish not too far from Glasgow, in the second half of the eighteenth century. No dates are given for any of the sermons, although it appears that the sermons are in the hand of MacFarlan senior.³⁵ In MS Gen 1717/3 (previously 1090/84/9), there is a Gaelic song ('Oran a rinneadh da'n Reishimeid Ghaoidheilich nuair bha siad ag dol d'America san Bhliadhna 1756'), by the elder MacFarlan, to the Highland Regiment on its departure to America in 1756.³⁶ There is also a significant amount of personal correspondence, mostly associated with the younger MacFarlan, who became minister of Glasgow Cathedral in 1824, from which time on he also held the post of Principal of Glasgow University. He holds the distinction of having been Moderator twice, first in 1819 and then again in 1843, the year of the Disruption. He also wrote the entry for Drymen in the *Old Statistical Account*, and was one of the authors of the entry for the City of Glasgow parishes in the *New Statistical Account*.³⁷ The correspondence associated with him is now shelfmarked MS Gen 1717/8 (previously 1090/88) and has been re-ordered extensively to present letters from individual correspondents in chronologically ordered groupings. The letters span the period between 1791 and 1857 and offer insights not only into MacFarlan's own career but also the lives of his children and grandchildren, offering insights into the social environment of an educated family a generation or so after Gaelic had ceased to be their home language: one son, Archibald, spent at least some time in Demerara (see MS Gen 1717/8/3/1-12) while another son, John, followed a military career which took him to St Kitts, Canada, and Corfu (see MS Gen 1717/8/9/1-16). The collection includes a number of items that were not catalogued by Mackechnie. The MacFarlan papers came into the possession of Glasgow University Library from the estate of the younger MacFarlan.³⁸

Ratisbon Manuscript

Part of the material left by Henderson but not listed by Mackechnie among his papers is the Ratisbon Manuscript (MS Gen 21), dating to the seventeenth century and perhaps produced by the learned Irish Franciscans at Louvain.³⁹ From there, the manuscript came into the possession of the Argyll native John Dunbar, who received it as a present from Constantine O'Rourke in 1688. The owner before O'Rourke was Dugall O'Neill who may have belonged to the Tyrone O'Neills;⁴⁰ the name Dugall Philip O'Neill appears at the back of the book as well. Dunbar belonged to the Benedictine monastery

³⁵ Mackechnie, 404, indicates that father and son are difficult to distinguish. The online catalogue (<<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/resultsda.cfm?AID=1773>> [accessed 03 August 2007]) attributes the Gaelic sermons to the father but allows doubt for the English ones.

³⁶ This is in the Gillies Collection, and a comparison to see whether the texts are identical would be interesting. See John Gillies (ed.), *A Collection of Ancient and Modern Gaelic Poems and Songs, transmitted from Gentlemen in the Highlands of Scotland to the Editor* (Perth 1786), 113-117.

³⁷ *Fasti* vol. 3, 340 and 458. John Sinclair (ed.), *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. 8, 546-552 on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007] (Old Statistical Account, search for Drymen). *New Statistical Account*, vol. 6, 101-241 on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007] (New Statistical Account, search for Duncan MacFarlan).

³⁸ <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/resultsda.cfm?AID=1773>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

³⁹ George Henderson, 'A Manuscript from Ratisbon', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 26 (1904-1907), 87-111, at 92. The manuscript is also described in Mackechnie, 408-409 and in MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 318-319.

⁴⁰ Henderson, 'Manuscript', 91.

of St. James in Regensburg (Ratisbon) in Bavaria, a religious house with strong Scottish connections until its dissolution in the nineteenth century. One of its last Scottish students, Donald MacColl, acquired the manuscript at the break-up of the monastery and took it back to Scotland; after his death in 1899, George Henderson acquired it and gave a somewhat rambling description of it in the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*.⁴¹ It has not been catalogued at item level in the online catalogue. The Ratisbon Manuscript contains religious prose and poetry of Irish provenance although some of the texts appear to have parallels in the Fernaig manuscript.

Fernaig Manuscript

The two-part Fernaig MS (MS Gen 85/1 and /2) dates to the late seventeenth century and is famous for the Scots-influenced orthography of its compiler, Duncan MacRae (*Donnchadh nam Pios*).⁴² Much of the poetry represented here is on religious themes although there is also a significant corpus of post-1688 Jacobite poetry.⁴³ Many of the poets have a strong Kintail connection; several are close relatives of the compiler himself. It was first published by A. Cameron in *Reliquiae Celticae* and again by George Henderson in *Leabhar nan Gleann*; the most recent edition was prepared by Calum MacPhàrlain in 1923.⁴⁴ It was intended by its previous owner, the Rev. John Kennedy of Arran, to go to the Advocates' Library (now National Library of Scotland) after his death but somehow ended up in Glasgow University Library, perhaps along with his other papers in the Henderson collection.⁴⁵ The manuscript has not been catalogued at item level in the online catalogue.

MS Gen 9

This contains an interesting mix of material, written by Alexander MacDonald of Ardnamurchan who has been tentatively identified by Mackechnie as Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair.⁴⁶ D.S. Thomson accepts this identification in his edition of selected poems of Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair's.⁴⁷ Ronald Black, on the other hand, suggests that the scribe might be Alasdair's son Ronald, perhaps copying from an exemplar written by his father; alternatively, the scribe might be Lachlann, son of Niall MacMhuirich.⁴⁸ The date of production is before 1773, when the manuscript was donated to Glasgow University by Thomas Reid, then Professor of Moral Philosophy.⁴⁹ The first part consists of a copy of a section from Edward Lhuyd's *Archaeologica Britannica*, with the title *A Brief Introduction to the Irish or Scotch Language* and representing pp. 299-309 of the printed work, as stated by the scribe on p. 57 of the first part of the manuscript (pp. 1-57).⁵⁰ The second part is a

⁴¹ Henderson, 'Manuscript', 87-111.

⁴² The manuscript is described in Mackechnie, 409-412 and MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 267-271, 310.

⁴³ The Jacobite corpus has been discussed by Damhnait Ni Suaird, 'Jacobite Rhetoric and Terminology in the Political Poems of the Fernaig MS (1688-1693)', *Scottish Gaelic Studies* 19 (1999), 93-140.

⁴⁴ Cameron, *Reliquiae Celticae* vol. 2, 1-137; G. Henderson (ed.), *Leabhar nan Gleann* (Edinburgh 1898); and Calum MacPhàrlain (ed.), *The Fernaig Manuscript* (Dundee 1923).

⁴⁵ MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 310. Kennedy's own papers in Glasgow University Library now bear the shelf mark MS Gen 1708.

⁴⁶ Mackechnie, 453.

⁴⁷ Derick S. Thomson, (ed), *Alasdair Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair: Selected Poems* (Edinburgh 1996), 19.

⁴⁸ Black, 'Gaelic Manuscripts of Scotland', 150-151 and notes 4 and 23 on 169.

⁴⁹ <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaila.cfm?AID=1364>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁵⁰ Edward Lhuyd, *Archaeologia Britannica, giving some account ... of the languages, histories and customs of the original inhabitants of Great Britain* (Oxford, 1707). Mackechnie fails to identify this part of the manuscript correctly and describes it as part of the grammar.

copy of Francis O'Molloy's Irish grammar (pp. 1-118).⁵¹ There is a puzzle here that I have not been able to resolve: O'Molloy's grammar is in Latin and Irish while this copy is in English and Irish. Did MacDonald, if the text was indeed written by him, prepare this own translation or was there an English-Irish version available as early as the eighteenth century?⁵² This is followed by a partial translation of the Book of Common Prayer into Irish (pp. 1-180).⁵³ The final part of the manuscript contains several of Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair's poems (ff. 1-43, all r and v). The manuscript was written by the same scribe throughout, who was able to write in the Irish hand; the poems are written in a mix of Irish script and contemporary eighteenth-century hand.⁵⁴

O'Clery's Glossary

MS Gen 107 is a handwritten copy of a dictionary which was compiled by Mícheál Ó Cléirigh and published in Louvain in 1643;⁵⁵ Ó Cléirigh is better known for his work on Irish history as one of the 'Four Masters.'⁵⁶ The dictionary, described in the online manuscript catalogue as 'a glossary of difficult Irish words,'⁵⁷ is basically monolingual although a separate column is laid out throughout to accommodate English glosses; not all entries have such glosses and the English stops altogether in the middle of the letter *c*. Two individuals may be involved here: one who wrote the Irish and one who wrote the English although it is also possible that the perceived differences are due to the use of different hands for the two languages.⁵⁸ In the absence of any internal evidence, it is difficult to determine the date of this manuscript. The Irish hand is difficult to date precisely and the English glosses would appear to be in a late eighteenth- or early to mid-nineteenth-century hand. This manuscript was bought by the Library in 1950 from the Edinburgh bookseller John Grant; I have no information going further back than this.⁵⁹

McLagan Collection

The McLagan Collection (MS Gen 1042) is well-known as an extensive, and extremely important, corpus of texts collected by the Rev. James McLagan of Blair Atholl, and others, in the second half of the eighteenth century. A native of Ballechin, Perthshire, McLagan was educated at St Andrews University before becoming missionary at Amulree in 1760. After a spell as chaplain of the Black Watch McLagan became minister of Blair Atholl in 1781. He had some involvement in the translation of the Bible for the SSPCK and wrote the entry for Blair Atholl in the *Old Statistical Account*.⁶⁰ The collection

⁵¹ Francis Molloy, *Grammatica Latino-Hibernica, nunc compendiata, autore Rev. P. Fr. Francisco O Molloy Ord. Min. Strict. Observantiae in Collegio S. Isidori S. Theol. Professore Primario, Lectore Iubilato, Prouinciae Hiberniae in Curia Romana Agente Generali* (Rome 1677).

⁵² A translation of extracts from Molloy's grammar appeared in 1908 which may possibly indicate that no earlier translation was available: Francisco O'Molloy (tr. Tomás Ó Flannghaile), *De Prosodia Hibernica... On Irish Prosody [extracted from "Grammatica Latino-Hibernica"]* (Dublin 1908).

⁵³ <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=6889>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁵⁴ Catalogued on <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=6889>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁵⁵ Mícheál Ó Cléirigh, *Foclóir nó Sanasán Nua* (Louvain 1643).

⁵⁶ J. E. Caerwyn Williams, & Patrick K. Ford, *The Irish Literary Tradition* (Cardiff 1992), 209.

⁵⁷ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=5909>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁵⁸ Another scribe seems to have written the introduction, and yet another scribe wrote the entries from *A* to *adúidh*. The third scribe, who may or may not be responsible for the glosses, worked from *Ae* to the end.

⁵⁹ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaila.cfm?AID=1128>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁶⁰ Scott, *Fasti*, vol. 4, 145. John Sinclair (ed.), *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. 2, 461-482 on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007] (Old Statistical Account, search for Blair Atholl).

was donated to Glasgow University in 1910 by his descendant, Mr J. McLagan Wedderburn of Edinburgh.⁶¹ The collection has now been catalogued at item level. A number of texts from the McLagan collection have been published. Some of the ballad material was published by Alexander Cameron in *Reliquiae Celticae*, including the MacFarlane collection (MS Gen 1042/9).⁶² The editions of McLagan material made by John Kennedy for publication in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 21-24 have already been mentioned in connection with MS Gen 1708/1/1-5. Some song texts were published by D. S. Thomson in *Gairm* in thirteen instalments, all entitled 'Bho Làmh-Sgrìobhainnean MhicLathagain'.⁶³ Thomson also prepared a catalogue of the ballad material in the collection,⁶⁴ and he further evaluates McLagan's material in an article in the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* where he also discusses McLagan's life and career.⁶⁵ In this article, Thomson suggests that the collection 'seems to give us an accurate reflection of the cultivated Gaelic literary taste of his [McLagan's] times.'⁶⁶ This would account for the large corpus of ballad texts in the collection since the furore over the works of James Macpherson sparked off a wave of ballad collecting by educated individuals all over the Highlands. Many of McLagan's texts were derived from contemporary oral tradition in Highland Perthshire and Argyll, or at least from that part of current tradition that was fit to quote to the minister; some texts contributed by his correspondents cover a wider geographical area; and some material was acquired by McLagan from written sources, or during his career as military chaplain of the Black Watch which took him to the Isle of Man, among other places. While in the Isle of Man,

⁶¹ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaila.cfm?AID=2035>> [accessed 03 August 2007] and MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 302. The documents relating to the donation are shelf-marked MS Gen 1042/252-254.

⁶² Cameron, *Reliquiae Celticae* vol.1, 247-370. Texts from MS Gen 1042/66, /112, /114, /115, /209, /69, /111, /108, /162, /60, /113, /95, /82, /233, /96, /166, /110, and /116 are also represented.

⁶³ First lines are followed by titles in brackets where appropriate: *Beir mo shoraidhse thairis* from MS Gen 1042/162 in *Gairm* 113 (1981), 79-81. *Co theid far rium dan tigh airigh, 'S fhada o na d'fhalbh mo leannan* (*Ailein Donn*), and *As mo chadal cha bheag m'airtneal* (*Oran Gaoil*) from MS Gen 1042/204 in *Gairm* 114 (1981), 175-179. *Ge do theid mi do m' leaba* (*An t Eoin Gasta*), *Beir soruidh no dha* (*Tigh tarladh nan nailsin*), *'S fhad tha mi 'm onaran, Latha dhambsa siubhal bheann* (Perthshire No. 40), and *Gur muldach ata mi* from MS Gen 1042/81 in *Gairm* 115 (1981), 273-278. *An tig thu nochd no 'm bi mo dhuil riut, O ceud mile failte do Mhairi* (*Mairi Nì'an Deorsa*), *Nach truadh leat 's mi 'm prìosan* (*Mo Mhalai bheag o*), *Marbhrann sagairt an t Srath Ghlais* (*Marbhrann an t Sagairt Mhic-rath*), *Tha deirg agus geile* (*Do Chuachaig an Fhasaich*), *Gu 'n d'rin mi Alba chnairteachadh* (*Riobag dhe, N nochd gur faoin mo chadal damb*), and *Nam faiceadh sibh gheug* (*Do'n Bhuachaille Bhàn*) from MS Gen 1042/148 in *Gairm* 116 (1981), 377-383. *Theid mi dh' Inbhirneis an* (*Dutbrachd mo chridhe dhuil*) from MS Gen 1042/72 and *Chunna mise mo leannan* (*Duanag*) and *A nighean donn a chòta bhuidh* from MS Gen 1042/87 in *Gairm* 117 (1981-82), 37-40. *Thig an earb as an fhìreach* (*Earruin do Braith Raineach*) from MS Gen 1042/51, *Ceist nam ban o'n Chruachan cheithich* (*An Cruachan Ceithich*), *Mo cheist air fear a chuil bhuidhe*, and *'S mi 'm shuidh air a charn* (*Air Bàs Rob Ruaidh Mhic Griogair*) from MS Gen 1042/129B, and *Thainig taileir a Glean Artnaig* (*An Taileir*), *Am poc an raibh na mionaidhin*, and *Truadh nach raibh mi 's an gille dubb ciar-dubb* (*An Gille Dubh Ciar-dubb*) from MS Gen 1042/161 in *Gairm* 118 (1982), 150-154. *Ha mi sgi smi sin'al monigh* from MS Gen 1042/165 A, *Och nan och mar ata mi* from MS Gen 1042/191 in *Gairm* 120 (1982), 317-321. *Tri nithin gun iarruidh* (*Oran le oigh d'a leannan a bha 'n cumntart a treigeadh*) from MS Gen 1042/36 and *Rìgh gu mor mo chuid mulaid* from MS Gen 1042/86 in *Gairm* 124 (1983), 353-357. *Na'm faiceadh tu Bean gun Leannan* (*Bean gun Leannan*) from MS Gen 1042/26 in *Gairm* 133 (1985-86), 60-62. *'S fada 's cuimhne leom fein* from MS Gen 1042/83, *Nochd 's mi tionntadh am leaba* and *Daibhidh Dreosach crom ciar* from MS Gen 1042/142 in *Gairm* 137 (1986-87), 64-67. *Ar leabai' chaoil chleithe re mo slios* from MS Gen 1042/235 and *Gruagach ladbach nan Ciabh Cas* from MS Gen 1042/137 in *Gairm* 144 (1988), 351-354. *Ceist nam ban o Chill-iona* and *Seall amach an e la e* (*Marbhrainn Do Mhac Ghille Chalum Rararsa*) from MS Gen 1042/137 in *Gairm* 145 (1988-89), 63-66. *A pbiur chroidhe o i o ro* (*Oran mullad a roinn bean chnuidh bhathaghl*) from MS Gen 1042/119 in *Gairm* 148 (1989), 368-370.

⁶⁴ Derick S. Thomson, 'A Catalogue and Indexes of the Ossianic Ballads in the McLagan Manuscripts', *Scottish Gaelic Studies* 8 (1958), 177-224. Further information about McLagan is in Scott, *Fasti*, vol. 4, 145.

⁶⁵ Derick S. Thomson, 'The McLagan MSS in Glasgow University Library: A Survey', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 58 (1992-1994), 406-424.

⁶⁶ Thomson 'McLagan MSS', 423.

McLagan obtained three Manx songs from the Rev. Philip Moore; these are found in MS Gen 1042/180 and were edited by R. L. Thomson.⁶⁷ The McLagan collection is also the source of a number of texts in the Gillies Collection of 1786 in the publication of which McLagan himself seems to have been involved.⁶⁸ The editors of the *MacDonald Collection* used McLagan material in the preparation of their volume but do not explain their methodology in detail.⁶⁹ The McLagan Collection offers a great deal of opportunity for a variety of research projects, from the publication and discussion of individual texts and variant readings to a study of the collecting criteria and the collecting methodology.

MacNicol Papers

Some material associated with McLagan's contemporary, the Rev. Donald MacNicol of Lismore (1735-1802), has found its way into Glasgow University (MS Gen 60) and is accessible in the online catalogue through a call number search. Educated at St Andrews, MacNicol became minister of Saddell and Skipness in 1763 before his translation to Lismore in 1766; he is also the author of the entry for Lismore in the Old Statistical Account.⁷⁰ In 1779, he published *Remarks on Dr Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides* in which he refutes Johnson's criticisms of Highland culture.⁷¹ It appears that MacNicol's papers, as well as the more extensive part of his now lost collection in the National Library of Scotland (NLS. Acc. 2152), were in the possession of George Henderson at the time when Donald MacKinnon published his *Descriptive Catalogue of Gaelic Manuscripts in Scotland*.⁷² The bulk of the material contained in the Glasgow University Library manuscripts consists of around 90 Gaelic or English sermons, mostly preached by MacNicol himself between 1766 and 1801, although a few are copies of other ministers' sermons (e.g. MS Gen 60/19 which MacNicol annotates: 'Copy sermon of Mr Campbell Killmorie's'). MS Gen 60/94 is a slightly untidy list indicating where and when he preached the sermons; this identifies the sermons by Bible passage and specifies whether the sermon was given in English or Gaelic. Places mentioned in this list range from MacNicol's own parish, Lismore, to Appin, Glencoe, Kilninver, Kilmelford, Strontian, Kilmorie, Kingerloch, and Cloich House. A series of dates in the 1830s, in a later hand, appear on some sermons; this may perhaps indicate that somebody re-used the texts at this time, although I have no further information about this. In both top corners of each sermon, a numbering system by MacNicol appears (e.g. '15.1' and '28.2' in item 3) although I have no clear idea how his might work or what this might refer to.

This corpus is contemporary to the collections of sermons in the McLea papers in the Department of Celtic and in the MacFarlan papers in the Henderson Collection (GU MS Gen 1717 discussed above) and the three sets of sermons might well be taken as the basis for a study of the genre in the second half of the eighteenth century. MacNicol is also known as a poet,⁷³ and as a collector of texts from contemporary oral tradition, contained in the National Library of Scotland part of the MacNicol Collection. Only one such text appears in the Glasgow collection: a copy of MacNicol's text of the

⁶⁷ Robert L. Thomson, 'McLagan Manuscript 180', *Scottish Gaelic Studies* 9 (1961-1962), 19-20.

⁶⁸ Thomson 'McLagan MSS', 409. Thomson, however, does not go into detail regarding his views on McLagan's precise rôle in the publication of the Gillies collection.

⁶⁹ A. Macdonald & A. Macdonald, (eds), *The Macdonald Collection of Gaelic Poetry* (Inverness, 1911).

⁷⁰ Scott, *Fasti*, vol. 4, 99. John Sinclair (ed.), *The Statistical Account of Scotland*, vol. 1, 482-502 on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007] (Old Statistical Account, search for Lismore).

⁷¹ Donald MacNicol, *Remarks on Dr. Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides; in which are contained, observations on the antiquities, language, genius, and manners of the Highlanders of Scotland* (London 1779, reprinted Glasgow 1852).

⁷² MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 319-320.

⁷³ Roderick MacLeod, 'Mo Shùil ad Dhèidh: the Story of an Eighteenth Century Romance' *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 57 (1990-1992), 116-134.

heroic ballad ‘*Laoidh Fhraoich*’ (MS Gen 60/2). There is also a marriage contract of one of MacNicol’s daughters (MS Gen 60/1). The final item (MS Gen 60/95) appears to be a stray item from the papers of George Henderson since it is a poem by John Morison, the *Gobha*, whose poetry Henderson published in 1896.⁷⁴ MS Gen 60/92, too, appears to be in Henderson’s hand and therefore may be a stray from elsewhere.⁷⁵

MacBain’s Etymological Dictionary

Glasgow University Library holds the final draft, dated 1889, of Alexander MacBain’s Etymological Dictionary which first appeared in 1896 (MS Gen 131).⁷⁶ Whether this is actually the draft that the typesetters worked from is doubtful since pencil, black and red ink are used in apparently random fashion, and a large number of additional notes appears without clear insertion marks. This was donated in 1907 by John Kennedy, MacBain’s literary executor.⁷⁷ More material produced by MacBain is in the Carmichael-Watson Collection in Edinburgh University Library (CW19, CW24, CW27, CW28, and CW29). This ranges from miscellaneous papers from his time as a student at Aberdeen University to notes on philology, etymology, and place-names and cuttings of articles he wrote.⁷⁸

Material not catalogued by Mackechnie

The remainder of the material in Glasgow University Library was not catalogued by John Mackechnie; most of these collections only came to the library after Mackechnie had completed his research for the *Catalogue* which was published in 1973 although it appears that the research was carried out in the 1960s.

Thomas M. Murchison’s and Kenneth MacLeod’s Papers

The papers of the Very Rev. Dr Thomas Moffat Murchison (1907-1984) were donated by his widow to Glasgow University in 1986, two years after his death, and are now shelf-marked MS Gen 1650.⁷⁹ During his distinguished ecclesiastical career he held the post of Moderator in 1969; he began his ministry in Glenelg in 1932 but took over the Glasgow church of St Columba Copland Road (later united with other congregations to form New Govan) from 1937 until his retirement in 1972.⁸⁰ He was Chief of the Gaelic Society of Inverness in 1961 and subsequently was made a Honorary Chieftain.⁸¹ In 1958 he was crowned Bàrd at the National Mòd for his composition ‘Buaidh air na Famhairean’.⁸² The Murchison papers include notes on church history, with emphasis on

⁷⁴ Morison, *Dàin Iain Ghobha*.

⁷⁵ Mackechnie, 408.

⁷⁶ Alexander MacBain, *An Etymological Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* (Inverness 1896). The manuscript is described in Mackechnie, *Catalogue*, 453 and in MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 312. For an assessment of the career of this important scholar see Donald E. Meek, ‘Beachdan Ùra à Inbhir-Nis/New Opinions from Inverness’: Alexander MacBain (1855-1907) and the foundation of Celtic Studies in Scotland’, *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 131 (2001), 23-39.

⁷⁷ <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaila.cfm?AID=1367>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁷⁸ <http://www.archives.lib.ed.ac.uk/pers/m/GB_0237_CW_P3337/> [accessed 15 October 2007].

⁷⁹ I am grateful to Mr David Weston, Keeper of Special Collections, Glasgow University Library, for bringing this collection to my attention. For an assessment of Murchison’s life and career see Donald E. Meek, ‘Preacher, Prose-writer, Politician, Journalist and Scholar: The Very Rev. Dr Thomas Moffat Murchison (1907-84)’, *Records of the Scottish Church History Society*, XXXVI (2006), 5-27.

⁸⁰ D. F. M. MacDonald, (ed.), *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* vol. 10 (Edinburgh 1981), 174. J. A. Lamb, (ed.), *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* vol. 9 (Edinburgh 1961), 687. F. A. J. MacDonald, (ed.), *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticanæ* vol. 11 (Edinburgh 2000), 154.

⁸¹ *Fasti* vol. 10, 174.

⁸² Ronald I. M. Black, ed. & tr., *An Tuil: Anthology of 20th Century Scottish Gaelic Verse* (Edinburgh 1999), 822. The poem was published in *An Gaidheal* vol. 53 (1958), 115-116.

Wester Ross, sermons, papers relating to the Highland Development League (of which Murchison was chairman),⁸³ articles, lectures, and press cuttings. Murchison was involved with a number of Gaelic publications, such as the short-lived journal *Alba* (1948), and as editor of the periodical *An Gaidheal* (1946-1958), and the Gaelic supplement of *Life and Work* (1951-1980).⁸⁴ He is also the editor of the sermons of the Rev. Malcolm MacLeod under the title *An Iuchair Òir*,⁸⁵ and of Donald Lamont's Gaelic prose.⁸⁶ Apart from a list of contents, these papers have not been catalogued and are housed in 55 boxes (taking up 4.5 metres), with a brief list of contents in box 1 prepared by a brave soul without knowledge of Gaelic. These materials are not yet available in the online catalogue, and there are currently no plans to catalogue this collection at item level. While I have not been able to investigate this extensive collection of material in any detail, the list of contents indicates that there is some Gaelic material in a number of boxes. Most of Murchison's Gaelic materials, from a different source, are currently in the care of his literary executor, Donald E. Meek, who is editing an anthology of Murchison's Gaelic writings as well as Murchison's autobiography.⁸⁷

Box 2: sermons (not Murchison's)

Box 3: 'notes'

Box 4: local church history – Applecross, Lochcarron, Glenelg, Glenshiel, Gairloch, Lochbroom, Kintail, Lochalsh. Miscellaneous material.

Box 10: lectures and articles

Boxes 11-12: correspondence and other papers on Highland Development League, petitions, projects (also boxes 40, 54, 55).

Boxes 14-18: cuttings: Domhnall Donn

Box 24: miscellaneous Gaelic

Box 25: Gaelic work, various notes

Box 27: 'Gaelic Hymnary'

Box 28: notes and slips (no language specified)

Box 30: 'juvenalia'

Box 31: proofs, newscuttings, drafts for articles, Gaelic sermons, letters. Unsorted.

Box 32: 'unclassified'

Box 33: cartoons 1965-66

Box 37: on Gaelic language (essays, notes, articles)

Box 38: indices of Gaelic periodicals

Box 39: correspondence with John Lorne Campbell on Alastair Cameron and Gaelic nursery rhymes.

Box 41: Highland History

Box 42: Skye, Soay

Boxes 43-44: Glenelg

Box 45: Scottish history and economy

Box 46: Highland organisations

Box 47: notes and papers on Highlands and Islands

Box 48: miscellaneous

Box 49: Gaelic culture

⁸³ Thomson, *Companion*, 206.

⁸⁴ Thomson, *Companion*, 206. It appears that only one issue of *Alba* was published: Malcolm MacLean & Thomas M. Murchison, (eds), *Alba: A Scottish Miscellany in Gaelic and English* (Glasgow 1948).

⁸⁵ Calum MacLeòid (ed. T. M. MacCalmain), *An Iuchair Òir: Searmoinean* (Stirling 1950).

⁸⁶ Donald Lamont, (ed. T. M. Murchison), *The Prose Writings of Donald Lamont* (Edinburgh 1960).

⁸⁷ Meek, 'Preacher', 7-8.

Apart from this list, box 1 contains a series of long prayers for each day of the week (incomplete) sent by Donald Chuimin(?) of Woodend, Gollanfield, Inverness, on 01/04/1968; several essays on religious topics; and four religious poems by Margaret Smith of Glen House, Arnol, Lewis.⁸⁸

Another eight boxes (nos. 56-63) contain material associated with the Rev. Kenneth MacLeod (1872-1955), best known as collaborator of Marjorie Kennedy-Fraser, but also a collector of oral material as well as a Gaelic prose writer in his own right. He was a contributor to the periodicals *The Celtic Review* and *An Gaidheal* as well as to the collections *Rosg Gàidhlig* and *Leabhar a' Chlachain*.⁸⁹ T. M. Murchison edited MacLeod's prose writings for the Scottish Gaelic Texts Society but does not indicate the sources of the collected material; the volume includes a biographical introduction.⁹⁰ MacLeod's career in the Kirk took him to many different Gaelic-speaking areas in his capacity of missionary before he settled in the island of Gigha as minister between 1923 and 1947.⁹¹ Some more material that has been tentatively attributed to MacLeod is in the Carmichael-Watson Collection in Edinburgh University Library (CW2 and CW3).⁹²

Again, this material is uncatalogued, and a terse but apt description appears in correspondence between John MacInnes and Finlay J. MacDonald: 'the papers are in an incredible state.'⁹³ Neither MacLeod nor Murchison seem to have been capable of throwing any written material out; it seems likely that some interesting pieces might lurk among the ephemera. In boxes 56 and 57 in particular, there are large numbers of very small pieces of paper, most of them apparently written by Murchison, with bits of information on them that are best described as cryptic in the absence of any clues as to what they might refer. A great deal of material seems to be dated after MacLeod's death in 1955, presumably gathered together by Murchison in the course of his work on MacLeod's prose, judging by dates in the 1970s in this material (boxes 56, 57, 58, 59). I have not yet been able to investigate the MacLeod papers in sufficient detail to give a coherent evaluation of their contents and significance; certainly, some form of cataloguing would be most desirable to identify what is there, particularly any previously unpublished material.

1. Box 56 contains much correspondence between Murchison and various individuals regarding MacLeod's forebears, his life and interests, or his ministry; this seems to be continued in box 57.
2. Box 58 contains some Gaelic material, either belonging to an oral context, or part of the material published by Murchison.
3. Box 59 continues Murchison's correspondence concerning MacLeod and includes other letters relating to matters following MacLeod's death, for instance plans to put up a memorial on his grave. This box also contains typescript copies of MacLeod's own correspondence with various individuals.
4. Box 60 contains receipts and bills; press cuttings, pamphlets, and offprints (among them articles by Nils Holmer on the phonology of some Native American languages);

⁸⁸ Notes at the top of each poem identifying the poetess may be in the hand of Derick S. Thomson.

⁸⁹ As stated in his obituary in *An Gaidheal* vol. 50, no. 9 (September 1955), 79. See also Coinneach MacLeod, 'Duatharachd na Mara' in William J. Watson (ed.), *Rosg Gàidhlig* (Edinburgh 1915), 14-32; and Coinneach MacLeod, 'An Clachan a Bha ann' in David N. MacKay, (ed.), *Leabhar a' Chlachain: Home Life of the Highlanders, 1400-1746* (Glasgow 1911), 135-145.

⁹⁰ Coinneach MacLeòid, *Sgrìobhaidhean Choinnich MhicLeòid*, ed. Thomas M. Murchison, (Edinburgh 1988), i-xlv.

⁹¹ *Fasti* vol. 4, 69 and *Fasti* vol. 9, 392.

⁹² <http://www.archives.lib.ed.ac.uk/pers/m/GB_0237_CW_P3333/> [accessed 15 October 2007].

⁹³ This note surfaced, and subsequently disappeared again, during an increasingly despairing investigation of Box 58.

several Gaelic sermons; some miscellaneous material relating to MacLeod's life; and various obituaries and appreciations of MacLeod, among them a typically elaborate one by Alasdair Alpin MacGregor which appeared in the June 1961 issue of *Scotland's Magazine*.

5. Box 61 deals mostly with MacLeod's collaboration with Marjory Kennedy-Fraser. There is some material relating to MacLeod's Scots song 'The Road to the Isles,' to the tune of 'The Burning Sands of Egypt' which MacLeod heard from the Barra tradition-bearer Calum Johnston. The Kennedy-Fraser material consists of Murchison's notes, some biographical information about Kennedy-Fraser, and newspaper cuttings, mostly from the *Scotsman*, of correspondence critical of Kennedy-Fraser's portrayal of Gaelic song – John Lorne Campbell is, not unexpectedly, among the correspondents.
6. Box 62 contains much of MacLeod's correspondence. He exchanged letters with John Lorne Campbell about Fr Allan, his informants, and his collecting activity; with Frances Tolmie (this section includes some offprints and cuttings); and with W. J. Watson. There are some pamphlets and other material relating to the Glasgow Orpheus Choir. Of particular significance would seem to be a bundle of correspondence about MacLeod's papers dating to the 1960s; this sheds light on the more critical attitudes of a younger generation, represented by Finlay J. MacDonald, towards MacLeod's achievement which contrasts considerably with the fulsome praise present in the appreciations in box 61.
7. Box 63 would seem to contain mostly material used by Murchison in the preparation of MacLeod's prose for publication although a collection of proverbs and maxims typed out by Murchison does not appear in the printed volume.⁹⁴

Trinity College Manuscripts

In 1974, the library of Trinity College was transferred to Glasgow University Library on the closure of the college; Trinity College had been founded as a Free Church institution in 1856 but became a Church of Scotland college in 1929.⁹⁵ A significant amount of rare printed Gaelic material came from this library, identified by the letters T.C.L. in the call number; a small number of manuscript items from this source contain Gaelic material.

MS Gen 890

MS Gen 890 consists of a nineteenth-century collection of Gaelic songs with music in sol-fa notation. Various individuals are mentioned as the arrangers of the respective pieces and several different hands were at work; dates between 1877 and 1879 appear in the manuscript.⁹⁶ This is clearly a gathering of favourite pieces, such as 'Fear a' Bhàta' (unusually, all nine quatrains are present), 'Mo Rùn Geal Dileas', 'An t-Eilean Muileach', 'Allt an t-Siùcair' and 'Moladh na Lanndaidh', for example.

James Drummond MacGregor

In the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century, the Rev. James Drummond MacGregor (c. 1759-1830) wrote a treatise entitled *The Analogy of the Gaelic and Hebrew Languages, ... to which is added a collection of Gaelic words derived from the Hebrew* (MS Gen 895). This compares the two languages using evidence from grammar, phonology, and lexical

⁹⁴ This may, however, be connected to a manuscript collection by MacLeod of such material now in Edinburgh University Library, CW61 (2). For this material, see the discussion of Acc.L.1 above.

⁹⁵ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detailp.cfm?NID=12905&DID=&AID=4759>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁹⁶ A full list of the copyists and arrangers but not of the individual songs is given on <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=62657>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

material and would seem to be mainly useful as an illustration of theories current at the time of writing. MacGregor was a student at Glasgow University in 1779 and spent his career as a minister in Pictou, Nova Scotia, where he emigrated in 1786; apparently, he wrote the treatise there although no precise dates seem to be available.⁹⁷ He is also the author of a collection of spiritual poetry, *Dain a chomb[n]adh crabbuidh*, which first appeared in Glasgow in 1819 and went through another five editions.⁹⁸ A biographical note in the third edition of 1832, though lacking in precise dates, identifies MacGregor as a native of the Loch Earn district and charts his career in Nova Scotia, concentrating on his ministry.⁹⁹ Another small, undated item by MacGregor is MS Gen 526/33; this is a proposal for an outline of an introduction to a Gaelic dictionary, apparently the Highland Society Dictionary, and suggests a discussion of Gaelic in connection with the other Celtic languages as well as some Germanic ones. Again, this piece is illustrative of MacGregor's interest in philology. As the Highland Society dictionary appeared in 1828 it is likely that MacGregor's proposal is to be dated earlier than that;¹⁰⁰ whether his suggestions were incorporated into the dictionary I have not yet been able to investigate.

MS Gen 753

MS Gen 753 is the minute book of the Highland Divinity Students' Fellowship and covers the sessions 1928 to 1930.¹⁰¹ This small society had 17 members in 1928 and 19 in the following session. The meetings generally consisted of an address on a theological, literary, or historical topic by an invited speaker; this was followed by discussion. Some minutes are written in Gaelic: three by T. M. Murchison in the 1928-1929 session, and two by Roderick Smith in the 1929-1930 session. It seems likely that Smith is to be identified with the Rev. Dr Roderick Smith, minister at Lochcarron, Urray, and finally Edinburgh.¹⁰² Examples of this type of functional writing in Gaelic are comparatively rare and would very likely repay further investigation.

Other materials

MS Gen 1386, 1387, 1388, 1389

These notebooks, bequeathed by Ian G. C. Kerr in 1975, contain grammars and cover the following languages: MS Gen 1386 deals with Welsh, Cornish, and Breton, although it is not specified which variety of Cornish is represented; MS Gen 1387 contains Welsh, Breton and Cornish but seems to be slightly less detailed than MS Gen 1386; Gen 1388 includes Gaelic, yet another copy of the Welsh grammar, and some notes on Persian and perhaps Hebrew at the end; finally, MS Gen 1389 contains Irish, Scottish Gaelic (in more detail than in MS Gen 1388), but not Manx as stated on the cover and in the online

⁹⁷ <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=62668>> [accessed 03 August 2007]. Donald E. Meek, "'Craobh-Sgaoileadh a' Bhiobaill agus an t-Soisgeil": A Gaelic Song on the Nineteenth-Century Christian Missionary Movement', in Sharon Arbuthnot & Kaarina Hollo, eds, *Fil Sùil nGlais: A Grey Eye Looks Back* (Ceann Drochaid 2007), 143-162, at 144-145.

⁹⁸ James D. MacGregor, *Dain a chombadh crabbuidh* (Glasgow, 1819); the typographical error is noted in Donald Maclean, *Typographia Scoto-Gadelica* (Edinburgh 1915), 225-226.

⁹⁹ MacGregor, iii. A pencil note in the Glasgow University Library copy of this edition identifies the writer of this note as John MacKenzie. See John MacKenzie, *Sàr-Obair nam Bàrd Gàelach* (Glasgow 1841 and later editions). The note does not mention the treatise.

¹⁰⁰ (Highland Society of Scotland), *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum: A Dictionary of the Gaelic Language* (Edinburgh 1828).

¹⁰¹ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=2792>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

¹⁰² Thomson, *Companion*, 269.

catalogue.¹⁰³ No dates are given, and no sources are quoted for the material; since, however, all grammars are laid out in the same way it is likely that they represent Kerr's own work. Kerr left a substantial number of similar notebooks covering a large variety of languages.

MS Gen 1557: John MacLean

This is a photostat copy of John MacLean's manuscript collection of Gaelic poetry from the Alexander MacLean Sinclair Collection in the Public Archives of Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada (shelf mark MG15G/2/1). John MacLean (1787-1848), known in Gaelic as *Bàrd Thighearna Chola*, compiled this collection in Scotland before his arrival in Canada in 1819. The collection and its history has been described and catalogued in detail by Colm Ó Baoill.¹⁰⁴ MacLean's secular poetry has been recently assessed and edited by Rob Dunbar.¹⁰⁵ Microfilm copies of both MacLean manuscripts are in the holdings of the Celtic Department.

Manuscripts in the Department of Celtic

Over time, the Department of Celtic has acquired a significant amount of manuscript materials from various sources. Some of this, like the MacDiarmid Collection, is well-known and has been partially published; other items, such as the material donated by Charles Loch, is virtually unknown. The manuscripts and photostat copies, many of them kept in green or white boxes, are currently housed in the Department of Celtic.¹⁰⁶ A basic list of various materials donated to the Celtic Department was prepared by Kenneth D. MacDonald at some unspecified date; the shelf-marks assigned by him are based on an alphabetical system (e.g. Acc. A1 etc) although not everything in the original alphabetical sequence is extant or relevant here.¹⁰⁷ This list is now housed in Box Acc. A1-36, along with the first batch of the MacLean manuscripts and associated letters. Some items discussed below are not on MacDonald's list; no attempt has been made to integrate them into his shelf-mark system. The following information supplements and supersedes this list, which in any case appears to be incomplete in the form in which it exists now since it only covers shelf marks from Acc. A1 to Acc. I1. Much of the material in the possession of the Department has been catalogued below.

A number of manuscripts noted on MacDonald's list emerged in the autumn of 2004 when Kenneth E. Nilsen of St Francis Xavier University, Nova Scotia, spent a period of study leave in Glasgow in order to investigate the materials bequeathed to the Celtic Department by his predecessor Calum I. N. MacLeod. These are Acc. B1, Acc. J1, Acc. W1, Acc. X1, and Acc. Z1 as well as the manuscript of the poetry of Alasdair MacDonald (*Bàrd na Ceapaich*).¹⁰⁸ So far, items between Acc. M and Acc. V have not been identified. The MacLeod papers themselves have not been included below in order to avoid interfering with Nilsen's ongoing research.

¹⁰³ See <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/detaild.cfm?DID=2604>> [accessed 03 August 2007] and <<http://special.lib.gla.ac.uk/manuscripts/search/resultsda.cfm?AID=4323>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

¹⁰⁴ C. Ó Baoill, *MacLean Manuscripts in Nova Scotia: a catalogue of the Gaelic verse collections MG15G/2/1 and MG15G/2/2 in the Public Archives of Nova Scotia*, (Aberdeen 2001).

¹⁰⁵ Robert D. Dunbar, *The Secular Poetry of John MacLean*, "Bàrd Thighearna Chola", "Am Bàrd MacGilleain" (unpublished PhD thesis, University of Edinburgh 2006).

¹⁰⁶ Anyone wishing to consult the manuscripts is advised to contact the Department directly.

¹⁰⁷ Acc. G1, a collection of Gaelic proverbs made by Donald Campbell, was on loan from the Gaelic Society of Inverness and was returned in September 2001.

¹⁰⁸ Personal communication from Thomas Owen Clancy.

The McLea Manuscripts (Acc. A1-84)

Two green boxes contain manuscripts either associated with, or written by, the Rev. Archibald McLea, minister in Rothesay from 1765 to 1824. Most of these manuscripts were donated to the Department by Mr A. M. Orr, then headmaster of Rothesay Primary School. A letter by Orr, dated 07/10/1966 and now in Box Acc. A1-36, to D. S. Thomson provides some background information. The letter also states that a sermon preached by Rev. Archibald McLea (spelt here 'M'Lea') is enclosed. McLea was a cousin of the mathematician Colin M'Laurin and served as minister in Rothesay from 1765 to 1824; he was awarded a doctorate from Glasgow University in 1804 (according to Orr).¹⁰⁹ He is described as a well-known figure in Kirk circles; Orr relates the anecdote that the regional synod invited him to have his portrait painted but he declined.

Most of Archibald McLea's manuscripts came from the same source, A. M. Orr, although it appears that full documentation of the gift is not extant (see hand-list below).¹¹⁰ Four of the sermons were sent by Orr to Mrs Mary MacAulay of Edinburgh who passed them on to the Celtic Department in April 1967; her accompanying letter does not identify these in detail nor does she explain her connection with Orr.¹¹¹

Orr also writes that he has eighteenth-century letters written by Gaelic-speakers but does not think they contain any Gaelic. The possibility of the existence of other sermons in Orr's papers is mentioned. Orr's address in 1966 was 24 Auchnacloch Road, Rothesay, Isle of Bute. At the time of writing, he was headmaster of Rothesay Primary School. Between 1967 and 1968, Orr donated a substantial amount of papers belonging to McLea to the Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh; this collection was augmented in 1992 by the return of a number of McLea's papers from the Macleay Museum of the University of Sydney. The McLea Collection is now housed in General Register House and has been comprehensively catalogued (shelf mark GD1/456/1-310). The material contained in the collection includes McLea's correspondence, both private and on matters relating to his office as minister. Other papers deal with parish matters or the business of the Kirk Session and the Presbytery. A number of parish Examination Rolls is extant, complementing the one described below (no shelf mark); there are also several notes of personal expenditure, again complementing the one noted below (Acc. A71).

Two boxes of booklets of sermons and an examination roll dated 1773, all written by McLea, are in the possession of the Department of Celtic; the sermons were preached several times during the minister's career as noted on the cover of each and range in date from 1775-1822. Although these sermons do not have proper covers they are in excellent condition. The manuscripts are written on thick paper on which partial watermarks are visible. There are also various letters and other documents which mention John and Duncan McLea, some of them going back to 1745. All three individuals can be identified in the *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, together with their father, Duncan McLea.¹¹² The information contained in the historical documents listed below adds some illuminating information to the bare accounts in the *Fasti*; it appears that material going beyond the *Fasti* was available to Orr, very likely now included in the papers donated to the Scottish Record Office.¹¹³ These various documents offer

¹⁰⁹ A different source claims 1801. See below.

¹¹⁰ An examination roll and one of the booklets of sermons were found in a file entitled 'Gaelic MSS and correspondence regarding MSS' associated with the Historical Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic project although they do not seem to have been used in connection with this. It appears that Orr's donation was made in response to the publicity that this project received in the media at the time of its inception (1966). Other materials were donated to the Department for the same reason.

¹¹¹ A letter by Orr, dated 04/04/1967 and discussed below, refers to the four sermons then in Mary MacAulay's keeping. Mary MacAulay's letter survives in the Historical Dictionary files.

¹¹² *Fasti* vol. 4, 37, 41, 73, and 176-177.

¹¹³ I have not checked this in detail.

interesting insights into the social and religious history of the south-western Highlands from the mid-eighteenth to the mid-nineteenth century.

While McLea's papers relate mostly to his own affairs as minister of Rothesay, there are a few items connected with his brothers John and Duncan. All three were ministers in the Church of Scotland, as was their father, Duncan. The elder Duncan McLea (or M'Lea as the surname appears in the *Fasti*) was a native of Rothesay and appears first on the record as schoolmaster of Kilmodan before 1699. Licensed in 1710, he was ordained to Kirkmichael in 1712 and admitted to the parish of Dull in Perthshire in 1717. He died in 1749.¹¹⁴

John (1722-1788), his eldest son, was educated at Glasgow University and licensed by the Presbytery of Inveraray in 1747. After a time as tutor in the family of Sir John Campbell of Ardkinglass, he was ordained in 1750. Between 1750 and his death he was minister of the parish of Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich.¹¹⁵

Archibald (1738-1824), the second son, graduated MA from Glasgow University in 1756 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunoon in 1760. In 1762 he was ordained to the parish of Kilarrow and Kilchoman from whence he was translated to Rothesay in 1765. He was awarded the degree of DD by Glasgow University in 1801; between 1774 and 1806 he held the post of clerk of the Presbytery. In 1818 he was the oldest officiating minister of the Church of Scotland. Although married twice McLea had no offspring. The entry in the *Fasti* relates the following incident: 'He brought an unsuccessful action in 1812 for trespass against a sheriff-officer employed by the Collector to levy assessed and property taxes, pleading exemption for himself and other ministers of the church, in virtue of certain Acts of the Scottish Parliament.'¹¹⁶ Archibald McLea is also the author of the chapter on Rothesay parish in the *Old Statistical Account*.¹¹⁷

Duncan (after 1738-1785), the third son, also graduated MA from Glasgow University in 1762 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Dunoon in 1764. After his ordination in 1770 he became minister of the parish of Inverchaolain where he remained until his death.¹¹⁸

Box Acc. A1-36¹¹⁹

None of the items described below are inscribed with a shelf-mark. The material consists of a parish examination roll and a collection of 37 sermons in Gaelic. These were delivered mostly at Rothesay by the Rev. Archibald McLea, and are bound in 37 individual booklets, no. 1 on MacDonald's list. Paper, 4 in. by 6 in. 4/8. All are bound neatly with thick thread, and some of them are tied together in bundles of two to be delivered on successive occasions. The sermons were delivered repeatedly, usually with an interval of several years between each occasion. The dates noted on the covers range from 1775 to 1821, and they are currently ordered chronologically, beginning with the earliest extant sermon. Special occasions (e.g. 'Public Thanksgiving,' 'Sunday before Sacrament') are given on the front cover, the psalms to be sung at the service appear on the back. Each sermon is given a title and is introduced by the relevant scripture passage

¹¹⁴ *Fasti* vol. 4, 176-177.

¹¹⁵ *Fasti* vol. 4, 37.

¹¹⁶ *Fasti* vol. 4, 41 and 73.

¹¹⁷ Sinclair, *Statistical Account* vol. 1, 301-307 on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007] (Old Statistical Account, search for Rothesay).

¹¹⁸ *Fasti* vol. 4, 27. A mistake occurs in the *Fasti*: Duncan McLea was licensed in 1765, not 1764 as printed, according to the document Acc. A73 noted below.

¹¹⁹ The box now contains 38 items, with the Examination Roll coming from a different location. It is apparent that the sermons making up the collection came from at least two sources and arrived in batches (cf. Mary MacAulay's gift).

written out in full. Although the box indicates shelf marks these have not been assigned to individual items. Appendix B presents the sermons catalogued below in tabular form.

1. Parish Examination Roll, prepared by the Rev. Archibald McLea. This item is not mentioned on MacDonald's list. Paper, 3 in. by 8 in. in a brown cardboard cover. 63 pages, unpaginated. Title-page: 'Examination Roll of the Parish of Rothesay for the Year 1773. Begun to Examine Feb^y 23. Finished the Examination March 24.' The list gives the names of all individuals resident in the various parts of the parish. Communicants are marked 'C' while those catechised are indicated by 'c;' of the latter, 'E' shows those the minister considered excellent on examination. The letters 'ab' appear frequently after names but no explanation as to their meaning is extant; it is possible that these individuals were absent on the day of the examination. The letter 'w,' often following women's names may signify that the woman in question was a widow; the letter usually appears when a woman's name is given where one would expect the head of the household to be listed. The records of each day of examination is introduced by a short paragraph giving the date and the settlement names of the part of the island visited on the date, followed by the lists of parishioners divided into settlements; each household appears to be listed as a group although relationships are not clearly indicated. A common pattern seems to be head of household, wife, children, followed by others, perhaps relatives or servants. On the final page of the list, a total number of parishioners of 2978 is given, with a note that this number represents a decrease of ten compared to the 1772 figure. This document is clearly significant in the context of the social and settlement history of Bute in the last part of the eighteenth century as it names both the settlements and their inhabitants in detail; many of the married women are identified by their maiden names. It also complements similar documents by McLea in the holdings of the Scottish Record Office.
2. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Join* 1.11.
Title: '*Teachd Chrìosd agus fhailte mhìo-fhuranach*'
Occasion: Sunday before Sacrament
Earliest date: 30/04/1775
Latest date: 20/06/1819
3. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: Hosea 6.4.
Title: '*Mu Neamb sheasmachd no luainneachd ann crabbaidh*'
Occasion: n/a
Earliest date: 21/05/1775
Latest date: 07/03/1819
4. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Salm* 199.165
Title: '*An t sioth agus an solas ata ann co'-chuideachd a' chrabbaidh*'
Occasion: n/a
Earliest date: 07/09/1775
Latest date: 24/01/1819
5. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Sean-raidhte* 14.9.
Title: '*Amaideachd magadh a dbeanamb air peacadh*'
Occasion: n/a
Earliest date: 01/10/1775
Latest date: 14/02/1819

6. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Seanraite* 9.10.11.
Title: '*Sineadh saoghail ann co'-chuideachd deigh-bheus*'
Occasion: New Year's Day¹²⁰
Earliest date: 18/02/1776
Latest date: 27/06/1819
7. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Salm* 116.60
Title: '*Amaideachd agus cuntart neimb-chint*' agus *dai*
Occasion: Fast before Sacrament
Earliest date: 02/05/1776
Latest date: 16/05/1819
8. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Colossianaich* 3.14.
Title: '*Carrthanachd no seirce lan-chuibbreach na coimb-reidhle*'
Earliest date: 06/10/1776
Latest date: 19/09/1819
9. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Foilseacha* 3.15, 16
Title: '*Mu ead*'
Earliest date: 17/11/1776
Latest date: 25/07/1819
Occasion: may be used after sacrament
10. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Job* 23.15
Title: '*Crabbadh eidir-dbealaichte o shaobb-chrabbadh*'
Earliest date: 19/01/1777
Latest date: 29/08/1819
11. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: 2. Samuel 19.34.
Title: '*Mu ghiorrad agus neimbchint na beatha*'
Earliest date: 26/01/1777
Latest date: 06/01/1804
Occasion: New Year's Day
12. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: 2. *Corinthianich* 13.5.
Title: '*Comharthaidh neimb-chealgairreachd chrabbach*'
Earliest date: 01/05/1777
Latest date: 29/04/1819
Occasion: sacrament fast
13. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: 2. *Timoty* 3.2.
Title: '*Air fein-gbradb*'
Earliest date: 22/10/1780
Latest date: 21/03/1819
14. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Romb.* 5.7.
Title: '*Clindh an duine choir agus an duine mhaith air an coi-meas*'
Earliest date: 29/10/1780

¹²⁰ This would seem to be in error, as the New Year does not fall into either February or June.

