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NOTES

ON

SCOTT'S WAVERLEY.

BY

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Scott's Waverley.

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PREFACE.

The Writer has every year, during the last three years, reduced to similar notes, for the benefit of his students, the English text-books prescribed for the Cambridge Examinations. He has ventured to get the results of his labours printed this year, in the hope of extending their usefulness.

He considers that the best mode of using his book is to make it go hand-in-hand with the text-book. In order to minimize temptations to cram, he has made his work exhaustive and almost a second version of the text-book. As far as possible, he has framed the answers in the language of the text.

THE WRITER.

INTRODUCTION.

1. Q. Why were the novels of Sir Walter Scott known as Waverley Novels?

A. They derive their name from the title of the first novel commenced by him in 1805 and resumed and completed by him in 1814.

2. Q. What was the story of the birth of this remarkable series of imaginative works?

A. What the novels were with which the public was then being treated, we can guess from the introductory chapter of Waverley. No second Goldsmith had appeared to charm the world with a Vicar of Wakefield. Scarcely one writer attempted to make the novel a picture of life. Sensation and sentimentalism held the field. So Scott sat down in 1805 to supply the need. But he did not proceed beyond the opening chapters. A critic to whom they were submitted was not moved with enthusiasm. Moreover in this particular year Scott had just published the "Lay of the Last Minstrel which was very popular, So scott made up his mind not to try any doubtful experiment. Waverly was suspended for nearly a decade.

It was resumed in 1814 when the Author happened to alight on the old manuscript. At first Scott did not admit that he was the author. But before many years had elapsed it became impossible to hide the fact.

3. Q. What made the Author to select the Highlands as the scene of his first novel?

A. Even at the close of the 17th century, the Highlands of Scotland were almost unknown to the average Englishman. Scotland and England hardly ceased, each to look on the other, as a foreign country till 50 years after that date, and it was not till about the same time that the English-speaking Lowlanders of Scotland really began to look upon the Gaelic-speaking Highlanders as

brother-Scots. During the next 50 years at the close of which Waverley was begun, the study of Highland traditions, manners and customs was still a good deal of a novelty. Hence Scott perceived in the contrast between the Highlanders and the Lowersland, and the contrast between both these and the rural folks of England, the opportunity of presenting to the English readers something which they had never known before, and to Scottish readers something which had not become familiar to them.

4. Q. Discuss Waverley's title to being called a historical novel.

A In order to give unity and cohesion to the different elements which were to be embodied in the story, the Author selected one of the most romantic episodes in the history of the Scottish nation. At that time the Author wrote it, no doubt, this episode was within the memory of living men and therefore, in one sense, the novel cannot be called historical. But to us, however, it is definitely so, because it deals with the remote past to realize which an imaginative effort is necessary. The episode referred to was the attempt of Charles Edward the Old Pretender's son to recover the thrones of England and Scotland in 1745.

Further the portraits of historical characters introduced into the story require no correction. Leading incidents, such as Waverley's protection of Colonel Talbot, and its generous requital, are only adapted from authentic events. Other characters, though fictitious, are typical. The description of the state of the Highlands, of the position of Jacobite gentlemen like the Baron of Bradwardine, of Caterans of the type of Donald Bean Lean, are absolutely truthful.

5. Q. Bring out the historical basis of this story.

A. After the flight in 1688, of King James II of England and VII of Scotland, both the countries were successively ruled over by his daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange, then by William alone, and, finally, by Mary's second daughter Anne. When James II died, his younger son James Edward became the legitimate claimant or *pretendant* to the crown of both countries. The latter was called James VIII by the Scottish Jacobites

and James III by the English. On account of the quarrel between both countries during Anne's reign, Scotland threatened that on the Queen's death she would select her own sovereign. In order to avoid this the statesmen of these two countries passed the Act of Union, making a single state of both, with one king and one parliament, and fixing the succession on the House of Hanover.

As the Union was fiercely resented by a large number of Scots, the exiled Stuarts saw in this discontent a hope of their return, and so they promised the people a repeal of the Union and a separate nationality in case of their restoration. The great hope for the Stuarts was the Highlanders who hated the House of Argyle which was attached to the Hanoverian cause.

The first attempt to restore the Stuarts was made in 1715, shortly after King George I. ascended the throne. James Edward was a poor leader and the whole movement collapsed ignominiously. But in 1739 England became involved in a continental war, in which she was supported by Austria and Hanover, and opposed by France, Spain and Bavaria. In the meantime, Charles Edward, the Old Pretender's son, had grown up into a popular and successful leader, and determined to make one more attempt to recover the lost thrones. He slipped away from France and landed in Moidart in 1745. Soon, inspired by his personality, the whole of Scotland was in flame. The English commander marched towards Inverness to cut the rebels from the support of the northern clans, but in so doing, left the way to Edinburgh open. So the Highland army swept down on the capital, and captured it. Hope's attempt to recover the city was frustrated by the victory of the Highlanders at Prestonpans. After a fatal delay, the Prince marched south as far as the centre of Derby. But there was very little response from the English Jacobites, and the zeal of the Highlanders also diminished as they got farther from their own country. Moreover, by the delay, the English Government got ready large forces. At Derby, the Chevalier, as the prince was called, was forced to retreat by his own followers. Advance would have meant certain annihilation, while retreatmeant abandonment of the whole design. He was finally overthrown in the bloody field of Culloden.

6. Q. Comment generally on the character of the story.

A. The nominal heroes and heroines of Scott's stories are not, as a rule, most interesting characters. This is the case in this story also. Thus Flora is a more dominating personality than Rose, who may be regarded as the heroine, as she is destined to become the bride of Waverley. Among the men, the really supreme figure is not the hero Waverley, nor Fergus, nor the Prince, but the Baron of Bradwardine, and next to him, the most emphatically living of the characters, are such quite secondary and incidental people as Baillie Macwheeble, Davie Gellatley, Evan Dhu, Callum—Beg, and the Laird of Balmawhapple, Scott is always at his best in portraying types which are essentially Scottish.

7. Q. On what historical incident was the theme of the whole plot founded?

A. The whole plot depends upon the mutal protection afforded by Waverley and Talbot to each other, which in turn is founded upon one of the best anecdotes of the civil war of 1745. When the Highlanders. at the battle of Preston in 1745, made their attack on Sir John Cope's army, Alexander Stewart of Invernahyle was instrumental in saving the life of Colonel Whitefoord, one of the English officers, and later on, in obtaining his liberty on his parole. Such was the confidence existing between these *quondam* foes that, while straggling officers from the Highland army were executed without mercy, Invernahyle was not afraid to visit his late English captive on his way to the Highlands to raise fresh recruits.

After the battle of Culloden had dispersed the proscribed adherents of the Chevalier Charles Edward, it was the turn of Whitefoord to strain every nerve to obtain the pardon of his former benefactor. He approached all the officers of the state, but all in vain. An appeal to the Duke of Cumberland brought no better result. He then limited his request to a protection of Invernahyle's house, wife, children and property. This was also refused by the Duke, where-upon the Colonel offered to resign from the services of a sovereign who did not know how to spare a vanquished enemy. The Duke granted the desired protection. All the same, the King's soldiers kept up a diligent search for the person of Invernahyle who lay hidden in a cave not far from

the hostile army. His food was brought to him by his daughter, a child of eight years, who pretended to stray among the soldiers, and would suddenly steal into the thickets where her father lay hidden. Invernahyle supported life with great difficulty as, besides the scarcity of food, he had to put up with his wounds which he had received in the battle.

After the soldiers had removed their quarters, he had another remarkable escape. As he now ventured to visit his own house at night, and left it in the morning, he was espied and pursued by a party of the enemy. As the fugitive managed to escape, the soldiers returned and took the family to task. A witty old woman had the presence of mind to say that the person whom they saw was the shepherd. To the query why the latter did not stop when ordered, she replied that it was because he was deaf. Then the soldiers sent for the real shepherd who had, in the meantime, been iustructed to confirm the version Invernahyle was afterwards pardoned under the Act of Indemnity.

CHAPTER I.

8. Q. What has the Author to say about the title of the story?

A. For the purpose of the first or general denomination (Waverley) the Author had only to seize upon the most sounding and euphonic surname that English history could afford. But at the same time, he took care to choose an un-contaminated name.

But the selection of the second or supplemental title caused him greater difficulty, as that usually pledges an author to some special mode of laying his scene, drawing his characters and managing his plot.

If he had announced "Waverley, a tale of other days," then every reader would have expected him to describe some ancient castles, long since abandoned. Again if he said "Waverley, a romance from the German," the readers would have expected to hear horrible tales of intrigue on the part of priests. If he had chosen to call his story "A sentimental tale," he would have had to describe a solitary heroine with a harp, the only solace of her lonely hours. If he had said "A tale of the times," the readers would expect him to give a sketch of the fashionable world of the present day.

Finally by giving the title "Tis Sixty years since," the Author would have his readers understand that they will meet in the following pages, neither a romance of chivalry nor a tale of modern manners. The understanding reader will perceive that his object is more a description of men than manners. "*A tale of manners to be interesting, must either refer to antiquity so great as to have become venerable or it must bear a vivid reflection of those scenes which are passing daily before our eyes, and are interesting from their novelty.*"

Considering the disadvantages connected with a delineation of the manners of George II's reign the Author has resolved to throw the force of his narrative upon the characters and passions of the actors—qualities which have remained the same through out the generations.

9. Q. Bring out the meaning of the italicised words in the previous answer.

A. The Author says that if his chasacters were to be dressed in the coat of mail of very ancient times, or in the tripple—furred *pelisse* of his own time, they might prove to be interesting, but not when they are dressed in the uninspiring costume of George II's reign, with its no collar, large sleeves and low pocket holes. The same thing is true with regard to the attraction afforded to the modern reader by ancient Gothic architecture, or by a lively display of a modern fete, but not with regard to the splendid formality of an entertainment given sixty years since.

CHAPTER II.

10. Q. Trace the rise to office of Richard Waverley under the House of Hanover.

A. Richard, the father of our hero, was younger by 10 years than his brother Sir Everard, the present holder of the title and estate. His only hope of succession lay in his elder brother dying unmarried, and without issue. As this was a remote hope, he made up his mind to improve his prospects by making a recantation of his Tory principles, and joining the service of the House of Hanover, as a Whig. The ministry of George II's time was anxious to encourage the members of the rival party to join their faction. Especially they were glad to admit a near relation of a

family so loyal to the Jacobite cause. So Richard met with a share of the Government's favour more than proportioned to his talents. His rise became rapid until he was honoured with a seat at one of the Boards.

11. Q. What two attempts were made by Sir Everard to punish Richard for his transferred loyalty to the House of Hanover?

A. The first attempt was one made to transfer the Waverley Estate to the next nearest descendant of Sir Hildebrand Waverley, namely, the Waverleys of Highley park. One day Sir Everard, in the heat of his resentment, sent for his lawyer Clippurse, to draw up the papers necessary for this purpose. But an hour of cool reflection made him to vacillate. The lawyer, on arrival, made certain gestures and sounds to indicate that his services were at his disposal, but when the Baronet raised his eyes intending to issue his *fiat*, the sun, issuing from a cloud, happened to pour its light on the central scutcheon, impressed with the ancient family device, namely, three ermines passant, argent, in a field azure, with its appropriate motto "Sans Tache". Then and there, the Baronet resolved not to allow the ancient and loyal emblem to be blended with the dishonoured insignia of the other branch of the family.

The second attempt centred round the Baronet's effort to get married for the purpose of having an issue to whom the Lordship and Manor of Waverley would go. (see next question.)

12. Q. What incident made Sir Everard to remain a life-long bachelor?

A. In order to spite his younger brother, one day the baronet suddenly decided to pay a visit of some duration, in all his state and splendour, to a staunch Tory noble on the confines of the same shire, who happened to be the father of six accomplished and unmarried daughters. He was warmly received, but, unfortunately, his choice fell on Lady Emily, the youngest daughter, who appeared to have some difficulty in accepting his advances. All the same, a forced union might have been effected

had it not been for the courage of an elder sister, who for reasons of her own, revealed to the wealthy suitor the fact that Lady Emily's affections were already fixed upon a young soldier, and a near relation. This was confirmed at a private interview by the young lady herself. Immediately the Baron's generosity prompted him, not only to withdraw his claims to the hand of Lady Emily, but even to extort from the father a promise not to stand in the way of her choice. Although the parents tried their best to bestow on him the hands of one of their other daughters, yet the shock produced in Sir Everard's mind by the failure of his first and only attempt at matrimony made him to renounce the idea for ever and to return to his old life of singleness and indolence.

13. Q. What incident occasioned, for the first time, a renewal of the intercourse between Sir Everard and Richard Waverley?

A. Richard had married a woman of rank whose manor stood at the distance of a few miles from Waverley. They had one child, little Edward, who was at the time of the incident in his fifth year. One evening the child and his nurse happened to stray to a distance of one mile from their residence of "Brerewood Lodge". The child's attention was drawn by the splendid coach and six of the Baronet in which he had gone to inspect the progress of a half-built farm-house. The child, on beholding the conveyance, insisted on treating it as his own. The nurse was expostulating with him, when Sir Everard happened to turn up, after casting wistful eyes on the chubby boys of the yeoman for whom the farm-house was being built, and by inquiries, and to find out who the youngster was. He concluded that in the round-faced, rosy cherub before him, bearing his eye and his name, Providence had granted him the object best calculated to fill up the void in his hopes and affection. He sent the child and the nurse in his carriage to their home, and himself returned to Waverley upon a led-horse. Thus a door of reconciliation was opened between the two brothers, and it was tacitly understood with them that Edward was to be heir to the family title and estate. He was accordingly permitted to pass the greater part of the year at Waverley.

CHAPTER III.

14. Q. What effect had the nature of Edward's education on his character?

A. Edward's education was regulated alternately by the taste and opinions of his uncle and of his father. It was of a nature somewhat interrupted. As the air of London was supposed not to agree with the child's health, and as business of state kept his father engaged there for eight months in the year, Edward was, during this period, transferred to the care of his uncle at Waverley. This would not have mattered much had his father placed him under a permanent tutor. But he did not want to do so, as one of his own choosing would have been unacceptable to the Baronet, while if the Baronet were allowed to make the selection, Richard might find himself burdened with a political spy in his family. Thus it happened that his private secretary bestowed an hour or two on Edward's education while he happened to be at Brerewood Lodge, while Sir Everard's chaplain Mr. Pembroke took him in hand at Waverley Honour. The chaplain, however, was old and indulgent, and the youth was permitted to learn what and when he pleased. This slackness of rule might have been altogether ruinous if the boy had been of slow understanding, or if his animal spirits had been more powerful than his imagination. But fortunately his character was remote from either of these. His powers of apprehension were un-commonly quick which resulted in another propensity, namely, an indolence of disposition which made him to renounce study as soon as his curiosity was satisfied. Thus he missed the opportunity of acquiring habits of firm and assiduous application, of gaining too the art of applying the powers of his mind for earnest investigation.

His power of imagination and love of literature, far from remedying this evil, tended to heighten it. He roamed at large through the extensive collection of romantic works with which the library at Waverley Honour was filled. His passion for reading finally produced by indulgence a sort of satiety. His special fancy was romantic fiction, both of his own country and outside, and yet Edward might justly be considered ignorant, since he knew little of what adds dignity to man and qualifies him to support and adorn an elevated situation in society.

CHAPTER IV.

15. Q. What made our hero to take to a life of "building castles in the air?".

A. After his mind had been filled with romantic ideas, and his imagination excited by the same, Waverley began to tire of reading altogether. In his 16th year his habits of abstraction and love of solitude became noticeable. From these he might have been delivered by society; but the young squires of the neighbourhood were below his rank. He could not therefore take any interest in their pastimes. There were a few other youths of better education, but whenever he mixed with them, he felt a sense of inferiority, as his education had not developed self-confidence. His natural shyness also made him to dislike society. His uncle and aunt narrated to him the adventurous stories of their ancestors, which excited his imagination all the more. From such legends he would steal away to indulge the fancies they excited.

16. Q. "Then would he change the scene, and Fancy would, at his wish, represent aunt Rachel's tragedy." What is the anecdote referred to here?

A. By aunt Rachel's tragedy was meant a story narrated by her. It related to the sufferings of lady Alice Waverley during the great Civil War. King Charles had, after the battle of Worcester, found a day's refuge at Waverley Honour. A troop of cavalry belonging to his enemies was seen approaching to search the castle. Lady Alice sent her younger son with a handful of soldiers ordering them at the cost of their lives to delay the troop for an hour in order to afford the King time for escape. The King, no doubt, escaped, but her son was brought home fatally wounded. Before he died, however, he knew from his mother's eyes that he was not dying in vain.

A certain young lady, named Lucy St. Aubin, who loved him, lived and died a maid for his sake. When she found that she was sinking, she had herself removed to Waverley Honour, that she might see, before her death, all the old places made sacred by their courtship. She even got the carpets to be removed so that she might trace the marks of blood dropped by her lover.

CHAPTER V.

17. Q. "Female forms of exquisite grace and beauty began to mingle in his mental adventures, nor was he long without looking abroad to compare the creatures of his own imagination with the females of actual life." Describe the love affair of Waverley referred to in this passage, or trace the circumstances which led to Waverley's accepting a commission in the service of the House of Hanover.

