

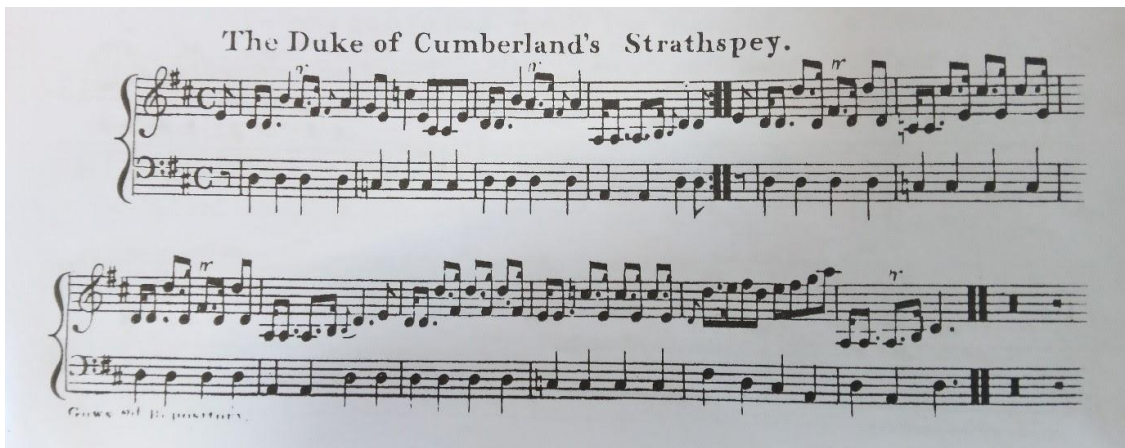
Sùil cheòlmhor air Cill Chuimein san Ochdamh Linn Deug A' Chiad Phàirt: Aramach nan Seumasach

Thàinig cruth-atharrachadh air a' Ghàidhealtachd anns an 18mh linn deug, agus a' Ghàidhlig is seann chleachdaidhean nan cinnidhean is còir air an fhearainn ann an còmhstri le coluadar, cultar is eaconamaidh a bha a' sìor-atharrachadh sa chòrr den dùthaich. Chuir an dà aramach Sheumasach ann an 1715 is 1745 na diofaran seo fon phrosbaig – agus an dèidh Blàr Chùl Lodair, chaidh a' Ghàidhealtachd òrdachadh - le làmhachas làidir - a rèir a' chòrr de dh'Alba is de Bhreatainn. Bha an sgìre aig ceann a deas Loch Nis ann an teis-meadhan na h-aimhreit seo agus chithear sin ann an dualchas beairteach ceòl na sgìre. Bha ceòl na pioba is ceòl na fìdhle gu leòr ann agus òrain Ghàidhlig ann am pailteas. Tha grunnan phìosan ciùil glè eadar-dhealaichte bho mheadhan gu deireadh nan 1700an is a bhuineas do Chill Chuimein an seo cuide ris na sgeulachdan a tha dlùth-cheangailte riutha; ceòl na fìdhle, òrain Ghàidhlig agus dannsa Sasannach nam measg. Bheir iad eòlas dhuinn air na daoine, air na tachartasan is air an t-saoghal phoilitigeach san linn sin; 's iad a tha drùidhteach agus cudromach dhuinn fhèin fhathast anns an latha an-diugh.

Srath Spè Diùc Chumberland - The Duke of Cumberland's Strathspey

Chaidh gearastan Chill Chuimein a thogail làmh ris a' bhaile aig bun Loch Nis an dèidh Bliadhna na Feachd (1715) – bha e coltach ris na taighean-feachd ann an Gleann Eilg is Cinn a' Ghiùthsaidh. Bha iad air an togail mar àitean-còmhnaidh do na feachdan a bha dìleas do shliochd Hanòbhair a bha a' cumail faire air an sgìre agus a' dìon slighe shàbhailte tron Ghleann Mhòr eadar Gearastan Inbhir Lòchaidh agus Caisteal Inbhir Nis. Ach thug Seanailear Wade an aire - esan a bha a' stiùireadh obair togail ròidean is gearastanan na Gàidhealtachd – nach robh dìon math gu leòr sa ghearastan agus ann an 1724, chuir e obair togail an sàs air gearastan na bu mhotha dlùth ris an t-seann taigh-feachd aig bun an locha. Thugadh 'Fort Augustus' air mar urram air treas mac Rìgh Sheòrais II – Uilleam Augustus, Diùc Chumberland. Chaidh a thogail eadar 1729 is 1742. Bha sreath de dh'fhir-riaghlaidh a' ghearastain airson baile a thogail mu thimcheall air – 's e Wadesburgh a bha gu bhith air a' bhaile an toiseach – air an fhearann mun cuairt air an taigh-feachd. Ach an ceann treis, thugadh Fort Augustus air a' bhaile sa chànan eile seach seann ainm a' bhaile, Cill Chuimein.