- Latest date: 14/03/1819
15. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: 2. Tim. 3.4.
Title: *'Mu ghradh do sbolas'*
Earliest date: 31/12/1780
Latest date: 04/04/1819
16. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Sean-raite* 3.17.
Title: *'Air solais beatha chrabhaich'*
Earliest date: 20/05/1781
Latest date: 04/07/1819
Occasion: second sunday after sacrament
17. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Salm* 103.2.
Title: *'Buidbeachas crabbach'*
Earliest date: 22/07/1781
Latest date: 21/01/1821
Occasion: public thanksgiving
18. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Luc.* 10.36, 37.
Title: *'Air coi'-meas an deagh-shamaralan'*
Earliest date: 12/08/1781
Latest date: 11/07/1819
19. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Seanraite* 22.6.
Title: *'Moir-fheum oilean no foghlam crabbach'*
Earliest date: 23/09/1781
Latest date: 26/09/1819
20. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Lucas* 12.47, 48.
Title: *'Cleachdainn ann an-crabbhadh feineil, do reir ar n eolas'*
Earliest date: 30/06/1782
Latest date: 01/10/1820
21. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Mat.* 26.35.
Title: *'Mu fhir-dhion neimh-chionta, agus fas natur'a mio-nos'*
Earliest date: 08/09/1782
Latest date: 14/02/1821
22. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: 1. *Peadar* 5.5.
Title: *'Mu uir-isleachd'*
Earliest date: 22/09/1782
Latest date: 12/11/1820
Occasion: part 1, continued in item 23
23. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: 1. *Peadar* 5.5.
Title: *'Mu uir-isleachd'*
Earliest date: 29/09/1782
Latest date: 19/11/1820
Occasion: part 2, continuation of item 22
24. Gaelic sermon

- Bible text: *Mat.* 5.44.
Title: '*Mu gbradh etar naimhdibh*'
Earliest date: 06/10/1782
Latest date: 05/11/1820
25. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Seanraite* 27.4.
Title: '*Air tnuth, farmad, ead*'
Earliest date: 13/10/1782
Latest date: 17/09/1820
26. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Luc.* 12.21.
Title: '*Ain-diadbachd gu minic ann co'-chuideachd moir-bheairteas*'
Earliest date: 27/10/1782
Latest date: 29/10/1820
27. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Mat.* 7.1.
Title: '*Mu chaineadh no cronacha*'
Earliest date: 17/11/1782
Latest date: 22/10/1820
28. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Join* 9.41.
Title: '*Ciont*' agus *mi-chliudh sonraichte aingidheachd re linn ann am bheil soilse agus eolas ag
bnadhacha*'
Earliest date: 16/05/1784
Latest date: 07/01/1821
29. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Job* 2.10.
Title: '*Dleasdanas na b umblachd*'
Earliest date: 11/07/1784
Latest date: 17/12/1820
30. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Romb.* 14.7.
Title: '*Saoradh an natur-daonna*'
Earliest date: 18/07/1784
Latest date: 31/12/1820
31. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Mat.* 6.23.
Title: '*Abbar agus buil dorchadas na b intinn*'
Earliest date: 01/08/1784
Latest date: 03/12/1820
Occasion: part 1, continued in item 32
32. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Mat.* 6.23.
Title: '*Abhair agus buil daille intinn*'
Earliest date: 15/08/1784
Latest date: 10/12/1820
Occasion: part 2, continuation of item 31
33. Gaelic sermon
Bible text: *Join* 18.36.
Title: '*Cho rioghachd shaoghalta rioghachd Chriosd*'
Earliest date: 22/08/1782

- Latest date: 08/10/1820
34. Gaelic sermon
 Bible text: *Mat.* 14.1, 2.
 Title: ‘*Uathbhais na coguis?*’
 Earliest date: 05/09/1784
 Latest date: 10/10/1819
35. Gaelic sermon
 Bible text: 2. *Rigbridh* 4.13.
 Title: ‘*Mu chriocha a chur r’ar miannaibh?*’
 Earliest date: 19/09/1784
 Latest date: 24/12/1820
36. Gaelic sermon
 Bible text: *Lucas* 21.34.
 Title: ‘*Amaideachd agus cionta ain-mbeasar’achd?*’
 Earliest date: 16/01/1785
 Latest date: 03/10/1819
37. Gaelic sermon
 Bible text: *Sean-raite* 3.27.
 Title: ‘*Dleasdanas na seirce (toirt deirce) air a chur ann ceil agus air a sbarradh?*’
 Earliest date: 22/01/1786
 Latest date: 16/01/1820
 Occasion: charity sermon
38. Gaelic sermon
 Bible text: *Join* 7.46.
 Title: ‘*Mor-luach teagasg ar slanaí’-fhir?*’
 Earliest date: 24/04/1791
 Latest date: 25/04/1813
 Occasion: Sunday before sacrament

Box Acc. A37-84

English sermons, delivered mostly at Rothesay by the Rev. Archibald McLea. Size and lay-out are the same as in their Gaelic counterparts, bound in 33 individual booklets. Some of them are tied together in bundles of two to be delivered on successive Sundays. Again, all but one of the sermons were preached on at least two different occasions, generally with a number of years between them. Two of them have no dates on the covers. On the others, dates range from 1775 to 1822. They appear as no. 2 on MacDonald’s list. Together with the Gaelic sermons, they offer valuable material for the study of preaching styles and theological teaching, as well as an investigation into the provision and development of Gaelic for use in the church over a period of nearly half a century.¹²¹ Appendix B presents the material catalogued below in tabular form.

1. English sermon
 Bible text: 2. Corinthians 13.5.
 Title: ‘The duty of self-examination’
 Earliest date: no date
 Latest date: no date
2. English sermon
 Bible text: Job 28.28.

¹²¹ Note also the sermons in the MacNicol papers (MS Gen 60) and the MacFarlan Papers (MS Gen 1717) already discussed.

- Title: 'Religion the only true wisdom of man'
Earliest date: no date
Latest date: no date
3. English sermon
Bible text: John 9.4.
Title: 'Christ's work on earth'
Earliest date: 03/09/1775
Latest date: 12/09/1819
Occasion: part 1, continued in item 4
 4. English sermon
Bible text: John 9.4.
Title: 'The work of a Christian'
Earliest date: 10/09/1775
Latest date: 26/09/1819
Occasion: part 2, continuation of item 3
 5. English sermon
Bible text: Philippians 4.12.
Title: 'On contentment'
Earliest date: 15/09/1776
Latest date: 20/07/1811
 6. English sermon
Bible text: James 1.13.
Title: 'How men charge their sins upon God'
Earliest date: 01/12/1776
Latest date: 03/10/1819
Occasion: part 1, continued in item 7
 7. English sermon
Bible text: James 1.13.
Title: 'An answer to the excuses for sin'
Earliest date: 08/12/1776
Latest date: 10/10/1819
Occasion: part 2, continuation of item 6
 8. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.3.
Title: 'The blessedness of poverty of spirit'
Earliest date: 23/11/1783
Latest date: 31/01/1790
 9. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.10.
Title: 'The blessing of the persecuted for righteousness'
Earliest date: 30/11/1783
Latest date: 21/03/1790
 10. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.11.
Title: 'The blessing of being persecuted for the sake of Christ'
Earliest date: 07/12/1783
Latest date: 20/03/1790
 11. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.7.
Title: 'The blessing of the merciful'
Earliest date: 10/01/1784

- Latest date: 28/02/1790
12. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.5.
Title: 'The blessing of the meek'
Earliest date: 11/01/1784
Latest date: ?14/02/1790
 13. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.6.
Title: 'The blessing of hungering & thirsting after righteousness'
Earliest date: 18/03/1784
Latest date: 21/02/1790
 14. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.9.
Title: 'The blessing of the peacemaker'
Earliest date: 04/04/1784
Latest date: 14/03/1790
 15. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.8.
Title: 'The pure in heart'
Earliest date: 11/04/1784
Latest date: 07/03/1790
 16. English sermon
Bible text: Matt. 5.4.
Title: 'The blessing of the mourner'
Earliest date: 18/04/1784
Latest date: 07/02/1790
 17. English sermon
Bible text: Proverbs 28.13.
Title: 'The crime of covering our sins'
Earliest date: 04/02/1787
Latest date: 07/07/1822
 18. English sermon
Bible text: Matthew 21.37.
Title: 'Parable of the vineyard'
Earliest date: 25/12/1796
Latest date: 14/05/1809
Occasion: Sunday after sacrament
 19. English sermon
Bible text: 1. Kings 8.30.
Title: 'The duty and usefulness of publick worship'
Earliest date: 12/10/1806
Latest date: n/a
Occasion: Upon the opening of the Church after it had been repaired
 20. English sermon
Bible text: Genesis 3.13.
Title: 'Concerning the nature of the serpent and its power'
Earliest date: 26/10/1806
Latest date: 08/03/1818
 21. English sermon
Bible text: Luke 4.12.
Title: 'On fasting and temptations'

- Earliest date: 02/11/1806
Latest date: 09/06/1822
22. English sermon
Bible text: Genesis 42.21.
Title: 'On self-conviction'
Earliest date: 16/11/1806
Latest date: 22/06/1822
23. English sermon
Bible text: Luke 11.28.
Title: 'Hearing and keeping the word of God, a means of present peace and future glory'
Earliest date: 07/12/1806
Latest date: 07/04/1822
Occasion: (various)
24. English sermon
Bible text: Luke 23.43.
Title: 'On a late or death-bed repentance'
Earliest date: 11/01/1807
Latest date: 12/05/1822
25. English sermon
Bible text: 1 John 1.9.
Title: 'God's readiness to receive returning sinners'
Earliest date: 18/01/1807
Latest date: 05/07/1818
26. English sermon
Bible text: Luke 2.32.
Title: 'Christ the light to lighten the Gentiles'
Earliest date: 19/04/1807
Latest date: 21/04/1822
27. English sermon
Bible text: Romans 15.8, 9.
Title: 'On Christ's coming'
Earliest date: 26/04/1807
Latest date: 05/05/1822
Occasion: Sunday before sacrament
28. English sermon
Bible text: Psalm 130.4.
Title: 'The right method of becoming truly religious'
Earliest date: 29/04/1807
Latest date: 29/04/1818
Occasion: sacrament fast
29. English sermon
Bible text: Isaiah 53.5.
Title: 'The sufferings of our blessed Saviour, and the reason of them'
Earliest date: 03/05/1807
Latest date: 03/05/1818
Occasion: action sermon
30. English sermon
Bible text: Proverbs 15.8.
Title: 'The observation and performance of both instituted and moral duties, necessary to make our obedience perfect, and accepted by God'

- Earliest date: 10/05/1807
 Latest date: 28/04/1822
 Occasion: Sunday after sacrament
31. English sermon
 Bible text: Matt. 16.25,26
 Title:
 Earliest date: 22/11/1‘The folly of refusing to embrace Christ’s religion’807
 Latest date: 14/04/1822
32. English sermon
 Bible text: Isaiah 65.16.
 Title: ‘On oaths, and common and prophane swearing’
 Earliest date: 20/12/1807
 Latest date: 15/03/1818
33. English sermon
 Bible text: Psalm 96.8.
 Title: ‘On the worship of God’
 Earliest date: 28/02/1809
 Latest date: 12/04/1818

Envelope labelled Acc. A71-72

Numbers 3 and 4 on MacDonald’s list. Both documents relate to Archibald McLea.

1. Acc. A71: note of expenses compiled by McLea for the years 1774-1775.
2. Acc. A72: small hand-written booklet entitled ‘The Art of Short Writing.’ Orr suggests that McLea acquired this booklet during his student days at Glasgow University.¹²²

Envelope labelled Acc. A73-82

Numbers 5-14 on MacDonald’s list. The envelope is addressed to D. S. Thomson in Orr’s hand, postmarked Bute, 13 A(pril) 67. An accompanying letter by Orr, dated 12/04/1967, refers to the eighteenth-century documents (Acc. A73-82) and their historical significance. Orr also mentions a collection of Glasgow University diplomas he intends to show Thomson on a planned visit to the Department; I have no further information about either the visit or these diplomas. The documents enclosed refer to the younger Duncan and John McLea respectively.

1. Acc. A73: extract of the licence granted to the younger Duncan McLea by the Presbytery of Dunoon, dated 19/08/1765.
2. Acc. A74: certificate granted to John McLea by the University of Edinburgh, dated 04/04/1745. He is described as a student of divinity since November 1744. The *Fasti* make no mention of an Edinburgh connection.
3. Acc. A75: pass granted to John McLea by Captain Edward Webster, dated at Castle Menzies 07/03/1745.
4. Acc. A76: pass from Leith to Rotterdam granted to John McLea by William Grant, Advocate for Scotland, and endorsed by Robert Mackintosh, dated 07/10/1746.
5. Acc. A77: testimonial given on behalf of John McLea by Thomas Gowan, minister of the English Church in Leyden, dated 15/02/1747.
6. Acc. A78: certificate in Latin granted to John McLea by J. Alberti, professor of Theology at Leyden, dated 15/02/1747. Again, the *Fasti* make no mention of McLea’s period of study abroad.

¹²² Letter dated 04/04/1967.

7. Acc. A79: testimonial given on behalf of John McLea by William Leechman, dated 06/07/1747. This refers to attendance at part of the Divinity classes at Glasgow University in 1744, 1745, and 1746 and also mentions his study 'abroad at forreign universities in the year 1747.'
8. Acc. A80: the covering letter by Leechman sent with his testimonial, dated 06/07/1747. McLea's address at the time was Dull; presumably he was staying with his father while looking for a suitable appointment.
9. Acc. A81: letter of recommendation to an unspecified Presbytery, in favour of John McLea, no date, no signature.
10. Acc. A82: letter to John McLea from William Warden, Gargunnoch, dated 02/05/1749. The address reads: 'Mr John McLea, Preacher of the Gospel at Dull. To the Care of John Bruce, Merchant in Crief.' The letter discusses matters in connection with the vacant parish of Lochgoilhead which McLea took over in 1750.

Envelope labelled Acc. A83-84

Numbers 15 and 16 on MacDonald's list. The envelope is again addressed to Thomson in Orr's hand, with the postmark Bute, 12 No(vember). An accompanying letter by Orr, dated 10/11/1966, mentions that Orr will forward the following: a note on Gaelic in Bute education before 1700 (in Envelope Acc. A83-84 but not catalogued on MacDonald's list.), a reference to Vallancey's Irish Grammar (not extant), McLea's notes on Shaw's Dictionary (Acc. A83 on MacDonald's list but apparently not extant),¹²³ and four of McLea's Gaelic sermons (probably now part of the above collection although it is not possible to identify which sermons were sent then; the letter mentions other sermons in Gaelic and English later on). Notes on Bute place- and personal names discussed in J. K. Hewison, *Bute in the Olden Times* would seem to continue another strand of ongoing correspondence with Thomson.¹²⁴ Acc. A84 is a letter from John Sharp, Greenock, addressed to Archibald McLea and dated 06/01/1789.

Letters and notes by A.M. Orr, 1967

Not noted on MacDonald's list.¹²⁵ Two hand-written pages and one page of typescript continue Orr's notes about Gaelic education on Bute to c. 1812. It appears that he had notes by McLea at his disposal detailing which teachers taught Gaelic between 1800 and 1812; other notes by McLea give population statistics for Rothesay between 1766 and 1791, perhaps derived at least in part from McLea's Examination Rolls. Two letters by Orr to Thomson shed light on some of the background to the donation of the sermons. The first, dated 13/02/1967, refers to the intended posting of material about Gaelic in Bute (the notes up to 1812), as well as another batch of sermons by McLea. Orr also mentions a document dated 10/12/1783 which is not among the extant McLea papers and may have been returned by Thomson. The other, dated 04/04/1967, refers to the sending of another batch of three sermons, along with the shorthand booklet. It appears from the letter that the idea of publication of McLea's sermons was at least mentioned at some point. Orr also mentions that he has given some of McLea's writings to the 'Registry Office' in Edinburgh where the building-up of the McLea Collection was then in progress. More remarks about Orr's investigation into Gaelic education in Bute

¹²³ MacDonald may have used this in connection with an article about Shaw that he prepared for the Gaelic Society of Inverness. Kenneth D. MacDonald, 'The Rev. William Shaw – Pioneer Gaelic Lexicographer', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 50 (1976-78), 1-19.

¹²⁴ James K. Hewison, *The Isle of Bute in the Olden Time; with Illustrations, Maps and Plans*, 2 vols (no location, 1893-1895).

¹²⁵ These turned up rather incongruously in Box Acc. I but have now been transferred to the rest of the McLea papers.

follow; it appears that Orr was at the time working on a book on Bute schools at the time.¹²⁶

Acc.B1

Described as 'Robertson, Angus, *Contributions to an English-Gaelic Dictionary*' on MacDonald's list (no. 17). Black softcover notebook with pages marked with letters of the alphabet along the right-hand margin, 12.5cm by 38.5cm (4 ins 7/8 by 15 ins 2/8). The spine is slightly damaged and the tops of the pages are damp-stained, with the covers more affected than the pages themselves. Since there are pages for both the letter <M> and <Mc> it appears that the notebook was originally intended as an address book. A small cardboard slip inside the notebook identifies a Donald Robertson who may be the donor rather than the compiler. The back of the slip bears Derick Thomson's address and is in the same hand as the notebook itself.

The notebook contains alphabetical word-lists that only note the Gaelic or English headword and its translation; no further grammatical or morphological information is given and no sources are specified. Blue or black ink is used throughout and a few entries are in pencil. Up to the letter <D>, most headwords are in Gaelic, thereafter English headwords predominate. Some entries are crossed out. It appears that the notebook is recycled from previous use as an index to perhaps a chemistry textbook since there are occasional entries in a different hand that refer to chemical terms and page numbers. These, however, have been crossed out.

Acc. C1

MacDonald's list (no.20) describes the item classified Acc. C1 as a glossary to the poems of Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair supplied by John Lorne Campbell. This is a large foolscap-sized jotter (24.5 by 37.5cm), dark blue with a dark red spine. The hand-written title 'A. McD. Text. Gloss.' and the stamp 'J.L. Campbell Isle of Canna' appear on the front cover. A two-page list of contents, referring to two volumes, does not reflect the contents of the jotter. This is followed by a copy of the title-page of Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair's *Ais-eirigh*, with the note '*Ath-dheasaichte le Iain L. Caimbeul 1931.*' Campbell had copied the introductory matter (dedication, preface, table of contents) of the volume as well as some of the poems. The poems are 'Moladh an Ughdair do'n t-sean-chànain Ghàidhlig', with some pencilled notes on metrical analysis and emendations, 'Guidhe, no Urnugh an Ughdair, do'n Cheòlraidh, etc.', and 'Moladh Móraig'. This is followed by a glossary, compiled by Campbell in 1942 from the following sources: 1751 edition, MS LXIII, Eigg Collection, Turner Collection, Stewart Collection, 1839 edition, 1874 edition, *Bàrdachd Ghàidhlig*, Matheson's edition of MacCodrum, Mac Mhaighstir Alasdair's *Vocabulary*, the Glossary to the *Ais-eirigh*, Dieckhoff's Glengarry dialect dictionary.¹²⁷

¹²⁶ This does not appear to have been published.

¹²⁷ Alexander MacDonald, *Ais-éiridh na sean chànoin Albannaich; no, an nuadh Oranaiche Gaidhealach* (Edinburgh 1751); this also includes the glossary Campbell refers to later in this list. MS LXIII is now National Library of Scotland Adv. MS. 72.2.15., edited by John Lorne Campbell, 'Gaelic MS. 63 of the National Library', *Scottish Gaelic Studies* 4 (1935), 70-84 and 153-204. Ronald MacDonald (ed.), *Combhrùinneachaidh òrannaigh Gàidhealach* (Edinburgh 1776). Peter Turner (ed.), *Combhrùinneacha do db'òrain taghta Ghàidhealach* (Edinburgh 1813). Alexander Stewart & Donald Stewart, (eds), *Cobhrùinneacha taoghta de shaothair nam bàrd Gàilach* (Edinburgh 1804). Alexander MacDonald, *The Poetical Works of Alexander MacDonald, the celebrated Jacobite poet; now first collected, with a short account of the author* (Glasgow, 1839). Alexander MacDonald, *Eiseiridh na seann Chànain Albannaich; no, an nuadh òranaiche Gaidhealach* (Edinburgh 1874). William J. Watson (ed.), *Bàrdachd Ghàidhlig: Specimens of Gaelic Poetry, 1550-1900* (Inverness 1918 and later editions). John MacCodrum, *The Songs of John MacCodrum*, ed. William Matheson, Scottish Gaelic Texts Society, vol. 2 (Edinburgh 1938). Alexander MacDonald, *A Gaelick and English Vocabulary*

Until the middle of the letter B, the actual text is written on the *recto* only, with notes, variant readings, and emendations in ink and pencil on *recto* and, more commonly, the *verso*; from the middle of B on, both *recto* and *verso* are used. The page lay-out of the copied material follows that of the exemplar.

Five slips of paper in an unidentified hand, with the heading 'AMcD queries,' are loosely inserted into the jotter.

Box Acc. C2, D1, E1

Acc. C2: J.G. MacKinnon's letters

Acc. C2, no. 21 on MacDonald's list, consists of letters by the editor of the Canadian periodical *Mac-Talla*, Jonathan .G. MacKinnon, to John Lorne Campbell; dates range from 1932 to 1940.¹²⁸ A covering letter by Campbell is dated 05/07/1968 and a note following this refers to some articles by Campbell that are likely to be useful in the context of this correspondence.

Acc. D1: Lady Evelyn Stewart-Murray Collection

Acc. D1, no. 19 on MacDonald's list, consists of photocopies of typewritten texts from the collection of Lady Evelyn Stewart-Murray. An accompanying letter by Hugh Barron, dated 11/11/1966, states that the copies of tales and poetry came from manuscripts of lectures read before the Gaelic Society of Inverness but not published in the *Transactions*; a paper about Evelyn Stewart-Murray's collection of traditional material was read in 1958 by the Duke of Atholl. No further information about these materials is given. The original collection is now housed in its entirety in the Archives of the School of Scottish Studies in Edinburgh.¹²⁹ The present collection consists of four typewritten gatherings; vols. 4-6 and a mostly unnumbered gathering of poetry and prose form the extant material. It is now impossible to say whether vols. 1-3 were ever part of what came to the Department. The prose items in the three volumes of the collection are numbered and the names of the reciters as well as the collecting dates are indicated. Names given at the end of a number of items may indicate the sources from whom reciters learned that particular piece. In the index below, material in brackets preceding the beginning indicates titles.

Volume 4

Prose and some verse, 22 pages, paginated from p. 2 onwards.

1. Number: 72
Reciter: Bean Roib 'ic Pharlain
Date: 26/03/1891
Begins: *Bha fear an sgìre Sbruthain ris an abradh iad Dombnull Mor na h-Uadbaidh.*
2. Number: 73
Reciter: Bean Roib 'ic Pharlain
Date: 26/03/1891
Begins: *Bha fear ris an abradh iad Donnach Mor Choinneachan.*
3. Number: 74
Reciter: Para Cameron, 'Bail'Ghobhainn
Date: 26/03/1891

(Edinburgh, 1741). Henry C. Dieckhoff, *A Pronouncing Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic Based on the Glengarry Dialect* (Edinburgh 1932).

¹²⁸ The periodical was published in Sydney, Cape Breton, between 1892 and 1904.

¹²⁹ The publication of the entire collection is planned for 2008, under the auspices of the Scottish Gaelic Texts Society (personal communication from Donald Meek and Tony Dilworth)

- Begins: *Bho chionn leith cheud bliadhna air ais, bha na taillearan dol amach thun na tighean taillearachd, a reir 's mar bhiodh feum orra, latha 'n sud, 's latha 'n so direach.*
4. Number: 75
 Reciter: Para Cameron, 'Bail'Ghobhainn¹³⁰
 Date: 26/03/1891
 Begins: *Bho chionn da fhiachhead bliadhna air ais, bhiodh iad gunnaireachd air son agadain shuas an Sruthan.*
 First line (of 5 qq.): *Thogainn fonn gun bhi trom*
5. Number: 76
 Reciter: Peter Watson
 Date: 26/03/1891
 First Line (of five): *Deoch-slaimeant' na deadh bhean thighe*
6. Number: 77
 Reciter: Domhnall Stiubhart (Blar Uachdar)
 Date: 30/03/1891
 First line (of ten 8-line stt.): *'S e Balanluig an t-aite*
7. Number: 78
 Reciter: Archie Campbell (Maines)
 Date: 03/04/1891
 Begins: *(Rud a thachair an an dutbaich Ghaidhealach) Ann an aite uamhalt (uallt) eadar an dutbaich 's am baile, bha moran do dhaoine air am marbhadh dar bhiodh iad tighinn dachaidh an deigh bhi anns a' bhaile aig na gnothuichean aca.*
8. Number: 80¹³¹
 Reciter: John Stewart (Ruigh Chlachraidh)
 Date: 08/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha muileann ris an abradh iad Muileann Chleatan fagus do Eas Theimheil.*
9. Number: 81 (80?)
 Reciter: John Stewart (Ruigh Chlachraidh)
 Date: 08/04/1891
 Begins: *Tha aite am frith Adhail, air a' bheil Fealar mar ainm.*
10. Number: 82 (81?)
 Reciter: John Stewart's wife
 Date: 08/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha far ris na feidh, agus bha a falt 'crochadh mhan, 's e geal liath.*
11. Number: 83 (82?)
 Reciter: John Stewart's wife
 Date: 08/04/1891
 First line (of 10): *Chunna mi na chunna mi*
12. Number: 84 (83?)
 Reciter: John Stewart's wife
 Date: 08/04/1891
 First line (of 3): *Cota cnaimh agus rutan muiceileach*
13. Number: 85 (84?)
 Reciter: Peter Scott (Upper Balanluig)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha triuir dhaoine Braigh Mhoulinarn.*
14. Number: 86 (85?)
 Reciter: Peter Scott (Upper Balanluig)
 Date: 09/04/1891

¹³⁰ Identified as author of 'Oran Bainne 52,' presumably referring to material in a previous volume.

¹³¹ This may be a mistake for no. 79.

- Begins: *Bha duine air Dail Tulaich Mhoid bha e 'g iarraidh nan each air oidhche anns a' mbonadh.*
15. Number: 87 (86?)
 Reciter: Peter Scott (Upper Balanluig)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *(Clach a' Chlarsair) Air an rathad eadar Adhall agus Srathardle tha clach ann, 'tha dol fo ainm Clach a' Chlarsair.*
16. Number: 87¹³²
 Reciter: Peter Scott (Upper Balanluig)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha duine gu h-ard an Raineach.*
17. Number: 88
 Reciter: Peter Scott (Upper Balanluig)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha gobhann ann an Cois a' Bhil an Apuinn a Mheinearach.*
18. Number: 89
 Reciter: Peter Scott (Upper Balanluig)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *(Linne naomb bh'ann ann an Srathu [Srath Fillan]) Bha 'n sgeul dol gu'n robh ann an Srathu, seann naomb d'am b'ainm Faolan.*
19. Number: 90
 Reciter: Peter Scott (Upper Balanluig)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *(Gleann dubh na Clachan Garbh) Bha e air a ghradh gu'm b'e sin an t-ainm aig Gleann Liobhann uaireiginn, agus gur ann an deigh blar chur eadar da phairtidh choinnich anns a ghleann sin, a phairt thug buaidh gu'n robh comhdach fala air na claidbean, agus gun do nigh iad na claidbean an Uisge Liobhainn, gu'n robh lith air an uisge leis an fhuil, agus gur ann bho sin thainig an t-ainm Gleann Liobhann.*
20. Number: 91
 Reciter: Rob. Lowe (Moulinarn)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *Eadar Lagan Rait agus Cill Mbiceil bha leanad cruaidh ann, far an robh moran sluagh siubhal air, air achd agus gu'n robh moran gnothuichean eadar Adhall agus Srathardle.*
21. Number: 92
 Reciter: Rob. Lowe (Moulinarn)
 Date: 09/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha ministear araidh an Lagan Rat, 's chaidh e air feadh na sgireachd aige rathad Tulaich Mhaid.*
22. Number: 93
 Reciter: Peter Stewart (Balnaguard)
 Date: 09/04/1891?
 Begins: *Bha tim ann gu'n robh eucail air a' chrodh ris an abradh iad an spar dhubb.*
23. Number: 94
 Reciter: Peter Stewart (Balnaguard)
 Date: 09/04/1891?
 Begins: *Air di-baoine an lagain bha aig na h-uile pròidseach balaich bha s' an aite dhol shir' caorainn, agus rachadh an caorainn bhog' anns an lagan, agus bioran dbeth air chur air ceann na h-uile beothach anns na h-uile aite.*
24. Number: 94¹³³

¹³² This appears to be a return to the original numbering.

- Reciter: Sandy Campbell (Tigh Robbie, Killiechangie Cottage)
 Date: 09/04/1891?
 Begins: *Bha duine coir ann an Lagan Mbairlin d'am b'ainm Maighstir Paruig.*
 First line (of 8): *'S e mise Maighstir Paruig*
25. Number: 97
 Reciter: Donald Cameron (Middle Haugh)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *(A' Chlach Shasunnach) Tha i fo'n rathad tha dol gu tuath bho'n Drochaid Cloiche*
 (Rumbling Bridge).
26. Number: 98
 Reciter: Peter M'Gregor (Tom-an-Tarich)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha gille an Caraidh an Raineach.*
27. Number: 99
 Reciter: Peter M'Gregor (Tom-an-Tarich)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha da fbiadh anabarrach trom reamhar ann an Gaig.*
28. Number: 100
 Reciter: Peter M'Gregor (Tom-an-Tarich)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha righ ann an Sruileadh, air an robh Righ a' Chota Ghlais.*
29. Number: 101
 Reciter: Peter M'Gregor (Tom-an-Tarich)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha righ 'Chot' Ghlais siubhal le pac marsantachd aon latha.*
30. Number: 102
 Reciter: Peter M'Gregor (Tom-an-Tarich)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha Para Bardas salachal anns a' bhail' far an robh e fuireach.*
31. Number: 103
 Reciter: Peter M'Gregor (Tom-an-Tarich)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha bean an Raineach, 's bha i buain.*
32. Number: 104
 Reciter: Peter M'Gregor's wife (Tom-an-Tarich)
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha bean anns an Apuinn, agus bha i dol da na mbonadh, ruighe, i fhe agus a bana-chompanaich.*
33. Number: 105
 Reciter: Mrs Grant
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *Bha buachaille chaorach an gleann araidh ann an Adhall.*
34. Number: 106
 Reciter: Mrs Grant
 Date: 11/04/1891
 Begins: *(Coin a' Bhealach) Dar bha'n righ chombnuidh an Lagan Rat, bhiodh e tighinn nall*
thun an taobh bhos, agus dol mach dh'eunach.
35. Number: 107
 Reciter: Rachel Cameron (Bohespic) through Annie M'Donald

¹³³ Another error in the numbering. The item following this is numbered 97 but there is no indication that items were omitted between them.

- Date: 28/04/1891
Begins: *Mairi Chamaran (Mairi nighean an lighiche) an Cillchonan.*
36. Number: 108
Reciter: Mrs M'Glashan (Killiecrankie)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *(Sgeul na Buidseach) Bha buidseach thall an tigh Fear Fasaidd, agus bha i'n toiseach tighinn mach an riochd maigheach bleoghann a' chruidh.*
37. Number: 109
Reciter: Mrs M'Glashan (Killiecrankie)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *An ceann sbios Gleann Finnchaisteal, bha duine fuireach, 's bha e 'n a mhuillear.*
38. Number: 110
Reciter: Mrs M'Glashan (Killiecrankie)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *(Glaic na Cuigealach) Bha bean an sin, 's fhuair i uadhaidh, 's chuir i 'n a sheasamb innte.*
39. Number: 111
Reciter: Douglas (Dowally)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *Bha triuir do bhan-choiteirean ann am baile anns an taobh tuath, agus bha dìthibh dhiubh deanamb moran an b'fhearr na bha'n treas aon (ann), agus bha'n treas aon (ann) 'g a sarach' gu dona, agus thuir an dìthibh eile na'n tigeadh i cuide riu gu'n soirbhhig i anns an t-saoghal so, 's gu'm faigheadh i aon dad bhiodh i sir na'n rachadh i air beulthaobh an droch spioraid, agus i fhe thoirt thairis da, agus an t-ainm aice chur anns an leabhair aig leis an fhuil aice.*
40. Number: 112
Reciter: Douglas (Dowally)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *Bha tuathanach ann, rathas Oberaidhe, 's bha seachd paidhrichean each aige, 's cha robh aige ach 'n aon nighean, 's theasd a mathair dar bha i 'n a leanabh, agus chaidh togail cuide ri sean-mbathair, (mathair a mathar) 's dar thainig i dachaidh ri b-athair, chaidh iad mach latha coimhead far an robh iad ris a' chrann 's bha seachd paidhrichean each crann, 's thuir ise ri b-athair, b'urradh dbombs' b-uile crann a tha 'n sin stad ach aon chrann.*
41. Number: 113
Reciter: Douglas (Dowally)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *Bha oidhche fhiadhaich le clabhainn agus sneachd ann, agus bha bàta a thain' gu tir, agus bha fear agus da ghiullan anns a' bhàta, 's fhuair an da ghiullan stigh gu teine ann an tigh beag aig foir na mara, ach cha'n fhaigheadh am fear fhein thun an teine.*
42. Number: 114
Reciter: Susan Borry (Dowally)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *Bha te fuireach ann an Craig Bharr, Mistress Wilson.*
Followed by English epitaph: Erected by the Rev James Wilson...
43. Number: 115
Reciter: Susan Borry (Dowally)
Date: 01/05/1891
Begins: *Bha fear ann an Dualean, seana-bhail' bha seachad air Rathad Bhile; 's bha e dol do sabhal bantrach, agus goid na saoidhe aice, agus chunnaic am mac aice e, 's bha e dol Dhun-chailleonn chreic' moine, agus fritheil e dha, agus mharbh e le corran-bhealaidh e, dar bha e aig ceann drochaid; 's their iad Drochaid 'Ghiullain ris an drochaid fhathastaich, agus tha e air ghradh gu bheil na draipan fuil ri fhaicinn anns na clachan fhathast.*

44. Number: 116
 Reciter: Mrs Conacher (Moulinearn)
 Date: 11/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha geall aig Diuc Adhail 's aig na Sasunnaich ma dbeibhinn cabar agus a' chlach-neart, agus an t-ord mor thilg', aig Lagan.*
45. Number: 117
 Reciter: Robert Dow (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *(Donnach Dubh na Leth-Bhrog) Bha e 'n a mearlach, agus bha e 'n a dhuine foghainteach, cha robh e furasd glic'.*
46. Number: 118
 Reciter: Robert Dow (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *Thainig caiptean na ceatharn 's a dha-fhear-dheug do (thun) Chaisteal Bhlair, agus dh'fhuirich iad tighinn beo air an Iarla.*
47. Number: 119
 Reciter: Robert Dow (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *(Iarl' Adhail agus Morair Gbleann Liobhainn) Thainig Morair Gleann Liobhainn gu Caisteal Bhlair, choimhead Iarl' Adhail, agus thairg e'n oigbreachd aige 'n aghaidh oigbreachd Adhail, gu'n robh fear aige anns an oigbreachd aige dh'oladh tuille brithaiste na aon fhear bh'aig Iarl' Adhail.*
48. Number: 120
 Reciter: Robert Dow (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha Fear Ach Ghobhal stigh air son muirt, 's dar bha e stigh, thuirt an t-ard-fhorsair aig Iarl' Adhail, Toiseach Tirinidh, gu'm faigheadh na feidh anail nis, bho'n bha Fear Ach Ghobhal 's a' phriosan.*
49. Number: 121
 Reciter: Robert Dow (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha taom da ghillean og deanamh bosd nach robh iad gabhail eagail a spiorad, agus chuir fear geall gu'n rachadh e thun eaglais Lagan, agus gu'n goideadh e am Buidhean, agus fhuair e each leis, ach 'nur rainig e ait an spioraid, leum an spioraid air a chulthaobb, air 'n each, 's thoisich iad air cracaireachd.*
50. Number: 122
 Reciter: Susan Borry (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha duine an Gleann Finnchaisteal, air an robh Archie Dughallach.*
 Followed by quatrain: *(Thuirt Muileann Chleitein:) A Bhradag dhubb gun naire*
51. Number: 123
 Reciter: Donald Douglas (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha tuathanach ann an Dail Charn, 's e Frisealach bh'ann.*
52. Number: 124
 Reciter: Donald Douglas (Dowally)
 Date: 12/05/1891
 Begins: *Ann am fearm Bhalnaguard bha'n sgalag agus an leth-bhalach laidhe mach cuideachd, agus 's e an leth-bhalach bha'm beulthaobb na leapa.*
53. Number: 125
 Reciter: Donald Douglas (Dowally)

- Date: 12/05/1891
Begins: *Bha fear fuireach an Kindalachan air an robh Iain MacNeachdainn, ach 's e am baillidh theireadh iad ris.*
54. Number: 126
Reciter: Alexander Keir (Fingarth)
Date: 13/05/1891
Begins: *Bha te ann, Dughlasach (bh'innte), 's bha i fuireach anns a' Craig Iltich taobh shìos Rathad a' Bhìle.*
55. Number: 127
Reciter: Alexander Keir (Fingarth)
Date: 13/05/1891
Begins: *Thainig fear a Tulaich Mboid, cheud dì-dombnaich do'n t-samhradh, gu faiceadh e ghrain danns' an Loch Ordie, agus chunnaic e te agus gun uaine oirre air an Tom Balbh, bun Craig an Fhithich, agus dh'fhead e rithe, agus cha chual i e.*
56. Number: 128
Reciter: Duncan M'Intosh (Dunkeld)
Date: 14/05/1891
Begins: *(Iain Mor na h-Uadhaidh) Bha e fhe agus gille eile aig Lochan na Cur, braigh Ach an Rìgh, eadar sin is Gremich.*
57. Number: 129
Reciter: Duncan M'Intosh (Dunkeld)
Date: 14/05/1891
Begins: *(Mar bha Camaronaich Lochabar togail na creach) Bha iad toirt leo crodh as an t-Srath Mhor agus bha iad 'g an toirt suas na monaidhean, agus stad iad ghabhail an anail aig an Ruigh Dhorch, 's bha 'n drobb crodh aca maille riu, 's bha muinntir Adhail ri ruigheachd uthard, 's ghabh iad eagal gu'n toireadh iad an crodh bhuaipa 's an dol seachad.*
58. Number: 130
Reciter: Duncan M'Intosh (Dunkeld)
Date: 14/05/1891
Begins: *Bha da ghille gabhail sraid 's an oidhche, 's thainig iad seachad air Cnoc Berry, Braigh Mhaolain, agus chual iad farum piob.*

Volume 5

Prose and some verse, 18 pages, paginated from p. 1 onwards. Continuation of vol.4.)

1. Number: 131
Reciter: Miss Duff (Inver)
Date: 14/05/1891
Begins: *Bha iad sir ministear chur stigh an Dunchaillionn Bheag an 1825 nach b'urrainn Ghailig sbearmonach', agus chaidh Sir George Stewart 'n aird, 's chaidh e gu tigh aon do'n tuath, fbarraid air son tuathanach, agus cha robh aig an tigh ach piuthar an tuathanaich, agus dh'iarr e oirre cuid do na chlann chur shir' an duine, agus am freagairt fhuair e, "Tomas and me is no posda ava, nae bairns idir."*
2. Number: 132
Reciter: James Robertson (Bail 'n Allt)
Date: 16/05/1891
Begins: *(An tuathanach nach robh creidsinn gu'n robh sithisbean ann) Bha tuathanach fuireachdain 'm Barraidh agus bha coimbearsnach fuireachdainn anns an Tom Buidhe, lamb ris, 's bha e 'n a fhidhleir (choimbearsnach) agus ghlaidh e fìdhleir eile, agus dh'ionnsaich iad 'n aon phort (bha fhios acu gu de na puirt bha dole bhi acu).*
3. Number: 133
Reciter: James Robertson (Bail 'n Allt)

- Date: 16/05/1891
Begins: *Dh'fholbh da dhuine an Srathtatha, shir' uisge-beatha na b-Ollaige.*
4. Number: 134
Reciter: James Robertson (Bail 'n Allt)
Date: 16/05/1891
Begins: *Chaidh duine null as an Lios Beag, taobh eile 'n uisge aig Bail' Chloichridh, gu f'gheadair an Srathtatha.*
5. Number: 135
Reciter: Peter Scott
Date: 16/05/1891
Begins: *Bha duine fanachd an Dail na Cabag air oighreachd Leoid (Urrard) ris an abradh iad Dombull na Cabag agus an t-altach' bh'aige.*
First line (of 11): *Oighre a mheudaich an domhan*
6. Number: 136
Reciter: Peter Scott
Date: 16/05/1891
Begins: *(Mar fhuair Clais-an-Deoir an t-ainm) Dar bha iad croch' sluagh air Tom na Croiche aig Lagan bhiodh (gu'm biodh) sluagh gu h-iosal an sin ro¹³⁴ caoidh 's ri bron air son nan daoine bhiodh 'g an croch'.*
7. Number: 137
Reciter: Mrs Stewart (Woodend, Ceann Coille, Logierait)
Date: 16/05/1891
Begins: *Bha spiorad an Gleann Teilt, ris an abradh iad Feadaidh.*
8. Number: 138
Reciter: Elizabeth (Ealag) M'Dougall (Balnamuir) and her sister Mrs Peter Ramsay (Logierait Post Office)
Date: 16/05/1891
Begins: *Bha muillear ann an Gleann Finchastle, aig an robh tigh-seinnse agus muilinn-min, agus bha 'm muilinn ma mhile bho'n tigh, an ait baileach orcanach.*
9. Number: 139
Reciter: Duncan M'Intosh
Date: 14/05/1891
Title: 'Oran Chuil Fhodar' (*Le Iain Ruadh Stiubhart, Kinchardie, Badenoch*)
First line (of seven eight-line stanzas): *Rìgh gur mor mo chuis-mbulaid*
10. Number: 140
Reciter: Elizabeth Lothian (Inverar,¹³⁵ Glenlyon)
Date: 19/05/1891
Begins: *Bha ciobair fuireach an Gleann Pollaidh, air an robh Eoghan Ban Mac Dhiarmaid.*
11. Number: 141
Reciter: Joseph Stewart (Wester Invervar)
Date: 19/05/1891
Begins: *Cha robh chridhe aig gin dol seachad air Lairg an Lochan an deigh laidhe greine, bha taoilse ann, agus thuir Gilleaspuig MacDhiarmaid gu'n radbhadh air air aghairt cia mar air bith bhiodh e.*
12. Number: 142
Reciter: Joseph Stewart (Wester Invervar)
Date: 19/05/1891
Begins: *Bha Fear Fasaidh mach latha an Dun nan Eun, 's mial-chu aige, chur deuchainn air.*
13. Number: 143

¹³⁴ Typing error for *ri*.

¹³⁵ Error for Invervar.

- Reciter: Joseph Stewart (Wester Invervar)
Date: 19/05/1891
Begins: *Bha Donnach Griogarach, amadan bha anns an duthaich so, tighinn suas an rathad mor oidhche, agus chunnaic e adblac brathair athair Fear Ghart tighinn air aghairt, agus tharruing e cho luath 's a b'urrainn da rathad goirid thun tigh Druim a' Charraidh, dh'innse gu'n robh an t-adblac so tighinn thun an tighbe.*
14. Number: 144
Reciter: Joseph Stewart (Wester Invervar)
Date: 19/05/1891
Begins: *Chaidh creach thogail an Camus Laimh an Gleann Liomann le daoine thainig a Cinn-t-Sail.*
15. Number: 145
Reciter: Joseph Stewart (Wester Invervar)
Date: 19/05/1891
Begins: *Chaidh oighre do Teamlach stigh an tigh-seinnse ann am Blar, agus dh'ol e deoch-slainnt a' Phrionns'.*
16. Number: 146
Reciter: Joseph Stewart (Wester Invervar)
Date: 19/05/1891
Begins: *Chuir Culdara each odhar n'ionnsuidh Prionns' Tearlach, agus Iain MacNeachdainn, fear duthcha leis.*
17. Number: 147
Reciter: Joseph Stewart (Wester Invervar)
Date: 20/05/1891
Begins: *Fhuair Donnach Mor Choinneachan comas dol shir' tairbh bh'ac' ann an Gadhaig; agus dh'fholbh e feadh na h-oidhche shir' an tairbh.*
18. Number: 148
Reciter: John M'Callum (Camus Bhreacan, Camus Vracken, Glenlyon)
Date: 20/05/1891
Begins: *Bha fear aig Taobh Loch Tatha, 's bha e sealltainn air cnaimh, 's e slinnean beothaich bh'ann (slinnearachd), 's chunnaic e airgiod ann am bun craoibhe an Eilean Bhracan ann an Gleann Liobhann.*
19. Number: 149
Reciter: Eoghan (Hugh) MacDhiarmaid (Camus Bhreacan)
Date: 20/05/1891
Begins: *Croma Ghleann Dubh nan Clach. 'S e sin an t-ainm bh'air Gleann Liobhann an am 's an deach na creach a thogail.*
20. Number: 150
Reciter: Campbell (Renyare)
Date: 21/05/1891
Begins: *'S ann an Sron Sitheag, anns na Lochan chaidh an te mu dheireadh da na sithichean fhaicinn, agus lean fear air an robh Dombull Ruadh MacCallum i leis na coin aige; agus lean e i gu ruig tom, far na d'rug na coin oirre, agus tha Dun Sitheag air gus an lath 'n diugh.*
21. Number: 151
Reciter: Campbell (Renyare)
Date: 21/05/1891
Begins: *Bha se-caistealan-deug air na Fianntan ann an Gleann Liobhainn; agus bha h-uile fear dhiu sin ma fhaod glaodh 'g a cheile.*
22. Number: 152
Reciter: Campbell (Renyare)
Date: 21/05/1891

- Begins: *Tha aite taobh shuas Chaiseal (Casble) ris an abrar Bacan na Con, far an robh Fionn ceangal nan con aige dar bbiodh e dol mach thun na seilg.*
23. Number: 152¹³⁶
 Reciter: Campbell (Renyare)
 Date: 21/05/1891
 Begins: *Chaidh cath chur air son fear do Chloinn Ic Neachdainn, air son cron rinn e.*
24. Number: 153
 Reciter: Margaret M'Donald (Boltachan, Appin of Dull)
 Date: 21/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha ministear ann an Uaimh, agus dh'fholbh laogh mach feadh na coille, agus dh'fholbh na searbhantan 'g a shir', agus tha uadhaidh anns a' choille, agus chual iads' geum an laoi gh anns an uadhaidh.*
25. Number: 154
 Reciter: Mrs M'Naughton (Dull)
 Date: 22/06/1891¹³⁷
 Begins: *Bha nighean ann an Dull, agus dh'fhas i gu ro thinn, agus cha robh leigheas aig doctair dhi.*
26. Number: 155
 Reciter: Rev. John Maclean (Grandtully)
 Date: 22/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha bean ann aig an robh leanabh, nach robh idir fantainn sambach, agus thainig bana-chuimhearsnach dhi stigh, agus air leatha gu'n robh an leanabh seangarr', 's sin, gu'n robh seann-sealladh aige.*
27. Number: 156
 Reciter: Fergusson (Reading Room, Kenmore)
 Date: 23/05/1891
 Begins: *Ri linn Donnach Dubh na Curraichd (Sir Duncan Campbell of Glenorchy), bha Meinnearach a' mhuinntir na b-Apuinn, a thuit an gaol air a nighean.*
28. Number: 157
 Reciter: Alexander Small (Carse, Appin of Dull)
 Date: 23/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha cartair crubach fuireach am Bail' Chluicbridh.*
29. Number: 158
 Reciter: Alexander Small (Carse, Appin of Dull)
 Date: 23/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha boirionnach ann, 's chaidh i mach da chraig agus leanabh aice.*
30. Number: 159
 Reciter: Alexander Small (Carse, Appin of Dull)
 Date: 23/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha tighearn am Bail an Lon Killiecham (?), agus bha mac aige ris a' cheud bhean.*
31. Number: 160
 Reciter: Alexander Small (Carse, Appin of Dull)
 Date: 23/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha balach ann, mhuinntir Gleann Liobhainn, Mac Rusgail.*
32. Number: 161
 Reciter: MacGregor (Kinloch Rannoch)
 Date: 25/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha sibhichean shuas an Sithean Chorra-dhunan, air taobh shuas Raineach.*
33. Number: 162

¹³⁶ This may be a mistake for no.153.

¹³⁷ Typing error for 22/05/1891.