A. The most attractive of the young ladies who frequented the parish church at Waverley was Miss. Sissly or Cecilia Stubbs, daughter of Squire Stubbs at the Grange. This lady managed to cross Edward frequently in his walks through the romantic spots in Waverley Chase. Soon our hero learnt to surround her with a (halo) of sanctity. In the meantime Mrs. Rachel Waverley smelt out what was happening, and determined to prevent more serious developments. She therefore suggested to Sir Everard the idea of sending out the hero on foreign travels, and succeeded in obtaining his consent. But first he wanted to inform his brother Richard about the scheme. When the latter happened to communicate this news to the Prime Minister, this official did not view it with favour, as he feared that the lad might come under Jacobite influence in the continent, but suggested a commission in the King's army instead, with hope of better prospects for the future. The offer was accepted by Richard, and in due course, communicated to his brother and son. Sir Everard, though he received the intimation with mingled feelings at first, did not finally oppose his nephew taking up a position as captain of a troop of horse in Gardiner's regiment quartered at Dundee in Scotland.

This sudden change had one result, and that was to vanish from the hero's mind all worship of Miss Stubbs. In vain did she deck herself in all her splendour, when she appeared at the Parish church upon the Sunday, when Waverley attended church for the last time dressed in all the glory of his uniform. After the departure of our hero, the young lady contented herself with marrying Jonas Culbertfield son of the Baronet's steward.

18. Q. How does the Author meet the charge of tediousness brought against the first five introductory chapters?

A. The Author says he was bound to deal with the politics of Whigs and Tories, Hanoverians and Jacobites, if he wished to make his story intelligible. His plan required that he should explain the motives on which its action proceeded. These motives had their origin in the feelings, prejudices and parties of that time. His is not a story full of wonders, but a plain, matter-of-fact tale. He would not force it on reluctant readers, but those who choose to remain with him must be prepared to put up with occasional dull portions. He however hopes that, after the first few stages, the narrative would become generally interesting.

CHAPTER VI.

19. Q. How did the friendship between Sir Everard and the Baron of Bradwardine originate?

A. The Baron had been in arms for the exiled family of Stuarts in 1715 and was made prisoner at Preston. He was a classical scholar. Of his zeal for the classics he is said to have given an uncommon instance. He made his escape between Preston and London, but was found to loiter near the place where they were lodged the previous night. in his anxiety to recover a copy of Titus Livius to which he was attached. This simplicity went to the heart of the lawyer who had defended, at the request of Sir Everard, some of the Jacobites who were in trouble. The lawyer himself was an admirer of the same author. Through his help the Baron obtained his discharge. Immediately he went to Waverley Honour to pay his respects and thanks to Sir Everard, who was further bound to him by a general coincidence in political opinion and a passion for field sports. After spending several weeks he returned to his native Scotland, and from there repaid the amount Sir Everard had spent on his behalf. After this there was a yearly intercourse between the two friends, consisting of a letter and presents of provisions.

CHAPTER VII.

20. Q. Describe Waverley's visit to, and stay in the Manor-house of the Baron of Bradwardine.

A. Waverley felt tired of life in Dundee among his regiment, both because he did not enjoy his profession and because he could not associate with the neighbouring gentry who were disaffected towards the ruling house. So he obtained leave of absence for a few weeks in order to know more of Scotland. He decided to visit the Baron of Bradwardine his uncle's old friend. The Baron's residence lay at the bottom of the Highlands of Perthshire in the very border of the Lowland country. It was close to the village of Tully-Veolan.

CHAPTER VIII.

As Waverley entered the parks of Tully-Veolan, he saw on the arch-way of the gates, two large mutilated masses of stones which had once represented two rampant bears, the supporters of the family of Bradwardine. Bears of all sizes were to be found throughout the Manor with the ancient family motto "Beware the Bear" inscribed under them.

CHAPTER IX.

Waverley entered the garden through a wicket-door. The first human beings whom he met were two Highland damsels who were washing clothes in a little brook, and fled at his approach, Next there appeared an eccentric individual. He offered to take him to the butler who was engaged in the garden. The butler Mr. Saunders Saunderson directed the eccentric individual Davie Gellatley to look for the Baron who was getting a certain forest-land cleared. Edward preferred to send his written credentials through the messenger, but before the Baron could arrive his daughter Rose had made her appearance.

CHAPTER X.

She was 17 years of age and she was very pretty. Rose offered to lead the guest to her father, but the latter soon after made his appearance and heartily welcomed the nephew of his old friend. He then led him to the dining-parlour where, the table was already set for six persons, namely, himself, Rose, the Laird of Balmawhapple, the Laird of Killancureit, an episcopal clergyman, and the Bailie Duncan Macwheeble.

CHAPTER XI.

After they had done justice to the dinner, Rose and the clergyman retired, and the wine was brought in. Later at a

signal from his master, the butler brought a small casket from which the Baron took out a golden goblet made in the shape of a rampant bear. This was called the Blessed Bear of Bradwardine It was only used upon seasons of high festival, and the Baron invited his guests to partake from it, as the visit of Waverley was not an ordinary matter. The cup went round, and everyone drank from it. The most intoxicated in the company were the Baron, Balmawhapple and Killancureit. The last two asked for the grace cup, but the revels were not over yet. The Baron offered to accompany his guests to the smallinn in the village, and Waverley, out of his ignorance of their habits, also joined the company. At this inn owned by a widow named Luckie Macleary, the Lairds of Balmawhapple and Killancureit insisted on returning the hospitality of the Baron. This was called partaking of the "Stirrup Cup". The Bailie, in the meantime, had made himself scarce, as he was afraid of being called upon to share in the bill. The Laird of Balmawhapple gave the hint to the hostess, who appeared with a huge pewter measuring-pat containing at least 33 English quarts of claret, familiarly denominated a "Tappit Hen".

The Quarrel.

As they continued to drink they became noisy and quarrelsome. Edward was the only person who avoided the cup. The Baron sang a French air, but Balmawhapple, who had a loud voice, drowned his singing with a native tune. He despised the claret and called for brandy which was brought. Then, for the first time, inspite of the nods of the Baron, he launched into politics and proposed a toast celebrating the death of King William in 1702 by stumbling on a mole-hill. This was resented to by Edward. But before he could interfere, the Baron had taken up the quarrel. He called upon Balmawhapple to desist, but on his continuing to run down the Whigs, Edward begged the Baron to allow him to deal with the drunken Laird. But the Baron maintained that the quarrel was his, and in an instant, both parties had drawn their rapiers and exchanged passes. At this juncture the hostess intervened and stopped the fight by her cries and by throwing her plaid on the weapons of the combatants. She reminded them that there was plenty of space available for a duel outside the inn of a poor widow. Edward and Killancureit also interfered. The former led the Baron to his dwelling, while the latter dragged Balmawhapple and got him to horse.

CHAPTER XII.

Early the next day Edward decided that his honour demanded that he should avenge the insult, levelled on him the previous night, by fighting a duel with the aggressor. In this mood he was unable to do justice to the splendid breakfast got up by Rose. His silence displeased the hostess who took him to be rude and so left him to his thoughts. The Baron who was absent from the table was now seen through the window passing arm in arm with Balmawhapple, apparently engaged in deep conversation. This friendship between the two filled Waverley with much indignation, when the butler came with a message from the Baron asking Waverley to meet him in another apartment. When he went there he met both the Baron and the Laird, the former with an air of dignity, and the latter with a look of shame. The Baron advanced to meet Edward and to offer, on behalf of the Laird, an ample apology for the occurrence of the previous day. This was readily accepted. The breakfast was resumed, and Edward had the opportunity to observe that the Laird's arm was in a sling. To a question from Rose, the latter said something about an accident from his horse, and getting himself excused, mounted his horse and returned home. Waverley now proposed to return to his quarters the next day, but was persuaded by the Baron to lengthen his stay by a few days. The Baron then invited him to a morning ride and ordered Davie Gellatley to meet them at a certain place with the two favourite hounds Ban and Buscar. His idea was to exhibit to his guest some sport in hunting the roe.

CHAPTER XIII.

After half an hour's search by the "Gillie—wet-foots" or the barefooted Highland lads, a roe was started, chased, and killed. Then they both returned home after a pleasant ride. Shortly after dinner, they made a visit to Rose's apartment. Rose ordered tea to be brought to a station from which a good view of the neighbouring scenery could be commanded. From there they saw a projecting peak which had acquired the name of "St. Within's Chair."

CHAPTER XIV.

The next day Waverley, in the course of a walk around the house, found out from the butler that Balmawhapple's submission and apology had been the consequence of a duel with the Baron before Edward had got up from his bed, in which the younger combatant had been disarmed and wounded in the arm. Edward therefore remonstrated with his host for not allowing him to fight out his own quarrel, but the latter maintained that the quarrel was as much his own as Edward's.

Matters went on in this manner, and Edward might have got tired of life at Tully-Veolan, had it not been for the company of Rose who listened with great eagerness to his remarks upon literature. She forgot every other amusement. The wild romance of his spirit delighted a character too young to observe its defects. There was an increasing danger in this constant intercourse to Rose's peace of mind. The whole nighbourhood began to suspect that the Baron purposely encouraged the association between the two young people. But Waverley did not reciprocate any such feeling. He had not forgotten the lesson which he had learnt in connection with Miss Stubbs. Besides, Rose had not the sort of beauty which would appeal to a romantic imagination. As for the young lady herself, her sentiments were gradually, and without her being conscious, assuming a shade of warmer affection.

Edward when he sent to Dundee for some books for Rose, ~~applide~~ applied for and obtained an extension of his leave. But his commanding officer did not fail to warn him against too much intimacy with the people who were not friendly disposed towards the existing government.

CHAPTER XV.

When Edward had been at Tully-Veolan for about 6 weeks. one morning he noticed signs of great excitement among the household. The Bailie had been hastily summoned, and was seen to hold conference with Mr. Saunderson. In the garden Edward found the Baron walking up and down the terrace in great excitement. When he inquired about the cause from Rose, the latter informed him that a party of Caterans or robbers from the

The Creagh.

Highlands had come down during the night and stolen the milch-cows. They had been free from their molestations as long as they continued to pay blackmail to one Fergus Mac-Ivor Vich Ian Vohr. But the raid had taken place as the Baron discontinued the tribute as soon as he heard of its existence.

Various plans were suggested to meet the situation. The Baron proposed to give battle to the intruders, but the Bailie assured him that the unarmed people would be unable to cope with the twelve armed raiders. In answer to Edward, Rose informed him that Fergus was the chief of an independent Highland clan, and that no band of robbers would dare to molest anyone who paid blackmail to him, which she described as a sort of protection—money that low-country gentlemen living near the Highlands paid to some Highland Chief that he might neither do them harm himself, nor allow it to be done by others to them. Edward came to realise that he was now in a land full of romance and adventure.

CHAPTER XVI.

The Baron's description of the manners and the habits of the Highlanders roused the curiosity of Edward, and he inquired whether it was possible to make with safety an excursion into this territory whose dusky barrier of mountains had already excited his wish to penetrate beyond them. The Baron replied that nothing could be more easy, once the quarrel was made up, as he himself would give him letters of introduction to the leading chiefs.

The unexpected Ally.

While they were engaged in conversation, a Highlander made his appearance as the messenger of Fergus. His name was Evan Dhu Maccombich. He came with a request that the two houses should be reconciled. The Baron responded to this proposal by drinking to the health of Fergus. The messenger then retired to a secret conference with the Bailie who must have found means to satisfy the ambassador in the matter of the discontinuance of the subsidy as Evan Dhu left the house with the promise that the stolen cattle would be returned without much loss.

Finding that Waverley was much interested in his presence and inquiries, Evan Dhu invited him to accompany him, on a short walk of ten or fifteen miles, into the mountains. Assured by the others that the messenger could be trusted, Edward joined him accompanied by a Lowland game-keeper who carried a knap-sack with a few necessaries. There were besides, the two Highland attendants of Evan Dhu himself.

CHAPTER VIII.

21. Q. Give a description of a Scottish Manor-house of that period.

A, Let us take the Manor-House at Tully Veolan as a specimen. It was situated at the end of a poor village of the same name. In this village the houses which were of a miserable appearance stood without any regularity on each side of an unpaved street. The very appearance of the village was of a depressing nature, and seemed to argue a stagnation of industry. The inhabitants seemed to be devoid of curiosity, which is a common quality of the idle. In short, poverty and indolence combined to depress the natural genius of a hardy and intelligent peasantry.

The parks of the Manor-house consisted of certain square fields surrounded and divided by stone walls, 5 ft. high. In the centre of the exterior wall was the upper-gate of the avenue, which had on either side, a double row of trees. Running parallel to these rows were two high walls covered with climbing plants. A foot-path led from the upper to the lowergate, which also opened in front of another wall. Over this wall could be seen the high, steep roof of the mansion.

The house had been built at a period when the Scottish architect had not learnt to design a domestic residence. The windows were numberless but small. The roof had at each angle a small turret. In the front there were loop-holes for musketry. The stables and other offices were on the other side of the square. Above the stables were the granaries. The court had its ornament of a dove-cot. Opening the wicket-gate, one would have access into a garden of fruit-trees, flowers, and ever-greens. It was laid out in terraces which descended, rank by rank, to a large brook. The margin of a brook opposite the garden displayed a small washing-green.

CHAPTER IX.

22. Q. Describe Davie Gellatley at his first appearance in the story, and give a sketch of his history.

A. Davie is introduced to us at the moment of Waverley's entry into the manor-house at Tully Veolan. Even at a distance the latter was struck with the oddity of his appearance and gestures. Sometimes he held his hands clasped over his head; sometimes he swung them perpendicularly like a pendulum, and anon he slapped them swiftly and repeatedly across his breast. His gait was as singular as his gestures, for at times he hopped at his right foot, and then his left, and finally putting both together, he hopped on both at once. His attire also was antiquated and extravagant. When he drew near, Edward found confirmation, in his speech, of what his mien and gestures had already announced. It was apparently neither idiocy nor insanity but something that resembled a compound of both, where the simplicity of the fool was mixed with the extravagance of a crazed imagination.

He was one of the sons of a woman named Janet Gellatley, who was once accused of being a witch by a synod of Presbyterian divines whom she put to flight by screaming out that she saw the Devil among them. He had a brother who was endowed with uncommon talents, and was brought up by an uncle to join the Scottish Kirk but could not obtain preferment as he was a Jacobite. He (this brother) returned from college in a state of despair, and began to waste away, dying at the early age of nineteen. He played well on the flute and composed poetry. He was very fond of Davie who followed him like a shadow, and from him picked up strange fragments of song and melody unlike those of his country. If anyone were to ask Davie where he learnt them, he would answer either with wild fits of laughter, or break out with tears, probably at the thought of his dead brother whose name he never mentioned.

Davie at times acted the part of the jester and made use of the fragments of songs as vehicles of remonstrance, explanation, or satire. He was much attached to those who showed him kindness, and vindictive to those of an opposite disposition. The common people who sympathised with him while he wandered about the village in rags, began to be jealous of him the moment the Baron

took him up under his protection, Then they began to say that all his craziness was assumed in order to avoid labour. He showed great kindness in the treatment of animals entrusted to his care. According to the butler, Davie used to work hard until he received special treatment in return for saving the life of Rose when she was in danger from a wild English bull belonging to the Laird of Killancureit. After that incident he would only do such light works as trimming the Laird's fishing wand, or busking his flies, or catching a dish of trouts.

CHAPTER X.

23. Q. Explain the following reference to the Baron of Bradwardine.

"The truth was that his language and habits were as heterogeneous as his external appearance."

A. Externally the Baron was dressed carelessly and more like a Frenchman than an Englishman of that period, while, from his hard features and perpendicular rigidity of stature, he bore some resemblance to a Swiss officer of the guards, who had resided sometimes at Paris, and caught the costume, but not the ease and manner, of its inhabitants.

He had been bred with a view to the Bar but gave it up as the politics of the family precluded him from rising in his profession. Mr. Bradwardine travelled in the continent for several years, and made some campaigns in foreign service. He exhibited in himself the pendantry of the lawyer, the military pride of the soldier, and the prejudices of ancient birth greatly strengthened by his habit of solitary and secluded authority. But although be talked much about authority, he seldom exercised it.

He read the classical poets, and was very fond of quoting frequently from them, although he preferred prose. He took greater delight in history, but loaded his memory with its cold, dry, hard outlines only.

CHAPTER XI.

24. Q. Describe the Banquet at Tully-Veolan and its sequel.

A. (See summaries of Ch. X. XI. XII. under Q. 20,)

25. Q. What history of the crest of the family did the Baron of Bradwardine give Edward?

A. He said that this crest of a bear rampant was granted to his ancestor Godmund Bradwardine by the concession of arms of Frederick Redbeard, Emperor of Germany, it being the crest of a huge Dane whom his ancestor slew in the lists in the Holy land, in a quarrel touching the chastity of the Emperor's spouse or daughter. As for the cup of the Blessed Bear, it was wrought by the command of St. Duthac, abbot of Aberbrothock, on behalf of another ancestor who had defended the patrimony of that monastery, against certain encroaching nobles. The cup was supposed, in ancient time, to possess certain property of a mystical and supernatural quality.

CHAPTER XIII.

26. Q. Give a sketch of the appearance and education of Rose Bradwardine.

A. Rose was a pretty girl of the Scottish cast of beauty, with a profusion of hair of pale gold, and a skin as white as snow. Yet her face was not pensive; her features as well as her temper had a lively expression. Her complexion was so pure that the slightest emotion sent her whole blood at once to her face. Her form, though under the common size, was remarkably elegant, and her motions easy and natural. She had been taught French and Italian, and had learnt from her father to accompany her voice with the harpsichord. She was also fond of gardening. Her disposition was sweet. Of English literature her father taught her much English history and High Church polemics.

CHAPTER XV.

