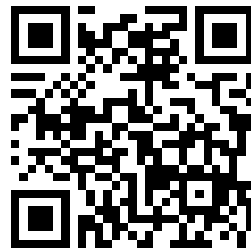
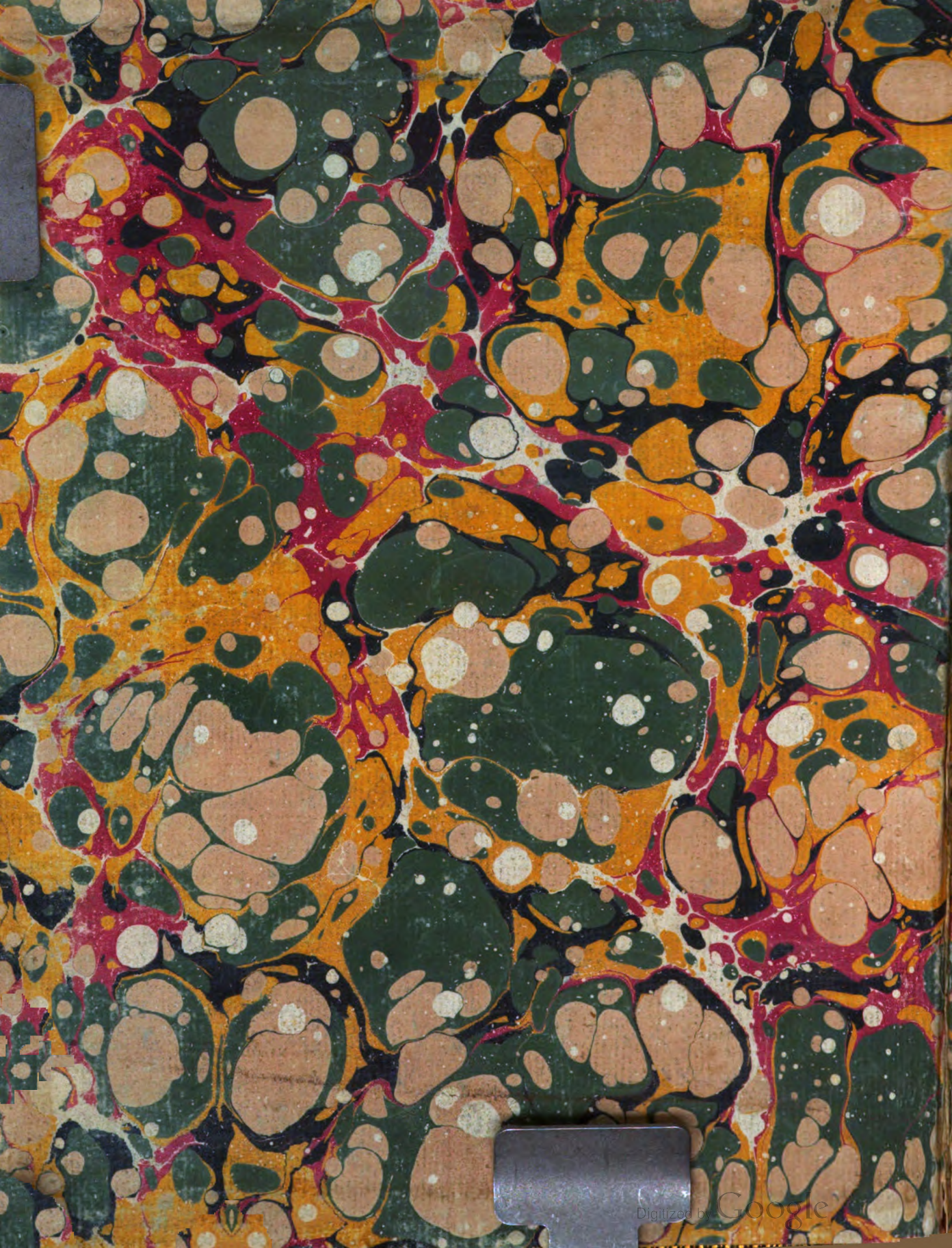

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Gough
Scotland.
272.