- Reciter: MacGregor (Kinloch Rannoch)
Date: 25/05/1891
Begins: *Bha fear an Camaghouran.*
34. Number: 163
Reciter: Cameron (Bridge of Gaur)
Date: 25/05/1891
Begins: *(Cailleach Beinn a' Bhrìc) Thainig duine uasal (Sir Donald Cameron) thun bothan Beinn a' Bhrìc, chur seachad na h-oidhche.*
35. Number: 164
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891
Begins: *Bha buidseach an Camaghran, air an robh Sine.*
36. Number: 165
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891
Begins: *Thainig laogh sìth stigh do'n bhataich an Dunan, agus thoisich an crodh air beachdaich, agus lean a' bhean mach agus a' bhanarach.*
37. Number: 166
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891
Begins: *Bha fear a mbuinntir an t-Slios Gairbh, dol shealg air na feidh an Coire Bhacaidh, taobh Loch Eireachd, agus chunnaic e fiadh, agus h-uile uair chuireadh e an gunna ri shuil, bha te marbach' air 'n fhiadh; agus theich e, 's cha deach e tuille Choire Bhacaidh.*
38. Number: 167
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891
Begins: *Bha fear anns a' mbonadh Braigh Chillechonon, agus chunnaic e trì de na sìthichean a' cluich anns an allt, agus e fhe air a' bhruaich, agus thud iad 'n aire dha, agus leum iad 'n a dbeigh, agus theich e, 's bha iad dìreach gu bhì aige, thuig e nach rachadh e na b'fhaide.*
39. Number: 168
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891
Begins: *Bha duine an Dunan, agus bha e 'g a sharach' cumail a' chruidh sìth as an arbhar, agus bha e sin' air bo odhar an sin, bha e toileach beirsinn oirre.*
40. Number: 169
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891
Begins: *Thainig te do na sìthichean shìr' deoch bainne air te air Ruigh na Sroine, Braigh Ardlaraich, an Raineach, agus cha toireadh i dhi e, agus chaidh i gu te eile, agus thug i lan choghan bhainne dhi; agus dh'fhalbh i leis, agus bha pailteas bainne aig an te sin tuille, agus cha robh smad aig an te dhiult i.*
41. Number: 170
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891
Begins: *Cha robh boinne bainne aig a' chrodh air an ruigh, Braigh Lìaran, agus thainig te far an robh iad, agus rinn i roisgan (rudan) cruinn do dh'fhiar agus thuir i riu iad a leigeadh a' chruidh troimh sin, 's gu'm biodh am pailteas bainne aca, agus rinn iad sin, agus bha'm pailteas bainne aca tuille fhad's a bha iad air an ruigh.*
42. Number: 171
Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillechonon)
Date: 26/05/1891

Begins: *Chaidh bean thoirt air falbh leis na sithichean an Bobespic, agus bha fear mach an sin, agus dh'fhairich e gaoth dol seach, agus thilg e uir anns a' ghaoith, agus thuit an te ud air a bhialthaobh.*

43. Number: 172

Reciter: Chirsty Campbell (Cillichonan)

Date: 26/05/1891

Begins: *Bha fear, Dombull Caimbeul fuireach sbios an Ach an Tiopairt.*

44. Number: 173

Reciter: Chirsty Campbell (Cillichonan)

Date: 26/05/1891

Begins: *Bha Meg, bean a' ghobhainn fuireach an Allt Shonagan.*

45. Number: 174

Reciter: Chirsty Campbell (Cillichonan)

Date: 26/05/1891

Begins: *Bha am fìgheadair Meinn 'n a ghiullan beag an Allt Shonagan, agus bha iad ruigbeachas anns a' mbonadh; agus dhuig e a chadal, agus bha e sior thogail a cheann 'n uair a thuir a mathair ris, ciod tha cur ort, dean laidhe mhan agus caidil.*

46. Number: 175

Reciter: Chirsty Campbell (Cillichonan)

Date: 26/05/1891

Begins: *Bha Alasdair Cuimeanach, an ciobair an Coire Bhacaidh, latha mach aig feasgar, agus bha e 'g amharc mhan ri taobh Loch Erachd, agus chunnaic e grainne mor do chloinn a' leum 's a' cluich ma fhoir an loch, agus smuainich e gur e clann Camus nan Cnaimbean a bh'ann, taobh thall an loch, agus 'n uair a chaidh e mhan, cha robh larach cas na cloinne ri fhaicinn, agus ghabh e moran iongantas, agus bha e anna an dearbh-bheachd gu'm b'iad na sithichean fbin a bh'ann.*

47. Number: 176

Reciter: Chirsty Campbell (Cillichonan)

Date: 26/05/1891

Begins: *Bha Rob Meinn ann an Cillichonan gu b-ard anns a' mbonadh aig ruigbeachas.*

48. Number: 177

Reciter: Drummond (Cillichonan)

Date: 26/05/1891

Begins: *Bha brathair (aig) do'n fìgheadair Meinn ann an Kinloch, agus bha e tighinn suas air an rathad mhor, bha e tighinn dachaidh, agus chunnaic e da the, 's shin iad air, agus theich e, agus bha e 'g radhainn gur e bean a bhrathar bha ann an te dhiu; agus gur i chum an te eile bhuaithe.*

49. Number: 178

Reciter: Chirsty Campbell (Cillichonan)

Date: 27/05/1891

Begins: *Oidhche Shambna, an Tighe Bofrac, bha iad ri danns, agus ('s aighear) ceol aca.*

50. Number: 179

Reciter: Chirsty Campbell (Cillichonan)

Date: 27/05/1891

Begins: *Bha da chiobair an Sron Chluanaidh, 's e Iain Camaran bha air fear dhiu, agus thainig iad stigh ma dhorch oidhche, agus rinn fear dhiu laidhe anns an leabaidh al, agus chuir Iain chasan ris an teine, agus a cheann air an leabaidh, 's thuit e thairis 'n a chadal.*

51. Number: 180

Reciter: Malcolm M'Gregor (Cillichonan)

Date: 27/05/1891

Begins: *Bha da dhuine aig Tom a' Mborair, taobh Loch Tatha.*

52. Number: 181

Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillichonan)

- Date: 27/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha da fhear ann an Coire Bhacaidh, 's chuir iad air poit bhuntat', 's chaidh iad laidhe tatan, agus dar dh'eirich iad, cha robh phoit aca, 's cha robh 'm buntat' aca; thug na sibhichean leo iad, 's shir iad anns a h-uile aite iad, ach cha'n fhac iad riamb tuille iad.*
53. Number: 182
 Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillichonan)
 Date: 27/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha fear ann an Lochabar, agus dh'fhalbh e air toir each mbonaidh, agus fhuair e iad.*
54. Number: 183
 Reciter: Mrs M'Intyre (Cillichonan)
 Date: 27/05/1891
 Begins: *Purrag MacNeill Bhig a Caraid.*
55. Number: 184
 Reciter: MacLean (Gate Rannoch)
 Date: 27/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha duine an Dun Bheagan dol a phosadh Bean a Thuath.*
56. Number: 185
 Reciter: MacLean (Gate Rannoch)
 Date: 27/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha dìthibh boirionnach ann an Cro Chintail, an Siorrachd Rois, agus bha currachd dubh aca; agus chuireadh iad an currachd mu'n ceann.*
57. Number: 186
 Reciter: MacLean (Gate Rannoch)
 Date: 27/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha Mac Cruimein ann am Borroraig (an) Glendale.*
58. Number: 187
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 28/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha duine-uasal gu tuath, 's e buidseach mor bh'ann, d'am b'ainm Mac 'Ic Raoghuill.*
59. Number: 188
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 28/05/1891
 Begins: *Thainig marsant' oidhche, thun tigh Mhic 'Ic Raoghuill, agus thainig and duine-uasal da'n chidsin chnacaireachd ris, 's shealltainn an robh naigbeachd aige dha.*
60. Number: 189
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 28/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha muillear ann an Amblaich, ag bha oidhche faidhir Khinloch.*
61. Number: 190
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 28/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha da ghille gu h-ard anns a' mbonadh ri seilg.*

Volume 6

Prose and some verse, 19 pages, paginated from p. 2 onwards. Continuation of vol. 5.

1. Number: 191
 Reciter: David M'Laren (Crachan?)
 Date: 29/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha gobhann ann an Cois-a-bhile, d'am b'ainm Alasdair Mac 'Illeathain.*
2. Number: 192
 Reciter: David M'Laren (Crachan?)

- Date: 29/05/1891
Begins: *Dh'èirich baiteal eadar Clann Neachdainn agus Stiubhartaich Ghairt, agus chuir Mac Neachdainn fios far an robh Fear Ghairt a choineach' an leithid sud dh'aite an Gleann Liobhann, leithid so latha.*
3. Number: 193
Reciter: Sandy Small
Date: 29/05/1891
Begins: Heard all from a tailor who used to live in the town, Donnach Griogarach.
Bha taillear an Oberfeallaidh.
4. Number: 194
Reciter: Sandy Small
Date: 29/05/1891
Begins: *An seann chaisteal Innis Chalduy, bha bana-chocair ann.*
5. Number: 195
Reciter: Sandy Small
Date: 29/05/1891
Begins: *Dh'fholbh balach a Bun-Raineach, shir' obair.*
6. Number: 196
Reciter: Peter Haggart (Aberfeldy)
Date: 22/05/1891
Begins: *Bha da choimbearsnach ann, 's chaidh fear dhiubh air turus da Bhaile Ghlascho, agus dar thainig e air ais, chaidh e air cheilidh an tigh choimbearsnaich, is dh'fhoighnich an coimbearsnach d'beth, ciod na h-iongantasan 's mu chunnaic e dar bha e air folbh, 's thuir e, 's e 'n t-iogbantas a's mu chunnaic mi fhein riamb.*
7. Number: 196a
Reciter: Peter Haggart (Aberfeldy)
Date: 22/05/1891
Begins: *Chaidh sinn rithist sìos air an luidearnaich mhoir, air a dbeanamh da dh'iarunn, 's da dharach, 's da maideanan fiodha, 's da ropaichean.*
8. Number: 196b
Reciter: Peter Haggart (Aberfeldy)
Date: 22/05/1891
Begins: *Dol sìos sraid Ghlasco mhor na Beurla, thigeadh Galla bhodach mach shìos, agus Galla bhodach mach shuas, agus rachadh e stigh gu tigh mor na beuchdadaich.*
9. Number: 196c
Reciter: Peter Haggart (Aberfeldy)
Date: 22/05/1891
Begins: *Dol sìos sraid Ghlasco mhor na Beurla, thigeadh Galla bhodach mach shìos, agus Galla bhodach mach shuas, agus bheireadh e suil bo a briogan.*
10. Number: 196d
Reciter: Peter Haggart (Aberfeldy)
Date: 22/05/1891
Begins: *Dol sìos sraid Ghlasco mhor na Beurla, thigeadh Galla bhodach mach shìos, agus Galla bhodach mach shuas, agus rachadh e steach gu borabair.*
11. Number: 196e
Reciter: Peter Haggart (Aberfeldy)
Date: 22/05/1891
Begins: *Dol sìos sraid Ghlasco mhor na Beurla, thigeadh Galla bhodach mach shìos, agus Galla bhodach mach shuas, 's rachadh e air mbarcachd.*

12. Number: 197¹³⁸
 Reciter: Mrs MacMillan (Bridge Cottage, Strathtay)
 Date: 03/06/1891
 Begins: (*Lasair Gheug, Nighean Rìgh Eirinn*) *Bha rìgh ann, 's phos e ba'rìghinn, 's bha nighean aice.*
13. Number: 198
 Reciter: Malcolm M'Gregor – Calum Phadruin (Dunan Cottage, Pitcastle, Tulliepowrie)
 Date: 02/05/1891
 Begins: (*Dombull Ban a' Bhocain, an Lochabar*) *Bha spiorad cur dragh air car seachd bliadhna.*
14. Number: 199
 Reciter: Malcolm M'Gregor – Calum Phadruin (Dunan Cottage, Pitcastle, Tulliepowrie)
 Date: 02/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha duine an Raineach.*
15. Number: 200
 Reciter: Malcolm M'Gregor – Calum Phadruin (Dunan Cottage, Pitcastle, Tulliepowrie)
 Date: 02/05/1891
 Begins: *Bha duine ann ghoid caor'.*
 Followed by verse. First line (of 12): *Ba, ho ro, maol ruainidh ghlinne*
16. Number: 201
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 04/06/1891
 Begins: (*Iain Ban Mor air an duine*) *Bha te ann an Caraidh aig an robh leanabh og, agus thainig na sithichean agus thog iad leo iad, agus dh'fhag iad corp na h-aite, mar gu'm b'e an corp aic s' bhiodh ann.*
17. Number: 202
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 04/06/1891
 Begins: (*Seumas Meinn bh'ann, brathair athar do'n fbigheadair*) *Bha te ann an Cillconan, agus bha leanabh og aice, 's thug na sithichean air falbh i, agus dh'fhag iad corp na h-ait.*
18. Number: 203
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 04/06/1891
 Begins: *Bha te an Cuil a' Mhuilinn, agus bha leanabh og aice.*
19. Number: 204
 Reciter: Catherine Cameron
 Date: 04/06/1891
 Begins: (*Dombull Caimbeul - Dombull Ruadh nan Sithichean*) *Bha buachaille an Ach an tiopairt, agus bha 'bhean leatha fhe aig an tigh, agus bha h-uile gin anns an eaglais, 's e dir-daoin an traisg an bh' ann.*
20. Number: 205
 Reciter: Mrs Campbell (Post Office, Foss)
 Date: 04/06/1891
 Begins: *Latha coinnle bha iad cruinn aig adhlac an Cladh Foss.*
21. Number: 206
 Reciter: Mrs Campbell (Post Office, Foss)

¹³⁸ This international folktale has been published: A. Bruford, 'A Scottish Gaelic Version of Snow-white' *Scottish Studies* 9, pt. 2 (1965), 153-174. The article also comments briefly on the rest of the collection and Mrs MacMillan's other tales.

- Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *Dar bha iad buain leis a' chorrán, bha h-uile gin bha 's an tigh dol mach, agus bha'n duine air son gu'm faigheadh e anail dol shir' an dinneir.*
22. Number: 207
Reciter: Mrs Campbell (Post Office, Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *(An Giullan Maol Carrach) Bha muime ghiullain mhaol, charrach ro olc dha, 's chum i anmoch e dol shir' na gambainn da'n mbon'.*
23. Number: 208
Reciter: Mrs Campbell (Post Office, Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *(Theirig dan'a bhaintighearna, 's na teirig dan' a bhaintighearna) Bha suiriche tighinn shir' baintighearna, 's bha e ro bhriagh, bha da-ghill-dheug aige, agus bha cairdean aice ro-thoileach gu'm posadh i e, ach cha robh i fbe toileach ghobhail gus am faiceadh i beagan.*
24. Number: 209
Reciter: Mrs Campbell (Post Office, Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *(Mor-chu agus Mir-chu) Ciod e bh'ann roimh so ach fear air an robh Mor-chu, agus bibhbean¹³⁹ aige air an robh Mir-chu.*
25. Number: 210
Reciter: Mrs Campbell (Post Office, Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *Bha fear am Foss, s chunnaic e leac ghrinn air uachdar uaighe.*
26. Number: 211
Reciter: Mrs MacLeod (Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *(Cailleach Beinn 'Bhric) Bha i falbh leis na feidh, 's coinneach uaine oirre.*
27. Number: 212
Reciter: MacKintosh (Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *Chaidh (chuir) Meineireach (thairis air monadh meadhonach, agus chuir e) an teich air triuir Chalamanaich bha 'n an uachdarain air an Apuinn 's an am sin.*
28. Number: 213
Reciter: MacKintosh (Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *Chaidh fear do na daoine bha fuireach anns an Tressaid, chaidh e fbe 's chompanach iarraidh uisge beatha air son baist' a leanabh da dbrochaid Chonachan.*
29. Number: 214
Reciter: MacKintosh (Foss)
Date: 04/06/1891
Begins: *Thug Tighearn Sruthan mar thochair da'n nighinn aige seachdnar dhaoin-uailse 'n uair a phos i Tighearn Ardghobhar.¹⁴⁰*
30. Number: 215
Reciter: Mrs MacMillan
Date: around 05/06/1891
Begins: *(Bodach Churraichd Dheirg) Bha righ ann roimh so, 's bha triuir mac aige.*
31. Number: 216
Reciter: Mrs MacMillan
Date: around 05/06/1891

¹³⁹ Sic typescript.

¹⁴⁰ Typing error for *Uaisle*.

- Begins: (*Morag 's Mianag*) *Chaidh iad na choill dh'iarraidh ubhlan.*
32. Number: 217
 Reciter: MacNaughton (Acharn, Loch Tayside)
 Date: around 05/06/1891
 Begins: *Bha bean agus duine fanachd an Bail' Mhuilinn, an Acharn.*
33. Number: 218
 Reciter: MacNaughton (Acharn, Loch Tayside) or unspecified old woman cf. no.219
 Date: around 05/06/1891
 Begins: *Thainig duine nall that mhon' aig Gleann Cuach, dol gu faidhir Cois-a-bhil.*
34. Number: 219
 Reciter: Old woman (Acharn)
 Date: around 05/06/1891
 Begins: *Bha duine ann am Fearnan ruambar a' gharaidh, agus bha iad daonnan dol 'g a shir', 's cur dragh air cho tric 's gu'n do ghabh e fearg riu.*
35. Number: 220
 Reciter: Peter Fergusson (Kenmore)
 Date: around 05/06/1891
 Begins: *Bha ann an Glean Locha tuathanach araidh a bha ro shaoghalta, agus a chruinnich moran storais, 's bha cuid am barail nach b'ann gu ceart.*

Unnumbered gathering

This consists of prose and verse. Pagination is sporadic and not consistent, p. 1 is lost. It is not clear how this gathering relates to the rest of the extant collection although part of vol.7 appears in this.

1. Number: none (p. 2)
 Reciter: Mrs Stewart (Bail-na-h-Eaglaise) **or** Ciobair fuireach an Sron-Phadruig – Caimbeulach
 Date: 10/03/1891
 First line (of 8 quatrains): *Ho ro mo nigbean donn bhoidbeach*
2. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none
 First line (of 4 quatrains plus chorus): (*Gabhaidh sinn an rathad mor = chorus*) *Olc air math le Clann an t-Saoir*
3. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none
 First line (of 2 quatrains): (*Oran Sroine-Phadruig*) *'S boidbeach an t-aite Sron-Phadruig*¹⁴¹
4. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none
 First line (of 6 eight-line stanzas): (*Allt an Lochan Uaine*) *Aig Allt an Lochain Uaine*
5. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none
 First line (of 2 quatrains): *Tha mi sgith, baileach sgith*
6. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none

¹⁴¹ Could this be intended to precede the first item in this gathering? Cf. the possible identification of *ciobair fuireach an Sron-Phadruig*.

- First line (of 2 eight-line stanzas – acephalous): *Bho'n a dh'eug Diuc Deorsa*
7. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none
 First line (of 12 quatrains): *(Oran Sroine-Phadruig) Sron-Phadruig tha e boidheach*¹⁴²
8. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none
 First line (of 11 quatrains): *Hiu ro bho 's na hiu ra bheil e – Chorus, Cha'n e meud mo speis do'n aite*
9. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: none
 First line (of 4 eight-line stanzas): *(Laoidh) O nach smuainich sibh chairdean*
10. Number: 221¹⁴³
 Reciter: Mrs Campbell (Foss)
 Date: 19/11/1891
 Begins: *De bh'ann ach duine thug seirbhis bliadhn' airson deich punnd Sasunnach, 's dar thainig ceann na term, thuir 'mbaighstir ris gu'n toireadh ais combairle dha b'fhearr dha na duais nan gabhadh e i.*
11. Number: 222¹⁴⁴
 Reciter: John Reid (Tom na Gaoithe)
 Date: 24/11/1891
 Begins: *Fhuair Diuc Adhoill cuir' bho Iarl Earraghaidheal gu dbol gu la no dha chur seach an Ineraora, agus chaidh e null agus thug e leis an caraige agus an Cleireach Banm*¹⁴⁵ *'fhear-muinntir combha ris.*
12. Number: 223
 Reciter: John Campbell (Achghobhail)
 Date: 03/12/1891
 Begins: *Bha tuathanach ann an Caslidh, aig am biodh eadar fichead agus deich air fhichead de chrodbh Gaidhealach.*
13. Number: 224
 Reciter: John Campbell (Achghobhail)
 Date: 03/12/1891
 Begins: *(Purrag McNeill bha an Caraidh) Thainig ceathairne a Gleann Liobbainn chur as da.*
14. Number: 225
 Reciter: Donald Douglas (Dowally)
 Date: 09/12/1891
 Begins: *(Drochaid Ghiullain) Bha mac bantraich fuireach an Rathad Bhil.*
15. Number: 226¹⁴⁶
 Reciter: John MacGregor (Ladywell)
 Date: 10/12/1891
 Begins: *(Drochaid Ghiullain) Anns a' bhliadhn' 1773 bha bantrach (ban-Kheireach) aig an robh croit an Rathaid Mhill.*
16. Number: n/a

¹⁴² The two quatrains listed above are a variant of the first two quatrains of this longer text.

¹⁴³ This is marked as the start of vol. 7. Pagination is inconsistent although the numbering of items is largely consecutive.

¹⁴⁴ Numbering omitted by accident?

¹⁴⁵ Sic typescript - *recte* 'Ban, ?

¹⁴⁶ This is the last numbered item.

- Reciter: n/a
 Date: n/a
 Extracts from *Scots Magazine*, vol. 35 (1773); p. 332 and p. 556. These relate to the events narrated in *Drochaid Ghiullain*. Source: John MacGregor.
17. Number: n/a
 Reciter: n/a
 Date: n/a
 Extract from *Scots Magazine*, vol.29 (1767); p. 166. About a ferry accident on the River Garry in 1767. Source: John MacGregor.
18. Number: n/a
 Reciter: n/a
 Date: n/a
 Extract from *Oliver & Boyd's Edinburgh Almanac*, p. 498. About scuffle with fatal result in 1767. Source: John MacGregor.
19. Number: none
 Reciter: not indicated
 Date: 02/06/1891
 Begins: (*Fiadh Cluas Dearg Ban*) *Bha rìgh ann roimh so.*
20. Number: none
 Reciter: Mrs MacMillan
 Date: 'same day as Bodach Churachd Dheirg' = around 05/06/1891¹⁴⁷
 Begins: (*Sìol-Trom*) *Bha rìgh ann, 's bha mac aige nach robh furasd cur 'n ordugh dha.*

Acc. E1: diary of Murdo Macdonald

Acc.E1, no. 20 on MacDonald's list, consists of 66 typewritten pages, transcribed from the diary of the Rev. Murdo Macdonald, minister of Durness in the mid-eighteenth century, for Hew Morrison. The extract covers the period between 23/09/1745 and 15/06/1746. No information is available regarding the background to the acquisition of this document, which does not contain any Gaelic, or regarding the person who typed Morrison's transcription.

Donald MacIntyre - Dòmhnall Ruadh Phàislig

Acc. F1-4, nos.22-24 on MacDonald's list; Acc. F5; Acc.Y1.

Two notebooks and a collection of loose sheets of paper of the manuscripts of the poems of Donald MacIntyre of Paisley (originally from South Uist) – *Dòmhnall Ruadh Phàislig* – are extant. All items associated with MacIntyre are housed in a green box marked Acc. F1-4. An edition of the poet's work was published under the title *Sporan Dhòmhnaill* in 1968.¹⁴⁸ A letter to MacIntyre's widow, dated 11/07/1968, thanks her for the gift of manuscript notebooks to the Department. It appears that this refers to Acc. F1 and Acc. F2. Acc. F3, on the other hand, came to the Department through John Lorne Campbell, as stated in a letter from Campbell dated 08/09/1967. From MacMillan's discussion of his sources, it appears that he had Acc. F1, F2, and F3 at his disposal when preparing his edition;¹⁴⁹ Campbell's letter states that a photocopy of the texts then in his possession were made available to MacMillan.

These materials would be useful for a study of the poet's work that goes beyond the evidence of the printed volume. MacIntyre's original text of *Aeòlus agus am Balg* was

¹⁴⁷ See no. 215 (item 30 in vol. 6) above.

¹⁴⁸ Donald MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmhnaill - Gaelic Poems and Songs by the Late Donald MacIntyre*, ed. S. MacMillan, Scottish Gaelic Texts Society vol. 10 (Edinburgh 1968).

¹⁴⁹ MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmhnaill*, xxvii-xxix.

used by Bill Innes for his edition and translation of this poem.¹⁵⁰ A cursory investigation revealed that some of the manuscript texts show differences from the printed edition, and there are also several texts that were not published;¹⁵¹ some of them may be by other poets and came into MacIntyre's collection because he liked them and copied them into his notebooks.¹⁵² Of the 84 poems in MacMillan's edition, 36 are not represented among the manuscript texts; however, MacMillan's discussion of his sources and editorial policy does not offer an explanation for this discrepancy.¹⁵³ A selection of MacIntyre's poetry has been anthologised in *An Tuil*.¹⁵⁴

Material recorded from MacIntyre, most of it drawn from his extensive knowledge of South Uist Gaelic tradition, is in the Archives of the School of Scottish Studies. They contain both prose and poetry. On the prose side, historical, clan, and supernatural tales are represented alongside genealogy and family and local history; there is also some material relating to the construction of houses. The songs include a number of waulking songs. Around 22 tapes were made between 1952 and 1962, with Calum MacLean involved as fieldworker in the recording of all but one of them; a number of the tapes dating to 1952 and 1953 have been transcribed. On several tapes, MacIntyre is the sole informant while other tapes contain material recorded from a number of other informants, as well.¹⁵⁵

Acc. F1, no. 22 on MacDonald's list.

Dark green hardcover notebook, 6 ins 7/10 by 8 ins 8/10. This is partially held together by some ancient sellotape now largely bereft of its adhesive qualities. Some leaves are not part of the original notebook; in two instances, a typewritten page replaces a lost page of manuscript. All but two of the texts are represented in MacMillan's edition.

1. Title: *'Ordugh Aeolus d'an Bhalg'*
 First line: *Labhair Aeolus, "Seid am Balg"*
 Length: 136 quatrains, followed by 15 twelve-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 61-83. *An Tuil* pp. 150-153 (partial).
2. Title: *'Fhir a dhìreas a bealach'*
 First line: *Fhir a dhìreas am bealach dol dìreach gu baile*
 Length: 12 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 84-87
3. Title: *'Oran air cor na gàidhlig'*
 First line: *Ged 's cruaidh ri ràiteas le mbac mo mbàthar*
 Length: ten eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 141-143
4. Title: *'Oran dha n chnatan na mar a their iad am (flu) / Oran a "Flu"*
 First line: *Tha mise gu tinn fo dhìth as fo dheiras*

¹⁵⁰ Donald MacIntyre (ed. & tr. Bill Innes), *Aeolus* (Stornoway 2006). Forthcoming.

¹⁵¹ Two songs were transcribed and annotated by Bill Innes who kindly put copies of them at my disposal. The apparently incomplete *An Gilliosach is Fionnlagh* is the final item in Acc. F1 and *Mo Chailinn Donn Óg* precedes *Moladh Inbhir-Lòchaidh* in Acc. F3.

¹⁵² This was suggested by Bill Innes. No detailed investigation of these text has been attempted.

¹⁵³ MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmhnaill*, xxvii-xxx.

¹⁵⁴ Black, *An Tuil*, 150-209.

¹⁵⁵ The tapes recorded from MacIntyre alone bear the numbers SA 1952.141 to SA 1952.149 (except SA 1952.144) and SA 1960.068, perhaps also SA 1953.009. Material by other informants as well is on SA 1952.144, SA 1952.153 (MacIntyre's contribution consists of track 3), SA 1952.154 (tracks 1 and 2), SA 1953.008 (tracks B1-9), SA 1954.009, SA 1954.027 (tracks 3-5), SA 1954.028, SA 1954.035, SA 1956/036 (tracks A9, B6, B9a and b, B 14, B16), SA 1957.004, SA 1959.004, and SA 1962.023 (tracks A1-6, B3 and 4, B6-9, B15-17).

- Length: 18 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 302-306
5. Title: ‘*Air eilein uidhist*’¹⁵⁶
 First line: *Tha mise an combnuidh feadh nan gall*
 Length: 14 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 10-13
6. Title: ‘*Air dhomb a chluinntean gun d rinn bàrd eile oran math*’
 First line: ‘*S mìthich dhòmbsa bhi g èirigh*’
 Length: 8 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 21-22
7. Title: ‘*Mor Nic Leoid*’
 First line: *Ged bha mi raoir an taigh leam fhìn*
 Length: 11 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 205-207
8. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*Moladh Uibhist*’
 First line: *Grad dhùisgeam a suain siùdadh mo dhuan*
 Length: 13 eight-line stanzas¹⁵⁷
 Printed: pp. 3-7
9. Title: ‘*Sporan dhòmbuil*’
 First line: *Nuair a bha mi singealta* (Chorus: *Tha sporran dhòmbuil s e cho gann*)
 Length: 9 eight-line stanzas plus quatrain of chorus
 Printed: pp. 164-166
10. Title: ‘*Dhan phaisde bheag*’¹⁵⁸
 First line: *S am mbaduinn mboich mun èirich grian*
 Length: 8 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 100-101
11. Title: ‘*An coileach a chaidh air chall*’¹⁵⁹
 First line: *Se latha nollag tha ’n diugh ann*
 Length: 16 nine-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 198-202
12. Title: ‘*Moladh Innerlochaidh*’
 First line: *Gur e ionnar lòchaidh*
 Length: 8 twelve-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 185-188
13. Title: ‘*Chaidh am fear so dbeanamb mu thiomchal bliadbna a chaill sinn na cleibh ghiomach leis an stoirm mi fhein us fear eile, dìreach air son gaire thoirt a mach*’
 First line: *Be turas gun bhuaidh thug sinne gu tuath* (Chorus: *O hillearinn horo o bogù*)¹⁶⁰
 Length: 17 couplets plus three-line chorus
 Printed: pp. 59-60
14. Title: ‘*Chaidh am fear so dbeanamb air dhomb a chluinntean mu dhèidhinn alltrabadh a thachair do ghiomairean, triur a b ainhne dhomb fhein chuireadh air a chladach iad fhein sa sgoth latha a thainig gaoth mhòr, as iad air an taobh aniar a togal nan cliabh ghiomach*’¹⁶¹
 First line: *Ged tha mi treis air m ainneol* (Chorus: *S toigh leam a bhi bruidhinn*)
 Length: 10 eight-line stanzas plus eight-line chorus
 Printed: pp. 56-58

¹⁵⁶ *Uibhist Uain’ an Eòrna* in MacMillan’s edition.

¹⁵⁷ Printed as twelve-line stanzas.

¹⁵⁸ *Mo Mbaighdean Òg* in MacMillan’s edition.

¹⁵⁹ *An Coileach a Chaidh air Chall anns a’ Phosta* in MacMillan’s edition.

¹⁶⁰ *Dà Dhòmbnall Ruadh ris na Giomaich* in MacMillan’s edition.

¹⁶¹ *Giomadairean Àird-Mhaoile* in MacMillan’s edition.

15. Title: ‘Oran Uidhist’¹⁶²
 First line: *Horo leannain nach tiugainn thu leamsa*
 Length: 12 quatrains
 Printed: pp. 8-9
16. Title: ‘*So agaibh duan a rinn mi dha na radainn as mi fuireach air àirigh ann an cill donain as bha iad fuathasach pailt ann*’¹⁶³
 First line: *A rìgh na cathrach as na glòrach*
 Length: 72 lines
 Printed: pp. 28-30
17. Title: ‘*Duan na b àirigh*’¹⁶⁴
 First line: *A rìgh na cathrach as na glòrach*
 Length: 72 lines
 Printed: pp. 28-30
18. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*MacPhàil is MacThómais No Òran an Leisgeadair*’
 First line: *Chuinnear anns gach ceàrn*
 Length: six sections of different length in different metres
 Printed: pp. 102-123
19. Title: ‘This is the cooper’s old boat complaining its plight would not be an envious one it having been discarded for a new one’
 First line: *Oh sad and forlorn is my state*
 Length: 18 quatrains
 Printed: n/a
 Note: this may be a translation.
20. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*S Fheudar gun Bhih ’g Òl*’¹⁶⁵
 First line: *S fheudar gun bhi g ól*
 Length: 13 quatrains
 Printed: pp. 173-174
21. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*Mo Sheann Phoit Dhubh nan Trì Chasan*’¹⁶⁶
 First line: *Le dìth an stuth is le phrìs an diugh*
 Length: 13 quatrains
 Printed: pp. 171-173
22. Title: ‘*Bardachd na m beann*’
 First line: *Am feasgar a cheannaich mi* (Chorus: *Se bholabhi bhò ro bolabhi ò*)
 Length: 22 three-line stanzas plus three-line chorus
 Printed: pp. 232-234
23. Title: ‘*Nuair Chaidh a’ Chlach a Thilleadh*’
 First line: *S mìchiatach le seanchaidhean* (Chorus: *Tha thighbinn fodham fodham fodham*)
 Length: 13 quatrains plus chorus
 Printed: pp. 153-155, *An Tuil* pp. 176-179.
24. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*Cuir Rombad Bliadhn’ Ur*’
 First line: *Tuigeadhmid an tùs na bliadhna*
 Length: 15 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 189-192
25. Title: ‘*Caochladh nam Fonn*’
 First line: *Air talamb no tuinn am baile no m bei[nn]*
 Length: 5 eight-line stanzas

¹⁶² *Dol do dh’Uibhist* in MacMillan’s edition.

¹⁶³ *Duan na b-Àirigh No Aoir nan Rodan* in MacMillan’s edition.

¹⁶⁴ On a loose leaf inserted but not glued into the notebook. The paper is different.

¹⁶⁵ On different paper, originally sellotaped into the notebook.

¹⁶⁶ On different paper, originally sellotaped into the notebook.

- Printed: pp. 311-312
26. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*S e Mo Chaochladh Mór a Thàinig*’
 First line: *S e mo chaochladh mor a thàinig*
 Length: 9 quatrains
 Printed: pp. 309-310
27. Title: none
 First line: *Nuair a bha mi n toiseach m-oige* (Chorus: *Se an gileasach is fionnlagh*)
 Length: 20 nine-line stanzas plus five-line chorus; the final stanza is incomplete.
 Printed: not in MacMillan¹⁶⁷

Acc. F2, no. 23 in MacDonald’s list.

Maroon hardcover notebook, 8 ins by 12.5 ins. Some of the paginated leaves have come loose and pp. 23-26 have been cut out altogether.¹⁶⁸ A few leaves of different paper are present; two typewritten pages were inserted at the end after MacIntyre’s death. An index at the beginning of the notebook is complete up to p. 99, and all texts except for the last one are represented in MacMillan’s edition.

1. Title: ‘*MacPhail is MacThomais*’
 First line: *Cluinnear anns gach ceàrn*
 Length: six sections of different length in different metres; pp. 1-22
 Printed: pp. 102-123
2. Title: ‘*Buth Dhombaill ic Leoid*’
 First line: *E borò Chaluim Mbòir*
 Length: 17 nine-line stanzas; pp. 27-31
 Printed: pp. 160-163, *An Tuil* pp.180-185.
3. Title: ‘*Moladh Uibhis*’
 First line: *Grad dhuisgeam a suain*
 Length: 12 twelve-line stanzas; pp. 32-36
 Printed: pp. 3-7
4. Title: ‘*An taobh eile dhe’n mbaol*’¹⁶⁹
 First line: *Rìgh gur mis tha fo phràmh*
 Length: 16 twelve-line stanzas; pp. 37-42 but not listed in the index
 Printed: pp. 211-215
5. Title: ‘*Tomas Seanntair*’
 First line: *Nuair dh fhàgas reiceadairean feill*
 Length: 12 sections of irregular length; pp. 43-56
 Printed: pp. 315-326
 Note: a translation of ‘Tam O’ Shanter’ by Robert Burns.
6. Title: ‘*An Da Chù*’
 First line: *Gur ann sa cheàrna sin do dh alb*
 Length: 9 sections of irregular length; pp. 56-68
 Printed: pp. 327-338
 Note: a translation of ‘The Twa Dogs’ by Robert Burns.

¹⁶⁷ The initial line *Nuair a bha mi ‘n toiseach m’oige* (MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmbnaill*, 35) belongs to a different song. The item is on different paper, inserted at the end of the notebook. Bill Innes, who also drew my attention to the abrupt end of the manuscript text, has kindly provided a transcription of this song, which he subsequently edited and published: Dòmhnall Ruadh Mac an t-Saoir, ‘An Gilliosach is Fionnlagh’ (ed. Bill Innes), *Gath 2* (Winter 2003), 42-47.

¹⁶⁸ The title given for the contents of these pages in the index is *Calum MacLeod*; no such title is found in MacMillan’s edition. A typescript copy of the poem is inserted at the end of the notebook; see the description of the final item in the notebook.

¹⁶⁹ *Nuair a Thàinig am Buroo do Dhùthaich nam Beann* in MacMillan’s edition.

7. Title: *'Bun an Rò'*
 First line: *Gur ann an eilean na m beann àrda*
 Length: 11 eight-line stanzas; pp. 69-71
 Printed: pp. 14-16
8. Title: *'Mor Nic Leoid'*
 First line: *Ged bha mi 'n raoir an tigh leam fhìn*
 Length: 11 eight-line stanzas; pp. 72-74
 Printed: pp. 205-207
9. *'Moladh Ionbhar-Lochaidh'*, listed on pp. 75-82 of the index, is lost.
10. Title: *'Aoir a Luchd Riaghlaidh'*
 First line: *Ged nach deach mi fo òrdugh*
 Length: 45 nine-line stanzas; pp. 83-96¹⁷⁰
 Printed: pp. 266-277, *An Tuil* pp. 188-197.
11. Title: *'Leac nan Gear'*
 First line: *A mach le'r cuid chòmhnard*
 Length: 5 fifteen-line stanzas; pp. 97-99
 Printed: pp. 339-341
 Note: a translation of 'Dark Lochnagar' by George Gordon, Lord Byron.
12. Title: *'Oran am (flu)'*
 First line: *Tha mise gu tinn fo dbith as fo dbeireas*
 Length: 18 eight-line stanzas; pp. 100-104
 Printed: pp. 302-306
13. Title: *'Oran na m beairtan adhair'*
 First line: *Bha mi oidhche anns an leabaidh*
 Length: 10 nine-line stanzas; pp. 105-107
 Printed: pp. 243-245
14. Title: *'Dùth nan cungaidhean'*
 First line: *Leam is bochd am bhi bruidhean* (Chorus: *Tha mo chridhe sa tursach mu chloinn nìghinn na dùthcha*)
 Length: 10 eight-line stanzas plus quatrain chorus; pp. 108-110
 Printed: pp. 208-210
15. Title: *'Oran an turas cuain'*¹⁷¹
 First line: *'S am mhaduinn nuair a dh èirich sinn* (Chorus: *Horò o baoiri iù o*)
 Length: 17 quatrains plus chorus; pp. 111-113
 Printed: pp. 53-55
16. Title: *'Seonaid'*
 First line: *'Ann an uidhist nam beann fuara'* (Chorus: *Hùg a ri hùg hùg an rìribh*)
 Length: 12 quatrains plus chorus; pp. 114-115
 Printed: pp. 88-89
17. Title: *'Oran na poit thairne'*
 First line: *O Throid mo bbean is gun throid i riùm*
 Length: 12 five-line stanzas; pp. 116-117
 Printed: pp. 94-95
18. Title: *'Aoir Mbussalindh'*
 First line: *'S aighearach leam fhìn mar 'tha gluasadan*
 Length: 162 lines; pp. 119-121
 Printed: pp. 262-265, *An Tuil* pp. 156-167.
19. Title: *'Oran na Cathrach'*
 First line: *Bend air cathair an annraidh*

¹⁷⁰ A copy of stanzas 1-19 on loose unpaginated leaves precedes this.

¹⁷¹ *An Turus-Cuain* in MacMillan's edition.

- Length: 12 seven-line stanzas; pp. 122-124
 Printed: pp. 216-218
20. Title: ‘*Oran Ruairidh is Phadruig*’
 First line: *Bha mis an raoir gu dubb-bhrònach*
 Length: 15 nine-line stanzas; pp. 125-129
 Printed: pp. 156-159
21. Title: ‘*Domhall an t saighdear*’
 First line: *Se seo an aimseir a th air a dbearbhadh*
 Length: 9 eight-line stanzas; pp. 129-131
 Printed: pp. 126-128
22. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*Thug Mi ’n Oidhche Raoir Glé Shàmbach?*’
 First line: *Thug mi an oidhche an raoir gle shàmbach*
 Length: 20 quatrains; unpaginated (pp. 132-134)
 Printed: pp. 129-131, *An Tuil* pp. 152-157.
23. Title: ‘*Calum MacLeòid*’¹⁷²
 First line: *Horo, ’illean, bho Innis nan Àrd-bheann*
 Length: 17 quatrains
 Printed: not in MacMillan’s edition

Acc. F3, no. 24 in MacDonald’s list.

Loose paper sheets in different sizes. John Lorne Campbell’s letter states that these came from the papers of Captain D. J. MacKinnon but fails to illuminate how MacIntyre’s manuscripts came into the possession of this individual. Pencil notes on some items refer to MacMillan’s edition; not all poems are represented there.

1. Title: none
 First line: *Smaointich mi an oidhche ud* (Chorus: *Hug o boirreann ò tha mi ann am èiginn*)
 Length: 10 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: not in MacMillan’s edition
2. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*Òran do dh’A*****r S**r*ch*’
 First line: *Chuala mac griogar an lunnainn*
 Length: 43 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 175-184
3. Title: none
 First line: *S toigh leam làn a chuach* (Chorus: *S toigh leam fhein an liùnn*)
 Length: 11 quatrains plus six-line chorus
 Printed: not in MacMillan’s edition
4. Title: ‘*Seonaid*’
 First line: *S ann an uidhist nam beann fuara* (Chorus: *Hùg air iù hùg a rìribh*)
 Length: 14 quatrains plus chorus
 Printed: pp. 88-89
5. Title: (MacMillan) ‘*Còmbradh eadar an t-Seann Té ’s an Té Ùr*’
 First line: *Nach tu tha smaontean gur a tu bhios math*
 Length: 3 sections of irregular length
 Printed: pp. 98-99
6. Title: none
 First line: ‘*Mo chailinn donn òg s mo nigbin dubb thogarrach*’
 Length: 9 quatrains
 Printed: not in MacMillan’s edition¹⁷³

¹⁷² Two typewritten sheets of foolscap-size paper, evidently prepared after the composer’s death, loosely inserted at the end of the notebook.

¹⁷³ Bill Innes has kindly provided a transcription of this song.

7. Title: (MacMillan) '*Moladh Inbhir-Lòchaidh*'
 First line: *Gur e ionnar lòchaidh*
 Length: 8 sixteen-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 185-188
8. Title: '*An Aois*'¹⁷⁴
 First line: *Se mo chaochladh mòr a thàinig*
 Length: 9 quatrains
 Printed: pp. 309-310
9. Title: '*Cion a ghual*'
 First line: *Nuair a dh'èireas mi sa maduinn* (Chorus: *Teinne shìos teinne shuas*)
 Length: 3 eight line stanzas plus chorus quatrain¹⁷⁵
 Printed: pp. 295-296
10. Title: none
 First line: *S tim dhombh sgleo thoirt d'beth m' shuilean*
 Length: 12 lines
 Printed: not in MacMillan's edition
11. Title: none
 First line: *Na doir emòradh mi maraidbean*¹⁷⁶
 Length: 4 quatrains
 Printed: not in MacMillan's edition
12. Title: (MacMillan) '*So a' Bbliadhn' Thug A-nuas Mì*'
 First line: *Seo am bbliadhn thug a nuas mi* (Chorus: *Their mi ò na hì uè o*)
 Length: 14 quatrains plus chorus
 Printed: pp. 307-308
13. Title: none
 First line: *Dùthaich nam beannabh nan gleannabh is nan cruachan* (Chorus: *Air fàillirein illirein iù horo èile*)
 Length: 6 quatrains plus chorus
 Printed: not in MacMillan's edition
14. Title: (MacMillan) '*Mar Thuit an t-Each*'
 First line: *An t each a phaigh mi n t airgead air* (Chorus: *O horò mo thubaiste*)
 Length: 20 quatrains plus chorus
 Printed: pp. 237-239
15. Title: (MacMillan) '*Na Rocaidean*'
 First line: *Se Rocaidean se rocaidean*
 Length: 9 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 293-294
16. Title: (MacMillan) '*Òran do'n Bhàn-rìgh Ealasaid*'
 First line: *Theid ar cailinn ùr a chrunadh*¹⁷⁷
 Length: 38 couplets
 Printed: pp. 259-261
17. Title: '*Gearainn a choinneinich*'
 First line: *Gur e sinne th anns a ghìreag*
 Length: 11 eight-line stanzas and a quatrain¹⁷⁸
 Printed: pp. 284-287

¹⁷⁴ '*S E Mo Chaochladh Mòr a Thàinig* in MacMillan's edition.

¹⁷⁵ Quatrains in MacMillan's edition.

¹⁷⁶ This is in a different hand and may not be by MacIntyre at all.

¹⁷⁷ Due to a stapling error, this line appears at the top of the back of the first page. The first line in view is: *S mu leigemaid bèud an gaobh dhi.*

¹⁷⁸ This may indicate that MacKinnon was only sent an incomplete version.

A letter dated 29/08/1957 by MacIntyre to MacKinnon that is part of this particular item makes some interesting comments about the poem.

18. Title: (MacMillan) '*Chan Ioghnadh ged Bhithinn gun Mhire, gun Cheòl*
First line: *Chan ioghnadh ged bhithinn ged bhithinn ged bhithinn*
Length: 15 quatrains
Printed: pp. 167-170

Acc. F4

Not listed by MacDonald. 19 pages of foolscap size paper, sewn together with black thread.

1. Title: '*MacPhàil is MacThomais*'
First line: *Chuinnear anns gach cèarn*
Length: six sections of different length in different metres
Printed: pp. 102-123

Acc. F5

These materials were kindly provided by Bill Innes to complete the holdings of the Department. They were acquired on 24/08/2001.¹⁷⁹

1. Three pages. A version of '*Naomb Bhalaraidh agus Dun-Circe*' which shows significant textual differences to the published text, including an unpublished stanza.¹⁸⁰ A copy of the type-script original follows this; the original is in the possession of Mr Innes who acquired the type-script original from Donald MacCormick.
2. Alternative version of '*Moladh Inbhir Lòchaidh*' which criticises rather than praises.¹⁸¹ 5 eight-line stanzas, typewritten.
3. Version of '*Gèideabhal*', from *Gairm*, which differs from the one printed by MacMillan.¹⁸² 2 pp., 16 eight-line stanzas.
4. Typewritten poem in English, 'Then and Now'. 39 stanzas of variable length.

Acc. Y1

Not listed by MacDonald. The envelope which contains this collection of poems identifies this as: 'Collection of songs made by Domhnall Ruadh Mac an t-Saoir (Paisley). Sent to Department by Rev. Somerled Macmillan, December, 1968 and photocopied.' The ambiguous phrasing is to be taken to mean that MacIntyre made the collection, not the songs; most of them are waulking songs, a genre that MacIntyre took an interest in. A few of the photocopies are quite faint but generally legible, and the initial two pages show that someone, perhaps Kenneth D. MacDonald, has traced the faintest writing in ink, presumably following the original. The original seems to have been one notebook, or 61 loose leaves of the same size (17.5cm by 22.5cm) although p. 53 is of a different size (20.7cm by 16.4cm) and in a different hand. The 62nd page is of a larger size (c. 20cm by 32cm) and may be in a third hand. Some pages are numbered in the centre of the top of the page although it is unclear whether the bundle still follows the original page sequence otherwise; dashes are occasionally used to divide stanzas, or to indicate the beginning of a new item.

New page numbers have been written by the present cataloguer in the bottom right corner of each sheet of paper; this pagination is intended to be temporary until further investigation of the texts enables a full evaluation of the material.

¹⁷⁹ Personal communication from Bill Innes. As a matter of courtesy, permission to quote from the materials in Acc. F5 should be sought from Bill Innes.

¹⁸⁰ MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmhnaill*, 43-46.

¹⁸¹ For the 'original', see MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmhnaill*, 185-188.

¹⁸² MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmhnaill*, 17-20.

1. Temporary page number: 1¹⁸³
 First line: *Hì rì rì rì ho (Tha mulad tha mulad tha liunn dubb orm fhein)*
 Length: 13 lines including two-line chorus.
 Notes: separated from the next item by dashes.
 Versions: Craig pp. 117-118 and two in *Hebridean Folksongs* 3 (no. CV) pp. 100-109 where no reference is made to any texts collected by Domhnall Ruadh; vocables differ in all cases.¹⁸⁴ This is closest to the *Hebridean Folksongs* text by Mrs Kate Nicholson which lacks the last four lines. A version of ‘*Ach a Mbaighread nan cuiread*’.
2. First line: *Raoir a chunnaic¹⁸⁵ mi ’n aisling (ho iri ri ho)*
 Length: 9 lines, including three lines of chorus
3. Temporary page number: 2¹⁸⁶
 First line: *A bhuaichaille bhain ma s aill leat labhairt air thus*
 Length: 7 qq. of which 2 consists of a fragmentary line (b or c) and 4 of one line.
 Notes: qq divided by dashes.
4. Temporary page number: 3-5¹⁸⁷ (old numbering of p. 3: 4)
 First line: *Cha ruig thu leas tighn ga a iarraidh*
 Length: 2 couplets, or two separate fragments?
 Notes: divided by dashes, larger dashes to divide this from the next item.
5. First line: *Sgibhadair leughaidear leabhair*
 Length: 7 lines
 Notes: separated from the next item by dashes. Part of ‘*Cairistiana*’, pp. 14-16 (present lines identified from Craig’s text).
6. First line: *Hì rì rì rì ribh ò hoireann ho ì oho eile (Mo chridhe trom mo shuil silteach)*
 Length: 31 lines including two-line chorus, 8 on p. 3 and 23 on p. 5.
 Versions: Craig pp. 75-76, identical vocables, textual variation. A song with the same first line in *Hebridean Folksongs* 2 (no. LVIII) is different; Dòmhnall Ruadh had a version of this, too.¹⁸⁸
7. Temporary page number: 6-7 (old numbering of p. 6: 6)
 First line: *Si deagh nighinn am bha ’m a nighinn*
 Length: 2 lines
 Notes: perhaps attributed to *Floridh ni Choinnich* at the top of the page; the couplet is followed by the (alternative?) attribution to *Dombail Laing, clo nan gilleann iomair o ho* which may, however, refer to the following item.
8. First line: *Hug oirreanan ho u ibh o (Cha teid mi leam fhin na mhointich)*
 Length: 1 line, 8 couplets, 5 on p. 6 and 3 on p. 7, evidently with a dividing one-line chorus.
 Notes: couplets divided by dashes and a blank line. Separated from the following item by dashes.
9. First line: *Horo thug mo leannan cul rium*
 Length: 5 couplets
 Notes: couplets divided by a blank line.
10. Temporary page number: 8

¹⁸³ This is one of the pages where MacDonald has retraced the writing in ink.

¹⁸⁴ Kirkland C. Craig (ed.), *Orain Luaidh Màiri Nighean Alasdair* (Glasgow 1949); John Lorne Campbell & Francis Collinson (eds), *Hebridean Folksongs* vols 1-3, (Oxford 1969-1981).

¹⁸⁵ MacDonald’s note in the margin: ‘l corrected to c.’ This agrees with the text.

¹⁸⁶ This is one of the pages where MacDonald has retraced the writing in ink.

¹⁸⁷ The present paginator accidentally missed out the number 4.

¹⁸⁸ Campbell & Collinson, *Hebridean Folksongs* 2, 217.

- First line: *Ged bhitheadh gach mir an duatharrachd*
 Length: 6 qq, q. 4 crossed out
 Notes: this is followed by a q. in English which does not correspond to any of the Gaelic ones. Fragmentary? The crossed-out stanza is part of '*S fheudar gun bhith ag òl*' but the remaining stanzas do not appear in the printed version.¹⁸⁹
11. Temporary page number: 9-13
 First line: *Tha mo smaontean a gluasad*
 Length: 9 stanzas of 12 lines each
 Notes: separated by dashes or blank lines. The bottom half of p. 13 is blank. Donald John MacDonald, '*Aig Uaigh a' Choigricb*', an incomplete version.¹⁹⁰
12. Temporary page number: 14-16
 First line: *S muldach airtnealach tinn mi (è ho bi ri)*
 Length: 33 lines, divided by three-line chorus; chorus only indicated on p. 14
 Notes: a blank line divides lines on pp. 15-16. A version of '*Cairistiona*'.
 Versions: Craig pp. 87-88, identical vocables, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 1 (no. IV), different vocables, textual variation; reference to version in MacIntyre's manuscript on p. 164.
13. Temporary page number: 17
 First line: *Hù òro bù ò ròbo bio bù ò (Gur a mi tha fo mbulad)*
 Length: 14 couplets and two-line chorus
 Notes: couplets divided by a blank line. Perhaps identifiable: q. 6 *Se mo ghradh do chul clannach / Anns an fbeamainn ga luagh*.
 Versions: Craig pp. 48-49, identical vocables, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 1 (no. XXVI), identical vocables, textual variation, no version collected by Domhnall Ruadh mentioned.
14. Temporary page number: 18-19 (old numbering of p. 19: 8)
 First line: *Chan an eil miann a bhainne is ol orm (air fal a lal o hògi hoirrean obo)*
 Length: 10 lines, divided by one-line and three-line chorus
 Notes: separated from the following item by dashes.
 Versions: Craig p. 28, vocables close, textual variation.
15. First line: O, bhodaich na bi rium, tha fear eile an deigh orm
 Length: c. 17 lines – 7 on p. 18, 10 on p. 19 with 8 of them arranged as couplets.
 Notes: there seems to be a pattern of repetition involved in this song although this is less than clear in the present lay-out. The final line (*gur a beag mo speis dhiot*) is set apart by two blank lines and is perhaps not part of the song.
16. Temporary page number: 20-21 (old numbering of p. 21: 20?)
 First line: *Gur a camlubach faineach do chul*
 Length: 1 seven-line and 3 eight-line stanzas – acephalous, probably by at least 2 stanzas and one line
 Notes: divided by blank line and/or dashes. The bottom half of p. 21 is blank.
17. Temporary page number: 22-23 (old numbering of p. 22: 19)
 First line: *Beannachd cha doir mi gu brath dbut*
 Length: 3 couplets
 Notes: separated from the following item by dashes.
18. First line: Gur a minig dha m bi leannan
 Length: 4 eight-line stanzas and one line¹⁹¹

¹⁸⁹ Identified by Bill Innes. See MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmbnaill*, 173-174.