27. Q. What information about Fergus and his sister Flora, did Rose give Waverley in connection with tne Creagh?

A. When the raid by the Caterans which resulted in the theft of the Baron's milch cows took place, it was suggested that if the payment of blackmail to Fergus were to be resumed, then the Baron and his household could dwell in safety. Therefore Waverley wished to know something about this Highland Chief and his sister. Rose described him as the Chieftain of an inde-

pendent branch of a powerful Highland clan. who prevented the other Highland Chieftains from molesting anyone who paid blackmail to him. If, by any chance, cattle were stolen, the loser would only have to send word to Fergus, who would recover them for him, or would give in exchange the cattle of some other person with whom he had a quarrel. His profession did not prevent his free admission into society. On one occasion he wanted to take precedence over all the gentry of the neighbourhood, which was opposed by the Baron of Bradwardine, whereupon Fergus twitted him over his payment of blackmail to him. It was then for the first time that the Baron learnt of this secret practice on the part of his Bailie, and caused a stop to be put to it. The Lowlanders called Fergus, Glennaquoich from his estate, while the Highlanders knew him as Vich Ian Vohr or the son of John the Great.

He had a sister named Flora one of the most beautiful and accomplished young ladies in the country. She was trained in a convent in France, and was a great friend of Rose prior to the quarrel between the two families.

CHAPTER XVI.

28. Q. What made Waverley to visit the Highlands?

A. Waverley's interest in the Highlands was first roused by what he heard from Rose about the habits, manners, and conditions of life among the Highlanders. One incident, in particular, created a profound impression. Rose described how, when she was a girl of ten, a fight took place between her household and a party of 20 Highlanders. Three of the Highlanders were killed, and their dead bodies were brought in and laid in their hall. Next morning the wives and daughters of the dead men came, and crying the coronach, carried away the dead bodies with the pipes playing before them. This incident appealed to Waverley's sense of curiosity and love of adventure.

The geographical features of the Highlands, with their dusky barrier of mountains, had also roused Edward's curiosity to penetrate beyond them. While he was in this state of mind, the visit of Evan Dhu Maccombich increased the impression already created. When Evan found that Edward followed all his movements with the greatest attention, he invited him to

take a walk into the mountains and see the place to which the cattle had been taken. Edward was very anxious to visit the hold of a Highland robber. Evan proposed that, on the return journey, Edward should spend a day at the house of his Chief Fergus.

29. Q. What was the purpose of the visit of the unexpected ally Evan Dhu to the house of the Baron?

A. He ostensibly came as a messenger of peace from his Chief Fergus who must have connived at the theft of the Baron's cattle by Donald Bean Lean, and now sent his messenger to compel the Baron or his domestics to resume the payment of the suspended black-mail. Therefore he started his conversation with an expression of regret on behalf of Fergus for the strained feelings between the two families. Afterwards the envoy retired to hold a secret consultation with the Bailie, who, no doubt, found means to satisfy him with regard to the black-mail. This would explain why he left with a promise to recover the cattle.

30. Q. "Ah! If you Saxon Duinhe-Wassel saw but the Chief with his tail on!" Explain this remark of Evan.

A. These words were spoken by Evan to Waverley as they were on their way to the hold of Donald Bean Lean-"Duinhe-Wassel," means "gentleman," and "tail" means the full complement of attendants when a Highland Chief visited those of the same rank. One of these attendants was called the "Hanchman" or right-handman, another his "Bardh" or poet, still another his "Bladin" or orator, to make speeches to the great folks, the visits, a fourth "Gellymore" or armour-bearer, to carry his sword, target and gun, then his "Gilly-Casflinch" who carries him on his back through stream and mud, then "Gilly-comstrian" to lead his horse by the bridle in steep and difficult paths, then his "Gilly-Trush-harnish", to carry his knapsack, and several others who have no particular work assigned to them, but follow the chieftain and do his bidding.

31. Q. Describe Waverley's visit to the hold of Donald Bean Lean.

A. Waverley started out on his trip accompanied by a Lowlander who carried his knapsack, Evan Dhu and the latter's two Highland attendants. When they had gone through a pass

which led to a glen, they crossed a bog with geat difficulty. It became dark when they reached a hill which they had to ascend next. After crossing this, they descended into a thick wood when Edward's carrier of knapsack and one of the Highland attendants were sent off in a direction different from that of the three remaining travellers. This was because Donald Bean Lean wished to keep strangers at a distance. Evan Dhu himself went a head to acquaint Donald Bean Lean about Waverley's visit. The latter and the other Highlanders reached the banks of a lake at midnight. A boat was sent by the robber to transport them across the lake. This was manned by four or five Highlanders. A beacon fire indicated the position of the robber's hold.

CHAPTER XVII.

The boat entered a cavern which ascended from the water by five or six ledges of rocks. When the party had advanced some distance into the recesses of a cave, they came upon Donald Bean Lean and his whole establishment.

The interior of the cave was illuminated by torches. There was a large charcoal-fire. In one large aperture there hung the carcases of sheep and two cows lately slaughtered. Donald Bean Lean advanced to meet his visitor attended by Evan as master of ceremonies. Donald derived his agnomen of Bean or white from his pale features. He had at one time served in the French army. Edward had expected to see a stern, gigantic, and ferocious figure, but Donald was the reverse of all these. After he had taken his seat, a strapping Highland damsel served the leaders with a sort of soup in wooden vessels. Other dishes followed. The Highlanders ate with a voracity which surprised Waverley. Whisky was supplied in abundance, but there was no wine. The robber's conversation showed that he had a deep knowledge of the political and military state of the country. When Evan had retired to sleep, Donald inquired from Edward, in a very significant manner, whether he had anything particular to say to him. Edward assured him that he merely came out of curiosity, and then retired to sleep on a heath pallet, arranged with flowers stuck upper-most. Small parties of two or three continued to enter or leave the place with a few words addressed in Gaelic to the principal out law, and when he fell asleep, to another who acted as his lieutenant. Those who entered went to the larder and helped themselves with pieces of meat which they cut from the carcases and broiled. The liquor was under strict regulation, and was served by Donald himself or the Highland girl the only female of the company.

CHAPTER XVIII.

When Edward opened his eyes in Uaimhan Ri or "the King's Cavern" the next morning, he was surprised to find it deserted. When he came out of the cave by a path different from the one he had followed the previous day, he gained the shores of another Highland lake. Here he saw Evan Dhu fishing and the damsel of the cave arranging the morning repast under a tree. She had had to go a distance of 4 miles that morning to get ready such things as egg and flour. The robbers used little other food besides the flesh of animals. This girl Alice, the daughter of Donald, welcomed Waverley to the table. Here they were joined by Evan and his attendant Dugald Mahony. Evan invited Edward to get ready for the return journey Alice advanced and presented her cheek to be kissed by the visitor. Then she disappeared up the rocky bank. On the return journey, the boat approached a point higher up the lake than the one from which they had embarked the previous night. On the way, Evan vouch-safed the information that he and Alice were engaged to be married, and that the Baron's stolen cattle had been returned by Donald Bean and were already in the way to Tully Veolan. They had come too late to prevent two of the animals being slaughtered.

32 Q "And once Donald played a pretty sport" Narrate the incident referred to here.

A. Lady Cramfeezer, widow of the Laird of Mearns, was to be married to young Gilliwhackit, a spendthrift who had walked through all his fortunes. One night Donald, knowing that the bridegroom was in demand, kidnapped him as he was returning to his house and carried him to his cave. He demanded a ransom of £1000 which the widow was unable to furnish. In the meanwhile, the would-be bridegroom got the smallpox, much to the annoyance of his captor. He was treated by some old women. Donald sent him away as soon as he was fit, without stipulating for any ransom. In return he was invited to the wedding-dance, from which he went back with plenty of money in his pocket.

33. Q. Describe Waverley's visit to Fergus at Glennaquoich.

A. As already intimated, Waverley was taken by Evan to see Fergus at Glennaquoich, after the return from the hold of Donald.

Fergus. They first met Fergus in the company of his dog and an attendant named Callumbeg. His figure had a peculiar grace and dignity. It was about the middle size. His hair was dressed in natural and graceful curls. An air of openness and affability increased the favourable impression created by his handsome exterior. On closer examination, the eyebrow and upper lip indicated a sense of authority. "In short the countenance of the chieftain resembled a smiling summer's day, in which, notwithstanding, we are made sensible by certain though slight, signs that it may thunder and lighten before the close of the evening."

CHAPTER XIX.

As soon as Fergus met his visitor, he talked on other matters without touching either on Donald or the immediate cause of Waverley's visit. The ancestor of Fergus had set up his claim to the chieftain-ship of the clan about 3 centuries before. Being defeated by an opponent, he moved southward and arrived in the Perthshire Highlands. A great Baron in the country had lately become a traitor to the crown. Ian the ancestor of Fergus helped the king to chastise him. As reward he was given the Baron's property to dwell in with his clan. His descendant always bore the title of Vich Ian Vohr, or the son of John the Great. The father of Fergus took an active part in the insurrection of 1715, and was forced to fly to France after its failure. He took up service under the French and married a lady of rank by whom he had two children, Fergus and his sister Flora. Fergus repurchased his ancestor's estate which had been forefeited, and came to reside there. He rose to power by exploiting the state of the country for his own advantage. "Had he lived 60 years sooner than he did, he would in all probability, have wanted the polished manner and knowledge of the world which he possessed and had he lived 60 years later, his ambition and love of rule would have lacked the fuel which his situation now afforded." He increased his influence by acting as an umpire in the quarrels of the neighbouring chieftains. He strengthened the patriarchal power by lavish hospitality. As he had command of one of the companies raised

by government to preserve peace in the Highlands, he made it a point to get all his clansmen to pass through it and get their military training. The Government gave him a discretionary power in dealing with robber chiefs. He was lenient to those robbers who made restitution at his command; and put down those who defied him. Soon the Government began to suspect him, and deprived him of his military commands.

Thereupon, the Lowlands became a centre of attention by the robbers. As the majority of their inhabitants were Jacobites, and consequently unarmed, they were obliged to pay black-mail to Fergus. Fergus had another object in associating with the Lowlanders. He wanted to win them over to the cause of the Stuarts. That was why he availed himself of the opportunity afforded by Donald's raid to make peace with the Baron of Bradwardine.

CHAPTER XX.

When Waverly arrived at Glennaquoich, the sound of the bagpipes indicated that dinner was ready. Before he entered the hall, he was given water to wash his feet, and the operation was performed by an old Highland woman.

A Highland Feast.

A huge table extended through the whole length of the hall. At the head of the table was the Chief with Edward and two or three distinguished Highland visitors from the neighbouring clans. The elders of the tribe who occupied portions of his estate as lessees, sat next in rank; beneath them their relations, then the officers of the Chief's household, and last of all, all the tenants who cultivated his ground. Beyond these there were seated on the green a large number of still inferior people and several beggars. The best dishes were reserved for the head of the table; lower down stood immense joints of mutton and beef. But the central dish, or *piece de resistance*, was a yearling lamb called a "Hog in harvest" roasted whole. It stood upon its legs, and the guests attacked the sides of the poor animal with their knives, and left the bones only. The food went down in quality as one went down lower and lower. The guests who stood in the open air got onions, cheese, broth, and the remnants of the feast. Liquor was supplied in the same manner. Excellent claret and champagne were

supplied at the head of the table. Those who sat at the bottom were given whisky and strong beer. The pipers played on their bag pipes throughout the feast.

After the toast of Waverley had been drunk, the music ceased at a signal from the Chief, who now called upon his family bard MacMurrough to entertain the gathering. The bard's enthusiasm seemed to communicate itself to the bearers. When the singing ceased, the chieftain sent the bard a small silver cup filled with claret, and asked him to retain the cup as a memento after draining its contents. After this many approved Highland toasts, were proposed and honoured.

CHAPTER XXI.

Flora's dress was a mixture of the fashions of Paris and of the Highlands. She bore a striking resemblance to her brother.

Flora. Early education had impressed upon her mind the most devoted attachment to the Jacobite cause. But her attachment; as it exceeded her brother's in fanaticism, excelled it also in purity. The Princess of Chevalier de St. George had first put her at a convent, and when her education was over, had taken her into her own family. At Glennaquoich she filled up her vacant time by the cultivation of the music and poetry of the High-landers. As she nursed in her bosom high and ambitious themes, her manners were generally grave. Her most intimate friend was Rose Bradwardine.

CHAPTER XXII.

Flora informed Waverley that the recitation of poems by the minstrels, recording the feats of heroes, the complaints of lovers, and the wars of contending tribes, formed the chief

Highland Minstrelsy. amusement of a winter fireside in the Highlands. Some of these poems were very ancient, while others were very modern. The latter were composed by the family bards maintained as the poets and historians of their tribes by the more powerful chieftains. These bards often sang their songs *ex tempore*.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Fergus invited Waverley to stay with him for a week or two in order to witness a grand hunting-party which he intended getting

up. Waverley therefore communicated to the Baron his intention of extending his stay in the Highlands, and requested him to forward by his bearer any letters which might have arrived during his absence.

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Stag-Hunt and its Consequences.

This stag-hunt is important as it was under cover of this that Fergus organised the insurrection of the Highlanders against the House of Hanover. The Author says that he borrowed his description of the hunt from the hunting at Lude, commemorated in Mr. Gunn's Essay on the Caledonian Harp.

The hunt took place after a delay of three weeks at a place which was a day's journey to the northward of Glennaquoich. Fergus was attended on this occasion by three hundred of his clansmen. On the spot more chiefs joined the party accompanied by their vassals. These vassals spread through the country and formed a circle called the *tinchel* which gradually closing drove the deer in herds towards the glen where the chiefs lay in wait. The dogs also joined in the chase. First came the advanced party of the deer, two or three of which the chiefs brought down. But the main body came next in phalanx formation. At a distance their antlers made them to resemble a leafless growth. The tallest of the stags were arranged in front and gazed on the line of hunters who barred their passage. The work of destruction now started on all sides. The deer in despair made a charge right upon the spot where the chief huntsmen stood. The order was given in Gaelic that they should all fling themselves upon their faces. But Waverley, not understanding the language, continued to stand. Fergus realising his danger sprang up and pulled him down, but not before he had suffered several contusions, and sprained one of his ankles. Waverley was taken into a hut hastily got up, where he was treated by an old Highlander who appeared to be both a physician and a conjurer. The next morning the hunting party dispersed. Waverley was carried by the Highlanders in a litter to the house of one of Fergus's friends, while Fergus and his men went on a distant expedition the nature of which they did not reveal to Waverley.

[Soon after Fergus returned in the highest of spirits, and accompanied by Waverley on horseback, returned to Glennaquoich. He communicated some news to his sister which brought tears of joy and gratitude to her eyes. Flora handed over to Waverley some letters forwarded to him from Tully Veolan, and to Fergus, some old numbers of the Caledonian Mercury which was then the only news-paper to the north of the Tweed.]

CHAPTER XXV.

Why Waverley resigned his Commission.

We have already seen how Waverley's friendship with the Baron of Bradwardine, and his visit to Fergus, were likely to lessen his enthusiasm for service under the House of Hanover. In addition to this his sympathy for Rose and his admiration for Flora were likely to gradually win him over to their cause, namely, the Jacobite.

Now occurred certain additional circumstances which completed the transfer of loyalty. The ministry of the day was divided into two factions. The weaker party entered into an intrigue to overthrow their rivals and secure the supreme power. Richard Waverley, the father of our hero, was so unfortunate as to join them. He was promised an important place in the new order of things. Unfortunately the whole scheme mis-carried. Owing to a premature movement all the conspirators were dismissed, Richard not excepted. He therefore wrote to his son acquainting him with what had happened and calling upom him to throw up his commission as a protest against the treatment meted out to his father. A similar letter came from his uncle Sir Everard. Aunt Rachel also did not fail to join the chorus. Waverley had not much difficulty in carrying out their suggestion, especially as he found military life to be somewhat tedious.

Just at this moment his commanding-officer, Colonel Gardiner, also happened to write a stiff note ordering him to return to headquarters within three days. Edward did not fail to see in all this a concerted scheme, on the part of all government officials, to degrade every member of the Waverley family. He therefore drew up a letter of resignation, and accompanying it with a covering letter to Colonel Gardiner, asked the latter to forward his resignation to the War-Office.

CHAPTER XXVI.

When Fergus found that Waverley had thrown off his allegiance to the House of Hanover, he strongly began to entertain hopes of a union between his guest and his sister. Accordingly he did every thing to further such an alliance. One day, when they happened to be alone, Waverley plunged into the subject which was uppermost in his heart, but Flora put him off, The rejected suitor thought that her refusal might be due to her affections being already bestowed on some other person, or to the shortness of their acquaintance, both of which she denied, and offered to give a satisfactory explanation for her inability to accept his offer. This is the *eclaircissement* or the clearing up of a mystery referred to in this chapter.

Waverley Proposes to Flora And Is Refused.

CHAPTER XXVII.

Waverley met Flora again at the waterfall to know her reply. She was the first to speak and gave it out as her considered decision that she could never think of him otherwise than as a valued friend. Pressed for an explanation, she replied that from her girl-hood she had one passion only i. e. the restoration of the Stuarts to their throne. As a result all other thoughts had been driven out of her mind. Knowing the keen sensibility and romantic nature of Waverley, she should not accept him unless she could make it her principal delight to augment his domestic felicity, and return his affection even to the height of romance Waverley even suggested that by accepting his hand she might be strengthening the cause she loved so dearly, to which Flora replied that such a luke-warm adherence would neither be honourable to themselves nor flattering to the exiled sovereign.