Tha e coltach gun deach *Srath Spè Diùc Chumberland* a sgrìobhadh ann an dàrna leth beatha Chumberland (1721-1765) ach cha do nochd e ann an cruinneachadh sam bith gu 1804 nuair a chaidh fhoillseachadh ann an *Repository of Dance Music, Volume 2* le Niel Gow.



Tùs: Gow, Niel. Repository of Dance Music, Volume 2 (1804)

Tha fonn neo-ghleusta is annasach ri chluinntinn anns an 6^{mh} bàr de phàirt B anns na trì puingeann air seachran nach eil san aon ghleus 's a tha an còrr den phort. Am b' e gearan beag a dh'aona-ghnothach a bh' ann an aghaidh an Diùc leis an sgrìobhadair (gun urra)?



'S e fear connspaideach a bh' ann – agus a th' ann fhathast – an Diùc Chumberland a chionn is gur esan a bha an ceann an ainneirt bhrùideil a dh'fhuiling a' Ghàidhealtachd an dèidh Chùil Lodair. A rèir sliochd rìoghail Hanòbhair, bha na Seumasaich a' cur na còrach aca fhèin air a' chrùn – agus am beairteas is a' chumhachd na chois – ann an cunnart. 'S e gnothach pearsanta a bha seo! Bha sliochd Hanòbhair mionnaichte às, an dèidh Bliadhna Theàrlaich, gun cuireadh iad a' Ghàidhealtachd fo smachd agus 's ann an uair sin a thòisich lèir-sgrìos muinntir na Gàidhealtachd, cumhachd nan cinnidhean is dualchas nan Gàidheal.

'S e “am Bùidsear” no “am Feòladair” a chuireadh na Gàidheil air Cumberland mar thoradh air an dòigh bhorb is bhrùideil a cheannsaich e a' Ghàidhealtachd. Thòisich e goirid an dèidh a' bhlàir nuair a chuir e an t-òrdan an sàs airson a h-uile prìosanach Seumasach – cuid mhòr a bha leònta – a chur gu bàs. Anns na trì mìosan a lean Cùil Lodair, rannsaich arm Hanòbhair - a bha stèidhichte aig gearastan Chill Chuimein – a h-uile gleann is srath airson shaighdearan is dhaoine eile a bh' air taobh nan Stiùbhartach. Chaidh fearann a bhuin do Sheumasaich a sgrìos agus taighean is toglaichean a losgadh. Chaidh beathaichean a mharbhadh, air neo nam biodh luach annta, rachadh an togail is an reic ri reiceadairean cruaidh is each - a thigeadh suas à Sasainn a dh'aona-ghnothach - agus chumadh na h-oifigearan is saighdearan an t-airgead. Bha nithean pearsanta air an goid agus na bh' air fhàgail de dh'uidheam is acfhainn taighe no talmhainn air a sgrìos. Chaidh na daoine fhàgail às aonais fasnadh, bàrr, bheathaichean, aodach no biadh. Nan robh fios aig na saighdearan gur e Seumasach a bha nan làthair, bha e air a dhochann no air a chiùrradh no air a mharbhadh an làrach nam bonn. Bha boireannaich air an stialladh den cuid aodaich agus air an èigneachadh. Dh'fhàg an ionnsaigh bhrùideil lot air muinntir na Gàidhealtachd nach deach leigheas chun an latha an-diugh.