¹⁹⁰ Identified by Bill Innes. See Donald John MacDonald, *Chì Mi*, ed. Bill Innes, (Edinburgh 1998), 94-104.

- Notes: stanzas separated by dashes. Incomplete.
19. Temporary page number: 24 (old numbering: 10) - 25
 First line: *Mi am aonar san leabaidh*
 Length: 24 lines, 15 on p. 24 and 7 on p. 25, divided by a one-line and a three-line chorus
 Notes: separated from the following item by dashes.
 Versions: Craig p. 75, vocables close, textual variation.
20. First line: Sann an de air am bhlar mhonach
 Length: 11 lines, four of uncertain division, five-line chorus
 Notes: apparently fragmentary.
 Versions: Craig p. 97, vocables close in part, textual variation.
21. Temporary page number: 26 (old numbering 37)
 First line: *È bu ì bu ò hol ibh ò (Dheirich mi moch ò hoirreann¹⁹² ò)*
 Length: 23 lines, of which one forms a chorus and 19 might be split in two by the end-of line vocables (around 44 lines plus chorus).
22. Temporary page number: 27
 First line: *Fhleasgaich a ghubna dean ò hó*
 Length: 23 lines, and the final one might be split in two.
 Notes: this is not part of the previous item as the vocables are different.
23. Temporary page number: 28-29¹⁹³ (old numbering of p. 28: 36)
 First line: *'S muladach mi is mi air m aineol (hì rìri rìri ibh o)*
 Length: 45 lines, of which two form a two-part chorus.
 Notes: Cathy Ann MacPhee has a version of this.¹⁹⁴
 Versions: Craig pp. 80-81, identical vocables, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 1 (no. XIII), identical vocables, textual variation; note on p. 180 refers to 'Donald MacIntyre, p. 27.' *Hebridean Folksongs* 3 (no. (XXIII)), variant vocables, greater textual variation; no text collected by MacIntyre is mentioned here.
24. Temporary page number: 30-31 (old numbering of p. 30: 27)
 First line: *Haoiri in o haoiri in o (Di sathairna ghabh mi mulad)*
 Length: 46 lines, of which three form a two-part chorus
 Versions: Craig pp. 41-42, near-identical vocables, textual variation but some good correspondences. *Hebridean Folksongs* 1 (no. VII), near-identical vocables, most lines represented but in different order of sections; note on p. 167 refers to 'Donald MacIntyre, p. 23.'
25. Temporary page number: 32-33 (old numbering of p. 33: 18)
 First line: *Ò hoirreanan e horò (Gur a mise a ta gu cràiteach)*
 Length: 15 couplets, introduced by a three-line chorus
26. Temporary page number: 34-35 (old numbering of p. 34: 2)
 First line: *Ochan is obh mar tha mise*
 Length: 11 lines
 Notes: separated from the following item by dashes.
27. First line: Chuirinnsa mo gheall is mo sheann gheall gur dearbhainn
 Length: 5 lines
 Notes: separated from the following item by a blank line. This may belong to the previous item.

¹⁹¹ It would appear that this is not the missing part of the acephalous song on 20-21. The present song is in the voice of a pregnant woman praising her lover while the item above is a man's song in praise of a woman.

¹⁹² Corrected from *ho ibh*.

¹⁹³ This is one of the pages where MacDonald has retraced the writing in ink.

¹⁹⁴ Catherine-Anne MacPhee, *Chì mi 'n Geamhradh* (CDTRAX 038, Greentrax Records, 1991)

28. First line: B iorgan mhac Alastair fhidheal
 Length: 7 lines (5 on p. 34, 2 on p. 35), line division uncertain.
 Notes: most of p. 35 is blank. This may belong to the previous item.
29. Temporary page number: 36
 Title: *Mac Dhombail duibh a Lochaber*
 First line: *Eudal a ri bu mbi bronag (Falbhann a hoirreann obo)*
 Length: 21 lines, including one-line chorus. Two lines of chorus following the title have been scored out.
 Notes: 11 more lines on p. 47.
 Versions: Craig pp. 42-43, identical vocables, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 2 (no.LIIIb) identical but for one line which is missing in *Hebridean Folksongs* (*No giubhas os cionn na mara* following l. 649). The *Hebridean Folksongs* text is attributed to Domhnall Ruadh and according to a note on p. 214 came from p. 15 of MacIntyre's manuscript.
30. Temporary page number: 37
 First line: *Fir ó faire bo robo (Dhe eirich mi moch hao ú obo)*
 Length: 15 lines? Most of this is scored out, and the line division is uncertain for the last 4 lines. Two lines appear in a box in the margin.
 Notes: separated from the next item by a blank line.
 Versions: Craig pp. 38-39, different vocables, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 1 (no. XXIX), different vocables, some textual differences. *Hebridean Folksongs* 2 (no. LXXVI), different vocables, textual variation; no version collected by Domhnall Ruadh is mentioned. Shaw pp. 244-245, vocables close, textual variation but less than Craig or *Hebridean Folksongs* 2.¹⁹⁵
31. Title: *'Turas Fhearrachair agus Alastair Mhoir Do Loch a charnain is do Loch Sgippport'*
 First line: *Chan ann gun bhuill gun teaghraichean*
 Length: 3 lines
 Notes: separated from the next item by a blank line. Only the title is given of the next item: *Lothan ann an creig*.
32. Temporary page number: 38-39 (old numbering of p. 38: 3)
 First line: *Cha an eil mo leannan an taobh so*
 Length: 9 couplets (8 on p. 38, 1 on p. 39), divided by dashes and a blank line.
33. Title: 'The Miss Campbell version To a shopman who refused her further credit'
 First line: *Ach a Neill mbic Ille Mhaol*
 Length: 6 couplets, divided by dashes and a blank line.
34. Temporary page number: 40-41 (old numbering of p. 40: 15)
 First line: *Mo thruaighe leir thu ille bhuidhe*
 Length: 13 couplets (8 on p. 40, 5 on p. 41), divided by dashes and some blank lines on p. 40 but written continuously on p. 41.
 Notes: the bottom half of p. 41 is blank. The first line of the first couplet is repeated after the second line. It is possible that this couplet belongs to a different song, in which case the present item begins: *Chuir sinn oroinn sa bhata*.
35. Temporary page number: 42-43 (old numbering of p. 42: 7)
 First line: *Rachainn bhoidse dha na b innsean*
 Length: 4 couplets
 Notes: separated from the following item by dashes. Acephalous?
36. First line: *Co thug mo bho dh eireann (ò hòlibhò eile)*
 Length: 9 couplets (3 on p. 42, 6 on p. 43) and one-line chorus, divided by blank lines

¹⁹⁵ Margaret Fay Shaw (ed.), *Folksongs and Folklore of South Uist* (Edinburgh 1999).

- Notes: the bottom section of p. 43 is blank.
37. Temporary page number: 44-45 (old numbering of p. 44: 17)
 First line: *Clachairean a grìanaig*
 Length: 8 qq. (3 on p. 44, 5 on p. 45)
 Notes: the bottom section of p. 44 is blank although the piece is continued on p. 45. Of course, p. 45 may have preceded p. 44 originally. This may be addressed to Domhnall Ruadh (as suggested by Bill Innes).
38. Temporary page number: 46-47
 First line: *Latha dhomb is mi siubhal sleibhe (Hilleirinn is hogu o)*
 Length: 37 lines (20 on p. 46, 5 on p. 47) and a two-part chorus (one line and two lines, dividing the song into single lines)
 Notes: 11 lines on p. 47 continue *Mac Dhombhal duibh a Lochabar* (temporary p. 36)
 Versions: Craig p. 65, near-identical vocables (but one line missing in manuscript), some textual variation.
39. Temporary page number: 48
 First line: *Hil-o-ro ro bha bo (Thug mi gaol dbut thug mi gradh dbut)*
 Length: 13 lines and a four-line chorus which divides the song into single lines
 Notes: different parts of the chorus seem to be sung after each line.
40. Temporary page number: 49-50
 First line: *Cha an e cumba mo leannain*
 Length: 11 couplets (8 on p. 49, 3 on p. 50)
41. Temporary page number: 51-52
 First line: *S mi 'm aonar air rudha an aisig (Hogu hò na hòro bù o)*
 Length: 17 couplets (10.5 on p. 51, 6.5 on p. 52) and a two-line chorus
 Versions: Craig pp. 73-74, near-identical vocables, some textual variation.
42. First line: *Tha mulad tha mulad (Hì rì hoirreann ò)*
 Length: 2.5 couplets and two two-line choruses (an alternative version for, or an addition to, the first is given in the margin)
 Notes: incomplete. A version of '*A Mhairead nan cuiread*'.
 Versions: Craig pp. 117-118, identical vocables, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 3 (no. CVb), identical vocables, textual variation; no text collected by MacIntyre is mentioned.
43. Temporary page number: 53 (old numbering: IX)
 First line: *Ach ged a leanain air innse*
 Length: 12 lines
 Notes: this is in a different hand, and the paper is of a different size (20.7cm by 16.4cm). The number 16 appears above the left-hand corner of the first line. This is the final stanza of '*Moladh Uidhis*' by Donald John MacDonald.¹⁹⁶ Bill Innes has identified the hand as MacDonald's.
44. Temporary page number: 54-55 (old numbering of p. 54: 5)
 First line: *Chaidil mi raoir air an arigh*
 Length: 30 lines (23 on p. 54, 7 on p. 55)
 Versions: Craig pp. 24-25, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 2 (no. XLVIIIb), adds vocables, text near-identical; taken from MacIntyre's manuscript, p. 6 according to a note on p. 208.
45. Temporary page number: 56-57
 First line: *E bo ì iùrabb ò rò hi iù (Marbhphaisg air am mbolad is buan e)*
 Length: 22 lines (10 on p. 56, 12 on p. 57) and a four-line chorus

¹⁹⁶ MacDonald, *Chì Mì*, 20-31.

Notes: Craig p. 70, vocables near-identical, textual variation. *Hebridean Folksongs* 2 (no. XXII), vocables close, some textual variation; a note on p. 180 refers to ‘Donald MacIntyre MS., p. 41.’

46. Temporary page number: 58

First line: *Agus ò rèiteach a nochd (Faire faire ach isibeal)*

Length: 4 qq. and an eight-line chorus; qq. 3 and 4 are to be repeated and are likely to be a separate *port à beul* (according to Bill Innes).

47. Temporary page number: 59-60

First line: *È holabh ò rò boireann o (Mo cheist air peidse fir roag)*

Length: 15 couplets (7 on p. 59, 8 on p. 60) and a two-line chorus

48. Temporary page number: 61

First line: *Gaoth an iar a thighbinn deiseal*

Length: 7 lines

Notes: this may be a misplaced part of another song in the collection, or possibly acephalous. Not part of MacIntyre’s song *Gaoth an Iar*.¹⁹⁷

49. Temporary page number: 62

First line: *Ach a dhombaill oig ghaolaich (óbo rotho hi i iú)*

Length: 12 lines and a two-part chorus (one line, three lines). It appears that each line is intended to be sung twice.

Notes: this appears to have been written later as the hand is slightly shaky, and the paper is of a different size (c. 20cm by 32cm).

Versions: this may be related to *Hebridean Folksongs* 2 (no. XLII ‘*Ach a Mhurchaidh òig ghaolaich*’), different vocables, textual variation; no text collected by MacIntyre is mentioned.

Acc. H1: John Campbell, Ledaig

Two cardboard-covered notebooks with leather spines, size 5 ins by 8 ins. Pale blue ruled paper, paginated by the scribe and poet, John Campbell, Ledaig (shelf marks Acc. H1-2).¹⁹⁸ His poems were published in 1884 although no close comparison between manuscript and printed versions was attempted.¹⁹⁹ It is possible that the notebooks were used in the preparation of the printed work although there is also some material composed by Campbell in the notebooks that was not published. No information explaining how the notebooks came to the Department is extant although a connection may exist with the donor of the MacDiarmid Collection, Nurse MacPhail of Benderloch, John Campbell’s grand-daughter.²⁰⁰ Of the 62 poems printed, only 24 are found in the notebooks; the remaining 38 items are not represented here. Material in square brackets gives the title in the printed version. There is a substantial amount of unpublished material in Gaelic and English in the notebooks, ranging from full-length songs to occasional short verses to accompany gifts of flowers or New Year greetings. Some of the unpublished material comes from other authors although no systematic attempt has been made to investigate the potential authorship of such texts. There are a few instances where a text was taken down from recitation.

Some other material is housed in this box as well. There is a hand-written translation of the psalms which differs from published texts. Two notebooks and a glossary were prepared by John MacDougall of Kintyre.

¹⁹⁷ See MacIntyre, *Sporan Dhòmbnaill*, 203-204.

¹⁹⁸ For a brief biography of the poet see D. E. Meek (ed.), *Caran an t-Saoghail* (Edinburgh 2003), 474.

¹⁹⁹ John Campbell, *Poems* (Edinburgh 1884).

²⁰⁰ Derick S. Thomson, (ed.), *The MacDiarmid MS Anthology*, Scottish Gaelic Texts Society vol. 17 (Edinburgh 1992), 2.

Acc. H1, no. 26 on MacDonald's list

As MacDonald's list does not distinguish the two notebooks, the shelf mark H1 has been arbitrarily assigned to the one dated 1859 on the flyleaf. Dates which follow many of the poems may indicate the time of composition. The table of contents on p. 1 lists 23 items and another 26 items follow in the manuscript. The manuscript has been paginated by the author up to p. 70.

1. Title: '*Taobh mo theine fein*'
First line: *Nuair a thig mi dhachaigh anns an oidhche* (Chorus: *Se taobh mo theine dhoms a chlann*)
Length: 4 eight-line stanzas (st. 2 crossed out) plus quatrain chorus; pp. 4-5
Printed: pp. 19-20
Date: Nov 1879
Ascription: J C
Tune: Auld Lang Syne
2. Title: '*A Mhari Ghaoil Tha Maire sa ort*' [*Do Mhari*]
First line: *A Mhari Ghaoil A Mhari Ghaoil*
Length: 7 quatrains; pp. 6-7
Printed: pp. 38-39 (with alterations)
Date: 1879
Ascription: J C
3. Title: '*Rann airson clach chinn*'
First line: *Gabb rabhadh bh uam a leughadair*
Length: 1 quatrain; p. 7
Printed: p. 44
Ascription: J C
4. Title: '*Comunn Mo ruin*'
First line: *Gur iomadh oidhche fhada* (Chorus: *Se Comunn Se comunn*)
Length: 5 eight-line stanzas plus quatrain chorus; pp. 8-9
Tune: *Seinn Eibhinn seinn eibhinn*
Note: not published
5. Title: '*Call an Royal Charter*' [A Mother Bewailing the Loss of Her Daughter, Who Perished in the Wreck of the 'Royal Charter.']
First line: *Is tiambaidh fuaim na fairge*
Length: 11 eight-line stanzas, written as double quatrains; pp. 10-13
Printed: pp. 31-34
Date: Jan 1860
Ascription: J C
6. Title: '*Theid me gad amhar?*'
First line: *Theid me gad amhar?*
Length: 7 eight-line stanzas; pp. 14-16
Printed: pp. 74-76
Date: Jan 1860
Ascription: J C
Tune: 'A Hundred Pipers an a an a' [*An t-apran goirid, 's an t-aparan ùr*]
7. Title: *Mo Nionag Dhonn chuntar* (Rannan do)
First line: *S mo nionag dhonn chuntar a's truagh nach robh mi nad choir*
Length: 6 quatrains; pp. 16-18
Ascription: J C
Note: not published
8. Title: '*Am Post*'

- First line: *Tha 'm post a so tha 'm post a so*
 Length: 8 eight-line stanzas; pp. 18-21
 Printed: pp. 103-105
 Date: March 1860
 Ascription: J C
9. Title: '*Togaidh a Bhratach (Rannan air Saighdair og Gaidhealach a chaidh a Mharbhadh ann am Blair)*' [*Saighdear Gaidhealach*]
 First line: *Togaidh a bhratach a chlanna Mo Shluaighse*
 Length: 11 quatrains; pp. 21-23
 Printed: pp. 28-30
 Date: 1860
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: edited and translated in *Caran an t-Saoghail*.²⁰¹
10. Title: '*Le Comunn Mo ruinsa (An duil ri bhi tilleadh do'n Gaidheilteachd)*'
 First line: *S nuair shuidh mi sa bhata* (Chorus: *Se Comunn mo ruinse*)
 Length: 16 quatrains plus quatrain chorus; pp. 24-27
 Date: July 1860
 Ascription: J C
 Tune: *A bhi fagail a dutcha*
 Note: not published
11. Title: '*Tha n aois a nis gan liathadh (Comhairle do dhaoine og)*'
 First line: *Tha'n aois a nis g an liathadh*
 Length: 6 eight-line stanzas; pp. 27-29
 Date: 1859
 Ascription: J C
 Note: not published
12. Title: '*Is fìor thuirt thu mun bhatchelar (Cor Seann Fhleasgach)*' [*Cor seann fhleasgaich eile – a chompanaich ga fhreagairt*]
 First line: *Is fìor thuirt thu mun bhatchelair*
 Length: 6 eight-line stanzas; pp. 29-31
 Printed: pp. 83-85
 Date: 1858
13. Title: '*Bruthaichean na Ledaige*'
 First line: *Is Mise n diugh tha Muladach*
 Length: 6 eight-line stanzas; pp. 32-33
 Printed: pp. 6-8
 Ascription: J C L
14. Title: '*Tir mo Dhutchais*' [*An Gaidheal an tir chein a' moladh tir a dhutchais*]
 First line: *Is tric mi cuimhneach air tir mo dhutchais*
 Length: 13 quatrains; pp. 34-36
 Printed: pp. 12-14
 Date: 1859
 Ascription: J C
15. Title: '*S mise n diugh tha faontrach (Rannan do)*' [*Oran gaoil*]
 First line: *S mise n diugh tha faontrach*
 Length: 4 eight-line stanzas; pp. 37-38²⁰²
 Printed: pp. 78-79
 Date: Oct. 1860
16. Title: '*Na laithean a d'fhalbh*'

²⁰¹ Meek, *Caran*, 316-319, notes 449.

²⁰² A page has been cut out between pp. 36 and 37 although this does not affect the page numbering.

- First line: *Na laithean a d'fhalbh*
 Length: 6 eight-line stanzas; pp. 39-40
 Printed: pp. 101-102
 Date: 1860
 Ascription: J C
17. Title: *'Is e so companach an aigh (Mo roghadh companach)'*
 First line: *Is e so companach an aigh*
 Length: 4 quatrains; p. 41
 Printed: p. 43
18. Title: *'Eiridhmid is fagadh mi ?'*
 Length: pp. 43-45; pp. 43-48 have been cut out²⁰³
 Printed: not printed
19. Title: *'Is toigh leam a Ghaidhealtachd'*
 Length: pp. 45-48; pp. 43-48 have been cut out
 Printed: pp. 2-3
20. Title: *'Si n Ledaig runach' [Cuimhneachan air na laithean 's an robh mi ann an sgoil na Ledaig]*
 First line: *'S gach sgurra aoidheil' (Chorus: Se 'n Ledaig runach)*
 Length: 10 eight-line stanzas (printed as quatrains); pp. 50-53
 Printed: pp. 20-22
 Date: 22/12/1860
21. Title: *'Tha cailleachag bheag air tighinn don bhail so' [Toimhseagan]*
 First line: *Tha nigheanag bheag*²⁰⁴
 Length: 5 eight-line stanzas with alterations (printed as quatrains); pp. 54-55
 Printed: p. 45
 Date: *A Bhliadhn ur 1861*
22. Title: *'Sgaoil an Comunn' [Deallchadh ri càirdean]*
 First line: *Sgaoil an Comunn bbris bann (Chorus)*
 Length: 8 quatrains (one crossed out); pp. 56-57
 Printed: pp. 79-80
 Date: May 1859
 Ascription: J C
 Tune: *Eirich agus tuigem e*
23. Title: *'Tha mo Neacal san Hall'*
 First line: *Moch maduinn Diluain s mi g eirich (Chorus: Tha mo Neacal san hall)*
 Length: 4 eight-line stanzas plus quatrain chorus; pp. 59-60²⁰⁵
 Ascription: Dughall McAoghneas
24. Title: *'Do...'*
 First line: *Shaoil thu fein gun robh thu uaigneach (Chorus: Fear mo ruinse am fleasgach buaghar)*
 Length: 8 numbered quatrains plus quatrain chorus; pp. 61-62
 Date: 18/09/1861
 Ascription: J C L
 Tune: *An Eilean Uaine*
 Note: not published
25. First line: *'Sgaoil comunn an aigh'*
 Length: 10 four-line stanzas (*bàrdachd*); pp. 63-64
 Date: Jan. 1861

²⁰³ Page 42 is blank except for a fragment of one and a half lines of *Se 'n Ledaig runach*, and six lines on p. 49 have been crossed out.

²⁰⁴ *Nigheanag* replaces *cailleachag* which has been crossed out. This corresponds to the printed version.

²⁰⁵ Page 58 is blank and a page has been cut out between pp. 58 and 59.

- Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
26. Title: *'Litir do S. C.'*
 First line: *Ach bhon a tha thu tuadh dhinn* (Chorus: *Thoir beannachd bhuaimsa n Chomunn*)
 Length: 13 quatrains plus quatrain chorus; pp. 65-67
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
27. Title: *'Maighdean Loch Nan Eala'*
 First line: *Oir thug i gaol a h oige* (Chorus: *Tha Lochneala bronach*)
 Length: 6 eight-line stanzas plus chorus, textual alterations; pp. 68-70²⁰⁶
 Printed: pp. 26-28
 Date: Sept 1861
 Prose introduction: *San tim a dhalbh bha aon do Thighearnan Loch nan Eala...*
28. Title: [*'Oran; Rannan do choimbhearsnach'*]
 First line: *Chaidh an oigh ud mar sgaoil*
 Length: 10 four-line stanzas (*bàrdachd*)
 Printed: pp. 65-67
29. Title: [*'Do dbuin' og a mbeall nighinn'*]
 First line: *Mbeall thu mi led bhriathran carrach* (Chorus: *Oh bu donna dona dona*)
 Length: 7 quatrains plus quatrain chorus
 Printed: pp. 71-72
 Date: Jan. 1867
30. Title: *'Rannan don O'P [Bean ra fear a tha 's an tigh osda]*
 First line: *Se an tuisge beatha a leir mi*
 Length: 13 quatrains
 Printed: pp. 62-64
31. Title: *'Do'*
 First line: *Chunnaic mi nighin a shaoil leam bhi uasal*
 Length: 4 quatrains
 Note: not published
32. First line: *Cha bhi mi stri ris a chraoibh nach luib leam* (Chorus: *Mo run geal dilis dilis dilis*)
 Length: 11 numbered quatrains plus quatrain chorus
 Note: not by Campbell. A version of this, 8 quatrains in length, appears in *An t-Òranaiche* where no ascription to an author is given.²⁰⁷
33. First line: *O Sann an drasd tha n' farai tha aiphuille*
 Length: 2 quatrains
34. Title: [*'Oran gaoil'*]
 First line: *Se' mo ruinse Ceit an Tuairnear*
 Length: 7 quatrains with alterations
 Printed: pp. 67-68
35. Title: *'Fear bha toilichte le staid'*
 First line: *O gur mise tha sona dbeth*
 Length: 5 quatrains with alterations
 Printed: pp. 58-59
36. First line: *'A Nighinn ghaolaich gabh bhuan rabhadh'*
 Length: 9 quatrains with alterations
 Note: not published
37. First line: *'Cha chliu gun cheannach cliu nan Cailleach'*

²⁰⁶ Page 68 proper is blank and the initial page of this poem is not numbered. The author's page numbering stops after p. 70.

²⁰⁷ Archibald Sinclair (ed.), *An t-Òranaiche* (Glasgow 1876-1879), 263-264.

- Length: 10 quatrains with alterations
 Printed: pp. 59-61 (12 quatrains)
38. First line: *Fleasgaich oig gur cearalt thu*
 Length: 12 quatrains
39. Title: [*Do M' Dhachaidh*']
 First line: *Mo Bhothan beag Lurach*
 Length: 5 six-line stanzas with alterations²⁰⁸
 Printed: pp. 41-42
40. Title: '*Aig Bas Mo S*'
 First line: *An dfbag thu Sinn a reult an aigh*
 Length: 3 quatrains
 Ascription: J C
 Note: not published
41. First line: *A Sealltuinn an deaighe a chroilean ud*
 Length: 1 quatrain and two six-line stanzas
42. Title: '*Bas Mar?*'
 First line: *Chaochail i Mar Nenla ruiteach*
 Length: 6 quatrains
 Ascription: 'Eghan McColla'²⁰⁹
43. Title: '*An Duilleag Sheargta*'
 First line: *Sgaraichte bhon Stac is reubta*
 Length: 9 quatrains and two lines²¹⁰
 Two indecipherable words at the end of the poem may be an ascription.
 Note: not published
44. First line: *Asling caraid bho n chuan fhraoich*
 Length: 1.5 quatrains
 Note: not published. This is part of the introductory passage of the ballad *Laoidh Fhraoich* and would appear to be a fragment of an oral version.
45. Title: [*Rannan Dhoibhsan d' am Fregair Iad*']
 First line: *A Mbuinntir Mo Ghaoil*
 Length: 4 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: pp. 97-98
 Date: 26/08/1871
 Ascription: J C
46. First line: '*Chualas mu thuath air an traigh*'
 Length: 10 inconsistently numbered quatrains
 Date: 1872
 Note: not published. This is a version of the ballad *Bàs Oscair* which appears three times in Campbell's manuscripts (see Acc. H2, items 64 and 87). Here, the ballad is followed by a reference to the female reciter (and her sources) from whom Campbell recorded this version in 1872 and by another copy of the same ballad which in its turn is followed by more and only partially numbered quatrains of the ballad on a loose leaf which appears to belong in this place. Most quatrains in this last fragment are crossed out.

²⁰⁸ This is written on two successive right-hand pages; the following poem intervenes on the left-hand page between the two.

²⁰⁹ *Recte* Eòghann MacColla (Evan MacColl) of Lochfyneside (1808-1898). His poetry first appeared in 1838: Eòbhan MacColla, *Clàrsach nam Beann* (Edinburgh 1838). A selection of poetry appeared to coincide with the centenary of his death: Evan MacColl, *Evan MacColl: The Lochfyneside Bard*, ed. John Y. Murray, (Furnace 1998) where the present poem appears on 28. See also Sinclair, *Òranaiche*, 326-327, and Meek, *Caran*, 224-225, notes 435.

²¹⁰ The page following this has been cut out, with loss of text.

47. English prose account of the history of the Campbells of Lochnell (6 pp.). Campbell's own introduction, beginning 'The account on the other side of the Lochnell family is [indecipherable word] true as far as I know,' lists several individuals from whom Campbell got traditions about the Lochnell Campbells. The account proper begins: 'John the 4th Laird of Lochnell was married to a daughter of Mr Campbell of Achnabreck.'
Date: 1859
Ascription: John Campbell Ledaig
48. English prose account of the Campbells of Craignish (5 pp.). Begins: 'Legend of the MacCaillearnich name of the Campbells of Craignish. Legend of my forefathers the Campbells of Craignish.'

The remaining nine pages of the notebook are blank except for an alphabet of different scripts on the fifth page from the end.

Acc. H2, no. 27 on MacDonald's list

This notebook contains both material composed by Campbell himself and texts he collected from a variety of sources, as well as some newspaper cuttings. Both Gaelic and English texts are represented; some of the latter have been translated into Gaelic by Campbell. No systematic attempt has been made to identify the authors of the English material. Some dates, going up to 1897, are given. There are several texts which post-date the publication of his collection. The manuscript has been paginated by the author up to p. 96. As is the case with Acc. H1, there is some material composed by Campbell but not published, as well as texts from other authors, and also a text that was taken down from oral recitation.

1. Title: '*Clach chuimhneachain air Ban-a-Bhard*'
First line: *A Shiol chloinn Chameroìn uasal ard*
Length: 3 lines
Date: 11/03/1897
Ascription: J Campbell Ledaig
Note: not published. This is written on a loose piece of paper inserted at the beginning of the notebook.
2. First line: '*Mar chuimhneachan dbuit air gach tra*'
Length: 1 quatrain written out twice
Note: not published. This is written on a loose piece of paper inserted at the beginning of the notebook.
3. Title: 'Our Kilted Clans'
First line: Cheer for the soldiers. The brave Highland soldiers
Length: 4 five-line stanzas; p. 1
Date: 12/10/1897
Ascription: James Darkinson²¹¹
4. Title: 'The Ladder of Life'
First line: Like a ladder still enlarging
Length: 3 eight-line stanzas; pp. 2-3
Ascription: Charles Swain
5. First line: 'Oh my fondest Dearest Maiden'
Length: 7 quatrains; pp. 3-4
Date: Sept. 1897

²¹¹ Perhaps in error for 'Parkinson'.

- Ascription: D.O.
6. Title: 'My Old Companions'
 First line: My heart has yearned like other hearts
 Length: 3 eight-line stanzas; pp. 4-5
 Source: 'Elegic book'. Not by Campbell.
 7. First line: Give back my treasure ocean
 Length: 5 eight-line stanzas; pp. 5-7
 8. Title: 'Dinnae ye hear it Dinnae ye hear it'
 First line: Mid the thunder of battle, the groans of the dying (Chorus: Dinnae ye hear it Dinnae ye hear it)
 Length: 3 eight-line stanzas plus quatrain chorus; pp. 7-8
 Ascription: Alexander McLaggan
 9. First line: 'Our friendships not a stream to dry'
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 8
 Ascription: Thomas Campbell
 10. Title: '*Laoidh Na Hurnnuigh*'
 First line: *Se urnnuigh irratas nan Naomb*
 Length: 8 quatrains; pp. 9-10
 Ascription: Montgomery translated by
 11. First line: 'Jesus lover of my soul'
 Length: 8 quatrains; pp. 10-12
 Ascription: Wesley
 12. First line: *Iosa a ghradhaich m anam bochd*
 Length: 8 quatrains; pp. 12-13
 Note: not published. Campbell's translation of the previous item.
 13. Title: 'A thought on the Sea Shore'
 First line: In every object here I see
 Length: 2 numbered six-line stanzas; p. 14
 Ascription: Newton
 14. Title: 'To a young Lady'
 First line: An original something fair Maid you would wish me
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 14
 Ascription: Thomas Campbell
 15. Title: 'A Womans Question'
 First line: Before I trust My fate to thee
 Length: 8 six-line stanzas; pp. 15-17
 Ascription: Miss Procter
 16. Title: 'Ilka Blade of Grass Keeps its ain drop o dew'
 First line: Confide ye aye in providence & providences kind
 Length: 4 quatrains; p. 17
 Printed: not printed – Campbell's Gaelic translation is printed on pp. 113-114 but does not appear in his notebooks
 Ascription: James Ballantine
 17. Title: 'Memento'
 First line: My son be this thy simple plan
 Length: 9 lines; p. 18
 18. First line: 'Auspicious Hope! in thy sweet garden grow'
 Length: 3 sections of irregular length; pp. 18-19
 Ascription: Thomas Campbell's pleasures of Hope
 19. Title: 'To the United States'
 First line: United States your banner wears

- Length: 2 quatrains; p. 20
 Ascription: Thomas Campbell
20. Title: 'Adress to the army of Prince Charlie'
 First line: Sound the war pipe in the dale – *Thugadh sgál air piop sa ghleann*
 Length: 8 quatrains each followed by Campbell's translation; pp. 20-23
 Tune: *Sorridh leis a Ghille Dhonn*
 Ascription: Wm Whyte Gaelic translated by J. C
 Note: not published
21. First line: I hear the rushing of the sea of time
 Length: 14 lines; p. 24²¹²
 Ascription: Mary Bowden Clarke
22. Title: 'A Prayer'
 First line: For if thou art ready to act the lord is more ready to listen
 Length: 7 lines; p. 31
 Ascription: Tupper
23. First line: But if thou cease to ask tremble thou self suspended creature
 Length: 5 sections of irregular length; pp. 31-35
 Ascription: Tupper
 Note: This may be a continuation of the previous item.
24. Title: 'In Anticipation'
 First line: Thou hast seen many ?smart, Travel stained Pilgrim of the World
 Length: 16 lines; pp. 34-35
 Ascription: Tupper
25. First line: 'From Almas heights three cheers resound'
 Length: 13 quatrains; pp. 35-37
 Ascription: W M G, Edinburgh
26. Title: 'Inscription on a Tomb Stone'
 First line: Stop Traveller and cast thine eye
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 38
 Note: not by Campbell
27. Title: 'Inscription on the Tomb stone of'
 First line: Thou art gone in all thy glorious prime
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 38
 Note: not by Campbell
28. Title: 'Inscription on a tombstone in Milport Churchyard'
 First line: All ye that walk among the tombs
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 38
 Note: not by Campbell
29. Title: 'The wish'
 First line: O may I steal
 Length: 4 six-line stanzas; pp. 39-40
 Note: apparently not by Campbell
30. Title: 'Oban Present and Past'
 First line: Can this be Oban – beauteous place –
 Length: 13 quatrains; p. 40
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Ascription: A. MacDougall, Ballyshannon
31. Title: 'The ?tale of Flowers'
 First line: Flowers of the field

²¹² Several pages have been cut out after this item, apparently with loss of text. The numbering resumes with p. 31.

- Length: 5 six-line stanzas; pp. 41-42
 Ascription: M. MacPherson
32. Title: 'Patience with the Living. From the Christian Advocate'
 First line: Sweet friend, when thou and I are gone
 Length: 4 eight-line stanzas; p. 42
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Note: not by Campbell
33. Title: 'Lines on William brother to Sir Angus Campbell of Dunstaffnage'
 First line: The night was dark and loudly roared
 Length: 9 quatrains with alterations; pp. 43-44
 Date: Nov. 1860
 Ascription: J.C. Ledaig
 Note: not published
34. ?Title: 'To Lydia'
 First line: Lydia since ? by by sordid gift
 Length: 2 eight-line stanzas and 3 lines; p. 45
35. ?Title: 'What then'
 First line: After the joys of earth
 Length: 6 quatrains; pp. 46-47
36. Title: 'On hearing from a Companion he was about to be Married'
 First line: Here i sit in loneliness
 Length: 7 eight-line stanzas; pp. 46-48²¹³
 Ascription: J C Ledaig
 Note: not published
37. Title: Translation of '*Taobh Mo Theine fein*'
 First line: When home ward bound returning late (Chorus: My own fireside for me my friend)
 Length: 3 eight-line stanzas plus quatrain chorus; pp. 49-50²¹⁴
 Printed: not printed but the Gaelic text appears on pp. 19-20
 Ascription: J C Ledaig
 Note: not published
38. Title: 'On a daisy Blooming on the road'
 First line: It was on New Years early Morn
 Length: 7 quatrains with alterations; pp. 55-56
 Printed: not printed but the Gaelic text appears on pp. 108-109
 Date: 15/09/1888
 Ascription: J C Ledaig
 Note: not published
39. First line: 'I bid adieu to Ledaig Braes'
 Length: 10 quatrains with alterations; pp. 57-58
 Printed: not printed - translation?
40. Title: 'The Highlander in a foreign country to his native land Translated by the author'
 First line: How often do my thoughts recur to thee my native land
 Length: 2 lines; p. 59
 Printed: not printed but the Gaelic text appears on pp. 12-14.
41. List of poems - p. 60

²¹³ An error in numbering repeats pp. 46 and 47.

²¹⁴ Fourteen pages have been cut out in two stages, with loss of text. Numbering resumes with p. 55, indicating that ten pages were cut out before the pages were numbered and four afterwards. The cutting patterns confirm this.

- ‘Sent to H(enry) Whyte for the *Oranaiche* Dec 1867’
‘*Tir mo Dhutchais*’ pp. 12-14 (pp. 222-224)²¹⁵
‘*Taobh mo theine fein*’ pp. 19-20
‘*Se Commun mo ruinse*’ pp. 9-11
‘*A Mhari ghaoil*’ pp. 38-39 (pp. 346-347)
‘*Am Batchelor*’ pp. 74-76 (pp. 352-353)
‘*An t Sean Mhaighdin*’ pp. 85-87
‘*A Freagairt*’ pp. 87-88
‘*Togadh a bhratach*’ pp. 28-30 (pp. 237-239)
‘*Sgaoil an comunn*’ pp. 79-80
‘*Failte dbuit a ribhin bhoidhech*’ pp. 54-55
‘*A Chailean a ruin*’ pp. 35-36
‘*Naile si mo gbaolsa*’ (pp. 130-131)
‘*S toigh leam a Ghailtehd*’ pp. 2-3 (pp. 181-182)
‘*S iongatach da rireadh*’ pp. 91-92
42. Title: ‘To J Sinclair Oban’
First line: *Ian Mhic na Cearda*
Length: 4 eight-line stanzas with alterations; pp. 61-62
Printed: pp. 46-47
Date: Jan. 1876
Ascription: J C
43. Title: ‘A Clansman’s Warning’
First line: Poltalloch, Poltalloch, beware of the day
Length: 26 lines; p. 63²¹⁶
Date: 1878
Ascription: ‘from the Glasgow Herald 22 Augst 78’
Note: not by Campbell
44. Title: ‘To a friend with flowers for Christmas’
First line: We come from far off west Argyle
Length: 6 lines; p. 65
Date: 1879
Ascription: J C
Note: not published
45. Title: ‘To another Friend with the same’
First line: We come from where the Atlantic roars
Length: 5 lines; p. 65
Date: 1879
Ascription: J C
Note: not published
46. Title: ‘To another’
First line: This Fearful storm has swept us here
Length: 1 quatrain; p. 65
Date: 1879
Ascription: J C
Note: not published
47. Title: ‘To another’
First line: *Thainig sinn a Tir Nan Ard bheann*
Length: 6 lines; p. 66
Note: not published

²¹⁵ Page numbers in brackets indicate where Campbell’s poems are located in *An t-Òranaiche*.

²¹⁶ Page 64 is blank.

48. Title: 'The Gael in a Foriegn Land'
 First line: Dear land of my father's my home in the Highlands
 Length: 13 quatrains; pp. 68-72
 Printed: pp. 14-16
 Date: 05/09/1880
 Ascription: John S Blackie
 Note: signed by J.S. Blackie in whose hand this appears to be. This differs from the translations of the same poem in items 40 and 57. Not published but the Gaelic text is printed on pp. 12-14.
49. Title: "Forget-me-not"
 First line: Forget-me-not I only ask
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 72
 Date: July 1883
 Ascription: ?T ?M
 Note: written in an unidentified hand.
50. Title: L'ines written for Stewart M. Dougall Esq. of Lunga for an inscription on a well Blessed by St Fillans'
 First line: *Chaidh 'm fuaran so a bheannachadh*
 Length: 2 quatrains; p. 73
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published. Followed by English translation.
51. Title: 'On Fly leaf of Authors Book to Mr Lockhart Balme'
 First line: *Mar chuimhneachan air Tiom a bh'ann*
 Length: 2 lines; p. 74
 Date: 1884 or later
 Note: not published. Followed by English translation.
52. Title: 'To James Kinnis written on Fly leaf of Authors book'
 First line: *Gu m bu fada buan do chuairt*
 Length: 2 lines; p. 74
 Date: 1884 or later
 Note: not published
53. Title: 'Written on Fly Leaf of Authors Book to Miss Johnston Niddry Lodge Kensington'²¹⁷
 First line: *Tha cairdean ann tha daingean dlu*
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 74
 Date: 1884 or later
 Note: not published
54. 'Extract of letter from J.F. Campbell of Islay 'To Mr Carmichael 13 Sept 1884' – p. 75
 'You will probably see John Campbell Ledaig the Bard. If you do remember me to him. I gave a copy of his Book to Surgeon General MacKinnon a Skye Highlander who can and probably will admire it as I did. Few bards of modern times write such good Gaelic.'
 Date: 1884²¹⁸
55. Title: 'Written on fly leaf of Authors Book to D McKay Leader'
 First line: *Gum bu fad thu n Ceann na h oigridh*
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 75
 Date: 1884 or later
 Ascription: J C Ledaig

²¹⁷ Niddry Lodge was John Francis Campbell's London address. J. F. Campbell probably knew John Campbell via his Argyll connections.

²¹⁸ The date of the letter indicates that the book was published before September.

- Note: not published
56. Title: 'On fly leaf of Book To J Mc Dougall post'
 First line: *Gum bu fad air an rathad*
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 75
 Ascription: J C L
 Date: 1884 or later
 Note: not published
57. Title: 'The Highlander in a foreign country to his native land'
 First line: How often do my thoughts recur to thee my native land
 Length: 11 quatrains; pp. 76-78
 Ascription: John Campbell
 Note: his translation differs from J.S. Blackie's (see item 48). It is apparently in a different hand and signed by John Campbell (not the poet, it seems). Items 40 and 40 are different translations of the same poem. Not published but the Gaelic text is printed on pp. 12-14.
58. Two lines and translation irretrievably scored out - p. 79.
59. First line: *Se an toileachadh as mo*
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 79
 Ascription: J C
 Note: not published
60. ?Title: 'Translation by ? ?'
 First line: Wise men endorse with one accent
 Length: 1 couplet and 1 quatrain; p. 79
 Note: not published
61. First line: The lost memories can forget - *A cuimhn' cha teid na bheil g'ar dith*
 Length: 2 lines; p. 80
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
62. First line: Bright Christmas time is round again
 Length: 8 lines; p. 80
 Date: 1885
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
63. First line: Another year is round again
 Length: 1 line; p. 80
 Note: not published
64. Title: '*Latha cath Beinn Aodin*'
 First line: *Chualas mu thuadh air an traigh*
 Length: 12 numbered quatrains; pp. 81-83
 Date: 1872
 Note: not published. An introduction identifies this as an 'old Ossianic Song' which Campbell took down from the recitation of Annie Campbell in 1872;²¹⁹ her source was her grandmother who lived near Barcaldine. This appears to be another copy of *Bàs Oseair* which appeared in the first notebook (see Acc. H1 item 46). A third copy is in this notebook (see item 87).
65. Title: 'To Sherriff Nicolson'
 First line: *Fhuair mi bbur beannachd don Bhaid*
 Length: 8 lines; p. 84

²¹⁹ The presence of this heroic ballad presents further possible evidence of a link with J. F. Campbell. *Leabhar na Féinne* was printed in 1872, and J. F. Campbell himself was still collecting contemporary material for the proposed second volume which, however, was never published.

- Date: 18/09/1886
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
66. Title: 'To Dr Mc Kim, Glasgow - Reminiscences of Bygone days'
 First line: *Mar chuimhneachan air tiom a bh ann*
 Length: 22 lines; p. 85
 Date: 15/10/1886
 Ascription: J C Ledaig
67. Title: '*Oran Gaoil*'
 First line: *Cheud la chunnaic mi Mari* (Chorus: *O Si Mari mo roghainn*)
 Length: 7 quatrains with alterations; pp. 86-87
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
68. Title: 'The Cry of Humanity'
 First line: Like children with weak wandering feet
 Length: 8 quatrains; pp. 88-89
 Ascription: Annie S. Swan, Edinburgh, in whose hand this may be.
69. Title: 'Lines written in Fly leaf of authors Poems to Miss Johnston'
 First line: *Tha cairdean ann tha daingean dlu*
 Length: 1 quatrain; p. 90
 Ascription: J Campbell Ledaig
 Note: not published. Followed by English translation by G. E. Johnston. The Gaelic text duplicates the quatrain composed for Miss Johnston and noted above.
70. Title: 'To Miss Campbell of Monzie on hearing of her intended marriage to A.T. Campbell Esq of Dunstaffnage'
 First line: I ll sing a song that suits the tune
 Length: 7 quatrains; pp. 91 and 96
 Note: not published. This is a translation by J. S. Blackie in whose hand qq. 2-7 appear to be. The original Gaelic does not appear in either notebook.
71. Title: '*Do Bhard na Ledaig*'
 First line: *Tha mi 'faicinn 's chi mi 'n còmbnuidh*
 Length: 10 quatrains; p. 92
 Printed: newspaper cutting, Oban Times
 Date: 20/08/1887
 Ascription: J. Campbell, Claremont, Canterbury, New Zealand
72. Title: 'To Mr J Campbell, Claremont, Canterbury, New Zealand'
 First line: *Taing do' m' charaid thar a chuan*
 Length: 7 quatrains; p. 93
 Printed: newspaper cutting, with additional handwritten quatrain following it
 Date: 27/08/1887
 Note: not published. Campbell's answer to the previous item.
73. Title: 'With a few flower buds to Dr & Mrs Falconer Stirling on hearing of the birth of their little girl'
 First line: A few flower buds from Ledaig Braes
 Length: 1 quatrain, written out twice; p. 94
 Date: 1887
 Note: not published
74. Title: 'To Mr McLean Postmaster Oban with roses and evergreen leaves on his birthday 2 Dec 1887'
 First line: *Mar ros fo bhblath s a gheambradh fhuar*

- Length: 8 lines; p. 95²²⁰
 Date: 1887
 Note: not published
75. Title: 'Verse with flowers & green leaves Sent on Christmas & new years day 1888'
 First line: We come again another year
 Length: 8 lines
 Date: 1888
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
76. Title: 'Verse with flowers & green leaves sent on Christmas & New Years Day 1886'
 First line: We come from the land of the far off West
 Length: 8 lines
 Date: 1886
 Note: not published
77. Title: 'Song by James Shaw taken down from the oral recitation of Jean Carmichael Falochan'
 First line: *Chunnaic mise gne bbruadair*
 Length: 20 quatrains
 Ascription: James Shaw
 Note: not published
78. First line: 'They are gathering fast on the other side'
 Length: 8 lines
 Ascription: Janet K Muir
79. Title: Verse with flowers sent on Christmas 1887 and New Years Day 1888²²¹
 First line: We come from the Shade of Dunvalinree
 Length: 6 lines
 Note: not published
80. Date: 1887-1890
 Ascription: John Campbell
81. First line: We come again another year
 Length: 8 lines
 Printed: newspaper cutting from the *?Week*.
 Date: 1888
 Ascription: John Campbell, Ledaig
 Note: not published. The introduction to the verse, written by an unnamed contributor to the paper, gives some biographical detail about Campbell. He held the post of postmaster at Ledaig and was a successful gardener; his strawberries in particular are singled out for praise. A reference follows to an article about him (or Ledaig?) in *Cassell's Magazine*, c. 1886.
82. Title: 'On the Death of an only Son'
 First line: Ah Colin, Colin mine, thou son beloved
 Length: 7 quatrains
 Date: Dec. 1887
 Ascription: G. E. Johnstone
 Note: not published. A translation, perhaps in Johnstone's hand, of Campbell's poem beginning *A Chailean, a Chailean, a Chailean a ruin* and printed on pp. 35-36.
83. Title: 'To Master Alick McKenzie Edinburgh with a few flowers'
 First line: My dear little Alick
 Length: 16 lines

²²⁰ Page 96 continues the item begun on p. 91. The page numbering ends at p. 96.

²²¹ The dates 1888, 1889, and 1890 are given as well.

- Note: not published
84. Title: 'Copy of Poem found in the Pocket of one of the young women killed in Templetons Carpet Factory Glasgow on 1st Novr 1889'
 First line: She ceased to breathe, no more! no change
 Length: 16 lines
 Date: 1889
 Note: not by Campbell
85. Title: 'Abel entering Heaven'
 First line: Ten thousand times ten thousand sung
 Length: 4 seven-line stanzas
 Ascription: Bonar (supposed)
86. First line: It is only an evergreen leaf
 Length: 8 lines
 Date: 1892
 Ascription: J Campbell
 Note: not published
87. Title: '*Cath Beinn Aodin*'
 First line: *Chualas mo thuadh air an traigh*
 Length: 12 quatrains
 Date: 1872
 Ascription: Annie Campbell (reciter)
 Note: an English prose introduction repeats the information already given with the copy of the ballad *Bàs Osgair* in this notebook (item 64, see also Acc. H1, item 46) and adds a reference to a tune (not noted down) as well as the suggestion that this text is incomplete.
88. Title: 'Lines with a few flowers to Mr John Munro Ironmonger Oban on hearing of his being laid up with a serious illness'
 First line: *Pairt d'ar toileachadh is airde*
 Length: 1 quatrain
 Date: 08/11/1880
 Note: not published
89. Title: 'On growing old'
 First line: They call it "going down the hill,"
 Length: 7 quatrains
 Printed: Glasgow Orphan Home leaflets²²²
 Ascription: Louie H. K. Bilbrough
90. Title: 'To Archibald and Donald MacKay on their leaving My Gaelic Bible Class & returning to their London home & Friends'
 First line: *Thainig Sibh a mach a' Lunnain*
 Length: 4 quatrains
 Date: 08/11/1890
 Ascription: J Campbell Ledaig
 Note: not published
91. Title: '*Tog am fonn*'
 First line: *Tog a Mhàiri, tog am fonn*
 Length: 8 quatrains
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Ascription: John Cameron, Tigh-a'-phuirt, Glencoe
92. Title: '*Oran do Mhoirear Lathurna*'

²²² A trace of a newspaper cutting glued onto this page remains but nothing is legible.

- First line: *Fhuair sinn naigbeachd as ur*
 Length: 6 eight-line stanzas
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Ascription: Dughall Mac Aonais
93. Title: 'A Gaelic Puzzle - Fionn and Dubhan'
 First line: *Ceatbrar fear fionn na 'n suidbe air thùs*
 Length: 17 lines
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Date: after 1885²²³
 Ascription: Fionn, who is the speaker in this traditional numerical puzzle.²²⁴
94. First line: 'The Calendar ye noo receive'
 Length: 7 quatrains
 Date: 30/12/1887
 Ascription: A McVey Milton
95. Title: 'Living to Purpose'
 First line: I would not be the Wave
 Length: 7 quatrains
 Ascription: Revd. H Lyte (author of 'Abide with me')
96. Title: 'To Charles McKichan written on Fly leaf of authors Book'
 First line: *Gum bu fad thu air an laraich*
 Length: 1 quatrain
 Date: after 1884
 Note: not published
97. Title: 'To Mr & Mrs Keen on their leaving for India'
 First line: *Gun guid mi Slaint is Sonas buan*
 Length: 1 quatrain
 Note: not published
98. Title: '*Do M' Chruit*'
 First line: *Tog dhiot, mo chruit, do sprochd 's do chlos*
 Length: 15 quatrains
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Ascription: Eachann Mac Amhlaidh
99. Title: 'A Mans Work'
 First line: No Man is born into this world whose work
 Length: 9 lines
 Date: 1893
 Ascription: Lowell
100. Aphorism: There are two words which should take up much of our thoughts and cares...
 Ascription: Erskine
101. First line: The purer life draws higher
 Length: 8 lines
 Note: not by Campbell
102. Title: 'Hope'
 First line: In hope a King doth go to war
 Length: 8 lines
 Ascription: Allison
103. Title: 'New year verse for 1889'
 First line: We come from neath a frowning cliff

²²³ The English text refers to the 'late J. F. Campbell.'

²²⁴ The puzzle is explained in Campbell, *Leabhar na Féinne*, 86.