List of Additional Drawings in Gough's hand
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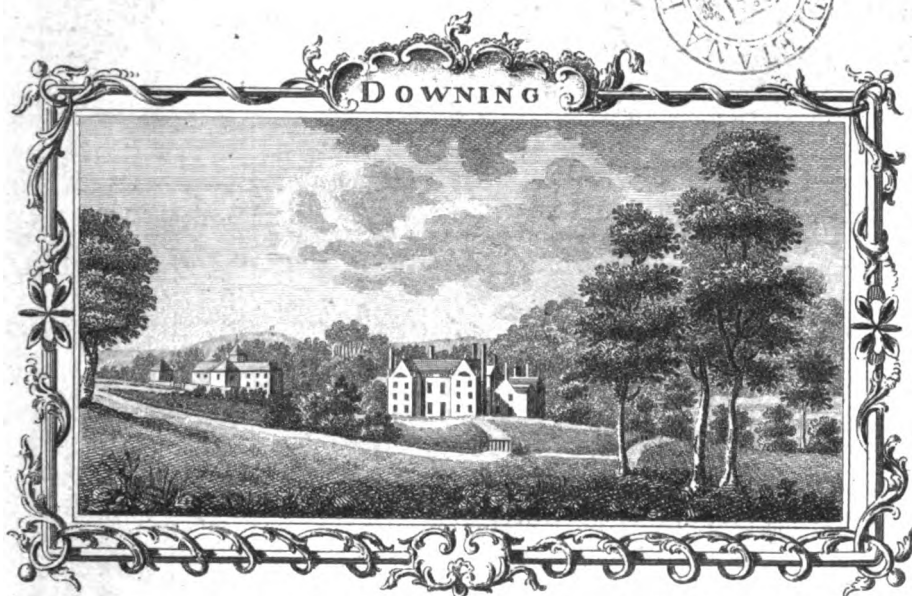
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1755

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A
T O U R
I N
S C O T L A N D ;
M D C C L X I X .

TROS TYRIUSQUE *mibi nullo discrimine agetur.*

THIRD EDITION.



WARRINGTON,
Printed by W. Eyres,
M D C C L X X I V ,

TO
SIR ROGER MOSTYN, BAR^T.
OF
MOSTYN, FLINTSHIRE.

DEAR SIR,

A GENTLEMAN well known to the political world in the beginning of the present century made the tour of *Europe*, and before he reached *Abbeville* discovered that in order to see a country to best advantage it was infinitely preferable to travel by day than by night.

I CANNOT help making this applicable to myself, who, after publishing three volumes of the *Zoology* of GREAT BRITAIN, found out that to be able to speak with more precision of the subjects I treated of, it was far more prudent to visit the whole than part of my country: struck therefore with the reflection of having never seen SCOTLAND, I instantly ordered my baggage to be got ready, and in a reasonable time found myself on the banks of the *Tweed*.

a

As

D E D I C A T I O N.

As soon as I communicated to you my resolution, with your accustomed friendship you wished to hear from me : I could give but a partial performance of my promise, the attention of a traveller being so much taken up as to leave very little room for epistolary duties ; and I flatter myself you will find this tardy execution of my engagement more satisfactory than the hasty accounts I could send you on my road. But this is far from being the sole motive of this address.

I have irresistible inducements of public and of a private nature : to you I owe a most free enjoyment of the little territories Providence had bestowed on me ; for by a liberal and equal cession of fields, and meads and woods, you connected all the divided parts, and gave a full scope to all my improvements. Every view I take from my window reminds me of my debt, and forbids my silence, causing the pleasing glow of gratitude to diffuse itself over the whole frame, instead of forcing up the imbittering sigh of *Ob ! si angulus ille !* Now every scene I enjoy receives new charms, for I mingle with the visible beauties, the more pleasing idea of owing them to you, the worthy neighbor and firm friend, who are happy in the calm and domestic paths of life with abilities superior to ostentation, and goodness content with its own reward : with a sound judgement and honest heart
you

D E D I C A T I O N.

you worthily discharge the senatorial trust reposed in you, whose unprejudiced vote aids to still the madness of the People, or aims to check the presumption of the Minister. My happiness in being from your earliest life your neighbor, makes me confident in my observation ; your increasing and discerning band of friends discovers and confirms the justice of it : may the reasons that attract and bind us to you ever remain, is the most grateful wish that can be thought of, by,

DEAR SIR,

Your obliged,

and affectionate Friend,

DOWNING,
Otober 20th, 1771.