[Another form in which the above incident can be cast into a question is as follows :—"It was very late before sleep brought relief to the tumult of Waverley's mind after the most painful and agitating day which he had ever passed." Describe the experiences implied in this passage.]

CHAPTER XXVIII.

The bearer of this letter was Davie Gellatley who brought it while Waverley was still in the Highlands with Fergus.

Rose's letter to Waverley through Davie Gellatley.

In this she communicated the news that, as the result of certain troubles created by the Highlanders, the Government sent out warrants to arrest certain gentlemen of the Lowlands of whom her father was one, but the latter instead of surrendering had joined Mr. Falconer and some others and gone northwards with about forty horsemen. Certain soldiers who came to their house had made strict inquiries when Waverley had been at Tully Veolan, and where he now was. A party of five soldiers stayed behind whose purpose was to arrest him, while the others who returned carried off his servant and two horses. She advised him to return to England as the only place of safety. In a casual manner she inquired whether Flora was not as beautiful as she had described her.

This letter made Waverley to come to the decision that, if calumny was to be avoided, he must immediately leave his place and return to Edinburgh to clear himself of every charge.

CHAPTER XXIX.

34. Q. Who was Mr. Ebenezer Cruickshanks?

A. Fergus insisted on accompanying Waverley as far as the pass of Bally-Brough, and from there allowed Callum Beg to conduct his guest to the Lowlands, They came to a village where there was an inn, with the sign of the seven-branched Golden Candlestick, whose master's name was Ebenezer Cruickshanks. He was a strict Puritan. Waverley applied to him for a guide with a saddle-horse to accompany him and carry his portmanteau to Edinburgh. He himself rode Dermid presented to him by his Highland friend. The Landlord was of an inquisitive nature and tried in vain to fish out secrets, first from Waverley, and then from Callum Beg. He himself offered to be Waverley's guide, and the latter thereupon dismissed Callum Beg with the present of a guinea. The guide undertook to take him as far as Perth only, and seemed to take a curious pleasure in making himself ridiculous merely in order to rouse the contempt of Waverley.

35. Q. In what connection is the incident of Captain Wogan's life introduced into the story?

A. It is Fergus who makes a reference to the example of this hero to show to Waverley how his sister Flora drew inspiration from the history of his life. This gallant captain renounced the

service of Cromwell to join the standard of Charles II, and marched with a handful of cavalry from London to the Highlands to join Middleton, then in arms for the king. After several months of warfare in which he gained the highest reputation, he had the misfortune to be fatally wounded.

CHAPTER XXX.

36. Q. How did Waverley become a prisoner in the hands of the Government?

A. When Waverley and his guide approached the village of Cairnvreckan, the latter wanted Waverley to get his horse shod by the village blacksmith named John Mucklewrath. When they entered the smithy for this purpose, they found the smith and his two assistants most busy in repairing weapons of war in preparation for repelling a threatened invasion by the Highland chiefs. Soon the strange face of Waverley gave rise to all kinds of rumours about his identity. Some said that he might be Secretary Murray, Lord Lewis Gordon or the Chevalier himself, and refused to allow him to proceed on his journey until he had interviewed the Laird of the place. Waverley tried to threaten them with his pistol, but as the smith advanced to defy him with a heated iron rod, after an unequal exchange of words with his own wife, he had no other alternative but to shoot him down. Thereupon the crowd got hold of him and made him a prisoner. They would have even done worse had not the Rev. Morton, pastor of the parish, made his appearance at the critical moment. Waverley was led before the Laird. He could have easily escaped on his horse from the crowd, had not Mr. Cruickshanks purposely withdrawn it to prevent his escape.

CHAPTER XXXI.

37. Q. Give an account of the examination of Waverley by Major Melville.

A. [Incidentally this will show how Scott brings out his legal knowledge and training in connection with this inquiry.]

Major Melville had spent his youth in the military service and was now serving as a Justice of the Peace and Laird of Cairnvreckan. He was not inclined to take a serious view of the

shooting itself, as the smith's injury proved to be trifling and the shot was clearly fired in self-defence. Therefore the Major concluded that on this point the ends of justice would be met by the offender compensating the wounded man with a reasonable sum of money.

But what the Major considered to be a more important task was to question the prisoner with regard to the cause of his journey through the country at such a distracted time. This gave Mr. Cruickshanks the opportunity to pay off his grudge against Waverley, and to implicate him. Every suspicious circumstance was urged before the questioner. Waverley's examination was begun in right earnest after this. The only other persons who were allowed to remain were Mr. Morton and a clerk. The Major, while putting his questions, continually consulted a memorandum which he held in his hand. Waverley was informed that the charge against him was two-fold, firstly, of spreading mutiny among his soldiers, and secondly, of committing high treason and levying war against the king. He was asked to submit for examination all papers in his possession. He threw on the table his pocket-book and the letter from Flora containing the lines written in memory of the Jacobite hero Captain Wogan.

He was next questioned why he sent to Sergeant Houghton of his regiment for certain treasonable books. Waverley replied that these books were the political effusions of his tutor Mr. Pembroke, which he had not even glanced at.

Again it was alleged that he had, through a person named Wily Will, or Will Ruthven, urged on the same sergeant to desert with his troops and join the army of the young Pretender. Waverley gave it an emphatic denial.

Next a point was made of his spending his leave in the houses of Bradwardine and Fergus, and particularly, of his attending the hunting-match where the Highland chieftains concerted measures against the Government. He admitted that he spent his leave in the houses of the two chiefs, but he was not privy to their movements. He was not aware that the stag-hunt was meant to cloak rebellious measures. He, for the first time, noticed rebellious symptoms in the Highlanders only after his return from the hunting-match. He made up his mind to return

to England because he had no inclination to join the rebels, and because his father, uncle and aunt wrote asking him to do the same. The language in which these letters were written confirmed the Major's suspicions as they all breathed discontent against the Government.

Asked why he did not obey the repeated call of his commanding officer to return to his regiment, Waverley replied that he had received two letters only, and if any more were written they never reached him.

Finally when Waverley found that the Major was determined to twist every explanation to confirm his guilt, he refused to answer any further questions. It was then that the Major tried to tempt Waverley to give all possible information about the strength of the enemy etc. in return for no severer punishment than a very short personal restraint. This was too much for Waverley's ideas of honour, and he dared the Major to do his worst. The latter had no other alternative but to sign a warrant for the detention of Waverley in his own house.

CHAPTER XXXII.

38. Q. "But the wide difference of their habits and education often occasioned a great discrepancy in their respective deductions from admitted premises"

or

"Thus it was a common saying in the nighbourhood (though both were popular characters) that the Laird knew only the ill in the parish and the minister only the good"

Who are the persons referred to in the above passages, and establish their truth by a reference to the persons' respective attitude towards Waverley?

A, The reference is to Major Melville; the Laird of Cairnvreckan who held the preliminary inquiry into the charges against Waverley, and Mr. Morton, the clergyman of the place, in whose presence the inquiry was held. The Major, who had in the course of his military life met with much evil in the world, was inclined to err on the side of severity in dealing with people under

suspicion. Thus every circumstance connected with Waverley during his absence from his regiment appeared to confirm the suspicion of guilt in the mind of the Major.

On the other hand, Mr. Morton had, from the nature of his vocation, few opportunities of witnessing evil and was alway. inclined to look at the bright side of things. The very circum stances that went to confirm the suspicions of the Major were to the Clergyman proofs of Waverley's innocence. He was convinced that there must be certain features, now hidden by the prisoner, which, if brought out would absolve him from all guilt.

39. Q. "But I cannot see that this youth's guilt is at all established to my satisfaction."

How did Major Melville sum up the case for the prosecution in reply to the above objection of Mr. Morton?

A. This conversation took place between the two friends at dinner time after the inquiry. It was a summary of the results arrived at by the Major in the course of the inquiry. The Major asked his friend to bear in mind the prisoner's Jacobite relationship and descent, his father's resentment against the Hanoverian Cabinet, his tutor's pro-Jacobite sympathies, his special favouritism to the High Church sergeant and troops whom he had brought from Waverley-Honour to join Gardiner's regiment, his visit to the Baron of Bradwardine a well known Jacobite, his indifference to the disloyal toast proposed in the Baron's house, his failure to take notice of Gardiner's warnings and to reply to the protestations of his fellow-officers, the mutinous conduct of the soldiers from Waverley-Honour, his sending an emissary to seduce Houghton and his soldiers, his visit to Fergus Mac-Ivor that arch Jacobite leader, his presence at the hunting-rendezvous where the Chieftains organised the rebellion, his refusal to return to his troops, his throwing up of his commission, the discovery of treasonable pamphlets in his baggage, his journeying under a disguise, his riding a horse belonging to Fergus, his carrying letters from the family of this man expressing hostility to the House of Brunswick, and finally his pistolling the blacksmith who stood up for the government.

CHAPTER XXXV.

40. Q. Who was Gifted Gilfillan?

A. He was the leader of a band of Cameronian volunteers in the service of the House of Hanover who was entrusted by Major Melville with the duty of delivering Waverley as a prisoner into the hands of General Blakeney at Stirling castle. These Cameronians claimed to be descendants of the stricter Presbyterians who, in the days of Charles II and James II, refused to profit by the Indulgence which was extended to others of the same denomination. They held conventicles in the open fields, and being treated with great violence, more than once took up arms during those reigns. They took their name from their leader Richard Cameron. Their purpose was nothing less than the complete establishment of the Presbyterian Church upon the grounds of the old Solemn League and Covenant Being a numerous body of men trained in arms, they managed to keep themselves together till the time of the Union when they gradually began to diminish in numbers.

Gilfillan the leader of one of these bands, was a thin dark and a rigid-looking man about sixty years old. He had the look of a fanatic. He could have filled the role either of a martyr, or a soldier, or an exile for his religion, or an inquisitor. His discourse and deportment were characterised by an affected precision and solemnity. His dress was different from that of the Scottish gentry of that time. He reminded one of a leader of the Roundheads of yore

CHAPTER XXXVI.

41. Q. Describe the manner in which Waverley was rescued from the custody of Gilfillan

or

How did the following words of Fergus nearly come true?

"I shall have to deliver you from some dungeon in Stirling or Edinburgh Castle."

A. We shall find in later chapters that it was Rose Bradwardine who, happening to hear of the danger in which Waverley stood, bribed, with her jewels, Donald Bean Lean of the cave, to rescue him on his way to Stirling Castle. She also wrote a letter

to the Chevalier which made the latter to give strict instructions to this free-booter neither to rob nor injure Waverley in any way.

Mr. Gilfillan proceeded with his prisoner from Cairnvreckan to Stirling which was eighteen miles distant. At a certain place Donald Bean Lean, disguised as a pedlar, joined the party as it were by accident. At first the pedlar continued to humour the religious fanatic by applauding his attacks on the members of the other religious denominations. When the party came to a hill where they split up into three sections, the pedlar, pretending to have lost his dog, began to halt and whistle for his animal. Gilfillan resented this inattention to his talk, but when the pedlar, not heeding his remonstrance, whistled again six or eight Highlanders sprang from a neighbouring copse and began to attack the escorting band. Gilfillan would have given a good account of himself, all the same, had not the pedlar, seizing a musket from a stander-by, bestowed the butt of it with such effect on his late instructor as to fell him to the ground. In the confusion which ensued, our hero's horse was shot under him by one of Gilfillan's men. He fell under the animal and received some contusions, but was extricated by two Highlanders and hurried away from the scene of combat. The confounded volunteers proceeded on their journey to Stirling carrying with them their wounded captain.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

42. Q. Describe Waverley's adventures from the time he was rescued from Gifted Gilfillan until the time he was produced before the Chevalier in Edinburgh.

A. The unfortunate injuries received by Waverley incapacitated him from travelling. Therefore his rescuers were obliged to lodge him in a small hut by the side of a brook [which, as we shall see later, was no other than the dwelling place of Janet, the mother of Davie Gellatley, situated at one end of the estate of Bradwardine. This is easily understandable as Rose was the prime mover in the rescue. But the young lady made it a point to keep the part she played hidden from the young Englishman.] The latter was practically made a prisoner within a large wooden bed placed inside a little room. All his companions were an old and young man and another old woman, who was Janet herself. The others of the rescuing party went

away somewhere. Waverley was surprised to find that his portmanteau, which the Highlanders had not failed to bring off with them, was handed over to him intact. His fever left him on the third day. He had a recollection that when his fever was at its highest a young female figure had appeared to flit around his couch, and carry on a conversation with his attendant. One day, in attempting to catch sight of this female visitor, he frightened her away with the result that she never revisited the cottage.

[We shall see later that this was Rose herself.] After this he was allowed to move more freely about the hut though not to get out. On the evening of the seventh day two Highlanders, whom Waverley recognised as belonging to the original rescuing party, returned and made him to understand that he was to prepare to restart on his journey. While he was watching their movements in the light of the fire, he was surprised to see Alice, the daughter of Donald Bean Lean, making her appearance, and with significant signs, depositing in his portmanteau a bundle of papers which she held in her hand. [We shall later on see that these were the papers intercepted by her father in connection with some of his machinations.] Waverley naturally concluded that Alice was the mysterious lady-visitor whose appearance had roused his curiosity.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

The whole party resumed their journey led by a Highlander whom Waverley recognised as having acted as Donald Bean Lean's lieutenant in the cave. He gave Waverley to understand that he anticipated danger on the way. When they came near what appeared to be a sheep-fold, they found a party of four or five English soldiers all asleep except their sentinel who paced to and fro. It was impossible in the moonlight to pass this out-post without detection. Therefore the leading Highlander had to betake himself to a ruse. He left Waverley and the other attendant near the sheepfold, and himself emerging from a thicket shot at and wounded the sentinel. While the English soldiers chased their attacker, Waverley and his attendant were free to follow their original course. In half an hour they came to a hollow where there were several other Highlanders with a horse or two. They were joined in a few minutes by their leader Duncan Duroch who now appeared and des-

cribed the success of his stratagem. Waverley was then mounted on one of the horses and the party reached Doune castle in Mentieth in the morning, where the governor of the castle Donald Stewart who held it on behalf of the House of Stuart, received Waverley with great courtesy and assured him that he was in no danger.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

Balmawhapple.

From here the journey was continued in the evening. Waverley was escorted by a score of armed men on horseback, the leader of whom was our old friend Balmawhapple, who evidently was unable to forget the grudge he had against Waverley, All the same he avoided giving the least sign of recognition. Waverley managed to gather the information from Jamie Jinker, Mr. Falconer's lieutenant, that Mr. Falconer or Balmawhapple had raised a body of horse-soldiers to support the Prince. On the way the company passed by Stirling castle which was still held by part of the King's army. Passing through Bannockburn, Torwood, Falkirk and Linlithgow, they approached the Scottish capital early in the morning. They found on arrival that the Highland insurgents had occupied the city for a day or two, and were blockading Edinburgh castle held by the English. Balmawhapple and his troop approached Holyrood Palace and delivered Waverley to the custody of a guard of Highlanders. It was here that the Pretender Charles Edward had occupied apartments.

CHAPTER XL.

43. Q. Describe Waverley's first meeting with Prince Charles Edward. [It was Fergus who had advised the Prince to have Waverley brought to Holyrood Palace in order that he might be persuaded to join the Jacobite cause. The Prince himself realised the effect which the accession of a member of one of the leading English families would have on his prospects and hopes.]

A. Fergus was among the first to meet Edward and lead him to the presence of the Prince who was already in the audience chamber. He was a handsome individual of easy and graceful manners. He declared that it was superfluous for anyone to introduce a

Waverley to a Stuart. He brought to the notice of Waverley a proclamation issued by the friends of the Elector of Hanover to the effect that Waverley stood in danger of a charge of high-treason. All the same, he did not desire him to join his cause save from affection and conviction. He was free either to continue his journey to the South, or join the forces of the Elector But if he preferred to join the Stuart cause, like his ancestor Sir Nigel, then he would be joining a master who would never prove ungrateful. Waverley felt that the Prince satisfied all his ideas of a hero of romance. The personal solicitation appealed to Waverley's dignity and self-respect, in contrast to the humiliation to which he was subjected by representatives of the Elector. The prejudices of his earlier education and the political principles of his family inclined him in the same direction. The result was that our hero henceforth dedicated himself to the service of the youthful Chevalier and was embraced by him with profound gratitude.

The Prince, to show his confidence in his latest adherent, put before him two alternative plans of campaign which had been suggested to him, and wished to know which he favoured. The English Commander-in-Chief Sir John Cope had, on the arrival of the Prince at Moidart, marched into the Highlands with the intention of giving battle, but his courage failing had again marched to Aberdeen leaving the Lowcountry open and undefended. The Prince himself had driven back two regiments of horse under Gardiner and Hamilton, and occupied Edinburgh. In the meanwhile Cope had embarked for Dunbar to approach the capital from there. The Prince's Council was split into two divisions. One held that, being inferior in numbers training and equipment, the Jacobite army should retreat to the mountains and carry on warfare from there until reinforcements arrived from France and all the Highlands clans should have taken arms in his favour. The other opinion was against a retrograde step which was likely to discourage adherents, but was in favour of marching boldly into England. Waverley being asked for his advice, replied that he would prefer the course which would give him the first chance of fighting on behalf of the Prince. Needless to add that this reply greatly delighted the bold and ambitious leader. Waverley for the time being offered to serve as a volunteer in the troop of Fergus.

CHAPTER XLII.

44. Q. "The Bailie was a man of earthly mould after all, a good deal of dirt and dross about him, undoubtedly, but some kindly and just feelings he had especially where the Baron or his young mistress were concerned" Criticise the correctness of this opinion.

