

LEGENDS OF THE BRAES O' MAR

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Legends of the Braes O' Mar by John Grant

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JOHN GRANT

**LEGENDS OF THE
BRAES O' MAR**

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OF
THE BRAES O' MAR

BY
JOHN GRANT,
GLENCAIRN.

*"Tales of the Times of Old—of the Feeds of the Days
of other Years."—OSSIAN.*

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial reporting and compliance with regulatory requirements. The text notes that incomplete or inconsistent records can lead to significant legal and financial consequences for the organization.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and tools used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the need for robust data management systems that can handle large volumes of information efficiently. The document also discusses the importance of data security and privacy, ensuring that sensitive information is protected from unauthorized access and misuse. Additionally, it touches upon the use of advanced analytics to derive meaningful insights from the collected data.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the implementation of internal controls and risk management strategies. It stresses that a strong internal control system is crucial for preventing fraud, errors, and misstatements. The document provides a detailed overview of the key components of an effective internal control system, including the establishment of clear policies and procedures, the assignment of responsibilities, and the regular monitoring and evaluation of control effectiveness. It also discusses the role of risk management in identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential risks to the organization's operations and financial stability.

4. The fourth part of the document addresses the importance of communication and collaboration in achieving organizational goals. It emphasizes that clear and consistent communication is essential for ensuring that all employees are aligned with the organization's vision and mission. The document discusses the need for open communication channels and the importance of fostering a culture of transparency and trust. It also highlights the role of collaboration in leveraging the strengths of different departments and teams to achieve better results.

5. The fifth and final part of the document provides a summary of the key findings and recommendations. It reiterates the importance of maintaining accurate records, implementing robust data management systems, and establishing a strong internal control system. The document also emphasizes the need for ongoing communication and collaboration to ensure the organization's long-term success. The recommendations provided are intended to serve as a guide for organizations looking to improve their operational efficiency and financial performance.

INTRODUCTORY CHAPTER.

TO throw a little light on the Legends that follow, a few Historical Notes are here given. The authorities are set down from which the notes were gleaned, that the reader may judge for himself how far they are to be depended upon.

In the "View of the Diocese of Aberdeen,"* we find, that—

"Mar is so named from Martach, one of Fergus the First's Captains, to whom that prince gave it for a possession. (A.C. 809).

"It is reckoned the chief district in all Aberdeenshire, both as it is the largest, as it contains the seat of the ecclesiastic and civil judge, and as the people in it are reckoned the most ingenious, excelling both in arts and arms. Hence it is said by one of our poets (John Barclay),

'Marris ad amata Muses ;
Mar by all the Muses loved ;

and again in a common rhyme,

'The brave bowman of Mar.'

"And on these accounts it is, that even the whole shire is sometimes called the shire of Mar."

The next notice of Mar seems to be that in the Tables of "Skene's Highlanders of Scotland."†

"(A.C. 121.) The Caledonians consisted of 16 tribes according to Ptolemy. The tenth tribe, the VAOCMAGOR, inhabited the County of Elgin, Strathspey, Strathdon, Braemar, and Strathardie. The TAKALOR, the twelfth tribe, inhabited Buchan and Banffshire."

In this, mention is only made of the inhabitants of Braemar and Buchan. The Braes of Mar, properly speaking, consist of the five parishes, Braemar and Cruthie united, and Glenmuick, Glengairn, and Tullich, these three also united. What tribe, or tribes, then, peopled the remainder of Aberdeenshire! It is impossible to say; but in the "View of the Diocese" we learn, that "It was of old the farthest country of the Scots towards the south, on the east coast; for Dee divided them from the Picts."

The next mention of the Braes of Mar we find in Richard of Cirencester,‡ who records the march of Guenus Tabellus, General of the Emperor Domitian, anno 89, from the South of Scotland to the Moray Firth, to subdue the North of Scotland and the Orkneys. One of the Legions' stagus was at Tamea, which is taken to be what is now called Braemar. The Romans were routed, and Tabellus

* Spalding Club Publications. † 2 Vols., London, 1837.
‡ See Laing's Caledonian Itinerary.