THOMAS PENNANT.

I. Rows in BRIDGE-STREET, CHESTER, with a view of St. Peter's church,	Page 15
II. BURTON CONSTABLE, the seat of WILLIAM CONSTABLE, Esq; HOLDERNESS, YORKSHIRE,	27
III. GREATER WEEVER and SAURY,	46
IV. EIDER DRAKE and DUCK,	58
V. The Bass Isle from TANTALLON castle and LOCH-LEVEN castle, from sketches of professor OGILVIE, of <i>Old Aberdeen</i> ,	62
VI. EDINBURGH castle from GREY-FRIARS church-yard,	84
VII. DUPPLIN, the seat of the Earl of KINNOUL,	86
VIII. Head of the old Countess of DESMOND,	92
IX. DUNKELD cathedral,	94
X. TAYMOUTH, the seat of the Earl of BREADALBANE,	97
XI. PTARMIGAN and HEN OF THE WOOD,	98
XII. Cascade near TAYMOUTH,	103
XIII. The brotche and walking-staff at Colonel CAMPBELL's of GLEN-LION,	106
XIV. ROEBUCK,	118
XV. View near BLAIR,	118
XVI. YORKE cascade, near BLAIR OF ATHOL,	119
XVII. FASKALLY,	123
XVIII. BRAE-MAR castle,	136
XIX. THORNY CRAB and CORDATED CRAB	143
XX. The bridge of DON,	154
XXI. Urn near BAMFF, Flint arrow-head, &c.	157
XXII. Old CASTLE GORDON?	162
XXIII. ELGIN cathedral,	177
XXIV. INVERNESS,	196
XXV. FRESWICK castle,	199
XXVI. GANNET,	217
XXVII. CASTLE URQUHART,	217
XXVIII. COCK OF THE WOOD,	218
XXIX. Upper fall of FYERS,	236
XXX. KILCHURN castle,	238
XXXI. INVERARAY castle,	238
XXXII. Old INVERARAY,	258
XXXIII. STERLING castle,	262
XXXIV. ARTHUR's oven, and two LOCHABER axes,	268
XXXV. Antiquities at NETHERBY	272
XXXVI. Pillars in PENRITH church-yard,	276
XXXVII. ARTHUR's round table and MAYBOROUGH,	277
XXXVIII. SHAP priory,	270
XXXIX. } Three figures of antiquities, } Great yew-tree in FORTINGAL church-yard, described	103
XL. The admirable CRICHTON.	313



R. Marshall sculp.

J. Mansel Griffiths del.

ROWS IN BRIDGE STREET, CHESTER.

A
T O U R
I N
S C O T L A N D,
M D C C E L X I X.

ON *Monday* the 26th of JUNE, take my departure from CHESTER, a city without parallel for the singular structure of the four principal streets, which are as if excavated out of the earth, and sunk many feet beneath the surface; the carriages drive far beneath the level of the kitchens, on a line with ranges of shops, over which on each side of the streets passengers walk from end to end, in galleries open in front, secure from wet or heat. The back courts of all these houses are level with the ground, but to go into any of these four streets it is necessary to descend a flight of several steps.

CHESTER.

The *Cathedral* is an antient structure, very ragged on the outside,
B from

from the nature of the red friable stone * with which it is built : the tabernacle work in the choir is very neat ; but the beauty and elegant simplicity of a very antique gothic chapter-house, is what merits a visit from every traveller.

The *Hypocaust* near the *Feathers Inn*, is one of the remains of the Romans †, it being well known that this place was a principal station. Among many antiquities found here, none is more singular than the rude sculpture of the *Dea Armigera Minerva*, with her bird and her altar, on the face of a rock in a small field near the *Welch* end of the bridge.

The castle is a decaying pile. The walls of the city, the only complete specimens of antient fortifications, are kept in excellent order, being the principal walk of the inhabitants : the views from the several parts are very fine ; the mountains of *Flintshire*, the hills of *Broxton*, and the insulated rock of *Beefton*, form the ruder part of the scenery ; a rich flat forms the softer view, and the prospect up the river towards *Boughton* recalls in some degree the idea of the *Thames* and *Richmond* hill.