- Length: 16 lines
 Date: 1889
 Note: not published
104. No text follows the title 'New Year Verse 1890'
105. Title: 'A New Year Greeting'
 First line: 'Midst the hills of the Highlands in the far north-west'
 Length: 8 lines
 Printed: newspaper cutting from an unidentified source.
 Date: Dec. 1891
 Ascription: John Campbell, Ledaig
106. Title: 'New Year Greeting'
 First line: *Chaneil ann ach duilleag uain'*
 Length: 8 lines
 Date: 1892
 Ascription: J C Ledaig
 Note: not published. Followed by English translation by Campbell.
107. Title: New Year's Day
 First line: Seventy years! the allotted span
 Length: 10 lines
 Printed: newspaper cutting, perhaps from the *Evening Dispatch*.
 Date: 01/01/1894²²⁵
 Ascription: John Campbell, Ledaig
108. Title: 'Christmas greeting 1894 & New Year 1895'
 First line: Another year is added
 Length: 10 lines with alterations
 Date: 1894
 Note: published in an unidentified newspaper; see item 112 below.
109. Title: 'To A M Stirling Enclosed with a bunch of flowers in an empty parcel basket which was being returned to Stirling for the last time the direct communication being stopped and transferred to Connell'
 First line: Enclosed you'll find a bunch of flowers
 Length: 6 lines
 Date: 05/06/1888
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
110. Title: 'On reaching Connell the basket was opened by one of the P O Surveyors and the flowers returned back to Ledaig with a reprimand for infringing rules...'
 First line: We journeyed thither once before
 Length: 8 lines
 Date: 06/06/1888
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published. Continuation of the previous item.
111. Title: 'To John MacPhail with a Small book on his leaving for New Zealand'
 First line: *Mar chuimhneachan air tiom a bh ann*
 Length: 1 quatrain
 Date: 21/10/1893
 Ascription: J C L
 Note: not published
112. Title: 'A New Year Greeting'

²²⁵ From Campbell's reference to his age we can infer a date of birth in 1824.

- First line: Another year is added
 Length: 10 lines
 Printed: newspaper cutting; see handwritten version above (item 108).
 Date: 1894-1895
 Ascription: John Campbell, Ledaig
113. Title: 'Christmas 1894 & New Year 1895 From John McPheal to J C Ledaig'
 First line: Many thanks my dear old friend
 Length: 10 lines
 Date: 1894-1895
 Ascription: John McPheal
114. Title: 'From Professor Blackie for Xmas 94 & New Year 1895'
 First line: Once I responded to thy Celtic lay
 Length: 6 lines
 Date: 1894-1895
 Ascription: J Stewart Blackie
115. Title: 'Christmas 1894 & New Year 1895 from JB Muir Ardrossan'
 First line: Although another year has gone
 Length: 8 lines
 Date: 1894-1895
 Ascription: J.B. Muir
116. Title: 'Christmas 1895 & New Year 1896 From Revd Mr Yellowlees Larbert in return sent by J C'
 First line: It is only a Sprig of the badge of my Clan
 Length: 1 quatrain
 Date: 1895-1896
 Note: not published
117. Title: (reply by Yellowlees to previous item)
 First line: Well you keep your friends in mind
 Length: 8 lines
 Date: 1895-1896
 Ascription: J. Yellowlees
118. Title: 'In Memoriam - Robert Fergusson'
 First line: Beloved master, bard, and friend,
 Length: 10 six-line stanzas
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Date: 20/02/1895
 Ascription: John Miller
119. First line: *Chaneil ann ach bideag do roid*
 Length: 1 quatrain
 Note: apparently the translation of the quatrain sent to the Rev. Yellowlees; see item 116 above.
 Note: not published
120. Title: 'The Bairnies' Feet'
 First line: In a street of Glasgow city
 Length: 7 quatrains
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Ascription: Frances W. Gibson, Cincinnati
121. Title: 'To Dr McKelvie translated from the Gaelic of J Campbell Ledaig by Professor Blackie'
 First line: I will sing a song in praise
 Length: 8 lines

- Date: Nov. 1894
 Ascription: J. S. Blackie
 Note: the Gaelic text, beginning *Gu 'n cuir mi sìos an duan so*, is printed on pp. 48-49.
122. Title: 'On the Death of an only Son'
 First line: Ah Colin, Colin mine, thou son beloved
 Length: 7 quatrains
 Date: Dec 1887
 Ascription: G. E. Johnstone
 A translation in Johnstone's hand of Campbell's poem beginning *A Chailean, a Chailean, a Chailean a ruin* and printed on pp. 35-36.
123. First line: *Fhuair thu d'fhàs ri taobh nan sruthan*
 Length: 2 quatrains
 Date: Dec 1896
 Written on a loosely inserted greetings card.
124. Title: 'Letter and verses sent ? Office Edinburgh G.P.O.'
 First line: *'S an Ledaig uain ri taobh nan tonn*
 Length: 2 lines
 Ascription: J Campbell
 Note: not published
125. Title: *'Fregradh do Fhailte Na Bliadhna Uire 1896 bho Bhard na Ledaig Le Eoghan Mac Colla 334 Markham Street Toronto'*
 First line: *Mile taing dhub fhir mo chridhe*
 Length: 6 quatrains
 Date: 1896
 Ascription: Eoghan MacColla
126. First line: Life has a burden for every man's shoulder
 Length: 4 quatrains
 Date: 1896
 Ascription: 'from the *British Weekly* of 13 August 1896'. Not by Campbell.
127. Short prose passage beginning 'A descendant of David according to the flesh...'
 Ascription: Dr Dale
128. First line: A little love a little trust
 Length: 1 quatrain
 Ascription: A. Brooke
129. Title: 'The Bard of Ledaig's New Year Greetings'
 First line: *Fuidh uallach laithean 's bhliadhnachan*
 Length: 8 lines
 Printed: newspaper cutting
 Date: 1897
 Ascription: *Ian Caimbeul, San Ledaig*
 Note: followed by English translation.
130. Title: '*Gu Iain Caimbeul, San Ledaig*'
 First line: *Fhuair mi bideag deth'n Roid*
 Length: 8 lines
 Ascription: *An T Eileanach*
131. Title: '*Suaicheantas na H Alba*'
 First line: *Lus deas nam meur cròcach nach leonar le stoirm* (Chorus: *Se foghnar na h-Alba ainneart nam buadh*)
 Length: 2 quatrains (the second crossed out) plus quatrain chorus
 Note: not published

Psalms

Dark brown boards with fawn leather spine, 5 ins 1/4 by 8 ins 3/8; small paper booklets of varying sizes bound together. Dates range from 1876 to 1878, and the booklets are written in a neat nineteenth-century hand. This does not conform to the standard translations that are available. So far, translations by the Synod of Argyll (1694, in the edition by Duncan MacTavish), by Alexander MacFarlane (1753), by John Smith of Campbeltown (1787), by Thomas Ross (1807), and by the General Assembly (1827) as well as the translation in a contemporary Bible edition have been consulted;²²⁶ it has not been possible as yet to compare the manuscript with the translation made by Robert Kirk (1684).²²⁷ Each psalm is identified by its number, and in the majority of cases verses are numbered, as well. The order of psalms is as follows: 1-12, 15-24, 51, 60-61, 63, 67, 100, 133, 134, 110, 132 (partial), 70, 87, 108, 25-143 (41 twice), 145-150. It is evident that a number of psalms are repeated in this sequence although there is apparently no textual variation in these items. Psalms 13, 14 and 144 are missing; it is possible that they were misplaced at a stage prior to binding. A number of psalms show signs of revision, usually affecting only words or phrases but in a few instances giving alternatives to entire verses. As the order of psalms here is easily accessible to enable comparison with the printed versions it is not necessary to provide a detailed catalogue. No information is available regarding the translator, who may also be the scribe, or the provenance of the manuscript.

McDougall Notebook 1

Notebook by John McDougall, Kintyre. Green cardboard-bound notebook with lined paper, 4 ins 1/2 by 6 ins 7/8, pagination provided by the scribe. This appears to be a comparison between Kintyre Gaelic and another Gaelic dialect, apparently using MacAlpine's system of phonetic representation.²²⁸ A letter from Margaret Mauchline, dated 14/02/1975, identifies the scribe as John MacDougall, Kintyre, who died on 15/08/1970, and provides some biographical information. She sent the notebook and some other, unspecified, materials to Duncan MacLaren. A sticker on the front of the notebook reads 'Slipped – D. MacL. Jan '75. John McDougall, Kintyre'. As MacLaren was on the staff of the Historical Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic in the mid-seventies this puts the acquisition and subsequent use of this notebook, and presumably of item 1 as well, into the context of the Historical Dictionary.

McDougall Notebook 2

Notebook by John McDougall, Kintyre. Black cardboard-bound address book, 4 ins 1/2 by 7 ins, which has been used as a notebook. Gaelic words and phrases arranged in a 'general classification under 'like' subjects', as the scribe puts it in a note preceding the table of contents.

²²⁶ Duncan C. MacTavish, ed., *The Gaelic Psalms 1694* (Lochgilthead 1934). Alexander MacFarlane, tr., *Sailm Dhaibhidh ann Dan Gaoidhealach, do reir na Heabhra, agus an Eidir-tbeangachaidh a's fearr ann Laidin, ann Gaoidheilg, 's ann Gaill-bearla* (Glasgow 1753). John Smith, tr., *Sailm Dhaibhidh maille ri Laoidhean o'n Scriptor Naomba; chum bhi air an seinn ann an Aora Dbia* (Edinburgh 1787). Thomas Ross, tr., *Sailm Dhaibhidh ann an dan Gaidhealach do reir na Heabhra, agus an eadar-tbeangachadh a's fearr an Laidin, an Gaidhlig, 'san Gall-bheurla, do thionnsgnadh le Seanadh Earra-Ghaidheal sa' bhliadhna, 1659, agus do chriochnaicheadh 'san [bhliadhna], 1694, r'an seinn ann Eaglaisibh 's ann an Teaghlachibh Gaidhealach*. (Edinburgh 1807). (General Assembly), *Sailm Dhaibhidh maille ri laoidhibh air an taruing o na Sgrioptuiribh Naomba chum bhi air an seinn ann an aoradh Dhe* (Edinburgh 1827). (no author), *Biobull* (Edinburgh 1863). Strictly speaking, MacFarlane and Ross prepared revisions of the Synod of Argyll translation rather than new editions in their own right. See MacLean, *Typographia*, 321-322 and 325-326.

²²⁷ Robert Kirk, tr., *Psalma Dhaibhidh A nMeadrachd* (Edinburgh 1684).

²²⁸ MacAlpine, *Pronouncing Dictionary*, xi-xii.

Munro Glossary

Glossary of unfamiliar technical terms, Scots words, and loanwords from Gaelic extracted from Neil Munro, 'The New Road'.²²⁹ This appears to be in the hand of John McDougall, Kintyre. Folded paper, 7 ins by 8 ins 7/8, 11 numbered sheets with writing on both sides. Most of the original writing, with the exception of some notes in pencil has been retraced in dark blue ink.

More material associated with John MacDougall is housed separately from Box Acc. H1-2. This consists mainly of letters and lecture notes.

John McDougall Papers

Not on MacDonald's list, no shelf-mark assigned. Various documents relating to John McDougall, Kintyre. These materials apparently came to the department in the form of a donation from Margaret Mauchline in 1975. A letter alluding to the donation is extant and currently housed in McDougall's notebook no. 1 in Box Acc. H1-2.

1. Official copy of the birth certificate of John McDougall. Paper, 14 ins ½ by 6 ins ½. John McDougall was born on 19/08/1877 in Crubisdale, Killean parish. His father is named as the farmer Archibald McDougall and his mother as Agnes McDougall, née Currie. His parents were married on 11/08/1875 in Campbeltown.
2. First Class certificate of merit in Celtic awarded by the University of Edinburgh to John McDougall, M.A., for the Winter session of 1903-04. The certificate is signed by the then professor, Donald MacKinnon, and stated that McDougall obtained the second prize and the MacKay prize in this class.
3. First Class certificate of merit in Advanced Celtic awarded by the University of Edinburgh to John McDougall, M.A., for the Winter session of 1903-04. The certificate is signed by the then professor, Donald MacKinnon, and stated that McDougall divided the first prize and the medal in this class.
4. Letter of recommendation, dated 22/07/1912, by Donald MacKinnon. Notepaper headed by the University of Edinburgh crest, 7 ins by 8 ins 7/8. John McDougall read Gaelic and Celtic at Edinburgh between 1902 and 1904. As the recipient of a MacPherson Scholarship, McDougall studied for some time in Wales and in Dublin; during his time in Dublin, he was taught Old Irish by Professor John Strachan. McDougall was examiner for the M.A. degree in Celtic at Edinburgh in 1909. MacKinnon states that McDougall is well qualified for the post of lecturer in the department of Celtic Languages and Literatures but does not note at which this department was based.
5. Printed examination paper for the Ordinary degree of M.A., University of Edinburgh. Paper, 5 ins ¾ by 9 ins 1/8. The paper is Modern Gaelic and took place on 19/06/1912, with Donald MacKinnon and John McDougall named as examiners. By modern standards, this is a rather demanding paper, with seven questions to be attempted in the space of two hours, covering topics as varied as an extract from Macpherson's 'Ossian', a passage from Donnchadh Bàn Mac an t-Saoir's 'Moladh Beinn Dòbhrain', translations into English and Gaelic or Irish, and a question on grammar.
6. Typescript letter to McDougall from Thomas Harley, dated 09/09/1912. Notepaper headed by the University of Edinburgh crest, 7 ins 7/8 by 9 ins 7/8. MacDougall is invited to prepare the papers and be the examiner at the forthcoming Preliminary Examination in Higher Celtic, for which three candidates are registered.

²²⁹ Neil Munro, *The New Road* (Edinburgh 1914).

7. Typescript letter of recommendation, dated 17/01/1920, by William J. Watson, the then professor of Celtic at Edinburgh University. Paper, 8 ins 1/8 by 10 ins 1/8. John McDougall is recommended for the post of Secretary to the South Argyll Executive Committee. His academic qualifications, already noted in item 4, are emphasised in particular.
8. Typescript letter of recommendation, dated 17/01/1920, by Charles Guthrie, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh. Paper, 8 ins 1/8 by 10 ins 1/8. John McDougall, of Dunskeig, Clachan, Kintyre, is recommended for the post of Secretary to the South Argyll Agricultural Executive Committee. In addition to McDougall's academic qualifications, Guthrie notes his practical agricultural expertise and his bookkeeping and business skills. Guthrie also refers to having received private tuition from McDougall; it may be assumed that this was in Gaelic.
9. Set of 25 notebooks containing university lecture notes. Pale blue paper covers, 5 in 1/2 by 8 ins 3/4. Some of the notebooks bear the stamp of the then University stationers, Gardiner Brothers, 14 Teviot Place, Edinburgh. Nineteen of the booklets belong to McDougall's time as a student in Edinburgh while the remaining six appear to date to his period of study in Dublin. McDougall predominantly uses shorthand throughout the notebooks, and the material that is intelligible to the present cataloguer is not coherent enough to allow detailed cataloguing.
10. Exercise book, maroon marbled hard cover with dark green back, 6 ins 1/4 by 8 ins 1/8. This belongs to McDougall's period of study under Strachan at the School of Irish Learning in Dublin in 1905 and contains notes on Strachan's lectures on the 'Táin Bó Cuailnge'. Again, this is not accessible to the present cataloguer because McDougall writes mostly in shorthand.
11. Notes on phonology, paper 7 ins 7/8 by 10 ins, in John McDougall's hand. The pages are numbered 7 to 79; a number of pages that are unnumbered. It is unclear whether these are lecture notes taken by McDougall as a student or whether these notes constitute teaching materials that he prepared at some point after graduating.

Box Acc. I1-J

This green box contains a number of items not on MacDonald's list in addition to the item marked Acc. I1 by MacDonald. MacDonald's list does not identify which item, if any, of the ones in the box was labelled J although a strong case could be made in favour of items 3 and 4, since their author/compiler Donald Macpherson also contributed to the material in envelope J2 described below.

Acc. I1

Number 28 on MacDonald's list. This consists of four separate bundles.

1. The first of these is described as 'Dewar, John. Extracts from Dewar MSS. Photocopy.' Eight foolscap-sized photocopied pages have been identified with this. The pagination runs from 3 to 9; the final page bears the number 131.²³⁰ There is no information available which explains whether this was all that was ever acquired, or whether other material from the Dewar Collection was photocopied and subsequently lost. Two clan or historical tales are found on the extant pages, both collected from Archibald Colquhoun, Port Appin, but no date is given.²³¹ The first tale (pp. 3-9) bears the title '*Dombnal Dhun Mhuingain agus Clann Lachuinn*' and begins:

²³⁰ The source of pp. 3-9 is NLS.Adv.MS.50.2.20. (ff. 2-8), a collection of tales collected by John Dewar and sent to J. F. Campbell. The source of p. 131 is so far unidentified.

²³¹ There are no dates in the National Library of Scotland collection, either. The collection contains a number of other texts dealing with the individual whose exploits are told in the photocopy, indicating that the extant sample of pages is indeed incomplete.

Bha dream de Chlann Lachuin, rè iomadh linn a chombnuidh ann am baile do'm b' ainm a Chill, ann an Apuinn MhicIain-Stiubhart, mu choinne Eilean-nan-gabhan. A hand-written English translation of the tale, in an unidentified twentieth-century hand, follows the photocopies. The second tale (p. 131) is entitled '*Sgeul air tùs Chlann Torcadail*' and begins: *Bha Rìgh ann an Albainn uair-eigin ris an abair-te Rìgh Ailpein.* It appears that this story is incomplete but it is unclear whether this is due to loss of photocopied material or whether this was all that was taken down from Colquhoun.

2. Gaelic Society of London catalogue. Not on MacDonald's list. The full title of this small printed pamphlet runs: (Gaelic Society of London), *Catalogue of books, tracts, and papers, belonging to the Gaèlic Society of London, with a list of the literary contributions, and names of members; to which is prefixed some account of societies formed for the preservation of national usages, and cultivation of the Gaèlic language and literature* (London 1840). A slip of paper loosely inserted draws attention to a paper read before the Society by Alastair Mac Dhunnchaidh Ros in 1840, '*An Exemplification of the Affinity of the Gaèlic and Welsh Languages, with Observations.*'²³² A number of pencil marks (ticks, crosses, and question marks) would seem to belong to a later date. An interesting passage concludes the list of papers read up to 1840: 'Besides the reading of these Papers, and the transfer of Books during the meeting, prizes are awarded for the best recitation of Ossianic Poetry, which is sometimes performed in a dramatic form, by different individuals, as anciently the practice among the Gaël; and many Members sing unpublished portions of those Poems learned from the recitation of old Highlanders who could neither read nor write.'²³³
3. 'The Pimlico Package.' Not on MacDonald's list. This is a carbon copy of an undated typewritten article of 13 pages by J. E. Macpherson about a collection of manuscript materials compiled by the Badenoch native Donald Macpherson (c. 1787-post-1852), with some biographical information about the compiler. It is not clear whether the article was ever published. From an emphasis given to genealogical material in the manuscripts it appears that the writer of the article was J. E. Macpherson, of Hampstead, London, who was for some time the editor of the Clan Macpherson journal, *Creag Dhubh*.²³⁴ A greatly abbreviated Gaelic translation of the article, with selected poems from the collection, appeared in *Gairm* in 1977 where J. E. Macpherson is found as *Seumas Eòghan Mac a' Pharsuinn*.²³⁵ The manuscripts contain genealogical material relating to various families of Macphersons, notes on historical matters, unpublished poetry, and lexicographical materials.²³⁶ The lexicographical manuscripts are described as follows: '...the first consisting of 26 slips of paper with 1000 to 1100 words of Gaelic to English, and the second, 47 slips with an estimated 2500 words in Welsh and Gaelic.'²³⁷ Macpherson's manuscripts are now housed with the archives of the Gaelic Society of London in the National Library of Scotland although the present article refers to a time when the archives were still in London.²³⁸

²³² The paper is mentioned on p. xix of the pamphlet.

²³³ Page xix.

²³⁴ Obituary notice, *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 56 (1988-1990), xi.

²³⁵ *Gairm* 99 (Samhradh 1977), 207-219.

²³⁶ Some of Macpherson's poetry was published, by subscription, during his lifetime: D. Macpherson, *Melodies from the Gaelic and Original Poems* (London 1824).

²³⁷ On pp. 12 and 13. The article also indicates that these materials were copied for the Historical Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic. See also item 4 below, 'Donald Macpherson's lexicographical manuscripts.'

²³⁸ Thomson, *Companion*, 189. Macpherson's manuscripts were deposited in the National Library of Scotland in 1977, together with other materials belonging to the Highland Society of London, and given the shelf marks MS.14891 to MS.14895. These manuscripts have been catalogued by R. I. Black, *The Gaelic Manuscripts of Scotland, vol. 2: Scottish Gaelic Manuscripts in the National Library of Scotland* (unpublished

4. Donald Macpherson's lexicographical manuscripts. Not on MacDonald's list. Some 175 pages are extant, rather more than the amount suggested in the article above even allowing for writing on both sides of the paper. The Gaelic-English slips and the Welsh-Gaelic ones are no longer in separate bundles, and alphabetical order has fallen to some extent by the wayside, too. One sheet gives the date 1852, indicating that Macpherson was still compiling material then; another notes his London address, 54 Upper Ebury Street, Pimlico.²³⁹

Acc. J1

Not on MacDonald's list. Set of xerox copies in A5 size in brown envelope with typescript index. The top sheet gives the same index and identifies the material as 'Manuscripts (in Gaelic) of papers read before the Gaelic Society'; a shelf mark in the top right corner reads 'L.62 1-6'. This is followed by the bookplate of the Gaelic Society of London. All six papers are in the same hand but the author/scribe is not identified.

1. '*Bristeadh-a-stigh na b-armailt Romanach do Bhreatann-mu-thuath fo Chomanda Seanalair Cnaeus Iulius Agricola*'. 44 pages numbered up to 40.
2. '*Luchd dreuchd na Luchairt, agus Seirbhisich eile an Teaghlaich Rìoghail am measg nan seann Chòimrich*'. 27 numbered pages with stamp of the Gaelic Society of London above the title on p.1.
3. '*Iona, no I Cholum Chille*' (1874). 38 numbered pages with stamp of the Gaelic Society of London along the right-hand margin on p.1.
4. '*Seumas IV, Rìgh nan Albannach (a' cheud phaipear)*' (1877). 53 numbered pages. The date April 11/77 is given on p.1.
5. '*Seumas IV, Rìgh nan Albannach (an dara phaipear)*' (1880). 46 numbered pages. A footnote on p.1 reads: 'Read before the Gaelic Society of London May 12th 1880'.
6. '*An t-eilean Muileach*' (1883). 35 numbered pages.
7. '*Rannan Orain*': two photocopies of hand-written copy of 'Nuair a dhirich mi suas gu clar uachdar na luinge' by Calum a' Ghlinne. 3 quatrains with five-line chorus beginning O. Chi, chi mi na tulaichean. A Gaelic introduction to the song giving the background is translated at the end. The source is given as *An Gàidheal*, May 1873.²⁴⁰ This is in a different hand from the Gaelic Society papers and may have slipped in accidentally.

Acc. J2

Not on MacDonald's list. This is a photocopied collection of miscellaneous material from the holdings of the Gaelic Society of London, sent in 1969 by Basil Clarke of St Albans to K. D. MacDonald according to an accompanying letter. This states that the material dates predominantly to the 1830s and 1840s. Each of the ten gatherings is introduced by a typescript slip with background information supplied by Clarke. The texts are part of a miscellaneous scrapbook although only Gaelic material from the book was copied and sent. The paper used for the different items below varies in size.

typescript copy in the National Library of Scotland). This is not paginated although the call numbers are given at the top of each page.

²³⁹ The lexicographical material is in NLS MS 14894, ff. 134-245 but has not been catalogued in detail. Black distinguishes a Gaelic-English word list, a Welsh-English one, and a Latin-English-Gaelic one in his catalogue.

²⁴⁰ 'Muileach', 'Callum a' Ghlinne', *An Gàidheal*, 2 (1873-1874), 67-69.

1. Gaelic triads with translation and notes, from a talk by Mr Cronan given in 1833. No. 11, 2 pp.²⁴¹
2. Gaelic sayings, no date. 1 p.
3. Four letters in Irish sent to the Gaelic Society by David Murphy, with English translations by Donald Macpherson, dates from 1836 to 1841. A note on p. 8 identifies Murphy as a convert from Roman Catholicism who taught the Gaelic Bible at St Giles. 11 pp.
4. Poem with translation, no date, ascriptions may be to I. Lee (author) and C. MacKay (translator) although this is unclear. No. 35, 2 pp.
Title: '*Suireadban A' Slannighear os cionn Ierusalem*'
First line: *Chrom an iolair anuas o neud ans na beanntaibh*
Length: 5 numbered six-line stanzas.
5. Song in D. Macpherson's hand, no date, no provenance. 2 pp.
Title: '*Mairi dhubh óg*'
First line: *A Mhairi dhubh og, ge mor do bharail*
Length: 5 eight-line stanzas.
Note: the tune *Mhairi bhan óg* is specified.
6. Two poems, gathering headed *Comhbhional an Rosg agus an Ranndachd, Le Comunn na Gaëlig Londuin. Toiseachadh 's an Og-Mbios 1843*. This is followed by the note 'by Donald MacMhu[irich]' i.e. D. Macpherson although it is unclear whether this is intended to indicate authorship. 6 pp.
Title: '*Cuireadh Gaoil*'
First line: *Do mbuineal mar chobbar na tuinne (O tiugainn do'n airidh, mo chaileag)*
Length: 7 eight-line stanzas and four-line chorus, 3 pp.
Title: '*An Rud a bha*'
First line: *An cuimbne leatsa a Mhairi*
Length: 4 eight-line stanzas, 2 pp.
7. Notes by Donald Macpherson on an article (or articles?) on Ossianic matters in the periodical *Ancient Ireland*; page numbers are quoted but not the year or issue, 4 pp.²⁴² This is followed by a poem which has a 'Macphersonic' feel about it but seems to imitate genuine ballad idiom as well in places. No. 25, 8 pp.
Title: '*Cumba Alai air son a fir agus a da mbae*'
First line: *A Mhordaigh chruaidh nan glas lann geur*
Length: 34 numbered quatrains, 4 pp.
8. Letter by Donald Macpherson dated 1837 and lament for the Duke of Montrose. No. 32, 3 pp.
Title: '*Marbh-rann air Diuchd Mhontròs*'
First line: *A bhuidheann nam beann 's nan lann*²⁴³ *s nam breac[an]*
Length: 8 eight-line stanzas, 1-3 numbered, 2 pp. bound in reverse order.
Note: the tune *Mhairi bhan óg* is specified.
9. Poem by Donald Macpherson, dated 1837. Clarke's introductory note gives some information about Macpherson's role as Gaelic secretary of the Gaelic Society of London. No. 34, 2 pp.
Title: '*Do Chomunn na Gaëlic*'
First line: *Togsa suas gu grinn, a sheana chlarsach a ghlinn*
Length: 5 numbered eight-line stanzas, 2 pp.
10. Word-list by Donald Macpherson, headed 'A short vocabulary Persian, English and Gaelic'. These are in the same hand as Macpherson's material in Box I/J and in view

²⁴¹ The numbering refers to the item's place in the original scrapbook.

²⁴² The British Library holds all five issues of this periodical, all dating to 1835.

²⁴³ Corrected from *gleann*.

of his lexicographical interest it seems likely that he was the author of the present word-list. Probable date c. 1835, 6 pp.

Acc. K1

Not on MacDonald's list. This is a set of 36 photocopies containing eleven poems by different poets. The original seems to consist of ruled foolscap-sized pages bound together; the pagination may not be the scribe's.²⁴⁴ No source for these texts is given; internal evidence suggests that the texts were copied from somewhere, probably in the nineteenth century, judging by the scribe's hand. A list of titles appears on the envelope in which the collection is housed.

It is evident that the collection is part of the Dornie Collection, compiled by Captain Alexander Matheson in the second half of the nineteenth century. The collection is now housed in several locations: vols 1, 2, and 4 are in the National Library of Scotland (NLS Acc.9711/2/2-4), vol. 3 is in the Archives of the School of Scottish Studies, and vol. 5 is part of the Carmichael-Watson Collection in Edinburgh University Library (CW 126 (p)). The photocopies represent Dornie MS 4 (NLS Acc.9711/2/4). Some material from the collection has been published by Colin Chisholm in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 12; a further part was published by Angus Matheson in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 41; and still more material was published by William Matheson in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 45.²⁴⁵ These articles contain much material that is not included in the small selection below. A full catalogue of the poetry in the Dornie Collection was prepared by Nancy R. McGuire, who is also the editor of a number of texts from the Dornie Collection.²⁴⁶ The text of item 11 (*Òran Mòr MhicLeòid*) agrees with that from the Dornie Collection as described by Matheson in his edition of the poetry of the Blind Harper.²⁴⁷ It has to be noted, however, that the appearance of the photocopies does not tally with Angus Matheson's description of the originals. MacKinnon gives a more accurate description of Dornie 4 in his catalogue.²⁴⁸

1. Title: 'Oran le Iain Mac Mhurchaidh Mac Rath ann Caroliana sa bliadhna 17'
First line: *Mo shoraidh gu sgurrurain*
Length: 27.5 qq, pp. 1-4.²⁴⁹
Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 12, pp. 148-150.²⁵⁰
2. Title: 'Oran molaidh dha Leannan le Iain Deingall am bard Connanach'
First line: *Fhir a theid a dhios na machrach*

²⁴⁴ The most recent editor of part of the Dornie material, Nancy R. McGuire, suggests that the pencilled page numbers may be in William Matheson's hand (personal communication).

²⁴⁵ Colin Chisholm, 'Old Gaelic Songs', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 12 (1885-1886), 118-166. Angus Matheson, 'Gleanings from the Dornie Manuscripts', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 41 (1951-52), 310-381. William Matheson, 'Further Gleanings from the Dornie Manuscripts' *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 45 (1967-1968), 148-195.

²⁴⁶ Nancy R. McGuire, *A Catalogue of the Papers of the Rev. William Matheson*, unpublished MLitt thesis, Aberdeen University, 1998, 18-28, 112-122. Nancy R. McGuire, *The Dornie Manuscripts*, unpublished PhD thesis, Aberdeen University, 2001. The textual material in this thesis contains 16 fully edited texts and annotated transcripts of the entire collection. I am grateful to Nancy McGuire for bringing this thesis to my attention.

²⁴⁷ Roderick Morison, *An Clàrsair Dall*, ed. W. Matheson, Scottish Gaelic Texts Society vol. 12 (Edinburgh 1970), 87-93.

²⁴⁸ MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 321-322.

²⁴⁹ The line appearing at the bottom of p. 1 is the final line of p. 3; the bottom end of p. 1 is just visible on the photocopy and covers up some of the letters of the line in question.

²⁵⁰ The text was previously published by Colin Chisholm, 'John Macrae – Iain MacMhurchaidh – the Kintail Bard pt. VI,' *Celtic Magazine* vol. 7 (1882), 464-466. I am grateful to Nancy McGuire for bringing this article to my attention.

- Length: 13 eight-line stanzas, pp. 4-7.²⁵¹
 Not published in the *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* articles.
3. Title: ‘*Oran leis a bhàrd Murachadh Mac Mhatboin dha Inghann fear na Comraich*’
 First line: *Oidhche dhomb-sa an druim a chlachain*
 Length: 9 eight-line stanzas, pp. 7-9.
 Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 45, pp. 179-182.
 Notes: the following bracketed notes, in a different hand and perhaps in pencil, appear at the end of the poem: [see *Mac-talla* III 23] and [NB III, 81].²⁵² The letters N.B. are written in the left-hand margin of p. 9 next to line h of st. 8.
 4. Title: ‘*Oran leis a Bhàrd Murachadh Mac Mhatbain do Uilleaim dubh Mac Connaich Iarla Sithphort triath Chinntaile air dha tighainn dachaidh le armailte sa bhliadhna 1719*’
 First line: *Raoir a chunnig mi m bruadar*
 Length: 9 eight-line stanzas with a couplet missing from st. 4, pp. 10-12.
 Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 41, pp. 326-329; *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 45, pp. 186-188.
 5. Title: ‘*Oran leis a Bhàrd Murachadh Mac Mhatbain air dha fas tinn ann an Eilean Croluinn sa dol maile ri Iain Mac Mhatbain fear Fearnag nuair a bha e falbh a phosadh Barabal Inghinn Mburachaidh Mhoir Mac Mhic Mburachaidh Mhic Coinnaich ann a Steornabhagh Leobhais*’
 First line: *Gur tric snìdh air mo rosgaibh*
 Length: 7 eight-line stanzas, pp. 12-13.
 Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 45, pp. 184-185.
 6. Title: ‘*Cumba le Dunnachadh MacRath, Mac Alasdair Mhic Gillecbriosd Fear Fhonluibaich D’a Mhatbair Mairearad Inghan Iain Ruaidh Mhic Alasdair dhuith Ghlinn a Garraidh*’
 First line: *Ach gur mise tha fo chas*
 Length: 21 three-line stanzas which are made into qq. by the repetition of the third line as the first line of the next stanza, pp. 14-16.
 Published: McGuire, pp. 64-69.²⁵³
 Note: One stanza is written in the margin of p. 15, apparently by a different hand, and does not appear to fit into the poem’s pattern of line repetition.
 7. Title: ‘*Oran le Dunachadh MacRath Fear Conochrath*’
 First line: *Dar thug mi Gleann ma Nollaig orm*
 Length: 11 qq., pp. 17-18.
 Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 12, pp. 156-157.
 8. Title: ‘Murdoch mor MacKenzie of Achilty was at a wedding in the Island of Lewis then a widower, and being urged upon by some friends to marry a second time he composed the following song making a ship a comparison between his late and future spouse’.
 First line: *S garbh an nochd an oidhche rim thaobh (A cailin og nach stuir u e)*
 Length: 31 lines and one-line chorus, pp. 19-20.
 Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 45 pp. 178-179.
 9. Title: ‘*Oran le Coinneach MacRath dha ceithir Iainan na h-Alba a thuit ann a cath Rìgh Seuma La Sliabh an t’siorrabb sa Bhliadhna 1715*’
 First line: *’G’ar bochd mo sgeul*
 Length: 19 eight-line stanzas, pp. 21-25.

²⁵¹ A corrected scribal error (dittography) appears in the middle of p. 6.

²⁵² The periodical *Mac-talla* appeared between 1892 and 1904 and a version of 13 double quatrains was printed in vol. III, part 23 (08 Dec 1894), 8. No author is identified but the reciter is named as Seoc Ruadh Siosal who learned the song from Angus MacDonald, an emigrant of Lochaber origin. Nancy McGuire identifies the writer of the notes as William Matheson and ‘NB’ as a cross-reference to one of Matheson’s notebooks: *Collection of Gaelic Songs*, now NLS Acc.9711/11/3, p. 81 which contains a different and longer version of this text (personal communication).

²⁵³ Other songs by the same author are in McGuire, *Dornie Manuscripts*, 45-63.

Note: the entire poem seems to be scored out by a single vertical line through each page and st. 13 is scored out separately; there is also a tick at the end of the poem. It is unclear whether this was done by the scribe or at some later point. A different version is published in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 8 and in Maclean Sinclair, *Gaelic Bards* vol. 2.²⁵⁴

10. Title: ‘*Beannachadh baird do Ullaim Mac Coinnich Marcos na triagh Chinntaile leis a bhàrd Murachadh Mac Mhathain 1726*’
First line: *Gum beannaichidh mo dhia duilach*
Length: 100 lines, pp. 26-28.
Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 45, pp. 188-191.
Note: this is followed by an extensive note in English on p. 29 which refers to the first line of p. 28 but is not reproduced by William Matheson.
11. Title: ‘*Oran Mor MhicLeoid Eadar an Clarsair Dall Ruairidh Mac Illembaire agus Mac Talla*’
First line: *Aig miad a mhulaid tha m thaghall*
Length: 27 numbered eight-line stanzas, pp. 30-36.
Published: *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness* 12, pp. 137-142.
Note: the following note appears at the end of the poem: ‘There are fourteen stanzas given here which are not found in the Beauties of Gaelic Poetry by MacKenzie.’ The note may have been written later or with a different pen but seems to be in Captain Matheson’s hand.²⁵⁵

Acc. L1²⁵⁶

Not on MacDonald’s list. This consists of 14 photographs of a collection of asseverations made by the Rev. Kenneth MacLeod, namely EU CW61 (2) which was edited for *Scottish Gaelic Studies* by J. L. Campbell.²⁵⁷ The post-mark of the envelope, addressed to Kenneth MacDonald, which houses them is only partially legible and seems to give the date 11 Feb 70; the stamp has the value of 1/- and thus predates metrication. No information is available stating whether the photographs were commissioned by the Department or whether they were donated.

The first photograph in the current order is a list of asseverations and a rhyme in an unidentified hand. The second photograph shows a letter, dated 13/01/1931 and written by a different hand on notepaper of More’s Hotel, India Street, Charing Cross, Glasgow. It is addressed to Dr Watson (probably James Carmichael Watson) and signed by D. J. Macleod, referring to Barron (perhaps Ewen Barron, of the Gaelic Society of Inverness) and giving a list of asseverations from the Laggan area as recollected by Barron. The remaining photographs show a third hand, and can be divided as follows:

1. List of asseverations, 22 items (2 pp.)
2. List II of asseverations, 19 items (2 pp.)
3. List III Asseverations, imprecations, and exclamations, 18 items (6 pp.)
4. Some More Imprecations, 11 items (3 pp.)

²⁵⁴ William Mackenzie, ‘Leaves from my Celtic Portfolio IV’, *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, vol. 8 (1878-1879), 118-120. Alexander Maclean Sinclair, *The Gaelic Bards from 1715-1765* (Charlottetown 1892), 27-30. Further references to printed sources are in Colm Ó Baoill & Donald MacAulay (eds), *Scottish Gaelic Vernacular Verse to 1730: a Checklist* (revised edition Aberdeen 2001), 38.

²⁵⁵ Nancy McGuire, personal communication. The poem was edited in full by William Matheson in Morison, *Clarsair*, 58-73. The Dornie version was used in Matheson’s edition; see Morison, *Clarsair*, 131, 143, and 144.

²⁵⁶ There is a gap between this and Acc. W1. At the moment, it is not clear whether the items bearing these shelf marks ever existed.

²⁵⁷ John Lorne Campbell, ‘The Rev. Dr Kenneth MacLeod’s Collection of Gaelic Asseverations, Exclamations, and Imprecations’, *Scottish Gaelic Studies* 17 (1996), 71-81.

Campbell, in his *Scottish Gaelic Studies* edition, has divided the collection into more sections and numbered the individual items consecutively.

Acc. W1

Not on MacDonald's list.

1. Letter by Sorley (signed Sam) MacLean to a Mr MacRae in brown envelope marked '1940 MacLean', 18cm by 23.2cm. The letter is dated 22/09/1940 and refers to an enclosed paper which MacLean had read to the Gaelic Society [of Glasgow] in January. MacRae is to keep this safe 'in case of any accidents etc.'. MacLean apologises for being slow in replying.
2. Notebook by Sorley MacLean. Black cardboard-covered notebook, 6 ins 3/8 by 7 ins 3/4, lined paper, pages foliated in pencil. This unpublished paper, entitled 'Five Gaelic poems – regional, national, or European?', is currently being prepared for publication.²⁵⁸ As indicated in item 1, the paper was read to the Gaelic Society of Glasgow in January 1940. John MacRae's name and address appears on the inside cover.

Acc. X1

Not on MacDonald's list. In brown A4 envelope with Celtic Library bookplate, identified as 'Letter from Ella M. Johnston to Dr Conley?'.

1. Letter by Ella M. Johnston to a Dr Conley, 13.8cm by 18cm. The writer's address is 42 East Claremont Street, Edinburgh, and the date is 31/05/1959. The writer identifies the poem (see item 2) as the 'rune of hospitality' in the hand of Kenneth MacLeod (published in English in *The Road to the Isles*). She suggests that the notes on the back are in the hand of 'the late Dr Lauchlan MacLean Watt' but a note in the margin indicates doubt (note by D.S. Thomson?).
2. Poem of 13 lines in a different hand on a slightly larger sheet (18cm by 22.5cm). First line: *Chunnaic mi coigrich an de*. Unconnected notes in a different hand on the verso: Scottish Agriculture, Scottish Literature, Nationalism and freedom, the ballad (Ossian), Education.

Acc. Y1

This collection of songs belongs to the papers of Donald Macintyre (Acc. F1-5) and has been discussed above.

Acc. Z1

Not on MacDonald's list. In brown A5 envelope identifying the contents as 'Farquharson MSS. Collection of Gaelic Hymns. C18 John MacDonald hymn, minister Urquhart. C19 pieces, cf Archibald Farquhar.'

1. Letter dated Trier/Ivies(?), 14/10/1876, writer's signature illegible except for Arch^d F (but identified as Gilleasbuig MacFhearchair on the evidence of item 6), folded paper 11.6cm by 18.3cm. The writer refers to a funeral hymn he composed and enclosed (presumably item 2); he has also composed other pieces to various tunes ('*Fhir a' Bhàta*', 'The Soldier's Return', 'When wild war's deadly blast was blown'). He asks that the difficult words in the hymns be explained to the children. It is likely

²⁵⁸ Michel Byrne, personal communication (e-mail on 19/10/2007). My thanks for making the notebook available at very short notice.

- that items 1-4 are associated because they are written on the same paper and folded in the same way; items 5 and 6 are in the same hand.
2. Hymn: on folded paper 11.6cm by 18.3cm.
Title: *'Air-son adhlac a Chriosduidh'*
First line: *Thug e do thir an aigh mi* (chorus: *Dhealuich mi ris an t-saoghal*)
Length: 10 quatrains.
 3. Hymn: on folded paper 11.6cm by 18.3cm.
Title: none
First line: *Mu's duine tha u a tha do'n tsaoghl* (chorus: *Teich a dbuine teich gu luath*)
Length: 18 quatrains.
 4. Hymn: on folded paper 11.6cm by 18.3cm.
Title: none
First line: *Ged tha aobhair glormbor Chriosd* (chorus: *Dhuinn 's mithich, dbuinn 's coir*)
Length: 14 quatrains.
 5. Hymn: on folded paper 21.6cm by 20.5cm.
Title: none
First line: *An coimeas ris, gach ni 'san t'saogh'l* (chorus, to be sung after every second quatrain: *'Se aobhair glormbor, uasal Chriosd*)
Length: 18 quatrains.
 6. Undated letter by Gilleasbuig MacFhearchair to unnamed recipient, folded paper 11.6cm by 18.3cm. This mentions MacFhearchair's intention to publish 'a small pamphlet in Gaelic in prose and in verse' and notes the desirability of teaching Gaelic in Highland schools from a Christian point of view and because of its literary value. This may be a draft which was never sent because the following hymn is written on the same paper turned upside down.
 7. Hymn: on folded paper.
Title: none
First line: *Duisgeadh, duisgeadh ealamb sibh* (chorus: *Mor mbasladh* etc.)..
Length: 14 quatrains.
Note: This may be incomplete since the full chorus does not appear anywhere. Part of the first page was cut away after the text had been written and it is unclear whether this caused a lacuna.
 8. Hymn in a different and probably older hand, on folded paper 16cm by 19.2cm.
Title: *'An Criosduidh aig Bruach Jordan'*
First line: *Is dluth air ambuin Jordan mi*
Length: 15 eight-line stanzas
Note: A note following the poem states: 'The above Hymn was made when sick and like Death by the Rev^d John McDonald Minister of the Gospel Urquhart when in Ireland preaching the Gospel with much success as an Intinerate [*recte* itinerant] from the Church of Scotland.'

Boxes with Lexicographical Material

Three white boxes containing photocopies of early dictionary materials are extant, supplied by the National Library of Scotland and the Highland Society of Scotland Archives in Ingliston.²⁵⁹ This material was gathered together by the Highland Society of Scotland at the beginning of the nineteenth century in connection with the initial stages of the preparation of the Highland Society Dictionary.²⁶⁰

²⁵⁹ The National Library of Scotland material is described in Black, *Gaelic Manuscripts*.

²⁶⁰ (Highland Society of Scotland), *Dictionarium Scoto-Celticum: a Dictionary of the Celtic Language* (Edinburgh 1828).

Box marked 'Info on Gaelic MS Dicts.'

Not on MacDonald's list. Pencil notes identify each gathering.

1. Photocopied lists of Gaelic dictionaries in the National Library of Scotland and in the Highland Society Archive at Ingliston.
2. Photocopied pages of Dwelly's dictionary with notes by Angus Matheson and D. S. Thomson.
3. Part of *A New Vocabulary of English and Gaelic translated by Malcolm Macpherson* from NLS Adv. MS 73.2.6., pp. 1-30.²⁶¹ The compiler, a veteran of the 92nd Regiment (Gordons), was blind, and had to dictate his work to an amanuensis. He was based at Bridge of Teith, Doune, Perthshire. The dictionary follows an eighteenth-century vocabulary printed in Edinburgh, *A New Vocabulary, English and Latin*.²⁶²
4. Opening pages of Alexander MacLaurin's English-Gaelic Dictionary, 1807-10 from NLS Adv. MS 72.2.22., pp. 1-14.²⁶³ MacLaurin's material is shelf-marked NLS Adv. MS. 72.2.22.-25. and was compiled between 1807-1810. The English head-words are probably taken from Thomas Sheridan, *General Dictionary of the English Language* (Dublin 1784). MacLaurin donated his manuscripts to the Highland Society and received an inscribed snuff-box, value 15 guineas, by way of thanks.²⁶⁴
5. Dr Alexander Irvine's assignment for the Highland Society, 1822-3, from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.4. (complete), pp. 382-437.²⁶⁵

Box marked 'Alexr. Robertson's Dict. c. 1800'

Not on MacDonald's list. Pencil notes identify each gathering, divided by foolscap-sized brown envelopes. Alexander Robertson was schoolmaster at Kirkmichael, Strathardle, Perthshire, and the dictionary is to be dated to 1800-1801. The Highland Society acquired it from Robertson for £30 in 1806 and its constituent parts are now at various locations in the National Library of Scotland and in the Highland Society Archives.²⁶⁶

1. Vols.1-3 (A-C) from NLS Adv. MS 72.2.18.²⁶⁷ This would appear to be the only extant printed copy of Alexander Robertson's dictionary, covering the letters a-c. It was formerly Alexander MacLaurin's property; he inserted additional handwritten notes.²⁶⁸
2. Vol 4 (CATHACHADH-CUTHBHARR) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.16.²⁶⁹
3. Vol.5 (D-E) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.17.²⁷⁰
4. (F-GAIRRE) from NLS Adv. MS 72.2.20.; MacLaurin's copy of Robertson's dictionary.²⁷¹
5. Vol. 7 (GAIRISINN-LAOMACHD) and vol. 8 (LAOMSGAR-LUTHMHOIRE) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.18.²⁷²
6. (MAC-MÜTHACHADH) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.19.²⁷³

²⁶¹ Mackechnie, 283, col. 1.

²⁶² Black, *Gaelic Manuscripts*. (No author), *A New Vocabulary, English and Latine, for the Use of Young Scholars* (Edinburgh 1707 and later editions).

²⁶³ Mackechnie, 249, col. 1. MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 248 (no. LXII). See also R.I. Black, 'The Gaelic Academy: The Cultural Commitment of the Highland Society of Scotland', *Scottish Gaelic Studies* vol. 14 pt. 2 (1986), 16.

²⁶⁴ Black, *Gaelic Manuscripts*.

²⁶⁵ Mackechnie, 314, cols 1 & 2. For Irvine, see Black, 'Gaelic Academy', 27-29.

²⁶⁶ Black, 'Gaelic Academy', 15. R.I. Black, 'The Gaelic Academy: Appendix: The Ingliston Papers', *Scottish Gaelic Studies*, 15 (1988), 110-111. Black, *Gaelic Manuscripts*.

²⁶⁷ Mackechnie, 248, col. 2. MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 247 (no. LXVIII).

²⁶⁸ Black, *Gaelic Manuscripts*.

²⁶⁹ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁷⁰ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁷¹ Mackechnie, 248-249. MacKinnon, *Descriptive Catalogue*, 248 (no. LXX).

²⁷² Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

7. (NA-SACAN) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.20.²⁷⁴
8. Vol.10 (S) from Ingliston MS A vi.2²⁷⁵
9. (TAN-UTRATHAID) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.21.²⁷⁶

Box marked 'Highland Gentlemen's Dict.' c. 1776

Not on MacDonald's list. This lexicographical project was begun at least as early as 1776 by a group of Gaelic-speaking gentlemen, most of them ministers, and is to be regarded as a pioneering effort in which the quality varies between contributors.²⁷⁷ Their work was eventually acquired by the Highland Society.²⁷⁸ Pencil notes identify each gathering, divided by foolscap-sized brown envelopes.

1. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, English-Gaelic (B-F), contributor: Rev. Archibald MacArthur. From NLS Adv. MS 73.3.23.²⁷⁹
2. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, (MA-MULANACH), contributor: Rev. D. MacNicol. From NLS Adv. MS 73.3.8.²⁸⁰
3. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, (D), contributor: Rev. Archibald MacArthur. From NLS Adv. MS 73.3.10.²⁸¹
4. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, (P-R), contributor: Rev Charles Stewart (native of Appin). From NLS Adv. MS 73.3.5.²⁸²
5. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, (TI-TRUAGHAIN) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.7.²⁸³
6. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, (TARTAR-THUSA) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.9.²⁸⁴
7. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, (S), contributor: James McLagan. From NLS Adv. MS 73.3.11.²⁸⁵
8. *Highland Gentlemen's Dict.*, (TRUAGHAN-UTRAID) from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.12.²⁸⁶
9. Miscellaneous material by the Rev. Dugald Campbell from NLS Adv. MS 73.3.22.²⁸⁷

MacDiarmid Manuscript

Not on MacDonald's list, no shelf-mark assigned. This important eighteenth-century manuscript anthology came into the Department in 1968, possibly together with the two notebooks of John Campbell of Ledaig discussed above.²⁸⁸ It contains a varied collection of song and poetry from virtually all the Gaelic-speaking districts and was put together by the Rev. Ewen MacDiarmid between c. 1762 and 1770, before he became minister of the Gaelic Chapel of Ease in Glasgow.²⁸⁹ The anonymous texts in the manuscript have been edited by D. S. Thomson as part of the Scottish Gaelic Texts Society series and a list of the entire contents of the manuscripts appears in this edition.²⁹⁰

²⁷³ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁷⁴ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁷⁵ Black, 'Gaelic Academy: Appendix', 110-111.

²⁷⁶ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁷⁷ Black, *Gaelic Manuscripts*.

²⁷⁸ Black, 'Gaelic Academy', 16.

²⁷⁹ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸⁰ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸¹ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸² Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸³ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸⁴ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸⁵ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸⁶ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸⁷ Mackechnie, 314, col. 2.

²⁸⁸ Thomson, *MacDiarmid*, 2.

²⁸⁹ Thomson, *MacDiarmid*, 2.

²⁹⁰ Thomson, *MacDiarmid*, 2-6.

Bàrd na Ceapaich Manuscript

Not on MacDonald's list, no shelf-mark assigned. Notebook, dark brown hard covers, paper, 4 ins $\frac{3}{4}$ by 7 ins $\frac{3}{8}$. The book bears the stamp of the departmental library where it is noted that the book came with the bequest made by C. I. N. MacLeod.²⁹¹ The title on the fly-leaf is 'Orain le Bard na Ceapaich', referring to Alasdair MacDonald of Keppoch, Antigonish, Nova Scotia.²⁹² In a number of instances MacLeod has left notes in the margin of the manuscript, sometimes to the detriment of the legibility of the original text. These notes have not been noted in cataloguing. The manuscript contains eighteen Gaelic poems and seven other items, most of them essays in English. These have not been analysed in detail but a brief examination indicates that the author was familiar with the relevant scholarship current in his day.

1. Title: '*Oran do db' Aonghas Mac Isaac*'
First line: *Ged tha mo chomhnaidh sna beannaibh* (quatrain chorus: *Fal-il-o-na-bul-oro*)
Length: 20 quatrains, numbered as far as 9
Location in manuscript: pp. 1-6
2. Title: '*Oran da Mhairi Chamaran, Le Bard na Ceapaich*'
First line: *Dh'fhalbh mi as mo dbuthaich* (eight-line chorus: *Ho, mo Mhairi laghach*)
Length: 10 numbered eight-line stanzas
Location in manuscript: pp. 7-11
3. Title: none
First line: *Scaoil thig ceoil an orghain*
Length: 2 eight-line stanzas
Location in manuscript: p. 11
4. Title: none
First line: *Sgum be sid a smuirach fhiachail* (quatrain chorus: *Hug-oruinn o, smi fo smuaran*)
Length: 13 quatrains
Location in manuscript: pp. 12-19
5. Title: '*Rann nan Rodain. Aoir*'
First line: *Si se aoir na rodain mosach*
Length: 68 lines which may divide into quatrains. Insertion marks on p. 22 indicate the proper position of four lines at the end of the song.
Location in manuscript: pp. 20-23
6. Title: '*Cleoca nan Cailleag*'²⁹³
First line: *Cha n eisd mi nas fhada bhon dheumas mi labhairt* (quatrain chorus: *Se cleoca na cailleag, nan cailleag, nan cailleag*)
Length: 7 numbered quatrains
Location in manuscript: pp. 24-27
7. Title: '*Rann do'n Gbrein*'
First line: *Ghlac mi sealladh bhon lar*
Length: 25 quatrains, numbered as far as 4
Location in manuscript: pp. 28-34
8. Title: none
First line: *Chuiridh tu gu luasgan*
Length: 16 lines
Location in manuscript: p. 34
9. Title: '*A Gblas-Mhior*'

²⁹¹ MacLeod died in 1977. Thomson, *Companion*, 181-182.