A. The Bailie had shown his interest in the family of his master more than once. When Fergus insisted on collecting blackmail from the estate of the Baron, the Bailie knowing the sensitiveness of his master had continued to pay it on the sly so that his master might be free from molestation. When his master's milch kine were stolen by Donald Bean Lean he had shown a lot of sympathy and had lent the use of his own cows. He had been continually pressing on the Baron to make adequate provision for his daughter, and even tried to induce him to bequeath his estate to her against the traditional custom of the house by which it should go to the heir-male. He never gave a better display of his strong affection than when, in Edinburgh, at the dinner in Mrs. Flockhart's lodgings, he broke down completely when exhorted by his master to be just to Rose in case of his death. It was then he promised that he would do everything in his power to keep her above want, even if the estate should go to Inch Grabbit and be managed by his doer Jamie Howie. [Later on we find how sincere is his joy when he hears that Waverley is going to marry Rose and the Baron is about to have his estate restored to him. The student is advised to collect other instances of his devotion.]

Against such qualities a love of money was the only fault that could be laid against him. This made him alike to grumble against the Baron's extravagance as to avoid every occasion of expenditure. This miserly habit laid him open to the general suspicion of growing fat at the expense of his master. If the Bailie is to be blamed for such conduct, the Baron also cannot escape his share of responsibility on account of his easy-going nature and bad business habits.

45. Q. Who was Mrs. Flockhart?

A. She was the buxom widow of forty in whose house in the street called Canongate in Edinburgh Fergus had taken up lodgings

while the Chevalier' s army occupied that city. She was a person with whom good looks and good humour were sure to secure an interest whatever might be her guests' political opinions. She had a special attraction for Fergus on account of his good looks and good manners. Knowing this ensign Maccombich and others used to have some fun with her by describing the horrors and dangers of war. She entertained Fergus, Waverley, the Baron, the Bailie, and Maccombich at a fine dinner on the night previous to the march of the Chevalier's army from Edinburgh, and presided over it herself. When Waverley after the dispersal of the Jacobite army returned to Edinburgh after his trip to England, it was Mrs. Flockhart who took him into her lodgings and gave him all the information in her possession about his old friends.

CHAPTER XLIV.

46. Q. Give a description of the Pretender's army which marched from Edinburgh into England.

A. It was an army which consisted of various Highland clans. The bag-pipes which were used even to summon each chieftain and clan were characteristic instruments of the Highlanders. An expert might consider the spontaneous movements of the primitive Highland soldiers as confused and disorderly, but a born general would be satisfied with them as they finally ended in order and regularity. Each clan was arranged under its respective banner. On the whole these soldiers presented a better appearance at a distance than on a nearer view. Such a view betrayed the fact that only the leading men of each clan were well-armed with the broad sword, target, fusee, dirk, and the steel pistol. They consisted of the relations of the chieftain, Their free habits and peculiar mode of discipline rendered them formidable. Behind them were posted the common peasantry of the Highland country very poorly armed and scantily dressed.

Besides the Highlanders there was a body of cavalry consisting chiefly of the Lowland gentry lika the Baron, Balmawhapple and others with their domestic servants, who formed an advanced guard of the army. The whole strength of the Chevalier's army did not exceed four thousand men at the start.

CHAPTER XLV.

47. Q. What incident showed Waverley for the first time that he had been the victim of a conspiracy in the matter of resigning his commission.

A. When the army had taken up its position on the top of Carberry Hill, a messenger arrived to request Fergus to go to the Prince as the Baron had had a skirmish with some of the enemy's cavalry and had sent in a few prisoners. Waverley also pressing forward to satisfy his curiosity came across a hut from which a groan issued. He heard a voice in the provincial English of his native county endeavouring to repeat the Lord's prayer. He entered the hovel when the wounded man begged for a drink of water. Waverley lifted him up, and bearing him to the door of the hut, gave him a drink from his own flask. The man appeared to recognise Waverley but was puzzled by his Highland uniform. Waverley soon recognised that the unfortunate man was no other than Houghton the sergeant of his troop. The dying man complained that he and the other English soldiers had been tempted by a man who called himself Ruffin, and showed them Waverley's own seal, [This was no other than our friend Donald Bean Lean who had stolen the seal while Waverley was in his cave] as the result of which, a mutiny having arisen, his comrade Timms was shot and Houghton himself was reduced to the rank, After saying this the wounded man breathed his last. Waverley for the first time recollected that he hsd lost his seal in the hold of the Highland robber who must have secured it and used it as the means of carrying on an intrigue in Waverley's regiment for his own purposes.

CHAPTERS XLVI & XLVII.

48. Q. Describe the battle of Prestonpans or Gladsmuir?

A. The Chevalier had received notice that Sir John Cope's army had landed at Dunbar and intended to approach Edinburgh by the lower coast-road in the hope of meeting the Highlanders advancing from the opposite direction. But this was not the plan of the Chevalier and his advisers. They preferred to leave the direct passage free, and striking more inland, to occupy the brow of Carberry Hill commanding the villages of Seaton and Cockonzie on one side and Preston on the other. From this

position of vantage they hoped to overlook and command the movement of the enemy as he emerged from the village of Seaton and proceeded through the plain to the opposite village of Preston. When the Highlanders were drawn up in battle-line on the brow of the hill, the English advanced and occupied the level plain between the hill and the sea. The space between the two armies was only half-a-mile. The English dragoons supported by a train of field-pieces faced the Prince's army. Three or four regiments of infantry followed and also faced the enemy Southward, supported by a second train of artillery and a regiment of horse on the left flank of the infantry.

An unexpected difficulty faced the Prince's army. The ground through which they must have descended to get at the enemy was marshy, intersected with walls of dry stone, and traversed in its whole length by a broad and deep ditch, circumstances which must have given the enemy dreadful advantages before the mountaineers could have used their swords on which they were taught to rely.

An attempt was made to compel the English army to change its position by sending Fergus and another chieftain with their clans to occupy the village of Preston and threaten the right flank of Cope's army. As the English army changed its position to adapt itself to that of the enemy, the two chieftains were recalled and things were as before.

A faithful friend now came forward and offered to lead the Highland army over the broken and marshy road through a practicable and hard route whereby, by sweeping to the right, they could gain the firm and open plain upon which the enemy lay. But the latter had received the alarm and were ready to face the attack. The Highland army which now occupied the eastern end of the plain was drawn up in two lines extending from the morass towards the sea. The first was intended to charge the enemy, the second to act as a reserve. The few horses commanded by the Prince in person remained between the two lines. The clans of which the first line was composed formed each a sort of separate phalanx. The best armed were placed in front of each phalanx. The others in the rear pushed forward the front and by their pressure gave them courage and confidence. The clan of Ivor was the first to draw blood. The English horse

who were commanded to charge the advancing Highlanders in the flank was seized with panic and galloped from the field. The artillery finding themselves deserted by the Cavalry fled next, and the Highlanders fell upon the infantry with their broad swords. Though the English infantry stood their ground with great courage, yet they were no match to their enemy, owing to the latter's close mass-formations, the nature of their weapons, and their extraordinary fierceness and activity. Thus the battle was fought and won, and the whole baggage, artillery and military stores of the vanquished remained with the victors.

49. Q. Under what circumstances did Waverley first meet Talbot?

A. When the English Cavalry and artillery fled from the field of battle, Waverley saw an English officer, apparently of high rank, standing alone by a field-piece which he himself had levelled and discharged against the clan of Ivor, after the flight of his men. Waverley, attracted by his martial figure, and eager to save him, approached the spot and called upon him to surrender. The officer replied by a thrust with his sword, which Waverley caught in his target, and in turning aside, the Englishman's weapon broke. At the same time Dugald Mahony was about to bring down his battle-axe on the Englishman's head, when Waverley intercepted the blow. The officer, thereupon, finding further resistance useless, and appreciating the generous anxiety of Waverley, surrendered himself to him, and was entrusted to the custody of Dugald.

50. Q. Describe the manner of Gardiner's death.

A. Colonel Gardiner, deserted by his own soldiers at the battle of Preston Pans, was seen, spurring his horse to take the command of a small body of infantry who continued a desperate, but unavailing resistance. It was quite evident that he was already wounded. Waverley made it his object to save this brave man. But before he could reach him, he saw his former commander brought down by the blow of a scythe, and receive a shower of other blows while on the ground. When Waverley approached him, he was not altogether unconscious. The dying warrior seemed to recognise Edward, for he fixed his eye upon him with an upbraiding, yet sorrowful look, and appeared to struggle for

utterance. Shortly after he expired without having spoken a word.

51. Q. How did Balmawhapple come by his end?

A. This individual, who had joined the Prince's army with a troop of cavalry, pursued the English Dragoons about four miles from the field of battle, when some dozen of the fugitives turned round and cut him down with their broad-swords.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

52. Q. What was the great problem propounded by the Baron after the battle of Preston Pans, and what solution was arrived at?

or

Describe the incident which prompted the following words of Fergus: "Long live our dear friend the Baron for the most absurd original that exists North of the Tweed!"

A. The Baron had, on the day previous to the battle, informed Fergus and others that some great problem was worrying him, but his companions had no idea of its ridiculous nature. After the battle was over, the Baron sought his two friends and asked their advice on a matter "which deeply affected the honour of the house of Bradwardine". This was to clear two points of doubt in connection with the holding of his barony under feudal tenure, namely, whether the feudal homage of "pulling off boots" was due to the Prince, as the words expressly stated that the vassal should pull off "the boots of the King himself," and the other, even if the Prince could take the place of the King, whether the Prince's "brogues" could be regarded as "boots."

Fergus replied that in the court of France all the honours which were due to a King were rendered to the person of the Regent, and that by force of character this Prince was ten times more entitled to honour than his father. The Baron agreed and proceeded to his second difficulty. The word "caligae" meant "sandals" in the original, although it later on came to mean "boots." Fergus pointed out that as "caligae" and "brogues" both had latchets, it did not matter which was untied. The

Baron was impressed with his argument as he himself admitted that the words of the charter were alternative, that is "to undo" as in the case of sandals or brogues, and "to pull off" concerning boots.

Although Bailie Mac-Wheeble held the view that such service need be done only if sought for by the Prince, the Baron thought it safest, in the interests of his heirs, not to miss this performance. Teerefore he had asked his Bailie to draw up a schedule of protest intimating that, if the Prince cared to dispense with the Baron's services in this direction, or have them performed by some other person, it should not prejudice the Baron's rights, or confer any new rights on the substitute.

CHAPTER XLIX.

53. Q. What circumstances brought Colonel Talbot to Scotland?

A. Talbot, who was made prisoner by Waverley at the battle of Preston Pans, first knew who his captor was only when the latter was addressed by the name of "Waverley" by his friend Fergus. It was then that the prisoner explained that, having come to Scotland to help Sir Everard in the matter of his nephew's troubles, he had offered his services to the Government army when the insurrection began. He owed a deep debt to Sir Everard, both for his professional success, and domestic happiness in being enabled to marry Lady Emily Blandeville, to whom Sir Everard had himself proposed while she was in love with Talbot. The colonel conveyed the further information that, by Waverley's present conduct in joining the army of the Pretender, he had brought trouble and danger on his uncle and father who had been charged with treason and released on bail. His sole purpose in coming to Scotland was to rescue Waverley from the mess into which he had brought himself.

CHAPTER L.

54. Q. What was the Prince's purpose in entrusting Talbot to the custody of Waverley?

A. The Prince preferred to believe that the secret sympathies of Talbot should be with his cause, as the latter was a particular friend of Sir Everard, and as his wife, Lady Blandeville, was

loyal to the Church of England. Therefore he entrusted him to Waverley in order that the latter might find out his real disposition, or, at least, make a convert of him. Waverley accepted this task on condition that the prisoner was allowed to move about on parole. The Prince did not agree to this, but insisted on Waverley taking charge of the prisoner unconditionally.

55. Q. Describe the grand ceremony of the Baron's pulling off the Prince's "caligae" or "brogues."

A. This took place at Pinkie House where the Prince stayed on the night following the victory at Preston Pans, The Baron of Bradwardine, attended by his Bailie, came before the Prince, and claimed permission to perform a certain duty, imposed on the original holder of the Barony by a charter of Robert Bruce, to the person of his Royal Highness as representing his father. The permission being granted and the ceremony performed, the Prince embraced the veteran and declared that only his respect for the ordinance of Robert Bruce induced him to submit to such menial service on the part of a brave man like the Baron. The latter thereupon accepted a document drawn up by the Bailie declaring that all points and circumstances of the act of homage had been duly performed, and a corresponding entry was made in the protocol of the Lord High Chamberlain and in the record of Chancery.

CHAPTER LI.

56. Q. What light did the contents of Alice's packet throw on the troubles which befell Waverley?

A. It was Colonel Talbot who reminded Waverley to examine the contents of Alice's packet, in the hope that they would throw some light on the troubles which befell him. Accordingly, when Waverley opened the packet, he found two letters from Col; Gardiner addressed to him, in the earlier of which the writer gently remonstrated with Waverley for neglecting his advice not to spend his leave of absence among people with Jacobitical sympathies, and informed him that his renewed leave would soon expire, and finally instructed him to repair immediately to the headquarters of his regiment, as a foreign invasion and internal insurrection were anticipated on account of the disaster in

Flanders. Waverley was also informed of some signs of discontent observed among his troops. The second, and later letter, contained an order that he should rejoin his regiment immediately, as some of his soldiers had hinted that he approved of their mutinous spirit, and as his leave of absence had been recalled. The bearer of these letters was one corporal Timms of the same regiment. After reading these letters Waverley felt that Col. Gardiner was justified in sending to him at Glennaquoich his third and final summons.

Another letter that he unearthed from the packet was an inquiry from the Major of the regiment whether the rumour was true that Waverley had permitted to go unchallenged a treasonable toast proposed by a certain Mr. Falconer of Balmawhapple, and allowed the insult to be taken up by a Jacobite gentleman.

Then followed other papers containing some scrawls, by a person who signed himself H. H. (Sergeant Houghton,) addressed to an individual called Ruffin, which made it clear that Timms was instructed by the sergeant to give all the letters to the individual called Ruffin, and to report to Col; Gardiner that they had been delivered to Waverley. Talbot had no difficulty in connecting Ruffin with Donald Bean Lean.

57. Q. What additional light about the mutiny was furnished by the evidence of John Hodges?

A. Hodges was one of Waverley's servants who had remained with the regiment and had been taken prisoner at Preston Pans. From him it was found out that some time after Waverley had gone from his regiment, a pedlar called Ruffin, known among the soldiers by the name of Wily Will, had made frequent visits to the town of Dundee. He easily ingratiated himself with Waverley's troop, particulary with Houghton and Timms. To these he unfolded, in Waverley's name, a plan for leaving the regiment and joining him in the Highlands in arms against the Government. The men easily fell into the snare, especially as the pedlar was, able to produce Waverley's seal. When the conspiracy began to leak out, Wily Will was seen no more. When the news of Waverley's dismissal appeared in the Gazette, a great part of his troops broke out into mutiny, but were surrounded and disarmed. Houghton and Timms were sentenced

to be shot, but were afterwards allowed to cast lots for life, which went against Timms.

58. Q. Can you explain why Donald Bean Lean intrigued with Waverley's troop?

A. To an extent unknown even to Fergus, whom he regarded with fear and dislike, Donald had been employed as an agent and spy by the friends of the Chevalier. He therefore looked to raise himself above the present precarious state of living by rapine, by some bold stroke, and directed his attention to the gathering of information with regard, to the strength of the various regiments in Scotland the characters of the officers etc. He had his eye for long on Waverley's troop as one open to temptation. He even believed that Waverley was at bottom a friend of the Jacobite cause, from his prolonged visit to the Baron of Bradwardine, and later to his own hold. The robber began to hope that his own talents might be employed in some great intrigue, Even when Waverley did not confide in him, he regarded his conduct as prudent reserve, and determined to have part in the drama, whether invited to it or not. For this purpose, during Waverley's sleep, he possessed himself of his seal a token to be used in dealing with Waverley's soldiers. When he paid his first visit to Dundee, he realised that his suspicions were all wrong, but, nevertheless, he did not give up his attempt. He knew he would be liberally rewarded by the friends of the Chevalier if he were to succeed in seducing a part of the regular army.

CHAPTER LII.

59. Q. Compare and contrast Talbot with some of the other soldiers mentioned in the novel.

A. The soldiership of the Baron was marked by pedantry that of Major Melville by a sort of strict attention to the minute details of discipline, the military spirit of Fergus was blended with his ambitious plans, but Talbot was in every point the English soldier. His whole soul was devoted to the service of his king and country, without feeling any pride in knowing the theory of his art with the Baron, or its practical details with the Major, or in applying his science for the betterment of his own plans in life like the Chieftain of Glennaquoich.

CHAPTER LIII.

60. Q. What suit did Fergus make to the Chevalier while the Highlanders were besieging Edinburgh Castle, and why were they refused?

or

Illustrate the truth of the following statement from an incident that passed between the Prince and Fergus; "The Chevalier's court contained, as they say an acorn includes all the ramifications of the future oak, as many scenes of intrigue as might have done honour to the court of a large Empire."