Passed through *Tarvin*, a small village ; in the church-yard is an epitaph in memory of Mr. *John Thomassen*, an excellent penman, but particularly famous for his exact and elegant imitation of the *Greek* character.

Delamere, which *Leland* calls a faire and large forest, with plenty of redde deere and falow, is now a black and dreary waste ; it feeds

* *Saxum arenarium friabile rubrum. Da Costa, Fossils. I. 139.*

† This city was the *Deva* and *Devana* of *Antonine*, and the station of the *Legio vicinima vicatrix*.

a few

IN SCOTLAND.

3

a few rabbits, and a few black *Terns** skim over the splashes that water some part of it.

A few miles from this heath lies *Northwich*, a small town, long famous for its rock salt, and brine pits. Some years ago I visited one of the mines; the stratum of salt lies about forty yards deep, that which I saw was hollowed into the form of a temple. I descended thro' a dome, and found the roof supported by rows of pillars, about two yards thick, and several in height; the whole was illuminated with numbers of candles, and made a most magnificent and glittering appearance. Above the salt is a bed of whitish clay†, used in making the *Liverpool* earthen-ware; and in the same place is also dug a good deal of the *Gypsum*, or plaister stone. The fossil salt is generally yellow, and semipellucid, sometimes debased with a dull greenish earth, and is often found, but in small quantities, quite clear and colorless.

SALT PITS.

The road from this place to *Macclesfield* is thro' a flat, rich, but unpleasant country. That town is in a very flourishing state; is possessed of a great manufacture of mohair and twist buttons; has between twenty and thirty silk mills, and a very considerable copper smelting house, and brass work.

Here lived in great hospitality, at his manor-house ‡, *Henry Stafford*, Duke of *Buckingham*, a most powerful Peer, the sad instrument of the ambition of *Richard III.* He was at once rewarded by that monarch || with a grant of fifty castles and manors; but struck with remorse at being accessory to so many crimes, fell from his allegiance,

* *Br. Zool.* II. 430. † *Argilla cærulea-cinerea. Da Costa, Fossils.* I. No. 256. 48.

‡ *King's Vale Royal.* 86.

|| *Dugdale's Baronage.* I. 168.

and by a just retribution, suffered on a scaffold by the mere *fiat* of his unfeeling master.

In the church is the sepulchral chapel, and the magnificent monuments of the family of the *Savages*. In this part of the church had been a chauntry of secular priests, founded about 1508 by *Thomas Savage*, archbishop of *York**, who directed that his heart should be deposited here. On a brass plate on the wall is this comfortable advertisement of the price of remission of sins in the other life: it was to be wished that the expence of obtaining so extensive a charter from his holiness in this world had likewise been added.

These are the words.

The Pdon for saying of 5 *Pater nost* and 5 *aves* and a creed is 26 thousand yeres and 26 dayes of Pardon.

In the chapel belonging to the *Leghs of Lyme* is another singular inscription and its history.

Here lyeth the body of *Perkin a Legb*
That for King *Richard* the death did die,
Betrayed for righteousness,
And the bones of Sir *Peers* his sonne
That with king *Henrie* the fift did wonne
in *Paris*.

* This *Perkin* served king *Edward* the third and the *black Prince*
his sonne in all their warres in *France* and was at the battel of
Cressie and had *Lyme* given him for that service; and after their
deathes served king *Richard* the second, and left him not in his

* *Tanner*, 66.

* troubles,

* troubles, but was taken with him, and beheaded at *Chester* by king
 * *Henrie* the fourthe. and the sayd Sir *Peers* his sonne served king
 * *Henrie* and was slaine at the battel of *Agencourt*.

* In their memorie Sir *Peter Legh* of *Lyme* knight descended from
 * them finding the sayd ould verses written upon a stone in this
 * Chappel did reedifie this place *An^o Dni 1620.*

After leaving this town, the country almost instantly changes and becomes very mountanous and barren, at lest on the surface ; but the bowels compenstate for the external sterility, by yielding sufficient quantity of coal for the use of the neighboring parts of *Cheeshire*, and for the burning of lime : vast quantity is made near *Buxton*, and being carried to all parts for the purposes of agriculture, is become a considerable article of commerce.