²⁹² A new edition of his poetry is forthcoming. See <<http://www.gaelicbooks.com/announce.html>> [accessed 24 Oct 2007].

²⁹³ Corrected from 'cailleagan'.

- First line: *O Theid mi dh'òl a chranan caoraich*
 Length: around 55 lines. Because of the repetitive structure of the text, and because one line of text often takes up two lines of writing, lines are difficult to count without transcribing the poem in full. Insertion marks on p. 38 indicate the proper position of the last three lines.
 Location in manuscript: pp. 35-39
10. Title: *'Taladh Ar Slanuighir (Cuimhneachan do Chloinn Mhuideart)*
 First line: *Mo ghaol, mo gbradh, a's m'fheudail thu*
 Tune: *Cumha Mhic Arois Aleluliah Aleluliah Aleluliah Aleluliah*
 Length: 29 numbered quatrains
 Location in manuscript: pp. 40-47
 Note: at the end of the song, the note '*Ant Urramach Raonall Mac Raing. Ant. 8mh Mios, 1855*' appears. It is unclear whether this is a dedication or whether the Rev. Rankin was the author of the song.
11. Title: *'Oran do Mbaighstir Raoghal Mac Gillibhra'*
 First line: *An diugh gur airtealach m' eiridh*
 Tune: *Cumha Fir Ille*
 Ascription: Le Alasdair Domhnullach
 Length: 16 numbered eight-line stanzas
 Location in manuscript: pp. 49-55²⁹⁴
 Note: at the end of the song, the note '*Febry 22nd 1886 – Arisaig*' appears.
12. Title: *'Songs by Dugald McEacharn. A song for Captain McDougall of the ?Leape who was drowned coming from Newfoundland.'*
 First line: *Leam is duileach mu'n sgeula* (quatrain chorus: *Och is och mar tha mise*)
 Length: 23 quatrains numbered as far as 19. Two quatrains at the bottom of pp. 62 and 63 respectively are not part of the consecutive numbering.
 Location in manuscript: pp. 61-66²⁹⁵
 Note: quatrains 2, 3, 6a, 9 have been scored out. There are signs of revision throughout the poem.
13. Title: none
 First line: *So an tir 'tha fo mbulad*
 Length: 8 lines
 Location in manuscript: p. 66
14. Title: none
 First line: *'San a cheid mbios de'n gheambraidh*
 Length: 17 eight-line stanzas
 Location in manuscript: pp. 67-74
 Note: an introductory note in English explains that Angus MacDonald and some friends went in his newly-built boat from Arisaig to Pictou and were drowned.
15. Title: *'Taigh na Bruaiche – an Taig-sgoil an Allt Mhic Cara'*
 First line: *Tha mi 'n taigh na bruaiche*
 Length: 18 numbered eight-line stanzas
 Location in manuscript: pp. 75-83
16. Essay in English entitled 'The Celts'
 Location in manuscript: pp. 85-114²⁹⁶
17. Essay in English entitled 'The Celtic Languages'
 Location in manuscript: pp. 115-128

²⁹⁴ P. 48 is blank.

²⁹⁵ Pp. 56-60 are blank except for assorted notes and scribbles which would seem to be unconnected with the rest of the material in the manuscript.

²⁹⁶ P. 84 is blank.

18. Proverb: Is laidir luchag fo cruaidh fheoir
Location in manuscript: p. 129
19. Note in English entitled 'Britain'
Location in manuscript: p. 129
20. Essay in English entitled 'The Picts'
Location in manuscript: pp. 130-132
21. Title: none
First line: *Tha do pheathraichean saraicht'*
Length: 2 eight-line stanzas
Location in manuscript: p. 134²⁹⁷
Note: this is written in pencil and appears to be in a different hand, perhaps that of C. I. N. MacLeod. 135-138 scribbles.
22. Acephalous note or essay in English entitled 'The Celts'
Location in manuscript: pp. 139.²⁹⁸ The bottom of the page is torn off.
23. Title: none
First line: *B' fhaoin n d' ghuailinn so luchd mi-ruin*
Length: 6 unnumbered quatrains. Quatrains 5 and 6 are incomplete because the bottom half of p. 142 has been cut out.
Location in manuscript: pp. 140-143
24. Title: none
First line: *Ceum lughor nan euraidh* (quatrain chorus: *Horuinn o-bo-bi ubho*)
Length: 2 unnumbered quatrains
Location in manuscript: p. 144
Note: the second quatrain, which is written in pencil rather than in ink as the first, shows signs of revision
25. Biographical note: 'I was born on the 12th Jan 1836. I taught school at Arisaig for six months – in the summer of 1854 – that fall I went to the new Seminary at Arichat under Dr Cameron to returned from Rome in September. Antigonish College opened 1855 – Bishop Fraser died 4th October 1851 – was 28 yrs bishop.'
Location in manuscript: p. 145

John A. MacRae's scrapbook

Not on MacDonald's list, no shelf-mark assigned. Dark red hardcover notebook, 7 ins ½ by 9 ins ¾. A label on the front cover reads: 'Comunn Gaidhealach Baile Dhúthaich. Iomradh.' A different hand has added 'sgeulachdan eile'. The former owner's address is written in the inside cover: John A. MacRae, 81 St George's Road, Glasgow, G3. Murchadh MacRath is noted as *An Runaire Iomraidh* on the inside flyleaf. Items 1 to 10 consist of loose material that has been inserted into the front of the notebook.

1. Single loose leaf of paper, 4 ins by 6 ins. Notes in English on the Bronze Age.
2. Three loose leaves of paper, numbered, 4 ins 3/8 by 6 ins 6/8. Notes in English on the Iron Age.
3. Two loose leaves of paper, numbered, 4 ins 3/8 by 6 ins 6/8. Gaelic essay entitled '*Lasair-teine-Monadh*'.
4. Notes about *oighre Eilean Donnain* on a postcard, 3 ins 1/5 by 5 ins 3/8.
5. Newspaper cutting (Glasgow Herald, 18/12/1937): 'Death comes to Sannaig – The Forgotten Home of a Famous Gaelic Poet', article in Mac Mhaighstir' Alasdair's place of burial by William Jeffrey.

²⁹⁷ P. 133 is blank.

²⁹⁸ Pp. 135-138 are blank except for assorted notes and scribbles which would seem to be unconnected with the rest of the material in the manuscript. Two pages before p. 135 have been cut out, apparently with loss of text.

6. Newspaper cutting from an unidentified paper: ‘*Foghlum an t-Seann Ghaidheil*’, letter by Alasdair Mor of Breacleit, 03/06/1938.
7. Newspaper cutting from an unidentified paper: ‘*Làir a Bearnaraidh – Fios a Barraidh*’, letter by Alasdair Mor of Breacleit, 10/06/1938.
8. Newspaper cutting (Glasgow Herald, 27/07/1940): ‘Feast and Fast – The Nomad Tradition’, article on Highland traveller traditions by Margaret Leigh.
9. Newspaper cutting (Glasgow Herald, 25/01/1941): ‘A World Process of Change’, letter from Alexander MacEwen.
10. Minutes of Dufftown Gaelic Society, date 18/10/1929. Pp. 1-4.
11. Tale entitled ‘*Am Bàta Càol Canach*’, date 29/03/1933. Pp.5-20.
12. English summary of prize essay on the subject of ‘*Soillse agus sgleo*’ by Catriona Urchadan, won at the Mòd in Oban in 1934. Pp. 21-25.
13. Tale entitled ‘*Ian Dubh – Leodhasach, Seoladair*’. Pp. 26-44.²⁹⁹
14. Tale entitled ‘*Bruadar*’. Pp. 45-47.
15. Tale entitled ‘*Lasair an teine*’. Dated Christmas 1936. Pp. 49-53.³⁰⁰
16. Sermon entitled ‘*Ataidh an t-eòlas suas, ach bheir gràdh foghlum*. 1 Corrin VIII – verse 1’. Pp. 54-58.
17. Tale entitled ‘*Leannan Mhic Cruimein*’. Pp.59-72.
18. Five loose sheets of paper of different sizes (5 ins ¼ by 7 ins, 5 ins by 8 ins 1/8, and 4 ins ¼ by 9 ins ¾ – three sheets) pinned to p. 73. Tale entitled ‘*An Solus a cheudh as*’.
19. Tale entitled ‘*Sgeulachd mu mhort Ghleann Chombainn*’. Pp. 75-78.³⁰¹ This appears to be in a different hand.
20. Tale entitled ‘*Am prionnsa ann an Leodbus*’. Pp. 79-83.³⁰²
21. Title: ‘*Sàorsa*’
First line: *Se do bhata na de dhòrn a’ dìreadh na mullaichean*
Length: 6 numbered quatrains
Location in manuscript: pp. 146-147.

John MacLean manuscripts

Not on MacDonald’s list, no shelf-mark assigned. The background to the acquisition of microfilm copies of the two manuscripts of John MacLean (Bàrd Thighearna Chola) is as yet obscure; photostat copies are in Glasgow University Library (MS Gen 1557).

J. G. MacKay’s riddles and proverbs

Not on MacDonald’s list, no shelf-mark assigned. A collection of riddles and proverbs assembled by J. G. MacKay is extant although it is not clear whether its present extent is complete. This collection came to the department from Dr Angus MacNiven, Mull, via Duncan MacQuarrie who was an Honours student in the Department in the late 1960s.³⁰³ A copy of a letter of thanks for the donation from K. D. MacDonald to MacNiven survives, dated 11/10/1968, which tentatively identifies the collection and suggests that it had been partially prepared for publication. As MacKay died in 1942 it is possible that he did not complete work on this material.³⁰⁴ The letter also asks for more information but no reply from MacNiven is extant. It appears that the collection was in progress in 1934; a letter, dated 27/07/1934, from Annie Johnston (Anna NicIain),

²⁹⁹ P. 43 is blank.

³⁰⁰ P. 48 is blank.

³⁰¹ Pp. 73 and 74 are blank.

³⁰² Pp. 84-145 are blank.

³⁰³ I am grateful to Mrs Christine MacInnes for this information.

³⁰⁴ Thomson, *Companion*, 175.

Barra, refers to some riddles which MacKay had apparently asked her to explain.³⁰⁵ A selection of riddles was contributed by Annie Johnston to *Béaloideas* in 1933;³⁰⁶ a note appended to the same article states that J. G. MacKay was at the time of publication in the possession of 'a collection of Scottish Gaelic riddles which he has arranged to publish shortly in book form.'³⁰⁷ It appears that MacKay's intention came to nothing since no publication of such material is listed under his name in the Union Catalogue.³⁰⁸

The collection itself consists of loose leaves of different sizes. In many cases, greatly abbreviated references to sources or comparable texts exist; the use of different inks indicates that the collection was worked on over a period of time and it is possible that several hands are represented. These items are now kept in an envelope marked 'Riddles and proverbs.' A number of ink drawings, intended to illustrate certain items, are extant; instructions in the margins would seem to be relevant in the context of preparation for the press. These drawings are now kept in an envelope marked 'Drawings,' together with part of the collection of riddles and proverbs. It is not clear whether these drawings were made by MacKay or whether he commissioned an artist to make them. Some items are noted on small scraps of cardboard now kept in an envelope marked 'Scraps of cardboard.' There are a few cuttings from newspapers or periodicals which contain either riddles or refer to publications of a similar kind in English. Some picture postcards and a number of library call slips dated 15/03/1937 complete the collection but would seem to be of little relevance to the other material. No attempt has been made to restore the collection and drawings to whichever order they may have had initially.

The Loch Papers

Not on MacDonald's list, no shelf-mark assigned. Charles William Loch (1887-1960) made a generous gift of books and unpublished material to the Department in 1958, following the establishment of the Chair of Celtic in 1956, expressing the wish that his donation would be to the benefit of students in the Department. Items from his extensive collection of printed material bear the stamp '*Leabhar-lann Loch Leabhraichean Gaidhlig*' and have been distributed between the Main Library and the departmental library. His correspondence with Angus Matheson in connection with this gift is extant in the Special Collections Department in an uncatalogued bundle of letters within GUL MS Gen 138/1. The remainder of Loch's books were gifted by his son L. Iain Loch in 1969.

Among the unpublished items in the Loch Collection are his correspondence with a number of eminent and lesser-known figures in the Gaelic world in Scotland and in the diaspora. Apart from matters connected with the business of improving his Gaelic, Loch corresponded widely on topics related to Gaelic emigration and the preservation of Gaelic in emigrant communities. Loch himself learned much of his Gaelic from Highland expatriates in Australia where he worked as a mining engineer between 1909 and 1925 before moving first to Malaya and then to Yugoslavia, finally retiring to St Albans. He recorded his experiences in Australia, as well as some historical aspects of Gaelic emigration to that country in his partly autobiographical essay collection entitled *Tìr Shiar an Òir*, of which a typewritten copy is housed in the Department and another in Special Collections (MS Gen 141). Loch also prepared occasional translations into Gaelic, for instance of Washington Irving's short story 'Rip

³⁰⁵ For a brief account of the well-known tradition-bearer Annie Johnston see John Lorne Campbell, 'Anna and Calum Johnston' in *Tocher* 13 (1974), 162-165.

³⁰⁶ Anna Nic Iain, '*Tòimhseachan ó Innse Gall*' in *Béaloideas* 4 (1933-34), 173-177.

³⁰⁷ Nic Iain, 177.

³⁰⁸ Mary Ferguson & Ann Matheson, (eds), *Scottish Gaelic Union Catalogue* (Edinburgh 1984), 120-121.

van Winkle,' or of Euclid's geometry although it appears that this latter attempt may not have been entirely successful.³⁰⁹

Another of Loch's interests was lexicography. Among his correspondence is a letter from none other than Edward Dwelly, in answer to Loch's query whether Dwelly intended to publish an English-Gaelic companion volume to his dictionary. Dwelly's answer gives the distinct impression that once the present project was completed Dwelly would very much like a break from the arduous business of making dictionaries. So Loch himself got to work, over a period of nearly forty years by his own estimate. The result of this prolonged effort is a total of five volumes of typewritten dictionaries, copies of which are housed in the Department as well as Special Collections (MS Gen 138/1-3, MS Gen 139, MS Gen 140), while a third set was donated to *An Comunn Gaidhealach*. Three volumes consist of an English-Gaelic technical dictionary (*English-Gaelic Dictionary of Technical and Modern Terms*) while the other two contain the names of plants and of animals and fishes respectively (*The Animal Kingdom in Scotland: Names in Gaelic* and *The Vegetable Kingdom in Scotland: Names in Gaelic*). Scientific classification systems are used for the dictionaries of plant and animal life, with the Latin names given alongside the Gaelic and English ones. The technical dictionaries follow the classification system of an illustrated dictionary in German, *Bildwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache*, from the well-known publisher of reference material, Duden.³¹⁰ The first edition of this appeared in 1935 and Loch may have had this or a reprint at his disposal when he began to arrange his collected material. The dictionary, the first of its kind to be published as part of the Duden series, was compiled for the use of native speakers as well as learners of German.³¹¹ The material for the dictionaries was painstakingly extracted from Loch's substantial collection of Gaelic periodicals and other Gaelic books, with particular emphasis on publications from the 1920s and 1930s. While there is no extant evidence of his precise procedure when extracting words, e.g. into the form of a card index, ticks and other signs in the margins of books and periodicals from his collection show clearly what he gleaned from where.

Type-script material

1. *Tìr Shìar an Òir*: three Gaelic essays by Charles Loch on Australian subjects, partly autobiographical, partly on the Gaelic diaspora. 'Tìr Shìar an Òir' 45 pp., 'An Loch' 38 pp., 'Na Gàidheil thar Sàile' 58 pp.
2. Charles W. Loch, *English-Gaelic Dictionary of Technical and Modern Terms*: unpublished dictionary in three vols. Copies in MS Gen 138/1-3.
3. Charles W. Loch, *The Animal Kingdom in Scotland: Names in Gaelic*: unpublished. A copy is in MS Gen 139.
4. Charles W. Loch, *The Vegetable Kingdom in Scotland: Names in Gaelic*. Unpublished. Microfilm copy of MS Gen 140.

³⁰⁹ Charles Loch and his Gaelic writings are among my research interests, which explains the level of detail in the catalogue of his correspondence. For more information, see A. Gunderloch, 'The Quest for Gaelic: Charles Loch, Learner and Lexicographer' in *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 62 (2006); 110-155. An edition of *Tìr Shìar an Òir* is planned for the future.

³¹⁰ O. Basler (ed.), *Der Große Duden: Bildwörterbuch der deutschen Sprache* (Leipzig 1935). An English edition was available by 1937: H. Klien & M. Ridpath-Klien (eds), *The English Duden: Picture Vocabulary in English with English and German Indices* (Leipzig 1937).

³¹¹ Basler, *Bildwörterbuch*, vi.

Box labelled: Litrichean, Lamh-sgrìobhaidh, Cruinneachadh de gach seorsa mu Chùisean Gaidhlig

Loch himself divided up his correspondence and other materials below into thematic gatherings. He usually bound his collected material together in booklets in reverse chronological order but this is not always done consistently. A numbering system that fitted each gathering into the catalogue of his donation has been disregarded here; this typewritten catalogue is extant and housed in a separate envelope labelled 'Catalogue Charles Loch Collection.'

Facail Ghaidhlig – Litrichean mu thimcheall cuisean Ghàidhlig

Correspondence.

1. three pages in Loch's hand, followed by two more of corrections and suggestions written by Iain MacPharlain (no date or place but probably *c.* 1920): Gaelic article by Loch intended for *Paipear-Naigheachd Alba* about the Gaelic Society of Newcastle, New South Wales;³¹² corrections by MacPharlain. MacPharlain will forward the other manuscript as soon as he can look through it.³¹³
2. John Cameron (Ullapool) 16/09/1912: returns Loch's translation with corrections, commends Loch's command of Gaelic and predicts literary fluency soon, but notes the problem that he does not have the book from which Loch translates.
3. William Cameron (Elgin) 05/05/1916: has left Poolewe for new post in Elgin but hopes for school in the Highlands to become available; reference to work done correcting Loch's written Gaelic.
4. John Cameron (Edinburgh, same hand as 2. above) 7 Oct 1913: refers to corrections to Loch's work, comments on fact that Loch still tends to translate from English when writing in Gaelic, encouraging remarks about progress made.
5. John Cameron (Edinburgh) 16/01/1912:³¹⁴ Comments on correcting Loch's written work; Loch now intends publication.³¹⁵ Newspaper cutting from the *Scotsman* pinned to this letter: Loch. - *Gu Tearlach Loch 's a mhnaoi, aig 61 Lewis St., Kalgoorlie, Australia-an-Iar, air 22 de'n t-Samhuinn 1912 – Mac.*³¹⁶ Followed by some corrected material and queries by Loch.
6. William Cameron (Poolewe) 01/09/1915: prepared to make corrections to Loch's work; has corrected material for editor of *Guth na Bliadhna*, the Hon. Stewart R. Erskine, whom he taught as well.
7. William Cameron, 25 Sept 1916: returns corrected second part of 'Rip van Winkle';³¹⁷ more instalments of the short story to follow with grammatical notes; offers to prepare finished book for translation.³¹⁸
8. Various leaves in Loch's hand: *Cruth-shuidheachadh a' chinnidh agus laghannan a' phòsaidh ann an Australia*: about Australian Aborigines. *Cinneach Tasmanach air chall*: inhabitants of Tasmania since the Stone Age, parallels with endangered ethnic groups.
9. List of notes on technical terms in John MacFarlane's hand (see item 10).

³¹² The article duly appeared under the title '*Comunn nan Gàidheal, Caisteal-Nodba, N.S.W.*' in *Alba* 23, May 1921, 8. The Gaelic Society of Newcastle was established in 1919. A copy of its constitution is in the gathering entitled *Gàidhlig ann an Astràilia agus New Zealand* (item 8).

³¹³ It is not clear what is referred to here.

³¹⁴ Apparently in error for 1913.

³¹⁵ It is not entirely clear what material Loch was working on at the time; if the corrected material appended to the letter refers to this, Loch appears to have been working on Australian topics at the time.

³¹⁶ This is Loch's elder son Alasdair Arascain.

³¹⁷ See the gathering *Rip van Winkle anns a' Ghàidhlig*.

³¹⁸ There is no evidence that Loch's translation was ever published.

10. John MacFarlane (Iain MacPharlain above, Sydney) 20th, rest of date illegible:³¹⁹ refers to having corrected some of Loch's work.
11. Lists of technical terms in Loch's hand.

Gàidhlig ann am [sic] America

Correspondence.

1. J. C. MacDonald Hay (Seumas MacGaraidh, Daly City, California) 'dara là de 1939:' in Gaelic. Refers to correspondence by Murachadh MacDhomhnuill in *An Gàidheal* about teaching of Gaelic in schools and thanks Loch for his letter in *An Gàidheal*;³²⁰ used to be resident of *Abair Bhrothaig* and knew members of London Gaelic Society (Coinneach Òg MacCoinnich who died in Baghdad, W. C. MacNeacail).
2. D. A. MacDonald (Secretary, Antigonish Highland Society) 10/12/1930: A. T. MacDonald (chairman of Society's Gaelic Propaganda Committee) will provide information requested by Loch; information about Society: established 1861, continuous records available, copy of constitution enclosed (chief objective preservation of Gaelic); their Highland Games described as foremost athletic event in Eastern Canada.
3. James McNeil (editor, Sydney, Nova Scotia) 02/02/1925: encloses copy of Gaelic paper published in Sydney, 2nd edition, circulation above 1,000; asks Loch to subscribe and advertise paper among friends.
4. Printed map of North Carolina (1911, Rand McNally) and part of South Carolina: settlement area of Highland Gaels drawn in ink by N. MacInnis, mayor of Pembroke (see item 6), N.C., 21/01/1925.
5. C. G. Vardell (Flora MacDonald College, Red Springs, North Carolina) 13/01/1925, addressed to N. MacInnis: '...it seems as if that brother in Australia wants us to write a history of the Highland settlements of North Carolina.'³²¹ Will send copy of Flora MacDonald book and notes in answer to Loch's questions.
6. N. MacInnis (as above) 21/01/1925: letters received from Loch and Rev. Dr C. G. Vardell (President of Flora MacDonald College, more knowledgeable than MacInnis);³²² wrote to Miss Elios McGill (Fayetteville, North Carolina, secretary of Scotch society) for more information but has not had a reply yet. Gaelic no longer spoken or written in this county (Robeson County on border to South Carolina); some Gaelic was spoken by older folk when MacInnis was a boy; father was Gaelic speaker but language became extinct between 1880 and 1890 when original emigrants died; has no knowledge of Gaelic among Native Indians or negroes; Highland immigrants between 1600 and 1700 and later; came from Skye, Jura and Mull; grandfather Angus born in Jura in 1785 and emigrated in c. 1815; emigrants fishermen, crofters, tradesmen; knows of no other parts of US settled by Highlanders; refers to map (see item 4); MacInnes himself Plane Surveyor and Engineer, mayor of his town, 55 years old, weighs over 200 pounds and is in good health.
7. Loch to Rev. Dòmhnall MacEadhmoin (Donald M. MacAdam, Sydney, Nova Scotia) 24 de Chéitein 1924 (draft): refers to correspondence about Gaelic matters four or five years ago; has worked for many years on history of the Gaels in Canada,

³¹⁹ This must have been written after 1918 since 'the boys' are referred to. Loch's younger son Lachlann Iain was born in 1918.

³²⁰ A typescript article by Loch refuting M. MacDonald's points is extant in the gathering 'Gaelic Correspondence – General II' (item 10). See there for information about the series of letters and articles dating to 1937 and 1938 sparked off by an original contribution sent by MacDonald Hay.

³²¹ One wonders what exactly Loch asked for.

³²² For Vardell, see item 5.

- Australia, and New Zealand to promote ‘Gaelic propaganda;’ requests more information about Nova Scotia and Cape Breton: a) Gaelic spoken in Cape Breton in counties Cape Breton, Victoria, Richmond, Inverness, Margaree Harbour; Loch wants to indicate geographical spread of Gaelic on a map and asks for place-names and other relevant information; b) numbers of Gaelic speakers, age groups, literacy; c) and d) Gaelic spoken in Nova Scotia in counties Pictou, Antigonish, Gaysborough [recte Guysborough], same information requested as in a) and b); e) unfinished question.³²³
8. Printed article: ‘The Diocese of Alexandria: Past and Present’ from *The Canadian Messenger* vol. XXXIV, no. 2 (Feb. 1924); pp. 71-74,³²⁴ author Ewen J. MacDonald, Lochiel, Ontario, Canada (see item 9): history of the (Catholic) Church in the counties of Glengarry and Stormont; letter of 1785 from Lord Sidney to Lieutenant-Governor of Canada recommending Roderick MacDonell to serve as priest to Catholic emigrants; emigrants originally went to New York State and moved on to Canada after the American War of Independence; oral traditions preserved among settlers, e.g. story of how St. Raphael became patron saint of parish that bears his name.
 9. Ewen J. MacDonald (priest, Lochiel, Ontario, Canada) 24/01/1924: reference to a few Gaelic-speaking priests; Gaelic predominates in older generation (over 50, some old monoglots) but rare among younger people; children speak Gaelic in Stormont and Glengarry counties; no Gaelic in schools, prejudices against Gaelic for the sake of ‘progress;’ last monoglot in MacDonald’s parish died in Jan. 1924. Glengarry and Stormont counties: c. 15,000 Gaelic speakers, 10% use Gaelic as home language in rural districts, 3% literate; Gaelic in US probably due to migrants from Nova Scotia people; several thousand Gaelic speakers estimated in Western Canada, mainly middle-aged; Gaelic enclave at Red-Deer, Alberta. Suggests further contacts; encloses copy of magazine article about history of the diocese (see previous item), two maps, pamphlet, messenger and catechism.³²⁵ Note: ‘My best wishes to Scotch Catholic - may God always love you.’³²⁶
 10. D. MacPherson (Port Hood, Nova Scotia) 05/05/1922: gives names and addresses of potential informants about Gaelic: Archibald MacLellan, Belle Côte, Inverness Co., Nova Scotia; Rev. Ewen MacDonald, Lochiel, Ontario;³²⁷ Rev. Ronald Beaton, Victoria, British Columbia. Gaelic is still spoken in counties Cape Breton, Victoria, Inverness as far north as Belle Côte or Margaree Harbour, Richmond, St. Peters along Bras D’Or Lake but French found on Atlantic side, Antigonish, Pictou although Gaelic losing ground here (Presbyterian area). Suggests further contact: Rev Dr MacLellan, Rector, St. Dunstan’s College, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. Mentions Australian connections: Fr McAuliffe and Capt. MacPherson known to writer.
 11. Rev. John F. Gartshore (Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, Mission to the East Indians, Kingston, Jamaica) 25/11/1921: no Gaelic among negroes in his memory

³²³ I have no information whether a copy of this draft letter was sent to the proposed recipient. For previous correspondence with MacAdam see item 9 – if the year of MacAdam’s letter is a mistake for 1925 this may well be the reply sent in answer to item 7.

³²⁴ Information about the source is in Loch’s hand. The article appears to be a first instalment. Signed by the author. The title of the journal as given at the top of the left-hand page runs: *The Messenger of the Sacred Heart*.

³²⁵ Only the article is in the present gathering (item 8).

³²⁶ It appears that the writer is jumping to conclusions as there is no firm evidence that Loch was a Catholic – he seems to have been on good terms with members of all denominations. It is very likely that Loch was primarily interested in the Gaelic dimension of the material referred to.

³²⁷ See item 9.

- (30 years in Jamaica) or Dugald Campbell's (50 years in Jamaica), reference to enclosed letter by Campbell (see item 12); some information supplied by Mr Cundall (see item 13); Loch may know about negroes sent to Nova Scotia.
12. Dugald Campbell (Kilmurley, Liguanea P.O.) to J.F. Gartshore 12/11/1921: Gaelic not now spoken by negroes; in the 1870s, Presbyterian clergyman Murray referred to eighteenth-century rebellion of negroes which led to some being exiled to Nova Scotia where they had to learn Gaelic to communicate.
 13. Frank Cundall (secretary, Institute of Jamaica, Kingston, Jamaica) to J.F. Gartshore 23/1/1921: has no information about Gaelic-speaking negroes; mentions expulsion of the Maroons to Nova Scotia who soon after returned to Africa.
 14. Rev. Donald MacPherson (St. Peter's Church, Port Hood, Cape Breton) 29/05/1921: about state of Gaelic in Cape Breton; will arrange for Gaelic materials printed in Canada to be sent to Loch.
 15. Printed map of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, no date.
 16. Donald M. MacAdam (Nova Scotia as above) 01/04/1914: Pleased about Loch's interest in Gaelic; unable get mining terms for Loch because Gaelic is in decline; miners mostly non-Gaels ('Goill') and English terms are used.
 17. Several printed articles from *The Celtic Monthly* (no dates): H. D. MacWilliam: 'The Black Watch,' pp. 111-112; continuation of W.C. MacKenzie: 'The Races of Scotland,' pp. 112-115; continuation of Rev. J. M'Glashan: 'Donnachadh Bàn nan Òran: His Genius, Work, and Personality,' pp. 115-118; C. G. Macdougall: 'The Islay Emigration of 1738-1740,' pp. 118-120; bibliography of Rev. Dr A. Maclean Sinclair from 1880-1904; Gaelic translation by Allaidh Domhnullach of 'Gae bring to me a Pint o' wine.'

Seirbhis-Ghàidhlig ann an Sidni, Astràilia – Eilthireach "Mhidlothian"

Correspondence and draft article.

1. Printed Order of Service 22/01/1939: Gaelic service held to commemorate the first Gaelic service in Australia led by William MacIntyre in 1837; minister: Neil MacLeod, Free St George Church, Sydney.
2. George Morice (Secretary, Highland Society of New South Wales) 17/02/1939: has received Loch's letter and enclosures³²⁸ of 24/10/(1938) and passed on copy to Norman MacKie, State Moderator of the Presbyterian Church; commemoration service mentioned, MacLeod only Sydney minister with Gaelic;³²⁹ copy of letter and enclosures sent to Highland Gaelic Association; will mention Loch's services rendered in next issue of official magazine *Scottish Australian* in March as well as give extracts;³³⁰ office-bearers of Highland Gaelic Association: James Mackintosh and Roderick Macdonald (from Stornoway); encloses letter from State Moderator.³³¹
3. Norman MacKie (Moderator, Presbyterian Church of Australia in New South Wales) 01/02/1939: wrote to Loch on 23/01/1939 about commemoration service;³³² duplicates kept in case of accident.
4. Four newspaper cuttings attached to MacKie's letter: *Sydney Morning Herald* 14/01/1939: two advertisements for commemoration service under the heading 'Presbyterian.' *Australian Christian World* 20/01/1939: centenary of first Gaelic service overlooked in 1937; barque 'Midlothian' brought c. 250 Highlanders to Port Jackson on 12/12/1837; second contingent who came due to efforts of Rev. Dr

³²⁸ This material does not appear to be extant.

³²⁹ See item 1.

³³⁰ Perhaps of the typescript article *Eilthireach 'Mhidlothian.'*

³³¹ See item 3.

³³² See items 1 and 2.

John Dunmore Lang; Rev William Macintyre conducted thanksgiving service on 17/12/1837; outline of plans for commemoration service. *Daily Telegraph*, Sydney 23/01/1939: report about commemoration service; mentions psalm singing without accompaniment of (unbiblical) organ, congregation standing for praying and sitting for singing; centenary overlooked until reminder from former secretary of Newcastle Gaelic Society now in Yugoslavia.³³³ *Sydney Morning Herald* 23/01/1939: report about commemoration service; unaccompanied Gaelic psalm singing; commemorates arrival of Highlanders in 1837; reminder of centenary by former member of Highland Society of New South Wales in Yugoslavia; Scots came to Australia at instigation of Dunmore Lang at a time of poverty in Scotland after the Napoleonic Wars; Rev. Neil MacLeod: 'Midlothian' emigrants settled as a group in Hunter River District; MacLeod's church holds regular Gaelic services.

5. Norman McKie to Honorary Secretary of Highland Society of New South Wales 23/01/1939:³³⁴ about commemoration service; c. 200 in attendance; thanks for insertion of paragraph in *Scottish Australian*.
6. Norman McKie 23/01/1939:³³⁵ date of Loch's letter which instigated proceedings: 24/10/1938; another report about the commemoration service; many attenders descended from 1837 emigrants, also representatives of Gaelic Society of New South Wales and Highland Society of New South Wales; ex-Moderator of Church of Scotland, Very Rev. Dr Macfarlane, not present as hoped; difficulties about arranging service overcome; Neil MacLeod (competent Gaelic scholar and fluent speaker) conducted Gaelic part; sermon preached from Ruth I, 16; McKie gave short address in English about history of 'Midlothian' emigrants: sailed from Snizort Bay, Skye; order of service and newspaper cuttings enclosed;³³⁶ requests acknowledgement on receipt of letter. Addendum: met Loch's acquaintance Captain Macfarlane; also Roderick Macdonald of New South Wales Highland Gaelic Society; has passed on Gaelic extracts from forthcoming book to Rev Neil MacLeod who found inaccuracies, address passed on for correspondence; William MacLeod (address given) is interested in ordering copy of the book, descendant of one of the 'Midlothian' emigrants, Donald MacLeod from Snizort; another descendant, Rev A. P. Cameron held centenary service at Mondrook, Taree on 12/12/1937 at gathering of descendants of Donald and Ann MacLeod.
7. Norman McKie 10/01/1939: Loch's letter about Gaelic service and 'Midlothian' emigrants arrived in mid-December; McKie got in touch with Highland Society and Hunter of (something indecipherable) Society about organisation; Very Rev. Dr Macfarlane (ex-Moderator of Church of Scotland) expected to return to Scotland from New Zealand via Sydney between 22-28/01/1939; Macfarlane (Convener of Highlands and Islands Committee and Gaelic scholar) who might give historical address at service but was recalled to Scotland via Panama; plans for service: date, Neil MacLeod to preach, Highland Society and Gaelic Society invited, McKie himself is to represent General assembly of New South Wales Presbyterian Church; will keep Loch informed; has passed Gaelic extracts to MacLeod; descendants of 'Midlothian' emigrants 'the salt of the earth.'
8. Typescript article by Loch in Gaelic (pp. 1-10) with English translation (pp. 1-8): The "Midlothian" Scottish Emigrants to New South Wales. Extracts from a

³³³ I.e. Loch himself.

³³⁴ George Morice. See item 2.

³³⁵ This and the following items are copies, each followed by the respective original.

³³⁶ See items 1 and 5.

forthcoming book by Tearlach Loch.³³⁷ Emigrants went to Australia instead of Canada thanks to Rev Dr John Dunmore Lang. ‘Midlothian’ sailed from Snizort 08/08/1837 and arrived at Port Jackson 14/12/1837. Loss of life through illness on voyage. Families determined not to be separated; ask for Gaelic minister for education of their children. Rev Macintyre had preached in Gaelic on the voyage, service of thanksgiving on 17/12/1837. Descendants throughout North East Coastal Districts (Hunter, Barrington, Manning, Clarence, and Richmond Rivers); also in district around Maitland: Hunter, Williams, and Paterson Rivers. Settlement of Gaelic speakers at Scotch Creek (in district called Miller’s Forest near Hexham on the Hunter River) in the 1860s. Loch met an old lady born on Scotch Creek who spoke Gaelic but ‘a few years ago’ no Gaelic speakers were left.³³⁸ Loch met another old lady of Raasay origin at Hexham who still treasured her Gaelic Prayer Book. Lang’s brother’s estate at Dunmore was the scene of a fight between bushrangers (i.e. escaped convicts) and emigrants as told by Mr MacLeod or MacLean on the Clarence River whose father was involved. Presbyterian allegiance of people who followed Lang: first minister on Lower Hunter River Rev MacThomas (1831); Gaelic speaker Macintyre was minister for 26 years from 1837. Some families settled on the Williams River and received a cheap government grant of land to be cleared and fenced. Oral tradition relates story about the Marks family from Skye whose sons were both killed and eaten by aborigines; the father went mad. Increased rents and flooding of the Hunter River in 1857 led to many emigrants moving on to the Barrington and the Clarence Rivers. Partly Gaelic-speaking settlement near Gloucester on the Barrington River visited by Loch in 1921. Reasons for moving on: hardships of clearing land for farming, tax increases, floods. Niall Shaw’s father lost everything in the 1857 flood. 1850s and 60 between 80 and 100 Gaelic speakers in the settlement; at Loch’s most recent visit there were only a few old ones left. Aborigines picked up Gaelic from the settlers; Jack Cook, aborigine aged *c.* 80, spoke some Gaelic with Loch. Some English settlers learned some Gaelic. English-only schooling led to language decline in younger generation. Discovery of gold at Copeland brought influx of miners. Barrington River settlers religious people, refused to sell hay to manager of coaching company on a Sunday. ‘Midlothian’ survivors known to Loch in 1921: Malcolm and Angus Beaton at Barrington, A. Cameron at Woodford Leigh, Neil MacQueen at King’s Creek, Donald MacQueen at Tomago. *Cas chrom* and *brà* used in the early days of the settlers. Large Highland settlement on Clarence River: Robert T. Barton: *Reminiscences of an Australian Pioneer* (Sydney 1917); Gaelic speakers arrive in 1857 after the floods on the Hunter River. Rev. Herbert W. Ramsey wrote in 1922 that between 50 and 60 Gaelic speakers are still in evidence but are dying out fast; no young people were likely to speak Gaelic.³³⁹ Gaelic services: Rev Duncan MacInnes came from Scotland in 1849 preached in Gaelic and English in MacLean for about 40 years; Rev. Isaac MacKay and others held Gaelic services at the Free Church in Grafton up to *c.* 1900; last Gaelic services held by the Rev. Donald MacLean, head of Free Church College in Edinburgh when visiting New South Wales, author of *Travels in Sunny Lands* (Edinburgh 1911). ‘K. W. G.’, *Aig Tigh na Beinne* (Oban/Glasgow 1911) mentions Clarence River in appendix to *Mòrag*; Loch suggests that the author visited the area.

³³⁷ This is *Tìr Shiar an Òir*, which, however, was never published. The extracts come from pp. 17-51 of the section *Na Gàidheal thar Sàile* which forms the third essay in *Tìr Shiar an Òir*.

³³⁸ This is probably not later than 1926, the year Loch left Australia. See Gunderloch, 130.

³³⁹ Since Loch refers to the date 1922 as ‘about ten years back’ this part of *Tìr Shiar an Oir* would seem to have been written around 1932.

Gaelic Correspondence I – General

Correspondence.

1. J. G. MacKay (London) 10/10/1927: in Gaelic. Requests no more letters from Loch until after MacKay has moved house; praises Loch's Gaelic; will send two Gaelic books soon; promises to be in touch with Loch once he has his new address in early December; Gaelic in a better state than Loch thinks. Recommendation to read the book he is sending several times in order to clear up difficult words, refers to stories in the book.³⁴⁰ Loch should join *An Comunn Gàidhealach*. Recommends to Loch not to write a book just yet but to wait until after MacKay's move. No dictionary available to teach Loch *cruthachadh ceart na G*.
2. J. G. MacKay (London) 25/12/1927: in Gaelic. Encloses book useful to Gaelic learners. Loch's intention to write an account of his life in the Malay States;³⁴¹ recommends to wait until his Gaelic is better and more idiomatic; danger of mistakes and *Beurlachas*. Recommends some stories from MacPhaidein's book to memorise;³⁴² recommends to memorise words and phrases Loch does not understand and they will become clear in time. Example: it is not possible to play Malay music without memorising lots of tunes to understand structure. Loch's Gaelic usage: correction of *ma* meaning *whether*, thus *an* in Gaelic. MacKay's own experience as learner: memorised idiomatic phrases from native speakers; translation into Gaelic from English does not work. Examples: use of *gus* in phrase *Co dhiubh bha e ann, gus/no nach robh* and *Suas leis a' Ghàidhlig* which really ought to be *Suas i a' Ghàidhlig*. Does absolutely not want to discourage Loch and offers his help, refers to usage of *a*-idioms in this part of the letter. Language tied up with all human activity; difficulty of language acquisition; assures Loch of his support, moral and otherwise. Scotland currently undergoing Gaelic revival, *An Comunn Gàidhealach* collected several thousand pounds to spend on Gaelic matters.
3. S. N. Miller (Glasgow) 01/11/1924: apology for delay in answering; Roman troops stationed in Caledonia auxiliaries from Gaul; graffiti evidence all in Latin, no influence from languages of Caledonia; small civil settlements of natives attached to camps from 2nd half of C2 AD which disappear with Roman occupation about 180 AD; period too short to have had lasting effect on linguistic situation; trade links after end of Roman occupation, e.g. Traprain Law finds (references: *Proc. Soc. Antiquaries of Scotland* vol. XLIX (1914-1915); A. D. Curle, *The Treasure of Traprain* (1923)).³⁴³
4. Malcolm MacKinnon (Benbecula) 28/01/1921: reply to Loch's letter of 06/12/1920 about Gaelic Catholic literature; encloses catechism, now out of print; quarterly newspaper *Alba* published by Maclaren, used to be weekly until recently, problem about getting paper; Nova Scotia literature; Prayer Book *Iul a' Chrìostaidh*, also used in Hebrides and on mainland, published in Antigonish, has copies for sale at 4/-;³⁴⁴ editor of *Alba* Catholic, Stuart Erskine of Mar;³⁴⁵ Gaelic Hymn-book by Fr. Allan Macdonald: *Comb-chruinneachadh de Laoidbean Spioradail* (Oban 1893), may be out of

³⁴⁰ It is not clear which book is referred to here.

³⁴¹ No writings by Loch about his time in Malaya appear to be extant.

³⁴² This may be John MacFadyen, *Companach na Cloinne* (Stirling 1913).

³⁴³ Alexander O. Curle, 'Account of Excavations on Traprain Law in the Parish of Prestonkirk, County of Haddington, in 1914', *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland* vol. XLIX (1914-1915), 139-202; Alexander O. Curle, *The Treasure of Traprain* (Glasgow 1923).

³⁴⁴ There is no trace of Loch's copy which he acquired from Rev. Donald MacPherson in the departmental library or Glasgow University Library. Correspondence with MacPherson is extant in gathering *Gàidhlig ann am America*, items 10 and 14.

³⁴⁵ This is Stuart Ruaraidh Erskine of Mar, a long-time friend and correspondent of Loch. See items 7, 8, 16, and 18.

- print. Recommends Rev. Donald MacPherson of Port Hood, Inverness, Nova Scotia as authority on Gaelic in Nova Scotia and Catholic publications.³⁴⁶
5. Alexander Russell (Stromness, Orkney) 26/01/1920: received Loch's letter of 15/11/1919 a fortnight ago; Loch should publish vocabularies collected from Gypsies in *Gypsy Lore Journal* which is also involved in preparation of Anglo-Romani Thesaurus, Russell has published article on Scottish Tinkers.³⁴⁷ Russell has no Gaelic and failed to teach himself 'Ancient Irish.' Loch's dates of Norse in Orkney and Shetland correct, Russell quotes from Anderson's introduction to *Orkneyinga Saga*.³⁴⁸ Norse seems to have survived until end of Norse law when Scotland took over, evidence for Norse speakers in late 16th century (Norse-speaking priest required in Shetland) and on Foula in 1774 (Lord's Prayer, Norse ballad from oral recitation), ballads common in Faroes. Place-names Norse with a few Gaelic and Pictish ones, Norse words in dialectal use; recommends book on Norse influence in Hebrides: Anderson, *Norse Influence on Celtic Scotland*.³⁴⁹ Sends copy of *Orkney Book*, intended for juvenile readers.³⁵⁰
 6. Michael Barrett (O.S.B. Catholic Presbytery, Nairn) 12/01/1921: received Loch's payment for *Calendar of Scottish Saints*;³⁵¹ pleased to find someone interested in the subject when many Scottish Catholics do not care. Other books of Barrett's may interest Loch: *Footprints of the Ancient Church of Scotland*, *Sidelights on Scottish History*, *Factors in the Reformation in Scotland*.³⁵² Modern readers unaware of the fact that Catholic Church in Scotland is Pre-Reformation Church.
 7. R. Erskine of Mar (on note paper headed *Guth na Bliadhna*, Perth) 06/06/1916: requests news from Loch and family; remarks about effects of war; condemns Easter Rising as honourable but foolish affair, compares it with Jacobites of '15 and '45. Asks how Loch's Gaelic is going; refers to *Scottish Review*, nationalist periodical, paper expensive in England, hard to keep periodical going. Erskine's collection of Gaelic pieces *An Ròsarnach* to appear in November, hopes it will be a success. Asks again for family news and enquires in particular after Loch's eldest son.³⁵³
 8. Ruairaidh Arascain is Mhàirr (Erskine of Mar, on *Guth na Bliadhna* note paper) 16/12/1916: thanks for photograph of his godson; mentions Loch's prospect of return to Scotland where he would be able to contribute greatly to the Gaelic field as he is a good worker;³⁵⁴ thanks for Loch's subscription to *An Rosarnach* which should appear next month. *Scottish Review* no longer published by John Grant but by John Orr to whom Grant ought to have forwarded Loch's subscription; Erskine will send

³⁴⁶ Correspondence with MacPherson is extant in gathering *Gàidhlig ann am America*, items 10 and 14.

³⁴⁷ I have no further information about material collected by Loch from gypsies.

³⁴⁸ J. Anderson (ed.), J. A. Hjaltalin & G. Goudie (trs), *The Orkneyinga Saga* (Edinburgh 1873).

³⁴⁹ The author is George Henderson (not Joseph Anderson), *The Norse Influence in Celtic Scotland* (Glasgow 1910).

³⁵⁰ John Gunn (ed.), *The Orkney Book: Readings for Young Orcadians* (London/Edinburgh 1909).

³⁵¹ Michael Barrett, *Calendar of Scottish Saints* (Fort Augustus 1904). A second edition appeared in 1919.

³⁵² Michael Barrett, *Footprints of the Ancient Church of Scotland* (London 1914). Michael Barrett, *Sidelights on Scottish History* (Edinburgh 1918). I have not been able to identify the last item.

³⁵³ The tone of this letter and Erskine's outspoken comments about the Easter Rising indicate a long-standing friendship between him and Loch. The next item states that Loch's son Alasdair Arascain was Erskine's godson. There is an entry on Erskine in Thomson, *Companion*, 70: 1869-1960, born Sussex but of Scottish descent, learned Gaelic from Harris nurse. 'Perfervid Scottish nationalist' aiming for a 'self-governing Celtic Scotland.' He was involved in a number of publications with strong or exclusively Gaelic content: *Am Bard* (1901), *Guth na Bliadhna* (1904-1925), *Alba* (1908-1909), *An Sgeulaiche* (1909-1911), and *An Rosarnach* (1917, 1918, 1921, 1930). Vols. IV-XVII (1907-1920) - except vol. V (1908) - of *Guth na Bliadhna* from Loch's collection, bound in 10 volumes, are in Glasgow University Library.

³⁵⁴ This prospect does not seem to have materialised. Loch worked in Australia until 1925.

- next issue; postal services erratic; thinks war cannot last much longer and suspects Germans will win; pleased at Loch's progress in Gaelic.
9. Neil MacKay (U.F.C. Manse, Strathy & Thurso) 07/10/1913: Gaelic boundary in district runs east of Strath Halladale; *c.* 5% of population of Reay and Halkirk Gaelic speakers, prevailing language from Strath Halladale on; Isle Roan only inhabited island, 'intensely Gaelic;' *c.* 20 families speaking 'Erse' in parish of Bower when Presbyterianism was established, minister commanded by Presbytery of Caithness either to remove them or get a Gaelic-speaking assistant to see to them (MacKay's source, quoted from memory: Auld's *Men and Ministers of the Far North*);³⁵⁵ *c.* 10% of parish of Latheron Gaelic-speakers, many descendants of Sutherland evictees.
 10. A. MacDonald (Inverness) 10/06/1915: heard about Loch as 'ardent Celt and lover of the olden time' and encloses circular with extracts from a book he published recently;³⁵⁶ wants to find a market for this 'out there.'
 11. A. Gunn (U.F.C. Manse, Durness) 02/06/1915: reply to Loch's letter of 12/?05 requesting surveying terms in Gaelic; generally no abstract terms although some dictionaries give compounds, these rarely used in the spoken language; loan words used for some things; gives translation of compass points and refers to MacLeod and Dewar.³⁵⁷ Loch has written the beginning of a draft letter (in reply to Gunn's?) on the back of Gunn's letter in which he indicates that his intention has been misunderstood.
 12. Thomas Nelson and Sons (publishing firm, Edinburgh) 05/01/1914: *Royal Readers* in Gaelic and English out of stock, second-hand copies difficult to obtain.
 13. Iain MacPharlin [sic] (Watson's Bay, near Sydney) 07/07/1924: in Gaelic.³⁵⁸ Delay in answering Loch's letter because MacFarlane was busy building a new house. Most Waipu Gaels came from Nova Scotia, does not have numbers but knew captain (Campbell) of a boat that took some of them to Waipu, few Gaelic speakers left now; ministers of the Church of Scotland might have more information. Russian refugee lady friendly with MacDonald of Arisaig *c.* 40 years ago, perhaps fled from Siberia; probably no connection between her and the Gaels in the Caucasus mentioned in the *London Times*,³⁵⁹ remembers having read about them a long time ago but is not convinced of their existence, perhaps coincidental similarities due to mountain environment.
 14. William MacKay (Inverness) 20/03/1914: received from Miss Kate Fraser (Secretary of Inverness Branch, *An Comunn Gàidhealach*) Loch's letter of 12/08/1913 about collecting information regarding current boundary line between English and Gaelic. Has enlisted helpers who know Gaelic-speaking districts. Difficulties: no localities without Gaelic but English often majority language, boundary line marked in blue on enclosed map.³⁶⁰ Some very general notes about Gaelic in Highland counties, reference to some Gaelic still spoken in Bute. Information about Perth, Stirling, and Dumbarton districts less accurate than information about northern Highlands; MacKay spoke to Gaelic speakers in Aberfeldy and Callander in 1913. Encloses his

³⁵⁵ Alexander Auld, *Ministers and Men of the Far North* (Edinburgh 1891).

³⁵⁶ I am inclined to think that this may be Alexander MacDonald, *Story and Song from Loch Ness-side* (Inverness 1914).

³⁵⁷ Norman MacLeod & Daniel Dewar, *A dictionary of the Gaelic language, in two parts: first part comprising a comprehensive vocabulary of Gaelic words, with their different significations in English and the second part comprising a vocabulary of English words, with their various meanings in Gaelic* (Glasgow 1831).

³⁵⁸ The language is idiomatic but shows orthographic weaknesses.

³⁵⁹ A typescript copy of the article and a letter by Loch on this matter are extant in gathering 'Gaelic Correspondence – General II', items 8 and 9.

³⁶⁰ The map does not appear to be extant.