A. Fergus' suit had to do with the Earl's patent granted to him some years previously. He asked that he should be allowed to assume the title of Earl immediately. He had a particular reason for the wish. For some time he had had a desire to marry Rose Bradwardine, but was preventd from proposing as he heard that her father intended to settle the barony on a male heir. Lately he had heard that, at the instance of the Prince who pressed the Baron to disinherit the male heir who had joined the Elector of Hanover's army, the Baron was prepared to gratify the wishes of his King and overlord who had the power to alter the destination of a fief at pleasure. There remained therefore no other obstacle to Fergus' union with Rose, except that the Baron of Bradwardine might insist on his daughter's husband taking the name of Bradwardine which wonld be *infra dig:* to one in Fergus' position This might be avoided if the latter were made an Earl. The Prince turned down Fergus' request on the grounds that it was likely to provide the rival chief of Fergus' clan with an excuse for not joining the Prince's cause, and that the Prince knew, from personal knowledge, that the affections of Rose were engaged elsewhere, and that he was under a particular promise to favour them.

CHAPTER LIV.

61. Q. Mention the circumstances which led Waverley to transfer his affections from Flora to Rose.

A. All Waverley's advances and attentions had been rejected by Flora on the ground that she could not entertain them at present,

as her whole heart was devoted to the cause of the Stuarts. All her conduct was made to accord with this resolution. On the other hand, Rose gradually rose in Waverley's opinion. The agitating circumstances of the stormy time seemed to call forth a certain dignity of feeling and expression which Waverley had not formerly observed. But the greatest attraction Rose came to possess in the eyes of Waverley arose from the marked interest she took in everything that affected him.

Waverley's interest in Rose was increased when he heard from Fergus that he meant to propose to her. He felt that Fergus could never make Rose happy. Therefore he made it a point to study both Flora and Rose more carefully at a tea-party given by a lady of rank attached to the cause of the Chevalier. Both the ladies rose as he entered, but Flora resumed immediately both her seat and conversation with someone else, while Rose made some room for him to advance the corner of his chair, which made him to think that her manners were more engaging. A dispute next arose as to whether the Gaelic or the Italian language was more liquid and better adapted for poetry. Rose, unlike Flora and others, was in favour of the Italian which she had studied from Waverley, which made the latter to admire the correctness of her ear. Lastly. the question arose whether Fergus should be asked to entertain the company by performing on the flute, or Waverley invited to read a play of Shakespeare. Votes were taken, and Waverley won by the casting vote of Rose. The play chosen was Romeo and Juliet, and Rose was among those ladies who heard it for the first time and were moved to tears. This led Waverley to think that Rose had more feeling too.

Finally, a discussion followed on the point whether Romeo was justified in transferring his affection from Rosalind to Juliet. Flora took the occasion, not only to approve of the change, but also to give a hint to Waverley that he would do well to imitate Romeo. Waverley made up his mind, then and there, to resign his suit to Flora's hands.

CHAPTER LV.

62. Q. What further services did Waverley render to Talbot?

A. While Talbot was a prisoner in charge of Waverley, one night, the latter was awakened by a suppressed groan coming

from Talbot's apartment. When Waverley opened the door to find out what the matter was, he found the prisoner seated by a table on which lay a letter and a picture. There were evident marks of crying on his face. To an inquiry from Waverley, the Colonel replied that he had received a letter from his sister informing him that his wife. Lady Emily, who was expecting an heir, had taken suddenly ill on hearing that her husband had fallen in the battle of Preston, and given birth to a baby who died shortly after. Although later on, the news came that the Colonel was made a prisoner only, yet his wife's recovery would be difficult unless he somehow managed to recover his liberty, and return to England,

Waverley comforted his companion to the best of his ability, and then returned to his bed. Early in the morning he made up his mind to interview the Prince, and obtain the necessary, permission for Talbot's return to England. This was readily granted, and the Colonel was authorised to embark for England from any of the ports in the Prince's possession. Formally a condition was laid down that he should give his parole not to take up arms against the Prince for a period of twelve months. It was arranged that Talbot should leave Leith on board the Fox frigate. He was to be landed at Berwick or Shields, and from there to ride to London. [Ho made it a point to ask for and take with him the packet of papers left with Waverley by Alice, to be used in favour of Waverley as opportunity permitted.]

CHAPTER LVII.

63. Q. Describe the big quarrel between Fergus and Edward.

A. One day while the army of the Chevalier was marching through on its way to Derby, Fergus, admiring one of the seats through which they passed, inquired suddenly from Waverley whether Waverley Honour was like one of them, and on being told that none of them could bear comparison with that English Manor, exclaimed that Flora would be a happy woman. Waverley, realising what Fergus was driving at, hastened to disabuse his mind of its expectations. Although Fergus, if he cared to, could have found out the real relationship between his sister and Waverley, yet he never gave himself time to think about it. Thus it happened that he was not aware that Flora had rejected every advance of Waverley. He was therefore inclined, though

unreasonably, to take offence at Waverley's decision to withdraw from his suit. He thought that it was an affront to them both and the clan, that Waverley should renounce his sister's hand, after the talk had gone round that they were both engaged to each other. Waverley's explanation, that his sister was responsible for the state of affairs, would not satisfy him. He thought that, in case of a refusal from Flora, it was Waverley's duty to have referred the matter to him, as legal guardian, before taking a final decision. Waverley made it clear that he would never be forced into a union which was not desired by the lady herself. After some exhibition of heat, Fergus apologised somewhat ot Waverley, and requested leave to write to Flora at Edinburgh, and put right all differences and misunderstandings between them both. Waverley politely declined this mediation as he knew both Flora's mind and his own in the matter. Fergus, saying that he had no occasion to press his sister upon any man, added, nevertheless, that he would make further inquiries and then decide whether the matter was to end there or not. Waverley retorted that, even if Flora changed her own mind, he had determined not to change his. After this Waverley mounted his horse and fell to the rear of the battalion, as it was no longer pleasant to keep company with Fergus. He also decided to transfer his services to the troop commanded by the Baron. The latter, after trying fn vain to reconcile Fergus and Waverley, had no other alternative but to accept Waverley's proferred services. The Lowland cavalry, which always felt a rivalry with the Highland infantry, were very happy at the secession of Wâverley and began to form an attachment to his person.

CHAPTER LVIII.

[The incidents in this Chapter are referred to as "The confusion of King Agramant's camp"]

When the invading army had come into Lancashire, Waverley, on one occasion, left his squadron to visit an antique building and make a sketch of it. While he was returning, he was met, it seemed on purpose, by Ensign Maccombich who had contracted a regard for Edward since their first meeting at Tully-Veolan, and given a strange-warning, in one word, "beware." After this the Ensign disappeared among the trees, and Waverley's servant, Alick Polwarth, also coming up, confirmed his master's suspicion

that some trouble was brewing against him among the Highlanders, who, evidently, believed that Waverley had deliberately, and of his own accord, tilted their idol Flora. Waverley therefore put his horse to the gallop with the intention of rejoining his squadron. Before he reached the end of the avenue, however, a ball whistled past him, and the report of a pistol was heard. Alick was sure that this was from Callum Beg whom, he swore, he recognised galloping out of the avenue. Edward was just in time to observe an individual running very fast out of the avenue to join Fergus' battalion. He sent Alick to acquaint the Baron with what had happened, while he himself rode up to Fergus' regiment. He informed the Chief that one of his people had made an attempt on his life, and pointed out Callum Beg as the culprit. But this person stoutly denied the accusation, although Alick, who had returned, gave him the lie. Fergus called for Callum's pistol and satisfied himself that it had been newly fired. He struck him with the butt-end for telling a lie, and the boy fell senseless on the ground. The clan made for Waverley with the intention of killing him, but were checked by their Chief, who challenged Waverley to step aside a little, and fight a duel with him. While both were preparing for the fight, Fergus hinted to Waverley that he was now in a position to understand why he changed his attitude to Flora. He said that he had heard from the Prince himself, that it was because he had become engaged to Rose, whom Fergus had long wished to marry. Fergus would not accept Waverley's denial of this, and both parties drew their weapons. At this moment the Baron, followed by several of his troop, came up on the spur, and the Highland clan also put themselves in motion to support their Chief. After trying in vain to pacify the Highlanders, the Baron threatened to charge them unless they resumed their ranks, in reply to which they presented their fire arms. There is no saying what might have followed had not the Prince made his appearance in the nick of the time. He came accompanied by a party of Fitz-James' foreign dragoons who acted as his body-guard. Having heard the original cause of the quarrel, he ordered Callum Beg to be executed, but at the request of Fergus, allowed him to be dealt with by his own Chief according to the custom of the clan. When he next demanded to know the cause of quarrel between the two friends, he found out

that Fergus had acted under the impression that the Prince himself had told him that Waverley was in love with Rose. It became clear that even the Prince had gone on inferences, as Waverley denied being an accepted lover of Rose. After some advice on the part of the Prince, both the adversaries were persuaded to shake hands. The Prince next turned his attention to the two troops who were pacified with the help of a French cavalry officer named Beaujeu.

CHAPTER LIX.

64. Q. What supernatural premonition of impending calamity did Fergus receive, and how was it fulfilled?

A. The Highland followers of the Prince refused to march farther into England, after a council of war held at Derby on the 5th December 1745. They began a retreat contrary to the remonstrances of Fergus. The latter was the most disappointed adherent of the Chevalier. From that moment he was a changed and broken man. For the first time after their recent quarrel the Chieftain paid a visit to Edward in his quarters, and first begged the latter's pardon in the matter of the quarrel over Flora, as this lady had written to Fergus and absolved Waverley of all blame.

Next he advised his friend to quit the cause and return to England before it was too late, with Rose as his wife and Flora under his protection. When asked what he intended to do, he replied that he knew his fate was sealed, and that he must either be killed or taken prisoner before the morrow. As his reason for such assurance he said that he had seen the vision of the Bodach Glas or the Grey Spectre.

The history of the Spectre was as follows:—Once upon a time, when his ancestor, Ian Nan Chaistel, wasted Nothumberland, there was associated with him a Captain of a band of Lowlanders called Halbert Hall. In their return through the Cheviots, they fell out over the division of their spoils, and the Captain and his clan were slaughtered to a man. Since that time his spirit had always crossed the Vich-Ian Vohr of the day, when any great disaster was impending, but especially before approaching death. This had been confirmed by three hundred years' experience, and a vision had appeared to Fergus himself the previous night. He had gone out alone to soothe himself in the moonlight when

a figure, clothed in a grey plaid, appeared in which ever direction he turned himself, and at precisely the same distance, and in reply to his order "In the name of God, evil spirit, give place" retorted, 'Vich Ian Vohr, beware of tomorrow!' So saying it had disappeared.

As Fergus was sure that the prophecy would be fulfilled, Edward proposed to remain in his quarters till Fergus' corps should come up, and then to march with them. Soon after, they were all entering the enclosures which surrounded the ridge of Clifton, and Waverley was rallying his friend upon the false prediction of the Grey Spirit, when a skirmish occurred between the clan and a body of the enemy's cavalry. The Highlanders, who had taken up a defensive position, had the better of it, but Fergus in his impetuosity urged his men to rush upon the enemy. The English on turning back saw in the moonlight that the pursuers were small in number. Joined by two other squadrons, they pursued and cut off the Highlanders before they could return to their comrades. The last thing that Waverley, who had been separated in the darkness from his comrades, saw was Fergus, Evan Dhu and Callum Beg defending themselves desperately against a dozen horsemen. [For the final fulfilment of the vision the reader is referred to the account given later of Fergus' trial and execution].

CHAPTER LX.

65. Q. What circumstances led to Waverley's first return to England?

A. In the skirmish at Clifton Waverley lost his way, and got separated from the clan of Mac Ivor. He now endeavoured to regain his companions by following a beaten path which deviated from the main road. In endeavouring to escape a party of the Duke of Cumberland's soldiers, he approached the gate of a small cottage-garden, where his hand was grasped by that of a female, who called him by his own name in the darkness, mistaking him for her lover by the same name, and led him to her father's house. When the mistake was discovered, it was decided that Edward should remain for the night in the house of the farmer, whose name was Jacob Jopson, till the king's troops marched in the morning, and then endeavour to overtake his friends.

But every hour things were changing. In the morning the news came that the Highlanders had evacuated Penrith, and marched towards Carlisle. As the neighbouring country was filled with the King's troops, Waverley gave up all hopes of getting through undiscovered. Ned Williams, the girl's lover, advised that Waverley should disguise himself, like a Westmoreland farmer, and go with him to his farm near Ullswater, and remain there until such time as it would be safe for him to take his departure. Edward agreed, and on the way saw the dead body of Callum Beg at the scene of the skirmish.

While at the house of farmer Williams, news came of the retreat of the Chevalier into Scotland, then of his falling back on Glasgow, and of the siege of Carlisle by the Duke of Cumberland. These cut off all possibility of Waverley's escaping into Scotland, and our hero came to the conclusion that it was not worth while for him any longer to direct his steps into that country. He decided therefore to return to England.

CHAPTER LXI.

After the marriage of Ned Williams and Cecily Jopson which took place in January 1746, the clergyman who had solemnized the wedding paid a visit to Edward and brought with him two or three old newspapers. From one of these Waverley learned about the death of his father on the 10th of January, and it was also given out that his death was hastened by his being under suspicion of having committed high treason. The same paper stated that his uncle, Sir Everard, would have to stand a trial on a similar charge early the next month, unless his nephew Edward Waverley should surrender himself to justice. These circumstances confirmed Waverley's resolve to return immediately to London.

66. Q. Describe Waverley's ride to London.

A. He got into the great North road about Borough-bridge and there took a seat in the Northern Diligence, a coach which ran between Edinburgh and London. As one of his fellow-passengers he had one Mrs. Nosebag, the wife of Lieutenant Nosebag, an officer in the King's Dragoons, a jolly woman of about fifty, wearing a blue dress, laced with scarlet. and grasping a silver-mounted horse whip. Her garrulity proved a source of constan[t]

annoyance, and even danger, to one in Edward's circumstances. Her curiosity obliged him to indulge in a series of lies, one of which was to give out his name as Captain Butler. Edward was very glad when London was reached, and he was able to shake off his inquisitive companion.

CHAPTER LXII.

67. Q. How was Waverley's reputation, as a gentleman and officer, cleared of neglect of duty, and accession to the mutiny in Gardiner's regiment?

A. We have already seen how from the statements made by Houghton, Col. Gardiner, John Hodges and others, and from the contents of Alice's packet, Waverley's innocence had been more or less established. But it was when Donald Bean Lean made his confession that this became confirmed. When Waverley came to meet Col. Talbot in London, the latter conveyed to him the substance of a letter addressed to the Colonel by the Rev. Mr. Morton. According to this, Donald, who happened to be made a prisoner by a party of the King's soldiers whom the Laird of Killancureit had employed to protect his cattle, being condemned to execution, had confessed before Major Melville his full intrigue with sergeant Houghton, and acquitted Waverley of all blame.

68. Q. What advice did Col. Talbot offer Waverley on his arrival in London?

A. When Waverley arrived in the Colonel's house which was in the West end of London, both the Colonel and his wife were taken by surprise, as they knew he was in danger. They therefore adopted the device of calling him Frank Stanley, their nephew. He was advised to continue this role during his stay in London, and also to pretend to be sick. When asked why he was so rash as to visit London, Waverley communicated to the Colonel what he had read in the news-paper about the death of his father, and his uncle's danger. The Colonel replied that his uncle had returned to Waverley Honour freed from every peril. Waverley was therefore asked to return at once to Cumberland, and stay there till the Colonel succeeded in securing his pardon. It was necessary that he should keep out of the reach of the fury of the Government, until it had gorged itself on other

victims. Mrs. Nosebag also, whom Waverley had offended by practising deception on her, was certain of not being quiet until she had exposed him.

Waverley himself preferred to return to Scotland. He gave two reasons for this step, one was that he might be in a position to embark for the continent from one of the Eastern seaports, still in the hands of the Chevalier, and the other was his love-affair with Rose about whose situation he was anxious. Talbot fell in with Waverley's proposal, and hoped to follow him soon to Scotland, as he believed that he could obtain Waverley's pardon only by a personal interview with the Duke of Cumberland. [The next day Waverley started on his journey to Scotland under the passport of Frank Stanley, whom he was to meet on the way. Before his departure he heard the happy news that his father had left him £1500 in cash besides Brerewood Lodge.]

CHAPTER LXIII.

69. Q. What information was Waverley able to gather from Mrs. Flockhart about the Chevalier and other Jacobite friends?

A. While Waverley was waiting in Edinburgh for a day or two in expectation of a letter from Col. Talbot, he was accidentally met and recognised in the street by Mrs. Flockhart, who invited him to her lodgings. She was the first to inform Waverley that Fergus was not killed in battle, but was made a prisoner, along with Evan Dhu Maccombich, and that both of them were about to stand a trial for their lives. Flora was at Carlisle in the house of a Papist lady-friend in order to be near her brother at the time of his great ordeal. All that Mrs. Flockhart knew about Rose was that she had gone to her father's house in Perthshire, and about the Baron, that the Government was very wild with him.

70. Q. Describe Waverley's second visit to Tully Veolan.

A. When Waverley could not obtain satisfactory news of Rose and her father from Mrs. Flockhart, he made up his mind to visit Tully Veolan where, he concluded, he should see or, at least, hear something of Rose. It was evening when he approached the village. When he drew near the mansion of the Baron,

everywhere he met with traces of deliberate destruction. The troops of the Government had made an attempt to destroy the castle, when they were stopped in their nefarious work by Malcolm Bradwardine, the next heir-male of the Baron, who produced an order of the courts for this purpose. While Waverley was contemplating the general wreck, he heard the well-known voice of Davie Gellatley singing a familiar Scottish song from the interior of the building. When Edward called out his name, the poor simpleton put out his head from among the ruins, but was afraid to advance, taking Edward to be his ghost, as he had been told that he was killed at Clifton. But, however, when Edward encouraged him, he drew near. He was the ghost of his old self both in appearance and in dress. The first statement he made to Waverley was that "All were dead and gone," and being asked "Who", replied, "Baron and Bailie—and Saunders Saunderson—and Lady Rose."