The celebrated warm bath of *Buxton** is seated in a bottom, amidst these hills, in a most cheerless spot, and would be little frequented, did not *Hygeia* often reside here, and dispense to her votaries the chief blessings of life, ease and health. With joy and gratitude I this moment reflect on the efficacious qualities of the waters ; I recollect with rapture the return of spirits, the flight of pain, and re-animation of my long, long-crippled rheumatic limbs. But how unfortunate is it, that what Providence designed for the general good, should be rendered only a partial one, and denied to all, except the opulent ; or I may say to the (comparatively) few that can get admittance into the house where these waters are im-

BUXTON.

* The *Romans*, who were remarkably fond of warm baths, did not overlook these agreeable waters : they had a bath, inclosed with a brick wall, adjacent to the present St. *Anne's* well, which Dr. *Short*, in his Essay on Mineral Waters, says was razed in 1709.

prisoned ?

prisoned? There are other springs (*Camden* says nine) very near that in the *Hall*, and in all probability of equal virtue. I was informed that the late Duke of *Devonshire*, not long before his death, had ordered some of these to be inclosed and formed into baths. It is to be hoped that his successor will not fail adopting so useful and humane a plan; that he will form it on the most enlarged system, that they may open not solely to those whom misused wealth hath rendered invalids, but to the poor cripple, whom honest labor hath made a burden to himself and his country; and to the soldier and sailor, who by hard service have lost the use of those very limbs which once were active in our defence. The honor resulting from such a foundation would be as great, as the satisfaction arising from a consciousness of so benevolent a work would be unspeakable. The charms of dissipation would then lose their force; and every human luxury would appear to him insipid, who had it in his power thus to lay open these fountains of health, and to be able to exult in such pathetic and comfortable strains as these: *When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me it gave witness to me;*

Because I had delivered the poor that cried, and the fatherless, and him that had none to help him.

The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me, and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy.

I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.

After leaving *Buxton*, passed thro' *Middleton dale*, a deep narrow chasm between two vast cliffs, which extend on each side, near a mile in length: this road is very singular, but the rocks are in general too naked to be beautiful. At the end is the small village
of

of *Stoney Middleton*; here the prospect opens, and at *Barfley Bridge* exhibits a pretty view of a small but fertile vale, watered by the *Derwent*, and terminated by *Cbatfworth* and its plantations. Arrived and lay at

Chesterfield; an ugly town. In this place is a great manufacture of worsted stockings, and another of a brown earthen-ware, much of which is sent into *Holland*, the country which, within less than half a century ago, supplied not only these kingdoms but half of *Europe* with that commodity. The clay is found near the town, over the basls or cherty * stratum, above the coal. The steeple of *Chesterfield* church is a spire covered with lead, but by a violent wind strangely bent, in which state it remains. In the church are some fine monuments of the *Foljambes* of *Walton*.

At this place may be said to have expired the war of the Barons in the reign of *Henry III.* After the battle of *Evesham*, *Robert Earl Ferrers*, and *Baldwin Wake* Baron of *Chesterfield*, attempted once more to make head against the royal power. They rendezvoused here; but were suddenly surprized by the royalists; *Ferrers* was taken, and *Wake* fled. The estate of the first was forfeited; the fortunes of the last were restored, after certain mulcts. By the marriage of a sister of one of his descendants with *Edmund* of *Woodstock*, this place and *Bakewell* became the property of his daughter, the fair Maid of *Kent*, widow of the Black Prince, and were part of her jointure on his decease.

On the road side, about three miles from the town, are several pits of iron-stone about nine or ten feet deep. The stratum lies above the coal, and is two feet thick. I was informed that the adventurers

JUNE 27-

• Or flinty-

pay

pay ten pounds per annum to the lord of the soil, for liberty of raising it; that the laborers have six shillings per load for getting it: each load is about twenty strikes or bushels, which yields a tun of metal. Coal, in these parts is very cheap, a tun and a half being sold for five shillings.