- pamphlets on Saints associated with the Valley of the Ness, and on the Celtic Element in Old Inverness.³⁶¹
15. Domhnall Shàdh (Donald Shaw, Secretary, *Comunn Litreachais na h-Albann*/The Society of Scottish Letters of which R. B. Cunninghame Graham was president) 09/12/1913: in Gaelic. Thanks for donation (subscription?) of 10/ for the first year of the society; Shaw only caretaker secretary; need for supporters to keep Gaelic alive.
 16. R. A. M. (Rory Erskine of Mar, on *An Sgeulaiche* notepaper; from *Taigh an Fhraoich*, Banchory)³⁶² 24/08/1909: apologies for not replying sooner to Loch's last letter, was busy with the new magazine (*An Sgeulaiche*), first issue just out, well received. Assessment of importance of magazine: 'a better propaganda medium than political and more serious matter,' this will be needed following greater familiarity with Gaelic writing, part of educational process. Copy enclosed, hopes Loch will subscribe and advertise among Gaels in Australia. Asks Loch if he wants to get involved financially; Erskine lost out in connection with *Alba* and his money is tied up; three or four associates would be enough and profits would be shared; *An Sgeulaiche* likely to be successful; only c. £100 of investment would be required; some risk involved as in all Gaelic ventures.
 17. H. C. MacNeacail (on Government Lymph Laboratories, London, notepaper although this is crossed out) early in 1910 ('Di-Luain'): in Gaelic. Paper enclosed which Loch may keep for a while;³⁶³ regarding 'eòlas-daoine,' see articles by *an Gille Glas* in *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society* 1908 and by 'Tocher' in *Biometria* 1908.³⁶⁴ Reference to Lady Sutherland in H. N. 18/12/1909; *Oban Times* reports her saying that Empire would not have been what it is without Highlanders and real (underlined three times) Irish and emphasising need to revive Highland culture against commercialism. MacNeacail disliked the *brosnachadh* as going against the teaching of the manifesto with praise of Campbell-Bannerman; suspects that Campbell wrote it himself. Intends to go to Gairloch this year and to Sutherland the next; where is Loch going? Asks Loch to get a copy of *Feillire na Gaedhilge 1910* for MacNeacail from bookshop. Expects to be at choir/party of *Connradh na Gaedhilge* on the third of next month. Loch's relative, Iain MacAoidh, now at Muswell Hill.
 18. R. A. M. (London) 08/01/1913: in reply to Loch's letter of 03/12/1912, reference to birth of Alasdair, hopes Loch will bring him up as 'a good Catholic and Gael,' will send suitable gift to remind him of 'spiritual relationship' (as godfather).³⁶⁵ Progress of movement in Scotland good; *An Comunn Gàidhealach* has good public support, Gaelic cause in better shape than in Ireland. Gaelic hard to acquire, points out Loch's mistake *am mac agam* instead of the correct *mo mhac*. Erskine recommends not to use grammars but to read good Gaelic, e.g. MacEachern's essays (*Am Fear-Ciùil*).

³⁶¹ William MacKay, 'Saints Associated with the Valley of the Ness', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 27 (1908-1911), 145-162 and William MacKay, 'The Celtic Element in Old Inverness', *Transactions of the Gaelic Society of Inverness*, 28 (1912-1914), 224-237.

³⁶² The header reads: 'Scotland's Sixpenny Monthly Magazine of high-class Fiction. *An Sgeulaiche* Written in the Scots national language throughout.'

³⁶³ There is no indication what this refers to. Typescript extracts from an article by MacNeacail published in the *Scottish Review* in 1918 are bound in gathering 'Gaelic Correspondence – General II (item 4) but this is too late to qualify as the item referred to here. At any rate, the fact that MacNeacail published material in the *Scottish Review*, a periodical that Rory Erskine of Mar was also involved in, explains the suggestion that this letter is partly about political matters.

³⁶⁴ There is only the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland* which, however, does not contain any articles by *An Gille Glas* in the volumes around 1908 (vols. 36-40). I have not been able to identify *Biometria* at all.

³⁶⁵ This may count as evidence that Loch was a Roman Catholic.

Hopes that Loch will advertise *Guth (na Bliadhna)* among Australian Gaels; thanks for maps.³⁶⁶

19. E. MacDonald (pen-name of Edward Dwelly,³⁶⁷ on *An Clòdh-Chlàr Gàidhlig/The Gaelic Press notepaper, Herne Bay*) 04/04/1910: 'Thanks for 5/-, sold out of *World's Work* and passed order on to publisher;³⁶⁸ sends copy of *Munro's Gaelic Primer*;³⁶⁹ first two parts of dictionary ready to send, anticipated length 31 parts including proper names, typesetting to be completed including S by end of June, Appendix to be started in September, last remittance of Loch will cover entire dictionary. No English-Gaelic part planned as the present work (15 or 16 years, 15 hours per day) has nearly exhausted him; perhaps sons will carry on or 'someone who else who feels the necessity for such a work to refer to themselves.'³⁷⁰

Gaelic Correspondence – General II

Correspondence and assorted typescript/printed items.

1. Wendy Wood (Fionnag MacAindreis, Glenuig) 09/06/1943:³⁷¹ thanks for letter, apologies for English, her Gaelic grammar is not good enough to write in Gaelic. Loch praised for doing valuable work, especially compiling technical terms; MacKechnie etc. make up terms which diverge from what the Irish are using. Old men in Glenuig understand Radio Scotland programme, sometimes use words current before languages diverged but now lost in Scottish Gaelic. 'Tom Thumb Dictionary' needed for the use of students. Wood is only doing illustrations and giving *An Comunn* local Gaelic names of flowers she collected; intends to paint watercolours of plants in their natural surroundings. 'Birds' added by someone, 'fishes' by Donald Shaw. Expects that Loch has Dieckhoff's dictionary which will have much the same vocabulary as Wood may find in Glenuig.³⁷²
2. Ian Carmichael (Iain Mac Ille Mhicheil, President and Secretary of the Lismore Society, Lismore) 10/03/1948: last paragraph in Gaelic. Thanks for ordering copy of *Lismore in Alba*.³⁷³ Reply to Loch's enquiries: over 50% of Lismore people speak Gaelic, most children speak Gaelic at home; teacher in one of the schools speaks only English; population in 1948: 207; praise for Loch's success in learning Gaelic, will preach in Gaelic in London (*Eaglais Cuirt a' Chruin*) on Sunday, leaflet enclosed.
3. Aonghas Mac Amhlaidh (St. Albans) 'Di-domhnuich' but no date (pre-1945?): in Gaelic. Thanks for letter; is sorry to hear that Loch can't come to the Gaelic class; Mac Ghille Mhaoile has not turned up yet; thinks that Loch prefers to work during the day; Germans have been staying away recently.³⁷⁴

³⁶⁶ No further detail about these is given.

³⁶⁷ Dwelly used the pen-name Ewen MacDonald in the first edition of the *Dictionary*. See p. i of Dwelly's preface to subsequent editions.

³⁶⁸ This magazine began publication in 1902. It is described in the catalogue of the National Library of Scotland as 'an illustrated magazine of national efficiency and social progress'.

³⁶⁹ James Munro, *A New Gaelic Primer* (Edinburgh 1908 – 7th edition). Loch's copy is extant in the Celtic departmental library, shelf mark: 1908 Munro. Dedication: *Màiri bho Thearlach Ceitein 1910* (followed by obscure word and two letters). This refers to Loch's wife Mary.

³⁷⁰ It is possible that this is the seed from which Loch's own lexicographical work grew.

³⁷¹ While Wendy Wood was an important figure in nationalist circles it appears that the Gaelic connection is more important here.

³⁷² Henry C. Dieckhoff, *A Pronouncing Dictionary of Scottish Gaelic: based on the Glengarry dialect according to oral information obtained from natives before the middle of the last century* (Edinburgh/London 1932). The letter seems to indicate that Wendy Wood was collecting Gaelic words for a project connected with *An Comunn Gàidhealach* which overlapped with Loch's own lexicographical interests.

³⁷³ Ian Carmichael, *Lismore in Alba* (Perth 1948).

³⁷⁴ This suggests a date at the time of the Second World War for the letter, perhaps even in the early 1940s.

4. Typescript article by H. C. MacNeacail:³⁷⁵ ‘Some Notes on the Gaelic Language in South-West Scotland’ from ‘The Celt in Scotland’:³⁷⁶ dismisses Picts of Galloway, deals with Gaelic, Brythonic, Norse; Gaelic personal names in documents from the thirteenth century onwards; line from Blind Harry containing Gaelic phrases; Wallace and Bruce as Gaelic speakers; *Flyting* of Dunbar and Kennedy; historical witnesses of Gaelic in Galloway; remnants of the language in eighteenth and nineteenth century.
5. Loch to Neil Shaw (Secretary, An Comunn Gàidhealach) 22/03/1923: encloses four engineering drawings with descriptive parts completely in Gaelic for inclusion in *An Comunn’s* ‘Exhibition of Celtic Art and Highland Crafts’ in May 1923; newspaper cutting advertising the event and the competitions glued to letter.
6. Printed book list, no date: ‘Interesting Highland Books’ printed for A. M. MacKay, 10 Bute Mansions, Hillhead, Glasgow.³⁷⁷
7. Printed leaflet, 09/02/1920: advertises the Highland Society of New South Wales in Sydney; Scottish men and women and their descendants eligible for membership; advertises social events; aims: promotion of ‘good fellowship’ among Scotsmen and their descendants, help to the poor and to new emigrants, ‘maintaining the literature, music, and games of Auld Scotland;’ membership more than 1,000; ‘foremost patriotic body in the State;’ secretary Mr J. D. Robertson, Hon. Secretary John Stewart. Back of leaflet: Advertisement for the half-yearly sale of Anthony Hordern’s department store.
8. Typescript article ‘A Lost Clan. Gaelic in Caucasus.’ no date,³⁷⁸ no author (‘a correspondent of *The Times*): visit to Caucasus in 1917; informant: ‘a well-known Armenian litterateur’ tells of tribe reportedly from Scotland which settled near Batum in the Caucasus in the fifteenth or sixteenth century. Said to speak language similar to Gaelic, have strange wind instrument, music similar to Scottish music, wear clothes similar to kilts. Writer goes to investigate: tribespeople blue-eyed, some red-haired, wear kilts made of carpet fabric; language mix of Georgian and Tartar with some Gaelic words; play kind of bagpipe and dance Highland Fling. Writer sings Scottish airs, tribesmen join in.³⁷⁹
9. C. W. Loch (as Secretary of the Gaelic Society of Newcastle, New South Wales) to unnamed recipient 23/05/1924: Loch asks for more information about the previous item: exact location, population of the village, was a vocabulary of the supposed Gaelic words collected. Loch’s brother would be able to investigate as he is currently in the area.³⁸⁰

³⁷⁵ A letter by MacNeacail is in gathering ‘Gaelic Correspondence I - General’ item 17.

³⁷⁶ H. C. MacNeacail, ‘The Celt in Scotland’, *The Scottish Review* (new series) vol. 41, part 91 (Autumn 1918), 323-370 and part 92 (Winter 1918), 473-523.

³⁷⁷ Apparently an antiquarian or second-hand book dealer.

³⁷⁸ The following item dates to May 1924 and refers to the article. A letter by Iain MacPharlin (sic) in gathering ‘Gaelic Correspondence I – General’ (item 13) also refers to this article.

³⁷⁹ Perhaps they picked up some Scottish tunes and Gaelic words from a nineteenth-century traveller/missionary. Bagpipes are a widespread folk instrument. I very much doubt that the Highland Fling in a form recognisable in the early twentieth century was in existence in the fifteenth or sixteenth century; we should look to the nineteenth century for the genesis of modern Highland dancing, and to the early twentieth for the standardisation of the dances in a competitive setting. A number of versions of the Highland Fling, using different combinations of steps, were in circulation in Scotland in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (J. P. Flett & T. M. Flett, *Traditional Step-Dancing in Scotland* (Edinburgh 1996), 29-34 and 109-125). Another possible link may be present in the writings of Sir Walter Scott whose work was tremendously popular in Russia (as I was reminded by Philip Marsden at a Royal Scottish Geographical Society lecture on 11/03/1998). Or perhaps this was simply a ‘silly season’ article.

³⁸⁰ This is Frederick Sydney Loch who was in Poland and the Soviet Union from 1922 to 1924 to carry out relief work for the Society of Friends (see Gordon Loch, *The Family of Loch* (Edinburgh 1934), 409-420).

10. Typescript article by Loch on “The Present Position of Gaelic” no date: refers to letter by Sir M(urdoch) MacDonald in December issue of *An Gàidheal* which was in response to article by J. C. MacDonald Hay.³⁸¹ MacDonald’s letter is described as an ‘impertinent piece of English propaganda’ likely to have detrimental effect on Gaelic cause. Two national languages positive for ‘sharpening our wits,’ Gaelic medium schooling no obstacle to becoming bilingual. Gaelic’s position as national language; Loch advocates bilingualism starting from Gaelic in the *Gàidhealtachd* and starting from English in the Lowlands ‘for the sake of his country and its future;’ other languages acquired easily enough if needed (Hindustani, Malay, Spanish). Loch has lived in places where several languages are used. Examples: Dutchman speaking Dutch, German, French, English (better than many Glaswegians); Bratislava: Slovak, Hungarian, German, Yiddish; Loch’s present location (in Slovenia, near the Austrian border): German, Croatian, bits of French, English, Italian. Use of Flemish in Belgium not hindered by pressure from French or German. Problem of absence of modern vocabulary in Gaelic is being addressed. MacDonald’s idea of Gaelic at Sabbath School dismissed. Gaelic no obstacle to patriotism and loyalty, an asset in the Dominions where fellow-Gaels have existing support network. Future of Gaelic dependent on Gaels, not England; interest in Gaelic not indicative of Anglophobia. Gaelic education no cause of concern for MacDonald; young Gaels at the moment quick to pick up American catchwords and matter from London and Sunday papers. MacDonald should stick to the St George’s Society.³⁸²
11. Loch to (T. M. Murchison) 20/10/1946: in Gaelic. Refers to meeting in Glasgow some months ago and promise to send more technical vocabulary. Returned home to St Albans after leaving work at R.O. Factory in Lancashire, now working as mining engineer for company which owns mines in Gold Coast, Nigeria, and Devon; was extremely busy with his new job. Will be able to continue work on vocabulary now and intends to send batches of Hydroelectric, Public Services, Engineering in General, Radio, Aviation, Government, etc. Happy to see recipient as new editor of *An Gàidheal*,³⁸³ refers to death of Rev. Calum MacLeod.³⁸⁴ Loch’s Gaelic is deteriorating now that he is working on the dictionary, thinks he can only concentrate on one Gaelic matter at a time.
12. Alexander N. Nicolson (Secretary and Treasurer, Gaelic Society of Inverness) 15/06/1949: apologises that Loch’s letter of April has been overlooked; would be able to find full set of *SCOTTISH GAELIC STUDIES* or most of the single issues.
13. Cyril Dieckhoff (The Abbey, Fort Augustus) 30/11/1943: some passages of Loch’s Gaelic need to be corrected;³⁸⁵ commends Loch’s success at ‘distance learning’ without contact with native speakers; followed by comments on certain usages and idioms.

³⁸¹ A letter by MacDonald Hay to Loch which refers to matters in MacDonald’s offending article is extant in gathering ‘*Gàidhlig ann am America*’ (item 1).

³⁸² The article was published in *An Gàidheal* XXXIII (March 1938), 93. The full correspondence about the subject ‘Present State of the Gaelic Language’ appears in the same volume and includes material by: J. C. MacDonald Hay (3-5), Walter F. Robins (26), Sir M. MacDonald (37-38), Col. Gilbert Gunn (53-55), Raoghail T. MacDhomhnuill (55-56), J. L. Campbell (75-76), *Ceap an Dochais* (76), and J. C. MacDonald Hay (94).

³⁸³ Thomas M. Murchison took over from August 1946.

³⁸⁴ The former editor of *An Gàidheal* with whom Loch corresponded in the late 1930s. Several letters are extant in gathering ‘Gaelic Correspondence – General III’ (items 3, 6, and 9). Obituary in *An Gàidheal* vol. XLI (pt. 10, July 1946), 87-89. He died on 21/06/1946.

³⁸⁵ It is not clear what is referred to here.

14. Wendy (Wood) Dec. 1950:³⁸⁶ remembers Mr Loch, request to pass on her regards;³⁸⁷ will broadcast next week; press and MP alerted about proposed new service; Norman's problems: no job, house for sale.
15. Printed pamphlet (*Clann na h-Alba* Pamphlets no.1, London) no date: historical importance of Gaelic, need to preserve it for the future, connection between vitality of language and vitality of country. Folly to discard distinctive language, comparison: beneficial results of Irish language movements, duty of Scots to support Gaelic revival; historical extent of Gaelic, present extent; need for Gaelic education: Gaelic medium in Gaelic-speaking areas, as academic subject elsewhere; advantages of bilingualism. Propaganda: need to pay Gaelic teachers adequately, elect only pro-Gaelic members of school-boards, Gaelic should be subject in teacher training. 'At Elections - Vote only for Pledged Gaelic Candidates.'
16. Several hand-written pages of teaching notes, dialogues, etc. in Loch's and another hand.

Gaelic Correspondence – General III

Correspondence.

1. Donald Lamont (Blair Atholl) 27 Nov 1945: list of animal names by Loch sent to Lamont by Seton Gordon with request to give assistance; finds list difficult: knows words in list but is not sure which animal they mean, knowledge of biological species not in language; reference to Forbes book on animal etc. names which needs caution because up to 80% of the names are dictionary or ghost words,³⁸⁸ suggests knowledgeable men who may be able to help: Dougal MacIntyre (gamekeeper and writer), Mr MacKenzie (pen-name North Argyll).
2. Oxford University Press 27 July 1938: availability and pricing of *Scottish Gaelic Studies*.
3. Loch to Rev. Calum MacLeod (Glasgow) 31mh Fho. 1937: in Gaelic. *An Gàidheal* much improved recently; technical vocabulary to be found in books and Gaelic papers but not in the form of word lists and indexes. Dwelly's (New Revised Edition) has such terms, e.g. shipping, building, agriculture; vocabulary should be excerpted and put into proper order; Loch has been doing this for some years and has now lists of Agriculture, Engineering, Science, Geology, Architecture, etc. Some word-lists published in *An Gàidheal* and in its precursor *An Deo-Gréine* as a result of *Mòd* competitions; these need to be excerpted as well. Loch thinks technical vocabulary contained in something like 'Gaelic Yearbook/Celtic Annual,' published by Dundee Advertiser, subjects: *mèid-eòlas*, drawing, geometry, mathematics.³⁸⁹ Reference to the late Calum MacPharlain, author of *Am Briathrachan Beag* who wrote in the magazine that he was compiling technical terms and an English to Gaelic dictionary;³⁹⁰ Loch plans to get in touch with his executors or his publisher (Eneas MacKay, Stirling) to find out more.³⁹¹ Loch plans to extract words from Dwelly's and Celtic Year-Book. Has thought about translation of new vocabulary from English and thinks this can be done. In Slovenia before the First World War, when under Austrian domination, German technical words were used by officials. Now technical mining vocabulary translated from German into Slovene; Loch has recently seen a Slovene-German list of mining and engineering terms which was given to

³⁸⁶ A Christmas card with good wishes for 1951.

³⁸⁷ It seems that Loch was not the original recipient who remains obscure.

³⁸⁸ Alexander R. Forbes, *Gaelic Names of Beasts (Mammalia), Birds, Fishes, Insects, Reptiles, etc.* (Edinburgh 1905).

³⁸⁹ C. Ó Dughail, 'Some New Gaelic Terms for Educational Use' in Malcolm C. MacLeod (ed.), *Celtic Annual* (Dundee 1918), 33-47.

³⁹⁰ Malcolm MacFarlane, *The School Gaelic Dictionary: Am Briathrachan Beag* (Stirling 1912).

³⁹¹ No information about this has surfaced so far.

- every engineer with the request to give an opinion about the usefulness of the terms. Loch apologises for poor Gaelic; has learned most of it in Australia; knows four or five other languages but none of them too well.
4. Loch to unnamed recipient: author of article on 'Technical Terms' in *An Gàidheal* in May.³⁹² 'Di-luain'.
 5. Alastair³⁹³ (minister, Tobermory, and editor of *An Gàidheal*) 13 Iuchar 1936: thanks for letter but was upset at address 'Scotland Anglija!' Loch's letter useful for preparation of speech to be given at the *Mòd* and at the Annual Meeting of *An Comunn Gàidhealach*. Would like to receive letter about technical vocabulary for inclusion in *An Gàidheal* which will get a new editor soon; is hopeful that *An Comunn* will support Loch's work.
 6. Malcolm/Calum MacLeod (editor of *An Gàidheal*) 25 Fhaoilleach 1937: thanks for word-list sent by Loch; will be useful for the committee which will be at work on the project. Hopes that Loch will like *An Gàidheal*, is trying to make it more attractive and interesting.
 7. J.G. Millar (Wick, editor of *John O' Groat Journal*) 5 Jan 1932: few Gaelic-speakers now in Caithness, no Gaelic in schools; up until 60-70 years ago Gaelic in parishes of Latheron, Halkirk, Reay; also south/west of Drumholiston to Lybster; Gaelic services at Latheron, Halkirk, and Reay when Millar was a boy. Gaelic-speaking incomers in Thurso and Wick (seasonal workers from Lewis and West Coast). Millar president of local branch of *An Comunn Gàidhealach*; Gaelic classes taught but not with great success. Impossible to indicate Gaelic-speaking points on specified roads.
 8. Two pages of lists (in Loch's hand?) of individuals, some of whom are present in Loch's correspondence, of Gaelic organisations, and of books and articles on Gaelic/Scottish subjects.
 9. Malcolm MacLeod (Balquhidder now) 20 Mairt 1939: in Gaelic. Thanks for letter and enclosed material; reference to material about Gaels in Australia sent by Loch; possible publication of extracts in *An Gàidheal* in May. Suggestions about Loch's Gaelic style: should stop thinking in English and Gaelic idioms will come more naturally; Gaelic mostly intelligible but English influence still shows; Loch's writings well worth publishing. Will pass on enclosed material to Mr MacLeod in Harrow.
 10. Neil Shaw (Secretary, *An Comunn Gàidhealach*) 14mh Giblean 1930: in Gaelic. Thanks for maps, useful for indicating distribution of Gaelic-speakers. Will show maps to relevant committee. Shaw refers to his own collecting last winter and an article about it in *An Gàidheal*.
 11. J. MacMaster Campbell (Campbeltown, president of *An Comunn Gàidhealach*) 2 May 1930: in Gaelic. Thanks for letter and maps, impressed at quality of work done so far away and with little access to libraries; possible publication by *An Comunn Gàidhealach*; would like to know more about Loch's background.
 12. Louisa E. Farquharson (Newtonmore) 12 Jan 1932: has not seen 1931 Census returns but fears decline of local Gaelic. Remembers Braemar back to 1875, little Gaelic left even 30 years ago; now few native speakers: keepers in Glenderry and Glendee; some in Inverey; last one in Braemar died recently (scholar John MacPherson); keeper at Glen Cluny lodge; perhaps some old people in Glenshee or Glengairn. Gaelic services stopped in the nineteenth century. Last Braemar Gaelic-speakers Catholics, Fr. MacKenzie has information. Gaelic doomed until emigration

³⁹² No date given. According to its place in the gathering, perhaps 1936 or 1937. Perhaps this is a draft version of the preceding letter.

³⁹³ In *corra litir* and impossible to decipher - Alastair mac-an ... mac ?Faeluinn. It has not been possible to identify this individual. The editor of *An Gàidheal* was Neil Ross, until September 1936 when Malcolm MacLeod took over.

- is stopped; Education Committee provides for children from Gaelic households. Farquharson reads and understands Gaelic but does not write it. Old people have Gaelic, people up to 35 understand it, children have bits but unsympathetic schoolmaster caused damage. Has started reading and singing classes, choir, *ceilidhean*; provincial *mòd*. Has joined National Party of Scotland but keeps this separate from Gaelic activities; Edinburgh government will help to stop emigration and unemployment and guarantee right education. Offices in Glasgow, monthly publication *Scots Independent*. Loch welcome to ask for more information.
13. Iain L. Campbell³⁹⁴ (St. Jean de Luz, France) 12 An Lunasdail [no year]: in Gaelic. Will attempt to answer most of Loch's questions. English came to Caithness with migrants from Banff and Buchan, reference to article in *Revue Celtique* 2 (1873), p. 182: not descended from Norse but introduced by fishermen, pushed Gaelic back.³⁹⁵ Has no knowledge when Norse died out in the Hebrides; Gaelic language of Christianity, prestige language. Does not know when Gaelic died out in Eastern Scotland; Loch probably right about Gaelic in Galloway and Norse in Shetland; reference to Cornish and Dolly Pentreath: probable existence of unrecorded later speakers. Census of Gaelic-speakers abroad would be useful; heard Gaelic in New York and knows of Cape Breton monthly paper which folded recently without refunding his subscription; better paper than anything in Scotland. Decline of Gaelic in Nova Scotia.³⁹⁶ Campbell learned Gaelic at Oxford University from books and under Prof. Iain Frisealach (John Fraser); lack of dictionaries and grammars hindrance to students, especially with regard to acquiring idioms; easy to write Gaelic in English style but difficult to write it well.
14. John Macdonald (Aberdeen) 27 Oct 1930:³⁹⁷ thanks for Loch's maps; copies of *Scottish Gaelic Studies* available directly from publisher (Oxford University Press) or from bookseller, all back numbers in print. Has no information about partial Bible translation but suggests that Rev. A. Macdonald of Kiltearn, Ross-shire, and Principal John MacLeod of Edinburgh Free Church College might know.
15. Iain L. Campbell (Kingston Bagpuize) no date: in Gaelic. Thanks for maps, glad that his own map was of use.³⁹⁸ Norse probably did not survive long in Orkney after 1500, priests not required to know Norse after 1450, no written records of Norse after 1426, last Norse earl died in 1231. Norse died out in Shetland in C18, information from A.W. Brøgger: *Ancient Emigrants, A History of the Norse Settlers in Scotland*.³⁹⁹ Gaelic in Galloway: probably died out in Elizabethan times or early C18 although memory in the *Old Statistical Account*.⁴⁰⁰ Did not put Gaels in Lowlands into his map. 1921 Census returns of Gaelic-speakers broken down in detail by regions and towns. Asks if Loch would like his maps back.
16. J. MacMaster Campbell (Campbeltown) 1 Nov 1930: apologises for writing in English, will reply to Loch's letter in Gaelic. Proposal to publish Loch's black-and-

³⁹⁴ This is the Gaelic scholar John Lorne Campbell.

³⁹⁵ James A. H. Murray, 'Present Limits of the Celtic Language in Scotland', *Revue Celtique* vol. 2 (1873), 178-187.

³⁹⁶ The final page of this letter is bound with Campbell's next letter by mistake.

³⁹⁷ This item is bound into the gathering among the pages of Campbell's letter.

³⁹⁸ For Loch's maps, see gathering *Dealbhan Dùthcha na h-Albann a' feuchainn far an robh Gàidhlig air a bruidhinn*.

³⁹⁹ The second sheet of this letter is actually the final one of Campbell's preceding letter, bound in its present place by mistake.

⁴⁰⁰ It is not clear which entry Campbell refers to here since several passages in the *Old Statistical Account* make mention of Gaelic in the South-West, e.g. in the entry for Portpatrick in Sinclair, *Statistical Account* vol. 1, 46-47 (search for Portpatrick on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007]), or in the entry for Minnigaff in John Sinclair (ed.), *The Statistical Account of Scotland* vol. 7, p. 59 (search for Minnigaff on <<http://stat-acc-scot.edina.ac.uk/>> [accessed 03 August 2007]).

white maps in *An Gàidheal*,⁴⁰¹ another proposal to ensure wider distribution: Latimer Macinnes, of local Gaelic Circle and Kintyre correspondent for Scottish National Dictionary, suggests incorporation in Dictionary; Loch's permission will be sought. Dictionary of Scots but incorporates sources of words and phrases; Gaelic layer will surprise many readers; Macinnes has traced examples in Kintyre; Loch's maps will be useful in this context.

17. Neil Shaw 31 Dec 1937: Loch enrolled as life member of *An Comunn Gàidhealach* on payment of £3/-.⁴⁰² Will send full set of David Urquhart's articles.

Dealbhan Dùthcha na h-Albann a' feuchainn far an robh Gàidhlig air a bruidhinn

Signed Tearlach Loch.

Four hand-drawn, hand-coloured maps. Three of these maps were printed in black and white under the title 'Language Maps of Scotland – by Charles Loch, Esq.' in *An Gàidheal*, showing the distribution of Gaelic in 1930, 1700, and 1500.⁴⁰³ They are also mentioned in various letters in gathering 'Gaelic Correspondence – General III', for example a letter by J. MacMaster Campbell dated 01/11/1930 where the intended publication in *An Gàidheal* is discussed (gathering 'Gaelic Correspondence – General III', items 11 and 16).

1. Scotland - political and geographical.⁴⁰⁴
2. Distribution of Gaelic '*Aig an Am seo*'.⁴⁰⁵
3. Distribution of Gaelic *c.* 1700.
4. Distribution of Gaelic *c.* 1500 (unfinished).

Rip van Winkle anns a' Ghàidhlig

Note on cover: *le Tearlach Loch*.⁴⁰⁶ *Caisteal-Nuadh NSW 1924*.

Correspondence and translations.

1. Allan MacKillop (Ailean MacPhilip, Presbyterian Church of Australia, Lismore, N.S.W.) 27/08/1917: returns copy to Loch with corrections, some notes on Loch's Gaelic style.
2. Allan MacKillop 09/10/1917: commends Loch's attempt to translate Euclid's elements into Gaelic but considers it impossible;⁴⁰⁷ extended example about limitations of English for advanced subjects without recourse to Latin vocabulary; 'therefore it would seem somewhat presumptuous to claim for Gaelic what cannot be accomplished in English;' acceptance of loan-words into English; problem of Gaelic neologisms; MacKillop will sit exam in Pure Maths at University of Queensland in November but would not like to translate calculus into Gaelic - no technical work possible without calculus.
3. Allan MacKillop 26/06/1917: happy to revise grammar and idiom (but not spelling) of any of Loch's literary work; will accept usual rate of remuneration; asks for original to be sent along with translation.
4. Two sets of notes in red ink about Loch's translation of 'Rip van Winkle'; insertion marks in second of 'recensions'.

⁴⁰¹ See next gathering: *Dealbhan Dùthcha na h-Albann*.

⁴⁰² This is duly confirmed in *An Gàidheal*, vol. XXXIII (April 1938), 118.

⁴⁰³ *An Gàidheal* vol. XXVII, pt. 1 (October 1932), 9.

⁴⁰⁴ Two printed copies of this map make up item 9 in the small box marked '*Cruinneachadh Gàidhlig de gach seòrsa*' which should not be confused with the large box named similarly that contains most of Loch's correspondence.

⁴⁰⁵ The maps would seem to date to the 1920s. See item 14 in the gathering 'Gaelic Correspondence – General III'.

⁴⁰⁶ Scored out: *agus Caiptean MacPhàrlain 'Pilot' Caisteal-Nuadh*.

⁴⁰⁷ See gathering '*Euclid anns a' Ghàidhlig*'.

5. Various recensions of Loch's translation of Washington Irving's short story, some with notes by Allan MacKillop; date Nov. 1916 at the bottom of the concluding page.⁴⁰⁸

Gàidhlig ann an Astràilia agus New Zealand

Correspondence.

Australian section:

1. W. R. McKenzie (Wellington, New Zealand) 04/03/1943: Government publication *The Gael Fares Forth* available from New Zealand High Commissioner in London.⁴⁰⁹
2. Sir David Gordon (Chief, South Australian Caledonian Society, Adelaide) 17/02/1931: has gathered information about Gaelic speakers in South Australia; distribution: South Eastern District: Mt. Gambier, Narracoorte, Millicent, and Penola; Mid-North: Alma Plains, Salters Springs, Clare, and Spalding; Alma district had preponderance of Gaelic settlers, Spalding had Gaelic-speaking minister who also visited Alma. One of last original settlers died recently at the age of 103: Mrs Flora Smyth, née McLennan, from Harris; conversed in Gaelic with A.G. MacDonald (friend of Gordon's) until shortly before her death; details of funeral. MacDonald states that descendants still speak Gaelic although decline is evident; may have more information. Most members of Caledonian Society Australian-born and deficient in language. South Australia largely settled by Scots who play a large role in public life.⁴¹⁰
3. N(iall) Shaw (Barrington) 15/06/1921:⁴¹¹ letter and photo passed on to Mullacut⁴¹²; information from William Beaton: Beatons came in 'Midlothian' but there were other boats as well; floods and rent increases reasons why people left the Hunter River in 1857; Shaw's father stated that flood ruined him: offered 12/- per bushel for crop of wheat and lost entire crop within a week.⁴¹³
4. Niall Shaw's handwriting - no signature, part of letter may be lost (Barrington) 30/05/1921: apology for delay, does not see Mullacut often who has not yet made the boomerang as promised. MacInnes has no information about Gaelic books but thinks many were destroyed and the rest taken by his brother to the North Coast. Rains are bad, Loch got away in time.⁴¹⁴
5. Scrap of paper in unidentified hand, no date: table of questions and answers about Gaelic speakers in Scotch Creek. Q. How many years ago did you know them? A. 58 – now mostly English speakers. How many Gaelic speakers? – All. Names of families? - McGillivrays, Munros, Grants. Any of the families living there now? – Don't know. Where does M. Campbell live? Does he speak Gaelic? Morpeth Campbells? – William Loum, Stockton Punt, McQueens, McDonalds, Cameron.
6. W. P. McLean (Sydney) 03/07/1922: has been asked by his brother Hector to reply to Loch's letter. Gaelic now gone in Inverell district; Highland settlers spread over large area since 1830s; father Donald W. came from Mull and was Gaelic scholar; remembers singing of Gaelic songs in parents' household; mother MacDonald from Inverness; Gaelic not passed on to children. Gaelic died out 'with the actual

⁴⁰⁸ It appears that William Cameron was also involved in correcting Loch's translation. See his correspondence with Loch in gathering 'Facaill Ghàidhlig' (items 3, 6 and 7).

⁴⁰⁹ Norman R. MacKenzie, *The Gael Fares Forth. The romantic story of Waipu and her sister settlements, etc.* (Wellington N.Z. 1942, second edition). This item is a stray from the New Zealand section.

⁴¹⁰ No distinction is made, however, between Highlanders and Lowlanders.

⁴¹¹ This would appear to be the Neil Shaw mentioned Loch's 'Midlothian' article in gathering 'Seirbhis-Ghaidhlig ann an Sidni' (item 8).

⁴¹² This is Jack Cook, a Gaelic-speaking aborigine; see gathering 'Seirbhis-Ghaidhlig ann an Sidni' (item 8).

⁴¹³ This appears to be the main source for a passage in gathering 'Seirbhis-Ghaidhlig ann an Sidni' (item 8).

⁴¹⁴ This would date Loch's fact-finding mission to the first half of 1921.

pioneers.’ Other cause: scattered area of settlement, no centre. Loch’s questions:⁴¹⁵
 A) *c.* 1830 but ‘gentlemen of family’ rather than emigrants; Inverell named from Alexander Campbell’s station; location junction of Swanbrook and McIntyre River.
 B) Scattered. C) As B. D) Some brought families, others married in Australia.
 Highland names: Campbell, McIntyre, McLean, Ross, Sinclair, McGregor, Cameron, McDonald, McKechnie, McKenzie. E) Lowlanders as well, e.g. Dr Anderson of Newstead Station in 1839, shipmate of his father’s. F) Almost all Highlanders had Gaelic. G) Probably half a dozen, I)-M) No. Left the district as youngster and does not have much information. Potential informants: Dr Chisholm Ross, Sydney; John Sinclair, Glen Innes; Duncan MacIntyre, Inverell; Miss Munro, Inverell. Schoolfriend of Loch’s acquaintance Lachlan MacKechnie.

7. Herbert W. Ramsay (Grafton) 12/01/1922: not able to give much information; has sent some newspaper articles he wrote himself to Loch and asks for their return; not a Gaelic speaker but interested in history of Scottish emigrants. Good number of Gaelic speakers on Clarence River but do not use it frequently, language is in decline. Numbers hard to estimate but *c.* 30 Australian-born Gaels still have Gaelic, some native speakers survive, some Highland newcomers, total number between 50 and 60. Few second-generation speakers can read (except for the Bible) and none can write Gaelic. No other contemporary Gaelic settlement; but previously good number on Manning, Hastings, and Richmond Rivers. Gaelic services by Free Church minister Rev Duncan MacInnes at Maclean for over 40 years; at Grafton, Free Church by Rev Isaac McKay until *c.* 20 years ago; last Gaelic services at both churches in Oct 1910 by Rev Donald McLean, Professor at Free Church College in Edinburgh. Ramsay’s wife daughter of ‘Midlothian’ emigrant Neil McQueen. Asks for copy of published article when it appears.⁴¹⁶ Will provide more information if he can get it.⁴¹⁷
8. Constitution of the Gaelic Society of Newcastle, N.S.W. (Comunn nan Gaidheal an Caisteal-Ur) as adopted on 20/10/1919. Loch was the honorary secretary.
9. Iain Mac Pharlain [sic] (North Sydney) 01/03/1922: in Gaelic. Received Loch’s letter last week; expresses regret that society has folded but Iain Gobha was too keen on giving money to church; pleased to hear that Stewart Hamilton and MacKay are keeping the Gaelic school going; two Gaelic societies in Sydney now which are not effective in keeping the language alive; regrets decline of Gaelic speakers in Scotland, First World War partly to blame; Gaelic taught in Scottish schools now which he hopes will influence next census favourably; does not remember Captain in Melbourne but knows Captain MacGhillemhaoil in Sydney who composed poetry which probably was not written down.
10. James Taylor (Seumas TAILLEAR, Balmain; Honorary Secretary of Gaelic Society of N.S.W.)⁴¹⁸ 27/02/1919: glad that Loch has moved to Newcastle and hopes he will come to Sydney because ‘Gaelic enthusiast’ is needed there; delay in replying due to Taylor’s holiday; Loch’s plans to form a Gaelic Society/Gaelic class in Newcastle welcomed; will give assistance and send information; encloses rules of own society; recruitment method: sent circular about society to as many Gaels as he knew asking for more names of Gaels. Large response to first meeting; chairmen and committee appointed with the remit of drawing up a constitution; Taylor submitted draft constitution which was discussed, approved, and adopted at the next meeting when Society was formed. Captain MacPhail now in Newcastle working for J. & A.

⁴¹⁵ The original questionnaire does not appear to be extant.

⁴¹⁶ The phrase he uses is ‘a copy of the Review in which your article appears.’

⁴¹⁷ This is the source for a passage in gathering ‘*Seirbhis-Ghaidhlig ann an Sidni?*’ (item 8).

⁴¹⁸ See letter by J. D. Robertson of 05/12/1916 (item 12).

Brown, was involved in Taylor's Society and may be interested in Loch's plans. Captain MacFarlane⁴¹⁹ and his wife would be interested, also Captain MacCorquodale of the pilot service. Class to teach reading of Gaelic one of the objectives of Taylor's society; Mrs MacKenzie eventually volunteered as teacher until replaced by Mr MacLeod and then by Mr D. Campbell; Taylor has not been in touch with them for two years. Bible preferred by teachers although Taylor imported grammars and schoolbooks; Campbell uses poetry as supplementary material; useful for fluent speakers acquiring literacy. Taylor favours teaching all students beginning with the basics and modern methods for conversation (pupil's opinion). Subscription 10/- for men and 2/6 for women; women's fee should be upped to at least 5/- since they are allowed equal voting rights. Probably more Gaels in Newcastle than in Sydney. Services like teaching voluntary, subscription fees go on renting venue, typing, postage, sending of information about meetings to members. Meetings initially open to all interested parties but danger of 'loafers and idlers' trying to take things over was found; now admission charge (1/- men, 6d for ladies); usual revenue at meetings 20/- at the door mostly from Highland sailors. Constitution was intended to stipulate that business should be conducted in Gaelic; this was amended to 'as far as possible because Gaelic speakers were not sufficiently literate (except Mr Campbell) and literates were not sufficiently fluent (Taylor). Class meets weekly and has c. 12 students.

11. James Taylor (Balmain) 05/12/1916: letter to J.D. Robertson (Secretary, Highland Society of N.S.W.)⁴²⁰ passed on to Taylor (Secretary of Gaelic Society); Loch is looking for help with his Gaelic; no Gaelic Church in Sydney, only clergyman able to help Rev Allan MacKillop of Lismore N.S.W.⁴²¹ who preached and lectured for both societies. Taylor has the same problems: of Gaelic descent, learned a little Gaelic as a child and wishes to improve it, had to send to Scotland for books; little progress regarding pronunciation through self-study; joined with other Gaels to form Gaelic Society with the aim of studying the language; society formed in Feb. 1914; membership overlap with Highland Society: President Senator Grant, Vice-president W.M.D. Sutherland, Taylor himself; societies co-operate; monthly meetings, attendance c. 200; class set up but teacher hard to find; Taylor too old at 60 to become fully fluent, otherwise he would correspond with Loch in Gaelic; members fluent and can read but do not know the grammar; will pass on Loch's letter to reading class to find correspondent; potential candidate Police Inspector McLean, now in Mudgee, will be too busy; perhaps also Inspector MacCrimmon.
12. J. D. Robertson (Secretary, Highland Society of N.S.W., Sydney) 05/12/1916: has passed Loch's letter to James Taylor (Secretary, Gaelic Society of N.S.W.);⁴²² suggests correspondence with Rev Alan MacKillop of Lismore, N.S.W.;⁴²³ will send last annual report and encourages Loch to join; largest Scottish society in Australia.
13. Donald Campbell (Domhnuill Caimbeull, Crown Street) 21/08/1916: note in Gaelic; apology for the work he is causing Loch, half a dozen of each sort will do.⁴²⁴
14. Donald Campbell (East Sydney) 18/04/1917: in Gaelic; has been informed by James Taylor of Loch's interest in corresponding in Gaelic; Campbell native speaker but not a scholar; hopes Rev. MacKillop⁴²⁵ or somebody else will help; few scholarly

⁴¹⁹ Perhaps the writer of item 9.

⁴²⁰ See item 12.

⁴²¹ He proofread Loch's translation of *Rip Van Winkle*. See his correspondence and notes in gathering 'Rip van Winkle *anns a' Ghàidhlig*' (items 1, 2, and 3).

⁴²² See item 12.

⁴²³ See MacKillop's correspondence in gathering 'Rip van Winkle *anns a' Ghàidhlig*' (items 1, 2, and 3).

⁴²⁴ This reference is obscure.

⁴²⁵ See MacKillop's correspondence in gathering 'Rip van Winkle *anns a' Ghàidhlig*' (items 1, 2, and 3).

members in society except Taylor who is not fluent; most are busy with parliamentary and senate elections and matters connected with the War; Campbell happy to help keeping the language in people's minds despite the limits of his knowledge; writing to represent sounds rather than scholarly principles.⁴²⁶

New Zealand section:⁴²⁷

1. J. Parker (Hawkes Bay, New Zealand) 24/02/1932: Gaelic settlers from Tiree and West Coast in the district in the last 50 years; sheep-raising country; a few years ago c. 15 Gaelic-speaking employees on Sir Douglas Maclean's estate of Maraekakaho but language not passed on to children. C. 1840 emigrant ship from Nova Scotia with Gaelic speakers originally from Scotland or their Canadian-born descendants; settled at Waipu (north of Auckland); Gaelic apparently still spoken there; thinks that they also have minister who preaches regularly in Gaelic. Highland names of sheep stations in the district given by early settlers: Ben Lomond, Glenaray, Glenaras, Glen Orchy, Glencoe, Culloden, Kintail, Lochinver, Lochnagar. Otago in South Island oldest Scots settlement, Highland names Dunedin, Invercarfill,⁴²⁸ Balchlutha. Further information to be obtained from secretaries of Caledonian Society in Waipu and Gaelic Society of Dunedin who have records of old settlers. Parker has no information about Gaelic-speaking Maoris (scribbled at top of page).
2. D. M. MacLennan (Kintail Manse, Kyle, Ross-shire) 15/08/1931: went out to New Zealand in 1903 and became minister of Waipu; preached in Gaelic every Sabbath to older people; started Gaelic class for interested younger people which was very successful; letters and poetry written; then went to Dunedin where sons could go to secondary school and started monthly Gaelic services in First Church, Dunedin, at request of Otago Gaelic speakers; also set up a well-attended Gaelic class and a reading class. Chaplain of Dunedin Gaelic Society. Account of his work published in *Celtic Review*, edited by Professor Donald MacKinnon;⁴²⁹ exercises by students in Gaelic classes published in *Celtic Magazine* by (Ella) Carmichael about 1903-1906/7.⁴³⁰ Moved to Southland but continued involvement in Gaelic classes until leaving New Zealand in 1914. Preached Gaelic in Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch at meetings of General Assembly; probably no regular Gaelic services in New Zealand after his departure. Some small Gaelic settlements scattered throughout Otago and Southland⁴³¹ but language apparently not kept up; active Highland Society in Invercargill where he gave an address and preached; still preaches in Gaelic every Sabbath.
3. Gordon MacDonald (Dunedin, New Zealand) 18/11/1930:⁴³² elder Glengarry (Aeneas) left Glasgow in 1840 for Wellington, did not settle there because the Maoris were too wild but went on to New South Wales. Wellington originally refuge for ships and small settlement of runaway sailors. No newspapers or postal system in New Zealand at the time; press in Paikie, Bay of Islands, in North Island for printing bits of Bible for Maoris; Canterbury Pilgrims brought press in 1851 and began

⁴²⁶ Despite his protestations Campbell manages to add some notes on Hebridean, especially Lewis, usage.

⁴²⁷ The New Zealand letters are separated from the Australian ones by a blank sheet of paper. See also item 1 in the Australian section.

⁴²⁸ This would seem to be a mistake for Invercargill.

⁴²⁹ D. S. MacLennan, 'A Gaelic Class in New Zealand', *Celtic Review* vol. 2 (1906), 282-286. MacLennan's initials are unmistakably D. M. in the letter.

⁴³⁰ The *Celtic Magazine* ran from 1875 to 1888 and was edited by Alexander MacKenzie and Alexander MacBain. See Ferguson & Matheson, 40. MacLennan is probably thinking of the *Celtic Review* which was edited by Ella Carmichael, and contains relevant material. For instance, contemporary Leaving Certificate Examination papers are reproduced in *Celtic Review* vol. 2 (1906), 92-94 and vol. 3 (1907), 94-96.

⁴³¹ Probably a mistake for Southland.

⁴³² It appears that much of the letter is in answer to specific questions.

printing weekly paper. Dunedin settled in 1848 but no newspaper at first. Early records in letters or Scottish and English newspapers and therefore usually held in libraries. Glengarry bought large tract of land in New South Wales but returned to Scotland because of difficulties with the intended feudal set-up; descendants of his followers still in Australia. Librarians in Wellington or Sydney may have more information. Possible informants: John R. MacKay (secretary of Gaelic Society, Waipu) is over 80 and getting feeble-minded; Mr McLennan (Waipu), old bachelor, son of original settler, Gaelic speaker; Miss C. McLennan (Waipu) keen letter-writer, near 80. Younger people not interested in history. MacDonald's own informants nearly all dead now, all came from Nova Scotia. Waipu clergyman, Rev Blair, is Irish and no Gaelic speaker; does not know history. Farquhar McKay (Waipu) is a good source. People are usually reticent and Loch may not get anywhere by writing. Information about people near Lake Wakatipu: John MacGilleray Watson (solicitor, Invercargill), chief of St. Andrew's Society, knows everybody, New Zealand born but keen on Scottish/Celtic things; Donald Cameron (sheepfarmer, Athol, near Southland), Gaelic speaker from Inverness, now old man, nicknamed Lochiel. No contacts in Napier district but Highland Society exists; Sir Douglas MacLean (sheepfarmer) died a while ago; Hugh MacKenzie (sheepfarmer) possible source; Walter Peak (Queenstown) from Durness, old man but speaks Gaelic, has been in New Zealand for over 60 years. Commends Loch's Gaelic. Gaelic Church and minister in Dunedin for some years, services attended mostly by working-class; minister Rev. D. MacLennan returned to Scotland and is settled near Dingwall.⁴³³ Gaelic-speaking lawyers, doctors, clergymen, merchants married to English-speaking wives and attend English-language services; Dunedin centre of Presbyterianism in New Zealand MacDonald himself from near John O' Groats, educated in Glasgow, has been in New Zealand 'a lifetime.'

4. Gordon MacDonald (Dunedin) 30/04/1930: reference to his book which has elicited some international correspondence; has book on tales from the goldfields and one on Scottish settlement; printers swallow all the profits.⁴³⁴ Population of Otago province *c.* 300,000 at present, originally all Scottish; now 80% Scottish and half the population is or was Gaelic speaking: all Gaelic-speakers now bilingual. Gaelic Societies in Dunedin and Invercargill operate bilingually. Gaelic column in local paper by Dr Gillies (Skye native) until his death. Waipu only purely Gaelic settlement but now bilingual. Gaelic widespread thanks to mobility of Highland shepherds. Concentration of Gaels in Otago and Southland. Some young New Zealanders have Gaelic but home language is usually English. Gaelic speakers involved in Gaelic and Caledonian Societies. Recent fashion for pipe bands in Highland dress which try to attract Gaels. Encloses New Zealand railroad map with information on principal Gaelic-speaking areas and his pamphlet on Glengarry.⁴³⁵ Thanks for map of Gaelic Scotland;⁴³⁶ if there are any more MacDonald would like one or two for Dunedin Gaelic Society. Requests information regarding Loch's background since the name is not Highland.

Euclid anns a' Ghaidhlig

Note on cover: *Sgrìobhadh le Tearlach Loch le cuideachadh, an t-Urramach MacFhìlip de Tir na Ban-righ, Astràilia neo-choimhlionta. Caisteal-Nuadh NSW. 1925.*

⁴³³ The writer of the previous item.

⁴³⁴ I have not been able to identify any books by MacDonald that answer to these descriptions.

⁴³⁵ These do not appear to be extant.

⁴³⁶ See gathering *Dealbhan Dùthcha na h-Albann*.

Some of Euclid's geometry translated into Gaelic. Various 'recensions,' in part with comments. Some comments are in a different hand (Rev. MacKillop's?) and in red ink. This booklet has been in part affected by damp and some pages are hard to read.

Cruinneachadh de gach Seòrsa

Assorted unbound printed or typewritten material connected with *An Comunn Gaidhealach/Mòd, Comunn na Gàidhlig an Lunnainn*.

1. *An Comunn Gaidhealach*: Practical reasons why Children should be taught Gaelic in the Schools of the Highlands. No date but the names of J. MacMaster Campbell, Malcolm MacLeod, and Neil Shaw appear which dates this to the 1930s. Two copies.
2. *An Comunn Gaidhealach*: Mòd contributions appeal 1954.
3. *Comunn na Gàidhlig an Lunnainn*: correspondence about social functions sent out to members. Dates: 3 an Dùlloch 1952, 3 Damhair 1952, 7 an Samhuinn 1952, 11 de'n Ghearran 1954, 9/3/53, 2 an Fhaoilteach 1953, one undated (probably Dec 53), another one undated (probably April 54), 6 de'n Fhaoilteach 1954, 16 de'n Ghearran 1955, 14 de'n Mhart 1955.
4. *An Comunn Gaidhealach*: Mòd programme 1947.
5. *Comunn na Gàidhlig an Lunnainn*: local Mòd programme 1953.
6. Glasgow Weekly Herald: Mòd Souvenir 1932.
7. *An Comunn Gaidhealach*: Notice of flit to new premises at 65 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Gàidhlig – An t-Eun Gorm + Prìomh-Mhuinntir na h-Astràilia

Note on cover: *le Tearlach Loch agus le cuideachadh Caipitein MacPhàrlain + Pilot Sidni N.S.W. neo-choimhlionta 1925*.⁴³⁷

1. Fragmentary hand-written translation of Maurice Maeterlinck's 1908 play *L'oiseau bleu*.
2. Handwritten material on Australian aborigines which appears to have formed the basis of other similar material in *Tir Shiar an Oir*.