Am Prionnsa Uilleam Augustus, Diùc Chumberland, agus Cùil Lodair air a chùlaibh.
Tùs: Taigh-tasgaidh Nàiseanta a' Chogaidh, Caisteal Dhùn Èideann

Nach bochd a bhi 'm falach

Tha iomadh cunntas is aithris againn mu bhrùidealachd saighdearan Chumberland agus na h-uabhasan a rinneadh ann an sgìre Loch Nis. Chuir Uilleam MacAoidh na leanas an cèill anns an leabhar, *Urquhart and Glenmoriston*:

“The Duke of Cumberland left Inverness on 23rd May 1746, and arrived next day at Fort-Augustus, which he made his headquarters till his departure for England on 18th July. During his stay, and indeed until the last remnant of the English army left in August, the district of Glenmoriston, lying within a few miles of the Fort, suffered much.”

“Colonel Cornwallis, marching through Glenmoriston with a body of soldiers, observed two men “leading” dung to their land, and shouted to them to come to him. Instead of obeying, the men, who, knowing only Gaelic, probably did not understand his request, turned their faces away from him. They were instantly shot dead.”

“Major Lockhart ordered Grant of Duldreggan, a peaceable man who had taken no part in the insurrection, and on whose advice the Glenmoriston men surrendered to Ludovick Grant, to gather together the Duldreggan cattle while he and his men harried and burned another district. Finding on his return next day that the cattle had not all arrived from the remote glens, he stripped Grant naked, bound him hand and foot, and in that condition made him witness the hanging by the feet of the bodies of the three men who had been murdered on the previous day. Grant’s life was spared at the request of Captain Grant of Loudon’s Regiment; but Lockhart carried away his cattle, set fire to his house, robbed his wife of her rings, and stripped her of her clothes. Of these scenes the aged Lady of Glenmoriston, whose own house and effects were also given to the flames, and who was forcibly deprived of her “plaid and napkin,” was an unwilling witness.”

Tùs: *Urquhart and Glenmoriston* le William MacKay (1914)



Cill Chuimein ann an 1746 le Thomas Sandby (1721-1798)

Tùs: The Royal Collection Trust

Tha sinn glè fhortanach gu bheil cunntasan againn le daoine a bha thall 's a chunnaic agus a chaidh a chlàradh aig an àm. Anns na beagan bhliadhnaichean an dèidh a' chogaidh, chruinnich an t-Urramach Raibeart Foirbeis, a bhuineadh do Shiorramachd Obar Dheathain, cunntasan is litrichean is leabhraichean-latha le daoine a bha an sàs anns an aramach agus na thachair na dhèidh. Tha cunntas le Pàdraig Grannd (aon de dh'Fhir Ghleann Moireastain) agus leis an eadar-theangadair aige, Dòmhnall MacDhòmhnaill, a thug iad seachad don Urramach Fhoirbeis, Dihaoine, a' chiad latha den t-Samhain 1751 agus a nochd ann an làmh-sgrìobhainn Fhoirbeis, *The Lyon in Mourning*:

“In Braes of Glenmoriston a party ravished a gentlewoman (viz., Isabell MacDonald) in Glenmoriston, while her husband, Alexander MacDonald, sculking did see it, and tenants’ wives. That said Isabel MacDonald was ravished as here described in the Brae of Coiraghoth (Corrie Dho), about two miles from the cave, and about six weeks before Lammas; and that one Flora MacDonald, wife of John MacDonald was ravished by the same party at the same time and at the same place.”

Chuir an t-Urramach Raibeart Foirbeis an cèill Diardaoin an naoidheamh latha den Ghiblean:

“Alexander MacDonell, younger, of Glengarry, did me the honour to dine with me, when I read in his hearing Patrick Grant’s Journal in this volume. When I came to the top of page 1,681, he made an observation, which was that when lately in the Highlands, the Laird of Glenmoriston had told him in presence of the two husbands that Isobel MacDonald and Flora MacDonald, after being ravished, formed a resolution not to allow their husbands to lie with them till nine months should be expired, lest they should have been with child, which resolution the husbands agreed to. But they happened (luckily) not to fall with child by the ravishing, nor to contract any bad disease.”