71. Q. Describe the manner of Waverley's meeting with the Baron, and the light thrown by the latter on the events that took place since they were both separated?

A. Davie Gellatley beckoned Waverley to follow him towards the bottom of the garden. After going through a difficult path, they reached a cottage among the copsewood in which a small light was twinkling. An old woman from inside was heard to scold Davie for bringing a visitor. Waverley himself lifted the latch and entered, when he was confronted by an old wretched—looking woman who scolded him for disturbing her peace. On one side, the Baron's well-known grey hounds laid aside their ferocity at the appearance of an old friend. On the other side, half-concealed by the open door, with a cocked pistol in his right hand, and his left in the act of drawing another, stood the tall gaunt figure of the Baron, in the remnants of a faded uniform and a beard of three weeks' growth.

The Baron then narrated all that had befallen the Chevalier's army since Fergus and Waverley were lost sight of at the skirmish at Clifton. The retreating army won the battle of Falkirk, but lost Culloden. The Baron had returned to his estate in the hope of hiding himself there. The Government troops were engaged in destroying his estate, when they were stopped by his heir-male, Malcom Bradwardine of Inch-grabbit,

who produced legal authority. But the new Laird was so cruel to the Baron that his tenants made it very hot for him and his factor James Howie. One day the Baron's old game-keeper John Heatherblutter fired a shot at them both as if by accident when they came to collect rents. The result was Malcolm had advertised the estate for sale. Meantime he had accused the Baron as a cut-throat, and the authorities had sent a party of soldiers to hunt for him. That was why he was in hiding in Janets cottage by night, and in a cave which he called Patmos, by day. To an inquiry about Rose, Waverley was informed thal she was safe at the Duchran with the Laird who was a distant relation of his chaplain, Mr. Rubrick.

72. Q. "Davie is not so silly as folk take him for", Who was the speaker of this, and how was it illustrated?

A. This remark was made to Waverley by Janet in praise of her half-witted son. One morning when the Baron, after a rest in Janet's cottage, was betaking himself to his cave, he was espied and chased by two soldiers who were up early for fishing. They just had time to let off a gun at him when he was about to enter the wood. Thereupon Janet came out and kicked up a row, pretending that it was her imbecile son whom they had tried to kill. While the soldiers were denying this hotly, Davie, hearing the quarrel, just out of his own head, put on the Baron's mantle which he had cast off to escape the faster, and coming out of the wood, so imitated the airs and the gait of the Baron that the soldiers began to believe that they had committed a mistake, and gave old Janet six pence and two fishes to hush her up,

73. Q. Describe the Baron's Patmos.

A. This was how the Baron called the cave where he hid himself during day time from the English soldiers who were hunting for him. He so named it from the rocky island of Patmos in the eastern part of the Mediteranean, to which the apostle John was banished by the Roman emperor.

In order to get to this cave the Baron had to ascend a rock. Half-way up this ascent, there were two or three bushes which concealed the mouth of the cave resembling an oven into which the Baron insinuated, first his head and shoulders, and then

the rest of his body. The cave was very narrow, too low in the roof to admit of his standing or almost of his sitting up. His sole amusement was the perusal of his favourite author Titus Livius. The inside of the cave was filled with straw and withered fern.

74. Q. How do old Janet and the Author clear up some of the mysteries connected with Waverley's experiences?

A. As soon as Waverley saw Janet in the cottage, he immediately recognised her as the old woman who nursed him during his illness after the delivery from Gifted Gilfillan. Therefore he sought an interview with her, during the course of which she revealed the fact that the young lady who visited him during his illness was Rose. and that she was also the author of his deliverance. She had asked Janet to talk in Gaelic in Waverley's presence to make him think that he was in the Highlands.

When Fergus read from Rose's letter to Waverley that Tully-Veolan was occupied by a party of the King's soldiers, he made up his mind to drive them from there, and bring Rose to Glennaquoich. As the news came that Sir John Cope had marched into the Highlands, he was obliged to ask Donald Bean Lean to take up his abode near Tully-Veolan and protect Rose. Donald succeeded in driving out the King's troops. At this moment Rose heard about the danger in which Waverley stood in prison in the house of Major Melville, and induced Donald to undertake his rescue, by bribing him with her mother's jewels. Donald swore on the dirk, as was the fashion of the Highlanders, that he would never reveal Rose's part in the transaction. His daughter Alice who appreciated the kindness of Rose, and guessed the relationship between the two young people promised to restore to Waverley all the papers connected with the mutiny, and intercepted by her father.

Donald first expelled the military from Tully-Veolan, but when he returned after rescuing Waverley from Gilfillan, he found a stronger troop stationed there whom he did not care to face. He therefore decided to leave Waverley in Janet's cottage, as he was not fit enough to travel. At the same time he left behind an old man, with some knowledge of herbs, to attend on the sick person, and himself departed on other adventures.

In the meantime Rose began to fear that Donald might betray Waverley for the sake of the reward offered for his apprehension. This was what gave her the courage to write to the Chevalier and request him to see that Waverley did not fall into the hands of the Government. The Prince, realising the political importance of winning over to his cause a member of the leading family of English Jacobites, gave strict orders to Donald to hand over Waverley safely to the Governor of Doune Castle. Donald dared not disobey the Prince. He ordered his lieutenant to carry out this business. The Governor of Doune Castle was next ordered to send Waverley to Edinburgh as the Prince did not want him to return to England, before making an attempt to win him over. Fergus also gave similar advice.

As Rose, in a letter to the Prince, was very anxious that her name must be kept secret, the Prince suspected that her interest was prompted by love. This presumption led to certain false inferences. For instance the emotion Waverley betrayed on approaching Flora and Rose at the hall of Holly-Rood palace was put down by the Prince for the same cause, and he concluded that the Baron stood in the way by his disinclination to settle the manor on his daughter. Therefore he tried to remove the obstacle by persuading the Baron to do the needful. The latter acquiesced but the consequence was that Fergus immediately pressed his double suit for a wife and an Earldom, which however the Prince rejected. After Fergus' declaration, the Prince regarded both him and Waverley as rivals for the hands of Rose, but hoped things would go on smoothly till the end of the expedition. When, however, on the march to Derby, Fergus being questioned with regard to his quarrel with Waverley alleged as the cause that the latter was desirous of withdrawing from his suit to the hands of Flora, the Prince plainly told him that he was mistaken, as he had everry reason to believe that Waverley was engaged to Rose. It was this revelation that led later to the quarrel between Fergus and Waverley.

CHAPTER LXVI.

75. Q. How did Talbot obtain protection for Waverley and the Baron?

A. From the house of the Bailie at Little-Veolan Waverley sent a messenger to bring certain letters addressed to him, under the

name of Stanley, by Talbot from a certain post town. This letter arrived, and on being opened, was found to contain the necessary official protection for both Waverley and the Baron, from the Duke of Cumberland.

At the same time Talbot's letter explained that he had to come personally to Scotland to interview the Duke on behalf of Waverley. When he arrived before the Duke's presence, the time appeared to be unsuitable for a favourable hearing, as the latter expressed to Talbot his displeasure that three or four Scotch friends of the Government, like Major Melville, Rubrick, and others had been to see him, and had succeeded in obtaining a present protection, and promise of a future pardon for the Baron. Thereupon Talbot, though with some misgiving, started upon his mission, by saying that the success of the Scottish gentlemen had encouraged him to approach the Duke for a similar purpose. But the Duke would not hear of any mercy being shown to Waverley although Talbot reminded him of his own services abroad, and the Duke's profession of goodwill and friendship towards him. Finding all his efforts useless, he took out his commission from his pocket, and offered to resign from the service of a sovereign who showed a greater disposition to favour strangers than his own servants. Then and then only, was the Duke persuaded to yield.

Talbot could not claim the honour of having obtained the Baron's pardon, but he got a duplicate of the Baron's protection in the hope that Waverley might be in a position to be the first to acquaint the old gentleman with the happy news.

CHAPTERS LXVII & LXVIII.

76. Q. Describe the last days of Fergus and Evan Dhu Maccombich.

A. These two adherents of the Stuart cause, who were taken prisoners at the skirmish at Clifton, were tried at Carlisle on a charge of high treason by the commission of Oyer and Terminer. Two lawyers had been retained at Waverley's expense to defend them. But their case was foredoomed, and when Waverley arrived in the court, the verdict of "guilty," had been already pronounced. Asked whether they had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed against them, Fergus replied that it would not be of any use. Evan Dhu showed some

anxiety to speak, and all thought that he wanted to take protection behind Fergus, but instead of this, he offered to return to the Highlands and bring with him five of the best of the clan to offer their lives as a ransom for Fergus. This offer was dismissed with silence, and the execution was fixed for the following day. Evan declined the Judge's offer to secure a pardon for him if he should petition for grace.

Waverley with the help of the lawyers obtained permission to meet the condemned men before they were led to execution. When the two friends met, Fergus' talk was all about others and little about himself. He congratulated Waverley on the approaching marriage, and got a promise from him to befriend his clan if they ever happened to be in danger. He informed Waverley that he had again seen the Bodach Glas. At this moment the Priest appeared to administer the last consolations to the condemned men.

Nest, preparations were made to conduct the prisoners to the place of execution, which was one mile distant. It was then that Fergus inquired from Waverley in what condition he had found Flora, and expressed his confidence that his sister would regain her usual courage after the immediate and acute sensation of his terrible fate had passed away. He added that he was obliged to practise a necessary deception on his sister, by agreeing to see her one hour after his execution would have taken place. The reason for this was that he did not want to give way to tears in the presence of his enemies. Fergus would not accept Waverley's offer to go with them to the place of execution.

The Governor of the Castle now handed over the two unfortunate men to the High Sheriff and his attendants. These put them in a hurdle and drove them to the place of execution. The priest followed in another carriage. At the gate-way, when the High Sheriff shouted "God save King George," Fergus stood up in the sledge and retorted, "God save King James". These were the last words which Waverley ever heard him speak. In the evening the priest visited Waverley, and conveyed to him Fergus' message that he died as he lived, and remembered Waverley's friendship to the last.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

77. Q. Describe Flora's last appearance in the story.

A. Flora had taken up her lodgings, along with a Nun named Theresa, in the house of a Catholic friend in Carlisle in order to comfort her brother during his last days. Waverley met her by arrangement on the evening before the execution. When Waverley arrived Flora was busy sewing a garment of flannel in the company of Sister Theresa, who left them together and retired to a neighbouring room, She was but the ghost of her oldself. Yet there was nothing negligent about her attire, although she was dressed in black and wore no jewels. The first thing that she wanted Waverley to do was to make it a point to see her brother. She next referred to the failure of all their hopes, and stated that she was at times tormented by the thought that her strength of mind had murdered her brother. But all the same she declared that her conviction of the justice and righteousness of their cause had never abated, although there could have been only one end to it. She pointed to the garment which she was sewing, and added that it was meant to cover the headless corpse of her brother which was to be buried in the private Chapel of their host. At the thought that she would not have even the satisfaction of kissing the lips of her dead brother, she indulged in one or two hysterical sobs, and finally fainted off, With the assistance of the nun she came round in half an hour, and resumed her conversation with Waverley. The latter pressed her to accept Rose as an adopted sister, and to allow her to assist her in her future plans. It was then that Flora apologised for having forgotteu to write and congratulate Rose on her approaching happiness, and put into Waverlev's hands, as a present to his bride, the chain of diamonds which she had been in the habit of wearing, She informed Waverley that she had arranged to go to Paris after her brother's execution, and become a nun in the Convent of the Scottish Benedictines. The interview was brought to an end with Flora's wish "may you be as happy with Rose as your amiable dispositions deserve!" After this she held out her hand on which Edward shed a torrent of tears.

CHAPTERS LXX & LXXI.

78. Q. Show how everything ends happily.

A. But for the failure of the Chevalier's attempt, the deaths of Fergus and Evan Dhu and certain other untoward incidents,

things end happily, as we shall see. Waverley paid a visit to his Uncle and Aunt who received him very warmly and congratulated him on his selection of Rose as his bride. Sir Everard caused the most liberal settlements to be made as if Edward were to wed a peeress, in her own right, bringing her paternal estate with her. Aunt Rachel sent Rose a casket of jewels to make up for what she had given away to Donald Bean Lean.

Waverley returned to Scotland after an absence of two months, and the wedding was fixed for the 6th day after his arrival. The ceremony was performed by the Revd. Mr. Rubrick in the house of the Laird of Duchran, Colonel Talbot and his wife had themselves excused on the ground of the latter's ill-health, but as an amends it was arranged that the couple and Baron who had planned an immediate visit to Waverley-Honour, should spend a few days at an estate which the Colonel had bought in Scotland.

On the way the wedding-party was met by the Bailie, and invited to step into his house at Little Veolan, This invitation could not be rejected, and the party had to pass by the Baron's estate on the way. Great was the surprise of the Baron to find that his manor bore clear marks of restoration after its late destruction. This was increased when he saw his favourite hounds come jumping up to him in the company of Davie Gellatley who himself had undergone glorious transformation. Waverley struck in here with a proposal to visit the new proprietors who, he added, were no other than Colonel Talbot and his wife. As the party approached the Mansion, the Colonel and his wife advanced to receive them. The latter apologised for having used a little cunning to lure the Baron to his old abode, Then the Baron, noticing everywhere his own badge of the Bear and nowhere the crest of the Talbot family, asked the Colonel for an explanation. In reply the latter said something about his being indifferent to such matters. Another thing that puzzled the Baron was that such a patriotic Englishman, like the Colonel, should purchase an estate in Scotland. The Colonel could not bear to continue the deception any longer, and revealed to the Baron the fact that it was the money which he had paid Waverley for the purchase of Brerewood Lodge that had made the purchase of the Baron's estate possible. This however did not explain who the purchaser was, and the Bailie was called upon to come out with the necessary explanation. The latter

began to beat about the bush, but managed to convey the fact that the estate had been conveyed by Malcolm Bradwardine to its former owner, the Baron. As the Baron's surprise was in no way lessened, the Colonel told him, in plain terms, that the estate was once more at his absolute disposal.

Lady Emily now invited the guests, consisting of Major Melville, the Revd. Mr. Morton, and two or three others, to partake of the hospitality which she had prepared for them on behalf of the Baron. Even the villagers who had heard of the happy turn of events from Mr. Saunderson filled the courtyard with their shouts of joy. When the dinner was over and the Baron was about to propose a toast, he lamented the loss of his golden cup of the Blessed Bear, when his butler touched his elbow gently, and presented him with this precious heirloom. The old man's joy was unbounded. He turned to Lady Emily and exclaimed, "By my honour, one might almost believe in brownies and faeries, Lady Emily, when your ladyship is in presence."

CHAPTER LXXII.

79. Q. Say what contributed to the great change which Scotland under-went during the latter half of the 18th Century.

A. The effects of the insurrection of 1745 are responsible for the greater part of this change. Among these may be mentioned the destruction of the patriarchal power of the Highland chiefs, the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions of the Lowland nobility, and the total eradication of the Jacobite party which long refused to intermingle with the others. Then the gradual influx of commerce has also contributed its share.

80. Q. What was the purpose of the Author in writing this Story?

A. The author during his younger days lived among acquaintances and relations who were called "folks of the old leven," who still cherished a lingering attachment to the house of Stuarts, and who were famous for their loyalty, hospitality, worth and honour. Therefore, in order to preserve some idea of these ancient manners, he has embodied in imaginary incidents, and ascribed to fictitious characters a part of the

events which had been narrated to him as a youth by the actors in them.

In fact the most romantic parts of the narrative are founded on facts. The exchange of mutual protection between Talbot and Waverley, together with the spirited manner in which the former asserted his right to return the favour, the accident by a musket-shot and the heroic reply of Flora, and the hiding of the Baron in a cave are all literarily true. The accounts of the battle of Preston and the skirmish at Clifton are taken from the narrative of eye-witnesses, and corrected from history. Other characters are not given as individual portraits, but are drawn from the general habits of the period, and partly from tradition.

[See also Answers to Questions 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 & 8.]

81. Q. What two irregularities in the arrangement of this novel has the Author committed?

A. He has put the preface, and the dedication to Mr. H. Mackenzie, the Scottish Addison, at the end.

82. Q. Explain with reference to the context the following passages:—

Ch. I. Would not the owl have shrieked.....in my very title page?

do. The wrath of our ancestors.....was coloured *gules*.

do. It is from the great book of Nature.....to read a chapter to the public.

Ch. II. Richard on the contrary who was ten years younger..... in the same features at the same moment.

do. The Tory nobility.....reconciling themselves to the new dynasty.

do. Yet they came upon Sir Everard.....alembic of Dyer's weekly letter.

do. But an hour of cool reflection.....to neither of which we are internally partial.

do. All this was the effect.....to light lawyer Clippurse to mend his pen.

do. 10 But the more judicious politicians.....from a movement which shortly followed this apostacy [Describe this movement].

do. 11 The shock which Sir Everard encountered on this occasion .....had its effect upon his future life [Describe the occasion].

Ch. III. 12 The memory of his unsuccessful amour.....fruitless exertion for the time to come.

Ch. IV. 20 In the succeeding spring.....to become "a brother of the angle".

do. 21 Family tradition and genealogical history.....and conveyed through no other medium.

do. 22 But there was comfort exchanged between them..... his desperate defence was attained.

do. 23 Then would be change the scene.....represent Aunt Rachel's tragedy.