Manx – General Correspondence

Correspondence and some printed matter.⁴³⁸

1. Frances Davidson (secretary, *Yn Çheshaght Ghailckagh*, Port Lewaigue, Isle of Man) 4/12/50: report of conference (of Celtic Congress?) at Truro not to be published; copy of 1949 Report of *Yn Çheshaght Ghailckagh* enclosed (see item 2); next Celtic Congress to be held in Quimper, then (1952) probably the Isle of Man.
2. 1949 Report of *Yn Çheshaght Ghailckagh* (51st Annual Meeting): recordings of Manx speakers by Prof. Carmody of University of California; language classes and problems; money for printing; officers; summary of speeches.
3. Frances Davidson (Franckaid MacGhavid) 26/08/1950: wants to quote from Loch's 1946 Report⁴³⁹ at Celtic Congress in Truro.
4. Basil Megaw (Manx Museum) 22/12/1950: next issue of *Journal of the Manx Museum* due out in February; David Craine to help with editing in future in order to publish one volume per year; hiatus during which no issue was published in three years; Loch's Report now out of date as 'topical' information, refers to its having been

⁴³⁷ *Le cuideachadh and + Pilot Sidni N.S.W. neo-choimhlionta 1925* appear to have been written later.

⁴³⁸ Another gathering of Manx correspondence is described below under the title 'More Manx Correspondence.'

⁴³⁹ See gathering 'Present State of the Manx Language.'

published in Wales;⁴⁴⁰ Marstrander's view that Harry Kelly (d. 1934) was last Manx speaker prevented much scholarly work; Manx speakers dead since 1946: Mrs Lowey, Capt. Kinley, Mrs Kneale, Robbie Fayle; still going strong: John Tom Kaighin, Johnny Kneen the blacksmith; recordings made of these two; Loch's Report useful for students and will be kept in Library; impending visit by K.H. Jackson.

5. Manx Museum 1950: hints for voluntary collectors for Manx Folk-Life Survey. Modelled on work done by Irish Folklore Commission; includes oral traditions as well as material culture, traditional crafts, custom and belief.
6. Annual Report of the Manx Museum and Ancient Monument Trustees, year ended 31/03/1950: increased use of Museum's services; staffing problems and repercussions; additions to collections of archaeological and folk life material; work of Manx Folk-Life Survey; acquisitions of Library. Branch Museums: Cregneash, 'Peggy' at Castletown. Maintenance of ancient monuments. List of lectures and exhibitions.
7. Manx Museum 1951: order form for recordings of Manx speakers made for Irish Folklore Commission by Captain Kevin Danaher in 1948 (Harry Boyde, J. T. Kaighin, Mrs Karran, Captain Kinley, Mrs Kinvig, Mrs Kneale, J. Kneen, Thos. Leece, and Ed. Maddrell).⁴⁴¹ Loch has filled it in, requesting records made of J. T. Kaighin and Mrs Kinvig. Date 21/03/1951 (just before the deadline of 31/03).
8. Mark Braide (Douglas) 06/06/1946: both Braide and Megaw busy; possibility of publication of Report in next issue of *Journal of the Manx Museum*; returns draft copy with notes as requested; William Cubbon suggests 5 pages of the Journal for the Report and maps reduced in size. Answers to Loch's queries about Manx books: Manx Bible of 1819 for sale (see item 9) - common edition and not particularly valuable; Megaw may have spare Bible; two copies of Metrical Psalms of David sent; bookseller Lewthwaite now dead, widow may have books; advertisement in local papers may turn up books. Letter to Mona's Relief returned. Will pass book on to (John) Gell. Delivered Loch's monograph to Megaw.⁴⁴² Will try to send spare copy of Abstract of Acts (of Tynwald). Reply to Loch's suggestion of a newsletter for the Manx Society. Ned Maddrell in charge of Cregneash Museum during the summer.
9. Henry P. Sims (Derby) 23/05/1946:⁴⁴³ trying to sell Manx Bible of 1819; followed by hand-written copy of title page of the Bible.
10. William Cubbon (Douglas) 14/04/1930: reference to letter by Loch which appeared in the *Daily Times*, Fri 11/04(/1930); suggestion that Manx should be taught at King William's College; Governor to contribute £250 towards publication of J.J. Kneen's Manx Grammar, total estimated cost £500-600; Goodwin's Grammar out of print; J. J. Kneen (author of *Place-Names of the Isle of Man*)⁴⁴⁴ has map of the Isle of Man with Manx names but too expensive to lithograph; Cubbon to print parish maps for

⁴⁴⁰ Arthur S.B. Davies used some of Loch's material in 'Cyflwr Presennol Iaith Geltaidd Ynys Manaw', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 12, pt. 4, (May 1948), 89-91. See gathering 'Manx Language 1946' (items 3, 4, 6, 8, and 9).

⁴⁴¹ The recordings of these and other Manx speakers have been published and transcribed. See (Manx National Heritage), *Skeelalyn Vannin: Stories of Mann* (Douglas 2003).

⁴⁴² It is unclear what is referred to here, unless it is the Report itself. Apart from the *Report*, the National Archives in the Manx Museum in Douglas do not have anything that answers to this description. My thanks go to staff in the Manx National Archives for their help and courtesy.

⁴⁴³ Probably the letter referred to by Mark Braide in item 8.

⁴⁴⁴ John J. Kneen, *The Place-names of the Isle of Man: with their origin and history*, 2 vols. (Douglas 1925-1927).

- subscribers; J. J. Kneen and Cubbon collaborating on *Manx Personal Names*;⁴⁴⁵ Kneen also working on Norse settlement history in the Isle of Man.
11. William Cubbon (Museum and Ancient Monuments Trust of Manx Museum) 14/01/1930: few 'good' Manx speakers; 1921 census figures: 463 male and 433 female Manx speakers of whom 276 males and 268 females are over 65, few literate in Manx; interest in language mainly academic and limited; education authorities have not provided any material on Manx subjects; J. J. Kneen teaches evening classes during winter; chair at King William's College for study of Manx with archaeology desirable; P. M. C. Kermode foremost archaeologist, Kneen philologist, both given honorary MA from Liverpool University; unpublished *The Literature in the Manx Language to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century* by George W. Wood, manuscript in Museum Library, short account of this published by Cubbon in 1924;⁴⁴⁶ suggests that Loch should write to Manx papers; Lewthwaite bookseller in Douglas who sells Manx books.
 12. Sellotaped on sheet of paper: Lord's Prayer in Manx printed for Mona's Relief Society;⁴⁴⁷ Jan-Mar 1946 programme of events organised by *Aeglagh Vannin*; Christmas card featuring Manx carval book and notes printed for Manx Museum.
 13. Metrical version of Psalm 57 (verses 7-11) in Manx by Rev. John Clague of Rushen (1782-1816).
 14. Amy C. Quayle (of Mona's Relief Society, East Cleveland, Ohio) 28/02/1925: substantial Manx settlement around Cleveland, Manx formerly frequently spoken by old people; language not passed on; reference to work of Manx Language Society in the Isle of Man; Manx books (Bibles, hymn books, poetry, prose) in many families but few literate since last generation; Amy Quayle's father read and understood Manx but spoke little.
 15. William Cubbon (*Yn Cheshaght Ghailckagh*) 19/07/1924: will send copy of Manx Society's last report; journal *Mannin* ceased after no. 9; 1921 census figures not yet published; no Manx society in New South Wales, R. C. Kelly secretary of Manx Society of Perth (Western Australia), J. S. Quirk secretary of Sydney Manx society; sends copy of W.M.S. Magazine although this is unconnected to the Manx Society.
 16. J. Cubbon (Edmonton, Canada) 14/10/1915: Loch seeks Manx mining terms in copy of *Mannin*; Cubbon wrote article for 'Peel City Guardian' ('my old paper') on mining terms at Foxdale mines some years ago;⁴⁴⁸ most material Cornish words brought in by Cornish miners during 1st half of nineteenth century; W. H. Kitto of Union Mills (former manager) has more information.
 17. Sophia Morrison (Peel) 09/10/1915: thanks for subscription to *Mannin*; May number sent out to Miss Potts (of Peel origin); is bringing paper out on her own because Wm. Cubbon (treasurer, Manx Society) thinks this is 'too much of a speculation' for the society; delay in appearance of May number because most Manx printers serve in the War; refers to death of Lieut. Blane of Cameron Highlanders at the front, a leading light of Gaelic movement and also member of Manx Society.
 18. William Cubbon (librarian, Public Library, Douglas) 14/04/1914: production costs of *Mannin*; 2 issues published as yet; 500 copies of which 50 review copies; has met Gordon Loch.⁴⁴⁹

⁴⁴⁵ Cubbon's contribution is not mentioned in the publication details: John J. Kneen, *The Personal Names of the Isle of Man* (Oxford 1937).

⁴⁴⁶ The library of the Manx Museum has now been incorporated into the Manx National Archives.

⁴⁴⁷ Same as the American-based one in item 14. A.C. Quayle, writer of item 14, appears among the office bearers on the back.

⁴⁴⁸ I have been unable to track down this article.

⁴⁴⁹ Charles Loch's first cousin and author of *The Family of Loch*. See gathering 'Manx Language 1946' (item 14).

19. Sophia Morrison (*Yn Chesbaght Ghailckagh*, 'Mannin: Journal of Matters Past and Present relating to Mann' printed on letterhead as well) 08/02/1914: refers to Loch's intention to publish list of terms to do with mining and quarrying in the three Gaelic languages; little information available in Isle of Man since mining had almost ceased (Foxdale closed); old miners from Bradda Mines live in Port Erin and J. J. Kneen will try to contact them to get translations for Loch's lists of terms; suggestion to contact J. R. Moore in Ashburton, New Zealand (Manx speaker and native of Laxey); sends copy of *Mannin* and last annual report; refers to Loch's previous intention to visit Foxdale to collect words and note by Loch in *An Deò-Gréine* about his proposed project.⁴⁵⁰
20. James R. Moore (Ashburton, Canterbury, New Zealand) no date (but probably later in 1914 following the evidence of S. Morrison's letter in item 19): has not been able to supply many of the terms on Loch's lists; worked in Snaefell mines c. 45 years ago and for three years in Laxey mines eight years ago; Foxdale 'heavy mine' with much timber used; mines originally run by Cornish and Welsh managers and substantial part of workforce of Welsh and Cornish origin as well; Manx miners adopted incomers' specialist terms.

Manx Language 1946; Notes Collected for Report

Correspondence:

1. Photograph of three persons: (right to left) Ned Maddrell, Mrs J. Gell, Mr E. Lowey.
2. Juan y Gell (John/Jack Gell, Port St. Mary, Isle of Man) 30/04/1946: refers back to Loch's visit and answers some of Loch's questions; Captain Kinley - Manx speaker in his youth re-acquired it after retiring; Manx stronger for longer in remote areas; last Manx monoglot died at end of nineteenth century - Ned Maddrell used to interpret for her; self-taught competent learners: Juan y Gell (John Gell), Eric Cregeen, Margaret and Kathleen Killip; Manx not recognised by Education Authority until recently when night class was admitted into syllabus.
3. Arthur S. B. Davies (Colwyn Bay, Wales) 17/03/1951: refers to Welsh to English translation done for Loch.⁴⁵¹
4. Arthur S. B. Davies 03/02/1951: offers to translate his article on Manx speakers in *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 12, pt. 4, May 1948;⁴⁵² requests Loch's report and maps if published.
5. B. R. S. Megaw (Manx Museum) 27/02/1951: Jack Gell unable to translate Davies' article; plans to ask Davies for translation.
6. A. S. B. Davies 11/02/1951: refers to enclosed English translation of *Bulletin* article.
7. Basil Megaw 03/02/1948: Loch's article to appear in next (1948) issue of the *Journal (of the Manx Museum)*;⁴⁵³ interest in Manx growing; thanks for subscription to *Journal*.
8. A. S. B. Davies 15/09/1946: about Loch's report; went to Isle of Man to hear Manx spoken; has some reading ability in Manx; less enthusiasm to be found for Manx than for Cornish.
9. A. S. B. Davies 26/08/1946: request for report, knows all Celtic languages.

⁴⁵⁰ The article referred to appeared as 'Gaelic Mining Terms', *An Deò-Gréine*, IX, pt. 2 (dara mìos a' Gheamhraidh, 1913), 30.

⁴⁵¹ This is item 4 in gathering 'Manx – Sundry Papers and Letters'.

⁴⁵² Arthur S. B. Davies 'Cyflwr Presennol Iaith Geltaidd Ynys Manaw', *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* 12, pt. 4, (May 1948), 89-91. An acknowledgement in the final paragraph indicates that Loch put his own material gathered in 1946 at the author's disposal (I am grateful to Cathair Ó Dochartaigh for translating the relevant passage in Davies's article). The list of Manx speakers given on p. 90 of the article is identical with Loch's on pp. 2-3 of his Report.

⁴⁵³ This did not happen. See Gunderloch, 144.

10. Basil Megaw 09/09/1946: about publication of Loch's report; Mr Cubbon to proof-read and make suggestions.
11. Basil Megaw 07/08/1946: thanks for Loch's offer to deposit report with Manx Museum; possibility of publication.
12. J. D. Qualtrough 20/04/1946: thanks for having been shown Loch's notes/report; publication would be of interest.
13. Basil Megaw 17/04/1946: refers to copy of Proclamation sent to Loch;⁴⁵⁴ draft of report seen by Mark Braide, (Ned) Maddrell and (John) Gell; reference to Kneen's *Place Names* and contemporary place-name collecting in the Isle of Man.
14. Basil Megaw 09/05/1946: thanks for arranging for a copy of *The Family of Loch* by Loch's cousin to be sent to the Manx Museum;⁴⁵⁵ possible publication of report in *Journal of the Manx Museum*; Mr Paton not Scottish but family associated with Isle of Man for two generations, friendly with Manx speakers, probably proficient speaker; reference to P. W. Caine and Fred Moore - fluent learners.
15. Basil Megaw 16/01/1951: surprised that list of Manx speakers in Bulletin article not by Loch; author since identified by Kenneth Jackson as Davies; reference to *The Atlantic Islands* by Williamson.⁴⁵⁶
16. Mark Braide (Douglas) 16/05/no year (probably 1946): date of Loch's letter given as 06/05/1946; Mrs Clague of Dalby not a fluent speaker; has not heard of Miss Kaye of Onchan; James Karran, friendly with Harry Kelly of Cregneash, understood but did not speak Manx; some phrases translated into Manx; does not know Paton but thinks he is not a fluent speaker; Manx service with English sermon broadcast in 1930s; Ned Maddrell and Mrs Lowey spoke Manx on Children's Hour c. 1945; list of Manx place-names appended.
17. Craine⁴⁵⁷ (Ballagh) 10/04/1946: comments on Loch's efficiency during his visit to the Isle of Man; notes on Manx speakers John Tom Kaighin, John Kneen the Miller, Robby Fayle, Walter Moore; possible reasons for persistence of Manx in remote areas.
18. Mark Braide 13/04/1946: refers to enclosed lists of plant and bird names; list of corrections to Loch's rough notes,⁴⁵⁸ mostly personal names and information about Manx speakers; learners to be added to Loch's list: David Craine (not related to Charles), P. W. Craine, F. W. Moore, Mrs J. J. Kneen, with remarks about each; Ned Maddrell 'chief teacher' (of Manx) at Port St. Mary; Manx Society holds Manx service once a year, used to be four times before the war; date of last monoglot uncertain; Ned Maddrell used to interpret for the Keggins of Cregneash when a small boy; literate native speakers: Will Wade, Capt. Kinley, Robbie Fayle, perhaps Thomas Leece; took notes of long conversation between Mrs Lowey, the Kinvigs, and Ned Maddrell in 1945; reference to unreliable (census) figures; appended list of Loch's queries with answers.
19. Draft of the report and three sets of notes by Loch.

⁴⁵⁴ This is probably the 1863 Proclamation of Tynwald that Loch refers to on p. 4 of the report.

⁴⁵⁵ Loch, *Family*.

⁴⁵⁶ A book on the Faroe Islands: K. Williamson, *The Atlantic Islands: a study of the Faeroe life and scene* (London 1948).

⁴⁵⁷ This would seem to be either David or Charles Craine. Initials are not clear in the signature and two Craines resident in Ballagh are mentioned in the report, p. 3.

⁴⁵⁸ Three copies of this are found in item 19; the first has the references to Mark Braide's notes.

Present State of the Manx Language 1946

Typescript. Full title given on first page: 'Some Notes on the Present State of the Manx Language - April 1946.' Map of the island with principal places in Manx and locations of Manx speakers indicated.

Loch's acquaintance with Manx: schoolfriend of Manx descent whose mother (sister of Deemster C. T. Cheslyn Callow) knew some Manx expressions (date c. 1897).⁴⁵⁹ Worked with Bill Cubbon (Laxey) in mine on East Murchison Goldfield in Western Australia in c. 1908. Owns Manx prayerbook of 1777, given by schoolmaster who had lived in Peel.

Contents: monoglot Manx speakers (pp. 1-2), list of native speakers (pp. 2-3), fluent and other learners (pp. 3-4), use of Manx by Tynwald and in religious services (p. 4), literature in Manx (p. 4), broadcasting (p. 5), language decline and reasons (p. 5), account of contact with Manx speakers (pp. 6-7). Mark Braide (Douglas) has checked paper.

Manx Names – Animals and Plants

Correspondence and word-lists.

1. Basil Megaw to Mark (?Braide) dated 11/04/1946: names of birds, J.J. Kneen's material not reliable; refers to recent visit of Loch to Isle of Man.
2. Mark Braide 'Saturday 27th' to Loch: collecting of Manx animal names; bibliographical information. Refers to source Harry Boyde.

Price Lists of Gaelic Books from Old Catalogues

1. Hugh MacDonald, Oban, no date.
2. Alexander MacLaren, Glasgow, list no. 86, no date.
3. John Grant, Edinburgh, March 1950.
4. Northern Chronicle, Inverness, (newspaper cutting, no date).
5. Beltona Records, no date.
6. An Comunn Gaidhealach Publications, Glasgow, postmark 13 June 1955.
7. G. A. MacLeod, Oban (Gaelic Gramophone Records), no date.
8. Alexander MacLaren, Glasgow (Bible editions), no date.
9. John Grant, Edinburgh, January 1954.
10. MacLaren's Publications, Gaelic Poets, no date.
11. Malcolm C. MacLeod, Dundee, advert for T. D. MacDonald: *Dain agus Dealbhan-Fhacail an Am a' Chogaidh*.
12. John Grant, Edinburgh, single page, no date.
13. John Grant, Edinburgh, single page, no date.
14. John Grant, Edinburgh, single page, date 1955 in pencil at top of page.

Other

Three small exercise books with newspaper cuttings are extant. Most material is anonymous although writers named in the three scrap-books include Eachann Mac Dhùghail (Books I, II, and III), Fearchar Mac an Toisich (Book III), Fionnlagh I. MacDhomhnaill (Book III), Domhnall Donn (one item from *Stornoway Gazette*, 17/07/1956, in Book III). The source was the *Weekly Scotsman* Gaelic Letter; dates of the articles cover the period from the 1930s to c. 1957.

⁴⁵⁹ Callow was Deemster from 1905 to 1917. See <<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/law/deemstrs.htm>> [accessed 03 August 2007]. The website draws on an article by Ramsey B. Moore in the *Journal of Manx Museum* vol 6, issue 78 (1961-1962), 160. I have not yet been able to consult the original article.

1. Gearraidhean bho Phàipearan Gàidhlig- Leabhar I. Scrap-book containing Gaelic newspaper cuttings. The retirement of Prof. W.J. Watson of Edinburgh is mentioned in ‘An t-Oll. MacBhatair’ which places the earliest dateable item into the year 1938. Starting from the end, the first identifiable date is a reference to the death of Edward Dwelly corr is dà bhliadhna an déidh a bhàis (d. 1939; i.e. 1941).
2. Gearraidhean bho Phàipearan Gàidhlig- Leabhar II. The earliest identifiable item (‘Blar na Saorsa’) mentions the 631st anniversary of Bannockburn (1314 + 631 = 1945). Other dates mentioned in certain articles: 1950 (‘An Ceud Leth-Cheud’), 262nd anniversary of Killiecrankie (1689 + 262 = 1951; ‘Raon Ruairdh’ [sic]), and Census results of 1951 (‘Ar Sluagh’).
3. Gearraidhean bho Phàipearan Gàidhlig- Leabhar III. The last article inserted mentions the date 11/02/1957 (‘Deireadh Seann Sgeoil’).

More Manx correspondence

In envelope marked ‘Manx – Sundry papers and letters’ in Loch’s hand. Letters and other miscellaneous material.

1. Basil Megaw to Loch, letter dated 15/08/1951: thanks for copy of Mr Davies’s Welsh paper. Proposal to reprint Cregeen’s dictionary, American professor is working on it. Journal (of the Manx Museum) to be out soon; Loch is to be sent a copy.
2. Reginald Hindley to Loch, letter dated 21/07/1955 (letterhead: Dept of Geography, University College of the South-West, Head of Department Prof. Arthur Davies): Hindley returns article which he found ‘of very great interest,’ refers to proposal to translate it into Scottish Gaelic, further references to Loch’s biographical background.⁴⁶⁰ Hindley is collecting place-names in the Celtic languages, asks for Manx parish names, has noted those in Loch’s tracing.⁴⁶¹ Hindley expresses surprise that Manx Museum did not print article, especially since a Welsh version was published. His own interest in Manx is ‘from the point of view of emigration and immigration’ and the effect of both on the language. Reference to impending transferral to Manchester.
3. B. R. S. M(egaw) to Loch, note dated 09/02/1951: has just received Davies’s article in *Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies* and will forward a translation from Welsh as soon as this is available.
4. Hand-written translation of Davies’s article which appeared in *Bulletin Board of Celtic Studies*, vol. 12, Part 4, May 1948 (5 pp.): title: ‘The Present State of the Celtic Language of the Isle of Man;’ Loch’s permission to use his work is noted with thanks in the closing paragraph.
5. Loch to B. R. S. Megaw, dated 11/08/1951, heading ‘Manx Speakers’: Davies has sent a copy of the paper which appeared in the *Bulletin Board of Celtic Studies* along with a translation. Loch recommends that his paper and Davies’s one be referred to together as Davies’s paper is in large parts a close translation of Loch’s work; he quotes from Davies’s work where it diverges. Davies wrote to Loch in Manx and Scottish Gaelic, and Loch believes that he knew Breton and Cornish as well. Reference to (unnamed) master of Blundell’s School in Devonshire who was ‘a leading authority on the Cornish language’ and wrote a Welsh self-study book. Loch has been unable to retire as he had planned to work on his Gaelic and Celtic records and is forced to work at a mining engineering office in London; is too tired to work at weekends. Remembers his visit to the Manx Museum and commends the quality

⁴⁶⁰ The article is ‘The Present State of the Manx Language;’ evidently, Loch must have referred in detail to his interest in, and acquisition of, Scottish Gaelic in previous correspondence with Hindley.

⁴⁶¹ This is the map of the Isle of Man that is part of the article.

of the library. Reference to planned reprint of Cregeen's Dictionary subject to sufficient numbers of subscribers; used to have his own copy but left this in Australia. Reference to 'the new volume' which apparently has not yet appeared (probably of the *Journal of the Manx Museum*) and the loss of Paton to Manx studies.⁴⁶²

6. Price-list of publications on sale at the Manx Museum, dated 01/07/1952.
7. Programme of *Yn Çhesbaght Ghailckagh*, dated December 1952, signed J. A. Woods: office bearers elected for 1953; annual subscription has been raised to five shillings to generate funds for the recording of native speakers for which a recording machine has been bought. Lecture with sound recordings on the topic of 'The Story of the Native Speakers' by J. D. Qualtrough will take place. Series of debates in Manx only is planned; first topic: 'Can present students of the Manx language, in touch with the remaining native speakers, claim to be native speakers?' *Coraa Ghailckagh* (Journal of the society) edited by John Gell, subscription for four issues 2/6d. Manx classes for boys arranged at Douglas High School for Boys (Douglas) by the Headmaster, to take place on alternate Saturdays; teaching materials in part subsidised by society, donations towards the cost invited; teachers: J. A. Woods, Mark Braide, T. S. Braide, Douglas Fargher.
8. John Gell to Loch, note dated Mee Houney (November) 1952: request for annual subscription (2/6d) for *Coraa Ghailckagh* for 1953.
9. List of books for sale, address (of bookseller?) given as A. Stanley Davies, 306 Longstone Road, Iverheath, Bucks. Books in Celtic languages or on Celtic culture: categories: Manx, Scottish Gaelic (Language and Literature, Gaelic Scriptures, Gaelic Poetry, Gaelic Plays), Scottish History, Travel and Topography, Biography and Clan History, Gaelic Psalm Tune Books, Scottish Clans and Tartans, Irish Language and Literature, Irish Dialects, Irish Grammar, Middle Irish Manuscripts, Irish Annals, Genealogies, Bibliography, Publications in Irish of the Government of Éire, Government Works in Irish, Historical Manuscripts (Ireland), Irish Text [sic] Society Publications, Scriptures and Prayer Books in Irish, Prayer books in Irish, Topography, History and Archaeology, Biography, The Arts in Ireland, Cornish Language, Modern Cornish Literature, In Cornwall, Breton Language and Literature, Breton Grammars and Dictionaries, Breton Poetry, Welsh Scriptures, Reprints of the Earliest Welsh Books, General Literature, Historical Monographs relating to St George's Chapel Windsor Castle.

Cornish correspondence

In envelope marked 'Sundry Correspondence – Cornish' in Loch's hand. Letters and notes. The letters by Dorothy Smith are out of chronological sequence in the gathering but this could be easily rectified.

1. A. K. Hamilton Jenkin (Bostenner, St Ives; Secretary, Federation of Old Cornwall Societies) to Loch, letter dated 23/01/1930: (Henry) Jenner has asked him to forward the pamphlet setting out the aims and objects of the Old Cornwall Societies;⁴⁶³ Loch will be aware of Jenner's *Grammar of the Cornish Language* and R. Morton Nance's *Cornish for All*;⁴⁶⁴ twice-yearly magazine *Old Cornwall* published by

⁴⁶² Megaw's letter of 15/08/1951 that is at the beginning of the gathering is in answer to this item. Cyril I. Paton's 1949 obituary is reproduced, with a short bibliography of his publications on Manx, on <<http://www.isle-of-man.com/manxnotebook/people/antiqarn/cpaton.htm>> [accessed 03 August 2007].

⁴⁶³ See following item.

⁴⁶⁴ The first item would seem to be Henry Jenner, *A Handbook of the Cornish Language, chiefly in its latest stages, with some account of its history and literature* (London 1904); the other is R. Morton Nance, *Cornish for All* (St Ives 1929).

- the Federation contains some Cornish as well and is the only publication which does. Jenkin encloses circular of his own book, *The Cornish Miner*.⁴⁶⁵
2. Henry Jenner (Bospowes, Hayle; President, Federation of Old Cornwall Societies) to Loch, letter dated 12/01/1930: no society with the sole object of advancement of Cornish; *Federation of Old Cornwall Societies* promotes the study of all aspects of Cornwall and consists of affiliated societies in St Ives, Penzance, Madron, Helston, Hayle, Camborne, Redruth, Truro, Falmouth, St Austell, Liskeard, Loue, Bodmin, Padstow, Callington; membership well over 1,000. Recommends Morton Nance's *Cornish for All* which has been published for the Federation. (Cornish) Gorsedd supports Cornish language; inaugurated at Boscawen-lin stone circle by Arch-druid of Wales in 1928; held at Carn Brea in 1929 and was attended by delegates from the Breton Gorsedd; proceedings largely in Cornish. Jenner will ask Hamilton Jenkin to forward information about Federation;⁴⁶⁶ many working-class members who have much knowledge of traditions and dialect. Jenner knew relatives of Lord Loch of Drylaw and their children, especially the late Mrs Alfred Trevor.⁴⁶⁷
 3. Dorothy Smith (Moneens, Budleigh Salterton; widow of the Cornish scholar A. S. D. Smith) to Loch, letter dated 29/12/1950: sent books Loch asked for and is not a Gaelic scholar; thanks for letter and £1/-40 which Loch sent; books forwarded as requested to Miss Catriona Maclean. Dwelly must have been 'a very unusual man.' Caradar's (Smith's bardic name) Manx books were sent to John Gell (15 Victoria Road, Port St Mary, Isle of Man) who would know where to get Manx language books; correspondent of her husband who learnt Manx in a few weeks and wrote to Gell in Manx. R. Morton Nance (Chylason, St Ives, Cornwall) would know where to get Jenner's 'Cornish Language Grammar' which may be out of print; Nance is Grand Bard of Cornwall, bardic name Mordon; collaborated with Smith on Cornish-English Dictionary.⁴⁶⁸ Mrs Smith is worried about Miss Geen who has hundreds of Caradar's books to sell but seems to be less than efficient; if Loch does not get the books Mrs Smith will get someone to 'get to work.'
 4. Dorothy Smith (Budleigh Salterton) to Loch, postcard dated 10/01/1951: asks if Loch has received the books from Miss Geen (now Mrs Hoskins, 13 Bedford Road, St Ives); if not he is to contact James Lanham Ltd (booksellers) in St Ives where Caradar's books and others are stocked. Mrs Smith has sent them 250 copies of *Cornish Simplified*.⁴⁶⁹ She has sent off the Gaelic books to Miss C. Maclean on 29/12(/1950). She is still worried about Miss Geen's inefficiency and will get a Cornish friend to check up on her.
 5. Dorothy Smith (Budleigh Salterton) to Loch, postcard dated 26/12/1950: list of papers with articles (obituaries), some in Welsh, on Caradar, likely dates late November (after 24th): *The Banner of Wales*, *Western Mail*, *Liverpool Post*, *Western Independent* (03/12/1950), *Tiverton Gazette* (19/12/1950).
 6. Dorothy Smith (Budleigh Salterton) to Loch, letter dated Christmas 1950: apologises that her lawyer nephew bothered Loch about the cheque; is wondering why Miss Geen has not sent the books quickly since they were paid for and why she has not answered Mrs Smith's letters. A. S. D. Smith always sent books by return of post but Mrs Smith has no room for them in her sister's house and cannot deal with the

⁴⁶⁵ Alfred K.H. Jenkin, *The Cornish Miner: An account of his life above and underground from early times* (London 1927).

⁴⁶⁶ See previous item.

⁴⁶⁷ This is Edith Loch (1848-1899), a granddaughter of James Loch. See Loch, *Family*, 289.

⁴⁶⁸ Robert Morton Nance, *Gerhyver noweth Kernewek ha Samsnek. A New Cornish-English Dictionary* (St. Ives, 1938). Smith's contribution is not noted in library catalogue records.

⁴⁶⁹ Arthur S.D. Smith, *Cornish Simplified. Short lessons for self-tuition, etc.* (St. Ives 1939).

books. Caradar was awarded the first Jenner Medal for outstanding work on Cornish in c. 1936. Mrs Smith has a copy of Dwelly's and I.N. MacLeòid's *Litrichean Alasdair Mboir* and wonders in Loch knows of anyone who would buy them.⁴⁷⁰ Caradar always keen to correspond with anyone interested in the Celtic languages. Obituaries in various Cornish and Welsh papers (Mr Ashley Rowe may be able to give details as he wrote some obituaries himself); has lent her own cuttings to a Welshman who is writing an article on Caradar. Loch will know the Grand Bard (Morton Nance) and R. G. Hooper (bardic name Talek; 4 Manor Road, Camborne); both knew Caradar and his work well; they have his manuscripts which may be published.

7. Dorothy Smith (Budleigh Salterton) to Loch, letter dated 12/12/1950: Loch has sent 5/6 too much in error as *How to learn Cornish* is 6d instead of 6/-, cheque for the difference enclosed; Mrs Smith has sent Loch's order to Miss Geen (13 Bedford Road, St Ives) who is selling Caradar's publications now; R. G. Hooper (4 Manor Road, Camborne) may have some to sell as well. Smith always used to fulfil orders by return of post but Mrs Smith does not know how businesslike Miss Geen is. Mrs Smith thought it best for the books to be in Cornwall as she had to sell her home in Amberley and move here. She had to send Loch's cheque to her solicitors as her husband's name was on it and will deal with Miss Geen. Caradar would have been glad that Loch was interested in his books.
8. Dorothy Smith (Budleigh Salterton) to Loch, note dated 12/12/1950: apology for delay with Loch's order; her husband died on 22/11/1950. She has sent the order on to Miss Geen (13 Bedford Road, St Ives) who is selling his books now. She will write again soon as Loch has overpaid her and she will need to contact the bank because the cheque is in her husband's name.
9. R. Morton Nance (Chylason, Carbis Bay) to Loch, letter dated 07/04/1930: is able to answer some of Loch's queries although the situation regarding Cornish could be better. Cornishmen are more aware of the existence of Cornish than twenty years ago. Only 20-25 of the Old Cornwall Members (= Federation of Old Cornwall Societies) are learning the language; of those, only six are 'young people;' around 300 bought his 'little book'.⁴⁷¹ 'Speaking Cornish is confined to a few greetings' although some can sing Cornish songs popular at meetings; only about six people could write a letter in Cornish and another six would be able to read Cornish but not write it. Mr W. C. Borlase, mentioned by Loch, was not a fluent Cornish speaker but had learned a little from books; according to Jenner, his Cornish is artificial and limited; Mr Allin-Collins was brought up speaking Cornish by his father who 'refused to allow him to learn English and taught him to speak what he called Cornish, leading him to believe that it was still the popular language of Cornwall;' Allin-Collins's Cornish was poor and clearly derived from printed sources but has since improved to fluent-speaker level ('a more orthodox use of the language') although his pronunciation is still 'that of a foreigner.' Some survivals of Cornish after Wm. Bodener's letter;⁴⁷² probably 'a good deal of Cornish' spoken by people, some fairly fluent, up to 1800; words and sentences survived until recently, ensuring continuity of sound/pronunciation; John Davy of Zennor (died 1893) had learned verses and 'a quite considerable amount of the language' from his father but not

⁴⁷⁰ Iain N. MacLeòid, *Litrichean Alasdair Mboir* (Steornabhagh 1932).

⁴⁷¹ Probably the first edition (1929) of his *Cornish for All*. Robert Morton Nance, *A Glossary of Celtic Words in Cornish Dialect* (no place, 1923) is another candidate but since the context is clearly the current state of the Cornish language *Cornish for All* is the more likely book referred to.

⁴⁷² Edited later by Robert Morton Nance, 'William Bodener's Letter', *Old Cornwall* vol. 3 (1940), 306-308. Bodener (d. 1789) was one of the last fluent speakers of Cornish; see Brian O. Murdoch, *Cornish Literature* (Cambridge 1993), 3-4.

everything was taken down while he was alive, and he was not a fully fluent speaker. Classes are available only at St Ives and Falmouth due to a shortage of teachers, and Allin-Collins has a class in London; Nance's own class started in 1920, with varying levels of achievement of competence on the part of the students which is not unusual in a subject of 'no immediate practical value.' Cornwall is lacking a movement to carry out language propaganda (comparable to what Breton language activists call an *élite*); young people leave Cornwall to get work and are too busy to learn the language; hopeful sign: Cornish class to be set up for Cornish students in Oxford; true Cornish 'natives' poor and English-speaking; middle classes English-speaking; some schools teach a little Cornish and matters may improve in the next decade.

Irish Book Lists

Box marked '*Clair-Amais – Leabhraichean Gaidhlig Eireannach*'

1. Bookseller/publisher Sáirséal agus Dill, 11 Br. Gleannabhna, Baile Átha Cliath. Booklet of Winter 1952-53.
2. Advertisement for 'Three Popular Books' in Irish from unidentified periodical; publisher: *Foilseacháin Rialtais*, 3-4 College Street, Dublin. No date.
3. Advertisements for Gaelic and Irish books, from an issue of *An Gaidheal*, no date.
4. Irish typescript booklist, headed *Leabhra nach bhfuil ar an gclár*, categories: *Úirscealaíocht, Beathaisnéis agus Dírbheathaisnéis, Taistealaíocht 7 Dinnseanchas, Drámaí, Ceól, Leabhra ó Sna Láimhscríbhneibh*. No date, no address.
5. Bookseller/publisher M. H. Gill & Sons, 50 Upper O'Connell St., Dublin and 112 The Quay, Waterford. Two undated catalogues stapled together.
6. Publisher Browne & Nolan, undated list.
7. Publisher The Educational Co. of Ireland Limited (*Comhlucht Oideachais na hÉireann, Teor.*): catalogue of Irish books for 1936.
8. Publisher *An Gúm*: catalogue of books for 1948. Some books in this, mostly with a Scottish subject, are marked in pencil.
9. Publisher C. J. Fallon: catalogue of primary and preparatory school books, 1952-53.
10. Publisher C. J. Fallon, 9 Lower Abbey Street, Dublin: catalogue of preparatory and secondary school books, 1951-52. Some books on arithmetic are marked in pencil.

Box marked '*Cruinneachadh Gàidhlig de gach seòrsa*'

Miscellaneous printed material.

1. Bound pocket calendar for 1938 (*Am Feillire* 1938), some useful information (important dates, postage, notification of births, deaths, marriages etc.) at the front and back. Very few diary notes.
2. Irish newspaper *Misneach* No.91, 13/08/1921. Sub-title: *Paipeur Oifigiúil Chonnartha na Gaedhilge*.
3. Gaelic Society of London: syllabus of the 16th London (Coronation) Mòd, date Saturday 02/05/1953.
4. 63rd Annual Report of *An Comunn Gaidhealach*, 1953-54.
5. 59th Annual Report of *An Comunn Gaidhealach*, 1949-50.
6. 56th Annual Report of *An Comunn Gaidhealach*, 1946-47.
7. Appeal for Mòd contributions, 1955.
8. Constitution of *Comunn Litreachais na h-Albann* (The Society of Scottish Letters), no date. Objects of the society are the publication of 'modern original Gaelic works' and 'selections from Gaelic MSS preserved at Edinburgh and elsewhere,' 'to encourage Gaelic letters.' Emphasis on Scottish history; paragraph on 'Importance of History to the Nation;' notes on 'Eight Leading Expansions or Civilisations of Europe' (Celtic comes fourth); list of 'Eight Leading Events in Scots History' which

‘require treatment by duly qualified Gaelic authors’ (reign of David I, War of Independence, Franco-Scottish alliance, Lordship of the Isles, Renaissance in Scotland, Mary Queen of Scots, Jacobite Risings, Celtic and feudal systems); popular history of Scotland and general historical treatises are also needed; Donald MacKinnon quoted on history; notes on importance of Gaelic dimension of Scottish history; aims of society; membership application.

9. Two printed copies of Loch’s Gaelic map of Scotland (districts), dated Kampar, Malaidhe, 1930.⁴⁷³
10. Three printed items bound together: poem *Garbh-Chriochan Australia* by Alasdair MacLeòid from *Guth na Bliadhna* (no date), pp. 369-372. ‘The Student and His Cat’ (i.e. Pangur Bán) reprinted in *The Scottish Review* (no date), pp. 603-604, from Robin Flower’s introduction to T.F. O’Rahilly’s *Dánta Grádha*.⁴⁷⁴ Probably acephalous collection of quotations, headed *Aimsirean na Bliadhna*, no source given; pp. 97-104.

Conclusions

The various holdings of Glasgow University offer considerable scope for research. We are particularly fortunate to have some very important collections of poetry within our reach: there are the MacDiarmid anthology and the McLagan collection (eighteenth century) as well as the Fernaig Manuscript (late seventeenth century); much remains to be said about their contents as well as the motivation and methodology that went into their production in the first place. The collections of sermons (MacNicol, McLea, and the MacFarlans) form a body that is roughly contemporaneous but associated with different districts; this could provide the basis of a comparative study of theological, literary, and linguistic aspects. Some of the material in the Henderson collection, particularly the texts drawn from oral tradition, is worth some closer investigation. The various materials to do with the history of Gaelic lexicography (MacGregor, MacCallum, Henderson) would seem to be worth a closer look. The letters of John Morison and of the MacFarlans, and to some extent of MacLeod and Murchison as well, may well shed light on the social history of their time. Catalogues of the Murchison and MacLeod papers are another desideratum, to be followed by further study of the material contained in these collections.

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⁴⁷³ Hand-drawn and hand-coloured copies of three maps showing the distribution of Gaelic speakers in Scotland at different periods are extant in gathering ‘Dealbhan Dùthcha na h-Albann a’ feuchainn far an robh Gàidhlig air a bruidhinn.’ See above for further information.

⁴⁷⁴ Thomas F. O’Rahilly (ed.), *Dánta Grádha* (Dublin 1926, 2nd edition), xvii-xviii.

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Catherine-Anne MacPhee, *Chì mi 'n Geamhradh* (CDTRAX 038, Greentrax Records, 1991)

Appendix 1

Material previously in the Henderson Collection and now catalogued separately

The following table correlates the old shelfmark of MS Gen 1090 that was used by Mackechnie in his catalogue to the new shelfmarks MS Gen 1709 (Alexander Cameron), MS Gen 1717 (Duncan MacFarlan & Duncan MacFarlan), and MS Gen 1708 (John Kennedy) in the online catalogue.

Mackechnie 1090	GUL MS Gen 1709 (Cameron)
30	1
31	2
32	3
33	4
34	5
35	6
36	7
37	8
38	9
39	10
40	11
41	12
42	13
43	14
44	15
45	16
46	17
47	18
48	19
49	20
50/2	21
50/1	22
51/2	24/1
51/3	24/2
51/4	24/3
51c	24/4
51d	24/5
51b	24/6
51a	46/1
51/1	47/1
52/2	25/5
52/1	26
54	46/2
55	35
56	51
57/2	29/1
57/3	29/2
57/1	31
58	30

59/2	50
59/1	50a
60	34
61	33
62/2	32/1
62/3	32/2
62/4	32/3
63/1	43/1
63/2	43/2
64/1	36/1
64/2	36/2
64/3	36/3
64/5	36/4
	36/5
65	37
67	38
68/2	39/1
68/3	39/2
68/4	39/3
70	28
73/2	42/1
73/1	42/2
74	52
75b	41
75c	45
Mackechnie 1090	GUL MS Gen 1717 (MacFarlan)
83	1
84/1-8	2/1-2/8
84/9	3
85/1-24	4/1-24
<u>88/82</u>	4/25
86/1-2	5/1-2
87	6
not Mack.	7
88	8 (some not Mack.)
Mackechnie 1090	GUL MS Gen 1708 (Kennedy)
69a-69f	1/1-1/5
n/a	(2/1 missing)
75d	2/2
53	2/3
n/a	2/4
n/a	(3 missing)
75a	4
72	5/1
n/a	5/2
69g	6
n/a	7
66, 66/1-8	8

68/1	9
71	10

Two items cannot currently be fitted into the table:

MS Gen 1090/7 (correspondence by *an Gobha*) – currently mislaid although it is hoped it will turn up again (e-mail from Peter Asplin, 27/06/2003).

MS Gen 1090/62/1 – no information available in Mackechnie's catalogue.

Appendix 2

Gaelic and English Sermons by Archibald McLea

Table of Gaelic Sermons in Box Acc. A1-36.

Text	Earliest date	Latest date	Title	Occasion
<i>Join</i> 1.11.	30/04/1775	20/06/1819	<i>Teachd Chriosd agus fhailte m'bio-fhuranach</i>	Sunday before Sacrament
Hosea 6.4.	21/05/1775	07/03/1819	<i>Mu Neamb sheasmbachd no luainneachd ann crabbadh</i>	n/a
<i>Salm</i> 199.165	07/09/1775	24/01/1819	<i>An t sioth agus an solas ata ann co'-chuideachd a' chrabbaidh</i>	n/a
<i>Sean-raidhte</i> 14.9.	01/10/1775	14/02/1819	<i>Amaideachd magadh a dheanamb air peacadh</i>	n/a
<i>Seanraite</i> 9.10.11.	18/02/1776	27/06/1819	<i>Sineadh saoghail ann co'-chuideachd deigh-bheus</i>	New Year's Day ⁴⁷⁵
<i>Salm</i> 116.60	02/05/1776	16/05/1819	<i>Amaideachd agus cuntart neimh-chint' agus dail</i>	Fast before Sacrament
<i>Colossianaich</i> 3.14.	06/10/1776	19/09/1819	<i>Carrthanachd no seirce lan-chuibhreach na coimb-reidhle</i>	n/a
<i>Foilseacha</i> 3.15, 16	17/11/1776	25/07/1819	<i>Mu ead</i>	May be used after Sacrament
<i>Job</i> 23.15	19/01/1777	29/08/1819	<i>Crabbadh eidir-dhealaichte o shaobh-chrabbadh</i>	n/a
2. Samuel 19.34.	26/01/1777	06/01/1804	<i>Mu ghiorrad agus neimhbint na beatha</i>	New Year's Day
2. <i>Corinthianich</i> 13.5.	01/05/1777	29/04/1819	<i>Combarthaidh neimh-chealgairachd chrabbach</i>	Sacrament Fast
2. <i>Timoty</i> 3.2.	22/10/1780	21/03/1819	<i>Air fein-gbradh</i>	n/a
<i>Romb.</i> 5.7.	29/10/1780	14/03/1819	<i>Clindh an duine choir agus an duine m'baith air an coi-meas</i>	n/a
2. Tim. 3.4.	31/12/1780	04/04/1819	<i>Mu gbradh do sholas</i>	n/a
<i>Sean-raite</i> 3.17.	20/05/1781	04/07/1819	<i>Air solais beatha</i>	Second

⁴⁷⁵ This would seem to be in error, as the New Year does not fall into either February or June.

			<i>cbrabhaich</i>	Sunday after Sacrament
<i>Salm</i> 103.2.	22/07/1781	21/01/1821	<i>Buidbeachas crabbach</i>	Public Thanksgiving
<i>Luc.</i> 10.36, 37.	12/08/1781	11/07/1819	<i>Air coi'-meas an deagh- shamaralan</i>	n/a
<i>Seanraite</i> 22.6.	23/09/1781	26/09/1819	<i>Moir-fheum oilean no foghlam crabbach</i>	n/a
<i>Lucas</i> 12.47, 48.	30/06/1782	01/10/1820	<i>Cleachdainn ann an- crabbadh feineil, do reir ar n eolas</i>	n/a
<i>Mat.</i> 26.35.	08/09/1782	14/02/1821	<i>Mu fhir-dhion neimh- chionta, agus fas natur'a mio-nos</i>	n/a
1. <i>Peadar</i> 5.5.	22/09/1782	12/11/1820	<i>Mu uir-isleachd</i>	1
1. <i>Peadar</i> 5.5.	29/09/1782	19/11/1820	<i>Mu uir-isleachd</i>	2
<i>Mat.</i> 5.44.	06/10/1782	05/11/1820	<i>Mu gbradh etar naimhdibh</i>	n/a
<i>Seanraite</i> 27.4.	13/10/1782	17/09/1820	<i>Air tnuth, farmad, ead</i>	n/a
<i>Luc.</i> 12.21.	27/10/1782	29/10/1820	<i>Ain-diadbachd gu minic ann co'-chuideachd moir- bheairteas</i>	n/a
<i>Mat.</i> 7.1.	17/11/1782	22/10/1820	<i>Mu chaineadh no cronacha</i>	n/a
<i>Join</i> 9.41.	16/05/1784	07/01/1821	<i>Ciont' agus mi-chliudh sonraichte aingidheachd re linn ann am bheil soilse agus eolas ag buadhacha</i>	n/a
<i>Job</i> 2.10.	11/07/1784	17/12/1820	<i>Dleasdanas na h umblachd</i>	n/a
<i>Romb.</i> 14.7.	18/07/1784	31/12/1820	<i>Saoradh an natur- daonna</i>	n/a
<i>Mat.</i> 6.23.	01/08/1784	03/12/1820	<i>Abbar agus buil dorchadas na h intinn</i>	1
<i>Mat.</i> 6.23.	15/08/1784	10/12/1820	<i>Abhair agus buil daille intinn</i>	2
<i>Join</i> 18.36.	22/08/1782	08/10/1820	<i>Cho riogbachd shaoghalta riogbachd Chriosd</i>	n/a
<i>Mat.</i> 14.1, 2.	05/09/1784	10/10/1819	<i>Uathbbais na coguis</i>	n/a
2. <i>Righridh</i> 4.13.	19/09/1784	24/12/1820	<i>Mu chriocha a chur r'ar miannaibh</i>	n/a
<i>Lucas</i> 21.34.	16/01/1785	03/10/1819	<i>Amaideachd agus cionta ain-mheasar'achd</i>	n/a
<i>Sean-raite</i> 3.27.	22/01/1786	16/01/1820	<i>Dleasdanas na seirce (toirt deirce) air a chur ann ceil agus air a sbarradh</i>	Charity Sermon
<i>Join</i> 7.46.	24/04/1791	25/04/1813	<i>Mor-luach teagasg ar slanai'-fhir</i>	Sunday before Sacrament

Table of English Sermons in Box Acc. A37-84.

Text	Earliest date	Latest date	Title	Occasion
2. Corinthians 13.5.	No date	No date	The duty of self-examination	n/a
Job 28.28.	No date	No date	Religion the only true wisdom of man	n/a
John 9.4.	03/09/1775	12/09/1819	Christ's work on earth	1
John 9.4.	10/09/1775	26/09/1819	The work of a Christian	2
Philippians 4.12.	15/09/1776	20/07/1811	On contentment	n/a
James 1.13.	01/12/1776	03/10/1819	How men charge their sins upon God	1
James 1.13.	08/12/1776	10/10/1819	An answer to the excuses for sin	2
Matt. 5.3.	23/11/1783	31/01/1790	The blessedness of poverty of spirit	n/a
Matt. 5.10.	30/11/1783	21/03/1790	The blessing of the persecuted for righteousness	n/a
Matt. 5.11.	07/12/1783	20/03/1790	The blessing of being persecuted for the sake of Christ	n/a
Matt. 5.7.	10/01/1784	28/02/1790	The blessing of the merciful	n/a
Matt. 5.5.	11/01/1784	?14/02/1790	The blessing of the meek	n/a
Matt. 5.6.	18/03/1784	21/02/1790	The blessing of hungering & thirsting after righteousness	n/a
Matt. 5.9.	04/04/1784	14/03/1790	The blessing of the peacemaker	n/a
Matt. 5.8.	11/04/1784	07/03/1790	The pure in heart	n/a
Matt. 5.4.	18/04/1784	07/02/1790	The blessing of the mourner	n/a
Proverbs 28.13.	04/02/1787	07/07/1822	The crime of covering our sins	n/a
Matthew 21.37.	25/12/1796	14/05/1809	Parable of the vineyard	Sunday after Sacrament
1. Kings 8.30.	12/10/1806	n/a	The duty and usefulness of publick worship	Upon the opening of the Church after it had been repaired
Genesis 3.13.	26/10/1806	08/03/1818	Concerning the nature of the serpent and its	n/a

			power	
Luke 4.12.	02/11/1806	09/06/1822	On fasting and temptations	n/a
Genesis 42.21.	16/11/1806	22/06/1822	On self-conviction	n/a
Luke 11.28.	07/12/1806	07/04/1822	Hearing and keeping the word of God, a means of present peace and future glory	(various)
Luke 23.43.	11/01/1807	12/05/1822	On a late or death-bed repentance	n/a
1 John 1.9.	18/01/1807	05/07/1818	God's readiness to receive returning sinners	n/a
Luke 2.32.	19/04/1807	21/04/1822	Christ the light to lighten the Gentiles	n/a
Romans 15.8, 9.	26/04/1807	05/05/1822	On Christ's coming	Sunday before Sacrament
Psalms 130.4.	29/04/1807	29/04/1818	The right method of becoming truly religious	Sacrament Fast
Isaiah 53.5.	03/05/1807	03/05/1818	The sufferings of our blessed Saviour, and the reason of them	Action Sermon
Proverbs 15.8.	10/05/1807	28/04/1822	The observation and performance of both instituted and moral duties, necessary to make our obedience perfect, and accepted by God	Sunday after Sacrament
Matt. 16.25, 26	22/11/1807	14/04/1822	The folly of refusing to embrace Christ's religion	n/a
Isaiah 65.16.	20/12/1807	15/03/1818	On oaths, and common and prophane swearing	n/a
Psalms 96.8.	28/02/1809	12/04/1818	On the worship of God	n/a