Tùs: The Lyon in Mourning, làmh-sgrìobhainn le Raibeart Foirbeis (Leabharlann Nàiseanta na h-Alba)



The Lyon in Mourning Volume 3
Tùs: Leabharlann Nàiseanta na h-Alba

Thàinig cunntasan an linn seo thugainn tro na ginealaichean air feadh na Gàidhealtachd. Chuir Seumas Mac a’ Ghobhainn (1803-1903) à Coille Earchoighd, Tòrr an Easa, an cunntas seo an cèill do Niall Friseal-Tyler mu ghluasadan feachd Hanòbhair air oighreachd MhicShimidh air taobh sear Loch Nis:

“After the 1745 rebellion his grandfather (seanair Sheumais Mhic a’ Ghobhainn) was, for 13 weeks, concealed in Gorrie’s Cave (b’ e creachadair ainmeil a bh’ ann an Gorrie). The Duke of Cumberland had been sending out parties to burn and spoil the country, killing male children in their cradles. James’ grandfather (Iain Friseal), known as Iain MacUilleim and fifteen other boys were concealed in this cave until at last the King forbade Cumberland to perpetrate such cruelties.

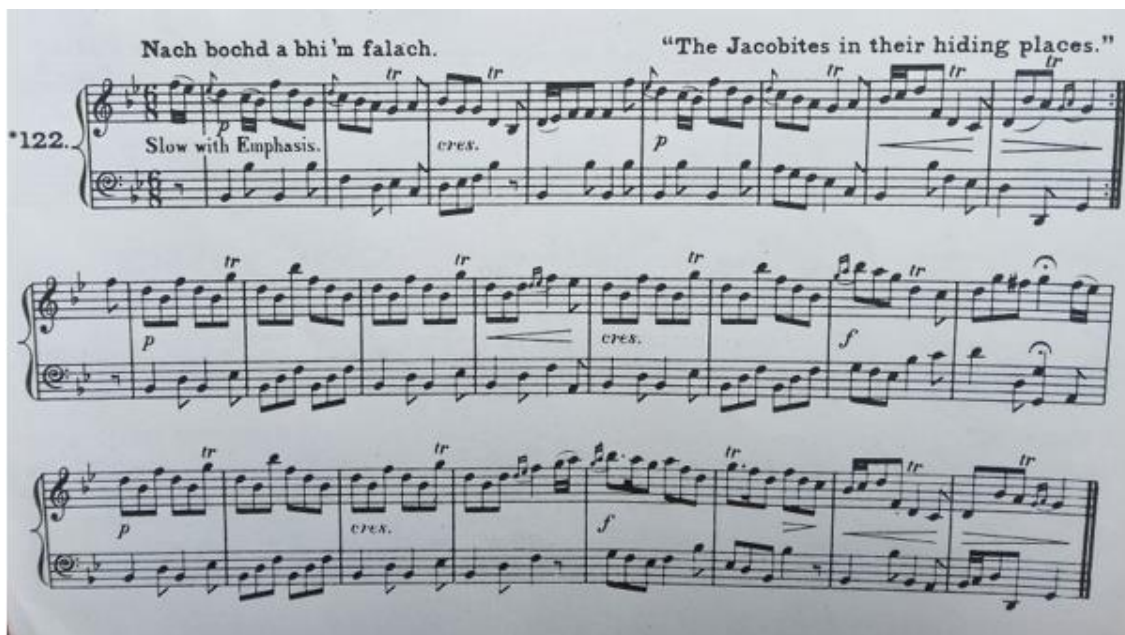
Tales of the old days on Aldourie Estate, Neil Fraser-Tyler agus Iain Cameron (c.1920, deasachadh ùr 2002).

Le cead coibhneil South Lochness Heritage Group: <https://southlochnessheritage.co.uk/aldourie-estate-tales/>

Tha e iongantach, leis a’ phailteas de dh’òrain Ghàidhlig a bhuineas don sgìre, nach eil ann ach dòrlach beag co-cheangailte ri Cùil Lodair agus na h-uabhasan a thachair na dhèidh. Tha fuinn òrain na sgìre bhon linn seo a’ nochdadh anns a’ chruinneachadh *The Airs and Melodies peculiar to the Highlands of Scotland* – le Sim Friseal ann an 1816. Rugadh is thogadh am Frisealach ann an Àird Achaidh aig ceann Shrath Fharrarigeag, mu shia mìle mun ear-thuath air Cill Chuimein. Bha e a’ fuireach an dèidh làimh mu dhà mhìle mun iar air baile àraich far an robh tac fearainn aige. Chuir am Frisealach an cèill ann an ro-ràdh a’ Chruinneachaidh seo gum b’ esan an neach-cruinneachaidh is an deasaiche ach gum b’ e athair is a sheanair a chruinnich a’ mhòr-chuid de na puirt ann am meadhan is deireadh an 18^{mh} linn. Mar sin dheth, ’s ann don sgìre seo fhèin a bhuineas cuid mhòr de na puirt.