Ch. V. 25 Female forms of exquisite grace.....with the females of actual life.

do. 26 A romantic lover is a strange idolater.....the properties of intellectual wealth.

do. 26 But ere the charms of Miss Cecilia Stubbs.....the approaching apotheosis.

do. 29 History and High Church principles.....were fallen into a sort of abeyance.

do. 31 There is no better antidote.....of ourselves at the very same time.

do. 32 All these advantages moved squire Stubbs.....and so the match was concluded.

do. 33 I do not invite my fair readers.....some patience with me during my first stages.

Ch. VI. 36 He was besides himself a special admirer.....the devotion of the North Briton.

do. 37 But patriotism as it is the fairest.....he considered as more particularly his own.

do. Here at least although the candlestick.....a glimmering light.

do. Eh. Doctor! well—all under the Rose.....I like you the better, but no fear.

do. Loved and honoured the true church.....for the honour of the cloth.

do. Ah Caleb! Caleb!.....and squires among us.

do. Not but what I would go to.....in a Western barge would not inconvenience him.

Ch. VII. Already a good horseman.....external and apparent signal of motion.

Ch. VIII. Occasionally indeed when such a consummation..... remonstrances of the enraged matron.

do. Even curiosity the busiest passion of the idle.....with the villagers it was passive.

do. This dove-cot or columbarium.....for the benefit of the table.

do. And here we beg permission to close a chapter of still life.

Ch. IX. The scene though pleasing.....their harmony the approaching guest.

do. Edward whom he did not seem.....and gestures had already announced.

do. I am not overprudent.....have been led by fools.

Ch. X. Such unanimous applause.....of the first magnum.

do. The truth was that his language.....as his external appearance.

do. The pedantry of the lawyer.....flung over a blazing uniform.

do. While the hardness of his grip.....moisture to the eyes of his guest.

do. And so you have mounted the cockade.....I would have deemed might Sir Everard.

Ch. XI. Edward with horror and alarm.....the appropriate motto "Beware the Bear".

do. 72 The frost of etiquette.....Tully, Bally, Killy.

do. 73 It was soon plain that what crumbs of reason.....to evade the gaily circling glass.

do. 75 But those noble allies the Bear and the Hen.....held Bradwardine at other times.

do. 75 And now the Demon of Politics.....compound of sounds which it produced.

do. 75 To the little gentleman in black velvet.....over a mound of his making.

do, 76 But the Baron infinitely more master.....the influence of Ursa Major.

Ch. XII. 78 She left him to his mental amusement.....the mischief which had already happened and was likely to ensue.

do. 84 This opinion was not better founded.....to escape being set to work.

do. 84 He had just so much solidity.....from the imputation of idiocy.

Ch. XIII. 94 My father has a strange defiance.....a sudden apparition of the foul fiend.

Ch. XIV. 100 Like sour ale in simmer.....than they were aware of.

do. 103 Our hero since mixing more freely.....counter balanced the natural susceptibility of his disposition.

Ch. XV. 103 From their appearance a pagan might have.....from their baling penance.

do. 110 And is this sort of Highland Jonathan Wild admitted into society and called a gentleman?

Ch. XVI. 114 And he expects you will also say you are sorry for the cloud.....for the stormy cloud of a spring morning.

Ch. XVII. 126 Where there are no bushes there can be no nuts and the way you live with is that you must follow.

Ch. XVIII. 136 Troth he is not a nice body.....to put away for siller in this country.

do. 137 There was not the doctor in Perth or Stirling..... that he catched beyond the pass.

do. 140 In short the countenance of the chieftain·····and lighten before the close of evening.

Ch. XIX. 144 So that if my quill display no other properties····· will have no occasion for discontent.

Ch. XX. 164 Our fathers' herds did not feed so near together····· may the open hand be filled the fullest.

do. 130 I say nay to that·····there will be fraud in a Comyne.

do. 150 Ah Ballenkeiroch replied the first·····for the cause at Preston.

do. 150 And well I may answered Ballenkeiroch·····but little for King James.

do. 160 Where is the song hidden my friends that Mac-Murrough cannot find it.

Ch. XXII. 163 For you know our proverb "When the hand of the chief ceases to bestow the breath of the bard is frozen in the utterance."

do. 171 He who wooes her must love the barren rock·····than the festivity of the hall.

Ch. XXIII. 174 But this is Flora's Parnassus·····to correct he said the coldness of the claret.

do. 177 No you have another bride Honour·····would break poor Rose's heart.

Ch. XXIV. 178 More happy surely in the present case·····if you do not think proper to read my narrative.

Ch. XXV. 180 Even in her hours of gaiety·····gallantry which others appear to live for.

do. 186 When the wind is still the shower falls soft.

do. 188 Open your gate incomparable princess·····how should I frame my language to befit romantic ears.

Ch. XXVI. 200 And now sister said the chieftain replace his cockade····· send forth their knights to high achievements.

do. 202 Hush my dear sir now you carry your joy·····unparalleled excess of gratitude.

Ch. XXVII. A rash promise answered Fergus·····and has been repaid by insult. 204

do. 205 Don't allow the garrison time to strengthen its purposes of resistance.

210 do. Let me but live to see the day of that happy restoration..... will be alike indifferent to me.

do. 210 Simply because the tone of our affections.....which I have not to bestow.

Ch. XXVIII, 213 In the morning when Waverley's troubled reflections .....but not the voice of Selma.

do. 221 Well then said Mac-Ivor I shall certainly find you.....of the armed West country whigs.

Ch. XXIX. 223 I am not sure if the ladies understand the full value .....the same effect as in real prospective.

do. 223 There are mists too in the mental.....which can profit by brilliant illumination.

do. 224 Could not say just precisely.....the pass of Bally-Brough.

do. 225 Reflecting however in all probability that he possessed .....condescended to admit them into his dwelling.

do. 226 The hostess a civil quiet laborious drudge.....to the stables of the Golden candlesticks.

do. 227 This last undaunted parry altogether foiled.....that might compound for his ungratified curiosity.

do. 228 Indeed answered the young desperado.....to spend silver at his public.

do. 229 But English squires of our day keep their oak trees..... nor shelter their graves.

do. 230 The entrance of Mrs. Criuckshanks with the sublunary articles.....pantomine of affectionate enthusiasm.

do. 231 Edward's tendency to mirth did not escape.....which he seemed to regard him.

Ch. XXX. 232 This was what lawyers call a fishing question.....to petty imposition.

do. 235 The adjoining smithy betokened none of the sabatical silence.....appeared to be in full activity.

do. 236 The Vulcan of Cairnvreckan who acknowledged his Venus.....hastened to interpose.

do. 238 I will set my ten commandments in the face of the first loon that lays a finger on him.

do. 238 This canticle which excited a suppressed titter..... the taunted man of the anvil.

Ch. XXXI. 252 It is mentioned of the North American Indians..... until the fire is applied to awaken them.

Ch. XXXII. 257 Indeed replied Melville but my good parson.....the benefit of clergy.

do. 254 If visionary chivalry and imaginary ... ... sue out their Habeas corpus.

do. 256 Where do we find this second edition ... ... ventures to question his intentions.

Ch. XXXIII. 261 It is capable of great misconstruction ... ... as motives of youthful conduct.

do. 261 But there are men in the world . . . . entirely foreign to the truth.

Ch. XXXIV. The Major was somewhat of a *Bon Vivant* and his 266 wine was excellent.

Ch. XXXV. 267 The spiritual pride which in my Host . . . . and undoubting fanaticism.

do. 268 Six grenadier's of Ligonier's . . . . these fellows to the right about.

do. 268 Some of the people replied Gilfillan . . . . were refreshed with the word.

do. 268 It was not of creature comforts I spake . . . . the out pouring of the afternoon exhortation.

do. 269 Even thus are the children of this world wiser in their generation than the children of light.

do. 269 I thought however that as you have been bred . . . . Highlanders and Highland-cattle.

Ch. XXXVI. 270 Ah! said the pedlar I have seen ... ... any Laird's lands in Scotland.

do. 274 Very likely answered the pedlar ... ... whistle again upon poor Bawty.

do. 274 When behold the pedlar snatching a musket ... ... forthwith levelled to the ground.

Ch. XXXVII. 277 So behold our hero for a second time ... ... the guest of the worthy Tomanrait.

do. 278 Fancy immediately roused herself and turned to Flora Mac-Ivor.

Ch. XXXVIII. 286 The Highlander eyed the blue vault ... ... splendour of Mac-Farlane's buat (lantern).

do. 286 A wound in the arm proved . . . . which he was whistling.

Ch. XXXIX. 294 And as the old Fifteen would never help.....putting my craig in peril of a St. Johnstone's tippet.

do. 295 No no thank God answered this doughty partisan..... to hack and manger.

do. 295 You are a gentleman sir and should ken.....by Duke Hamilton's white-foot.

do. 297 The travellers now passed the memorable field..... predominate in his recollection.

do. 297 May repose and blessings attend the ashes.....to prevent this profanation.

Ch. XLII. 317 James of the Needle was a man . . . . to the contract.

do. 318 I was not comparing them quoth Evan . . . . cry barley in a brulzie.

do. 319 Claw for claw as Conan said . . . . the shortest nails.

do. 319 She was supported by Waverley . . . . the chieftain *vis-a-vis*.

do. 320 And by my faith said the old man as I think this will be the last . . . , flesh, blood or bones.

do. 320 What have you raised our only . . . . out of the Doutelle.

do. 321 To this peremptory order the Bailie . . . . presumed to make any reply.

do. 321 Well then said the chief if I fall . . . . he works hard for it.

do. 322 A full sorrow is endurable . . . . than a hungry one.

do. 322 He would scroll for a plack the sheet or she kenned what it was to want.

do. 325 Never mind Bailie said ensign Maccombich . . . . to the longest clay more.

do. 326 To be sure they lie ewest . . . . the same factory.

do. 326 O baron if you heard her fine counter-tenor . . . . psalmody of—Haddo's Hole.

Ch. XLII. 326 He accompanied Fergus with down-cast eyes . . . . on which he cast his wandering looks.

do. 327 But when the irresistible argument . . , . withers were altogether unwrung.

do. 328 Pride which supplies its caustic . . . . came rapidly to his aid.

do. 329 The gaiety of the evening . . . . dangers of the morrow.

Ch. XLIV. 331 He was dreaming of Glennaquoich . . . . lately graced those of Holy-rood.

do. 332 Callum told him also that his leather *Dorlach* . . . . Vich-Iau-Vohr's walise.

do. 333 Their motions appeared spontaneous . . . . by which it was attained.

do. 334 The fascinations of the Circes . . . . consistent with their morning duty.

do. 335 Many other examples might be given . . . . into the shop of my publisher.

Ch. XLV. 338 If it be not Bran, it is Bran's brother.

do. 342 O indolence and indecision of mind . . , . frequently prepare the way.

Ch. XLVI. 344 The *Sidier-Roy* was tottering . . . . could charge downhill.

do. 346 Spare your shot said the seer . . . . was penetrable to superstition.

do. 347 I have confessed today ere you were awake . . . . this good man's prayers.

do. 347 Now lads said he have at them . . . . light consciences.

do. 347 Luck can most in the mellee . . . . implies inferiority or fear.

Ch. XLVII. 350 Surprises however had made no part . . . . prepare to receive them.

do. When some dozen of the fugitives . . . . greatly doubted during its progress.

do. His friend lieutenant Jinker bent his eloquence . . . . to the catastrophe.

Ch. XLVIII. She the watch which he took . . . . for want of winding up.

do. I seldom ban Sir said he to the man . . . . give your craig a thraw.

do. Ye were right to apprize me . . . . I have since expedited letters of slains.

do. It is ill taking breeks off a Highlandman . . . . in the same predicament.

do. I should doubt it very much said the chieftain . . . . to be in some request at present.

do. My information will be well taken . . . . when it might be very *Mal-a-propos.*

Ch. L. Has he been telling you how the bells . . . . in the days of yore.

do. And what does it signify . . . . rather a foe had it than one's self.

do. We will put in bail my boy . . . . justify it in Westminster Hall.

do. Well after all everything has its fair . . . . water buckets wagons, cartwheels etc.

do. I can at least cheerfully join . . . . rewarded with a heavenly one.

do. Well unless my old Commander General Preston . . . . some time to make up our acquaintance.

Ch. LI. But I have little doubt that in the dissensions . . . . before the bubble burst.

do. The cabal however began to take air . . . . of those concerned

Ch. LII. And indeed he himself jocularly allowed . . . . the name of Miss Mac-Jupiter.

do. During the period of the siege . . . . the arms of the Chevalier in subduing the fortress.

do. So that it was as unlike . . . . the intimacy of two Bond street loungers.

do. 386 Would you have him peace-maker general between all the gun powder Highlanders in the army?

do. 388 Yes said Flora smiiing he can admire the Moon and quote a stanza from Tasso.

do. 388 But high and perilous enterprise . . . . Sir Nigel's eulogist and poet.

Ch. LIII. 389 It contained as they say an acorn.....to the court of a large Empire.

do. 389 We shall hardly gain the obsidional Crown.....*paretaria* or pallitory.

do. 390 I wish to God he said the old den.....the knaves who defend it.

do. 391 He usually lets blood for these fits answered the Highland ancient with great composure.

do. 394 I will tell you what I could have done . . . . offered the dearest revenge.

Ch. LIV. 395 The devil might have taken . . . . anything I would have minded.

do. 396 The opinion for the Gaelic . . . . with examples of Celtic *euphonia*.

do. 398 Affection can now and then withstand . . . . frost of down right indifference.

do. 398 It will be just like Duncan Mac-Gerdies' mare . . . . on a straw a day the poor thing died.

Ch. LV. 400 No it is a grief entirely any own . . . . at others more decently supported.

do. 402 It is a responsibility heaven knows . . . . not pronounced his frail creatures liable.

do. 402 If the path of gratitude and honour . . . . and sometimes to our better affections.

Ch. LVI. 404 And had not a scream . . . . would have lost his life by the hands of that little cockatrice.

Ch. LVII. 408 The Baron of Bradwardine being asked what he thought . . . . King David at the cave of Adullam.

do. 411 You did not I suppose expect my sister . . . . you chose to open it.

do. 412 You have taken pet at some of Floras' prudery . . . . . reached to Edinburgh to hand it to you.

do. 413 So that Fergus was compelled to stomach . . . . . an opportunity of revenge.

do. 414 Were Flora an angel she would bring . . . . to bring it into some exertion.

Ch. LVIII. 417 But it was not an angel as you justly observed . . . . commentary upon that obscure text.

Ch. LIX. 425 Embarked said Fergus the vessel is going to pieces . . . . into the long boat and leave her.

do. 426 But they will be disappointed . . , . . to recover his good humour for some time.

Ch. LX. 439 Ambition, policy, bravery, all far beyond their sphere here learned the fate of mortals.

Ch. LXI. 445 The gallant trooper was as like a lamb . . . . his nose could well be.

do. 446 Why if a poor fellow does happen to fire a slug . . . . to bring him to harm.

do. 447 Come master constable let us see . . . . ale is cold on my stomach.

Ch. LXII. 448 I wonder you have come here Frank . . . . bad for your complaints.

do. 449 Then that little limb of the devil . . . . was written in his face.

do. 449 And the tongue of that confounded woman . . . . . to be a feigned personage.

do. 450 Being ordered for execution . . . . as an excessive waste of oil.

do. 451 And I have little doubt of procuring . . . . first come first served.

do. 453 Ah! pass for the other . . . . but pride and conceit never.

Ch. LXIII. 461 Danger and misfortune are rapid though severe teachers.

do. 461 The whole tribe of bears large and small . . . . at the head of the avenue.

do. 463 Our hero's minstrelsy no more equalled . . . . . effect of producing recognition.

Ch. LXV. We poor Jacobites continued the Baron . . . . which is no easy matter for my old stiff limbs.

do. Upon the whole he looked not unlike . . . . how it is to be taken out.

do. Common fame it is true frequently gave . . . . prodigal in such gifts.

do. His absurdities which had appeared . . . . peculiarity without exciting ridicule.

Ch. LXVI. A pot-bellied bottle of Dutch brandy . . . . might reasonably be inferred.

do. And he could not take care of the silver . . . . light come light gone.

do. He will of course repair to the Duchran . . . . for a few weeks.

do. Now certain love affairs of my own . . . . in honour to make them amends.

Ch. LXVII. So there is both law and gospel for it.

do. When it was near sunset Waverley hastened . . . . her fantastic terrors.

do. And for that Inch-Grabbit I could whiles wish . . . . take me at my word.

do. I question if the red coats . . . . and we are not safe till then

do. But his efforts were in vain . . . . rank were swept away.

do. Even the Baron could not refrain . . . . couched in a Latin quotation.

do. He threw for life or death . . . . dice have gone against him.

Ch. LXVIII. A solicitor and the first counsel . . . . occurrence of some legal flaw.

Ch. LIX. And how will you settle precedence . . . . bear and boot-jack.

do. I knew the stake which I risked . . . . shall be paid manfully.

do. And these three magic words . . . . to their feelings and sympathies.

Ch. LXX. Mr. Clippurse was therefore summoned . . . . at the commencement of our story.

Ch. LXXI. I believe said the Colonel smiling . . . . fight dog fight bear.

do. Mr. Mac Wheeble this will out last a Russian winter.

do. An old song an old song . . . . look at the rental book.

do. By my honour he said one might almost believe . . . . when your ladyship is in presence.

THE END.