Tha ***Nach bochd a bhi ’m falach*** air aon de na puirt sin. Tha na leanas sgrìobhte san leabhar an cois a’ phuirt:

“This air does not relate to the Prince personally, but to the incident mentioned in the prospectus, of both the editor’s grandfathers, with Mr. Fraser of Culduthel and others being obliged for a time to quit their homes and families, and retire to the hills from a pursuit of dragoons, that never ceased to annoy them during the residence of the Duke of Cumberland’s army in the vicinity of Inverness and Fort Augustus.”



Tùs: *Airs and Melodies peculiar to the Highlands* le Captain Simon Fraser (1816)

Thug am Frisealach tiotal eile seachad sa Bheurla, “*The Jacobites in their hiding places*” agus nochd am port ann an àiteachan eile mar “*Everyone must hide.*”

Nach bochd a bhi 'm falach
Munro Gauld - Scottish Traditional Flute

1 day ago

0:35 2:43

Nach bochd a bhi 'm falach.

122. Slow with Emphasis. *tr* *crca.*

Bha faclan Gàidhlig ann uair, coltach ris a' mhòr-chuid de na puirt sa chruinneachadh seo, ach cha do chlàraich am Frisealach iad agus tha e coltach gu bheil iad air chall a-nis. Ach tha dreach Beurla den òran ann, a chaidh eadar-theangachadh bhon Ghàidhlig, dom b' ainm "*The Frasers in the corrie*" agus tha e a' nochdadh ann an "*Jacobite Relics, Volume 2*" le James Hogg cuide ris an earrainn seo: "*I must beg pardon of the Highlanders for adding so much to the original ideas in this song, by which it is nothing improved. Frazer has a fuller set of the air, I believe, to the same name.*"

166 THE FRASERS IN THE CORRIE.

SONG LXXXV.

The Frasers in the Corrie.

FROM THE GAELIC.

"WHERE is your dad-dy gane, my lit-tle May?
Where has our la-dy been a' the lang day? Saw you the
redcoats rank on the hall green? Or heard you the
horn on the mountain yestreen?" "Auld carle graybeard, ye
speer sa at me; Oae speer at the maid-en that
sits by the sen. The red-coats were here, and it
was na for good, And the ra-ven's turn'd hoarse wi' the
waughting o' blood.

167 THE FRASERS IN THE CORRIE.

"O listen, auld carle, how roopit his note!
"The blood of the Fraser's too hot for his throat.
"I trow the black traitor's of Sasenach leed;
"They prey on the living, and he on the dead.
"When I was a baby, we en'd him, in joke,
"The harper of Ervick, the priest of the rock;
"But now he's our mountain companion no more,
"The slave of the Saxon, the quaffer of gore."

"Sweet little maiden, why talk you of death?
"The raven's our friend, and he's croaking in wrath:
"He will not pick up from a bonneted head,
"Nor mar the heave form by the tartan that's clad.
"But point me the cliff where the Fraser shales,
"Where Foyers, Cullothil, and Gorthaly hides.
"There's danger at hand, I must speak with them soon,
"And seek them alone by the light of the moon."

"Auld carle graybeard, a friend you should be,
"For the truth's on your lip, and the tear in your e'e;
"Then seek in the corrie that sounds on the heave,
"And sings to the rock when the breeze is away.
"I sought them last night with the haunch of the deer,
"And far in you cave they were hiding in fear:
"There, at the last crow of the brown heather-cock,
"They pray'd for their prisce, kneel'd, and slept on the rock."

"O tell me, auld carle, what will be the fate
"Of those who are killing the gallant and great?
"Who force our brave chiefs to the corrie to go,
"And hunt their own prisce like the deer or the roe?"
"My sweet little maiden, beyond you red sun
"Dwells one who beholds all the deeds that are done:
"Their crimes on the tyrants one day he'll rryge,
"And the names of the brave shall not perish for aye."

Ann an: The Jacobite relics of Scotland, Volume 2, le James Hogg (1821)
Tùs: Leabharlann Nàiseanta na h-Alba

Fort Augustus

Tha am port *Fort Augustus* (sic), a bhineas don linn cheudna, nas fhoirmeil. 'S e caismeachd 2/4 a th' ann le stiùireadh dannsa na chois agus chaidh fhoillseachadh ann an Lunnainn le T. Davis ann an "*Twenty Four Country Dances for the Year 1748*".

Tha an ceòl fhèin sìmplidh. Tha e coltach ri caismeachd airm le sia bàr deug ann agus aonad ciùil ann a nochdas uair is uair. Tha an stiùireadh ciùil a' toirt dhuinn dealbh de dhannsa Sasannach earachdail is modhail den t-seòrsa a bha uabhasach cumanta ann an Sasainn aig an àm. Dh'fhàs na dannsaichean seo na bu chumanta leis na dreamannan na bu leòmaich ann an Alba cuideachd agus chaidh an cur ris na dannsaichean Frangach (a leithid cotillon is minuet) agus na ruidhleachan Albannach anns na bailtean mòra. Chaidh *Fort Augustus* a dhèanamh airson "*the entertainment and diversion of gentlemen and ladies that are lovers of English dancing*" agus mar sin dheth cha robh mòran buntanas cultarail ann le sgìre Loch Nis agus na Gàidheil a bhuineadh don àite.

<p>Twenty Four COUNTRY DANCES <i>for the Year 1748</i></p> <p><i>With a Thorough Bass for the Harpsicord with Figures or Directions to each DANCE: Compos'd for the Entertainment and Diversion of Gentlemen & Ladies that are Lovers of English Dancing</i></p> <p>by T. DAVIS</p>
<p>NB. <i>Gentlemen and Ladies may depend they are all new and never danc'd before they were printed.</i> Price 1^s</p>
<p>LONDON Printed for H. Waylett at the black Lyon in Exeter Change in the Strand Where may be had, Twelve SOLOS by the same Author, and the Judgment of Paris by M^r Arne.</p>

'S e *Fort Augustus* a' chiad dannsa ann an leabhar Davis, ma dh'fhaodte mar shamhla air a' bhuaidh a bh' aig na bha air tachairt an sin o chionn ghoirid. Bhiodh an t-ainm 'Fort Augustus' aithnichte agus air bilean muinntir Lunnainn anns na 1740an – ainm a bha a' riochdachadh mar a chaidh an latha le arm Bhreatainn aig Cùil Lodair, mar a chaidh smachd a chur air a' Ghàidhealtachd chian agus mar a rinn Cumberland làir-sgrìos air na Gàidheal. B' urrainn dhuinn Campa Bastion ann an Afganastan a chleachdadh mar shamhla bho ar linn fhèin airson gearastan Chill Chuimein a mhineachadh – àite cian is fad às far an robh aramach ach far an do dh'fhàg an t-arm sìth is seasmhachd fhad 's a chaidh na bu dual dha Breatainn, mas fhìor, a ghleidheadh.

Fort Augustus

First Cu. foot it & cast off into the 2^d Couple's Place, then foot it & cast off into the 3^d Couple's Place. Then lead up to the Top & cast off into the 2^d Couple's Place, then Right Hand & left quite round.

'S e dòigh glè fhreagarrach a bh' ann airson buaidh sliochd Hanòbhair a chomharrachadh, ann am beachd a' Chrùin, nan urracha mòra agus nan daoine a dh'ùisnicheadh leabhar Davis, gum biodh an t-ainm "Fort Augustus" ga chur air dannsa modhail, finealta. Ach bhiodh cuimhne ghlan shoilleir aig muinntir nan gleann làimh ri Cill Chuimein ann an 1748 ge-tà air na murtan is a' chreachadh is a' bhrùidealachd a lean Cùil Lodair. Ged a bhiodh an dannsa *Fort Augustus* ri fhaicinn aig cruinneachaidhean spaideil ann an Lunnainn is Bath is Dùn Èideann, is mòr m' amharas nach deach a dhannasadh a-riamh ann an Cill Chuimein fhèin.