Changed horses at *Workshop* and *Tuxford*. In the south aisle of the church at *Tuxford*, beneath a flowery arch, is a very rude relief of St. *Laurence* placed on the gridiron. By him is a fellow with a bellows blowing the fire; and the executioner going to turn him. The zealous *Fox* in his Martyrology has this very thought, and makes the martyr say in the midst of sufferings, *This side is now roasted; turn me, O tyrant great!* Crossed the *Trent* at *Dunham-Ferry*, where it is broad, but shallow: the spring tides flow here, and rise about two feet, but the common tides never reach this place. *Dunham* had been a manor belonging to *Edward* * the Confessor, and yielded him thirty pounds, and six sextaries of honey, valuable, when mead was the delicious beverage of the times. From hence pass along the *Foss-Dike*, or the canal opened by *Henry I.* † to form a communication between the *Trent* and the *Witbam*. It was opened ‡ in the year 1121, and extends from *Lincoln* to *Torkesey*; its length is eleven

* *Thoroton's Nottinghamsb.* 388.

† *Dugdale* on embanking, 167.

‡ I make use of this word, as Dr. *Stukeley* conjectures this canal to have been originally a *Roman* work; and that another of the same kind (called the *Carf-dike*) communicated with it, by means of the *Witbam*, which began a little below *Washenbro'* three miles from *Lincoln*, and was continued through the fens as far as *Peterborough*. *Stukeley's Carausius*, 129. seq. ejusd. *Account of Richard of Cirencester*, 50.

miles,

miles three quarters, the breadth between dike and dike at the top is about sixty feet, at bottom twenty-two: vessels from fifteen to thirty-five tuns navigate this canal, and by its means a considerable trade in coals, timber, corn and wool, is carried on. In former times, the persons who had landed property on either side were obliged to scower it whenever it was choaked up, and accordingly we find presentments were made by juries in several succeeding reigns for that purpose. Reach

LINCOLN, an antient but ill-built city, much fallen away from its former extent. It lies partly on a plain, partly on a very steep hill, on whose summit are the cathedral and the ruins of the castle. The first is a vast pile of gothic architecture; within of matchless beauty and magnificence: the ornaments are excessively rich, and in the finest gothic taste; the pillars light, the centre lofty, and of a surprising grandeur. The windows at the N. and S. ends are very antient, but very elegant; one represents a leaf with its fibres, the other consists of a number of small circles. There are two other antient windows on each side the great isle: the others, as I recollect, are modern. This church was, till of late years, much out of repair, but has just been restored in a manner that does credit to the Chapter.

The prospect from this eminence is very extensive, but very barren of objects; a vast flat as far as the eye can reach, consisting of plains not the most fertile, or of fens* and moors: the last are far less

* The fens, naked as they now appear, were once well wooded. Oaks have been found buried in them, which were sixteen yards long, and five in circumference; fir trees from thirty to thirty-five yards long, and a foot or eighteen inches

C

square.

less extensive than they were, many being drained, and will soon become the best land in the country; but much still remains to be done. The fens near *Revesby Abby* *, eight miles beyond *Horncastle*, are of vast extent; but serve for little other purpose than the rearing great numbers of geese, which are the wealth of the fenmen.

GESE.

During the breeding season, these birds are lodged in the same houses with the inhabitants, and even in their very bed-chambers: in every apartment are three rows of coarse wicker pens placed one above another; each bird has its separate lodge divided from the other, which it keeps possession of during the time of sitting. A person, called a *Gozzard* †, attends the flock, and twice a day drives the whole to water; then brings them back to their habitations, helping those that live in the upper stories to their nests, without ever misplacing a single bird.

The geese are plucked five times in the year; the first plucking is at *Lady-Day*, for feathers and quills, and the same is renewed, for feathers only, four times more between that and *Michaelmas*. The old geese submit quietly to the operation, but the young ones are very noisy and unruly. I once saw this performed, and observed that goslings of six weeks old were not spared; for their tails were plucked, as I was told, to habituate them early to what they

square. These trees had not the mark of the ax, but appeared as if burnt down by fire applied to their lower parts. Acorns and small nuts have also been found in great quantities in the same places. *Dugdale* on embanking, 141.

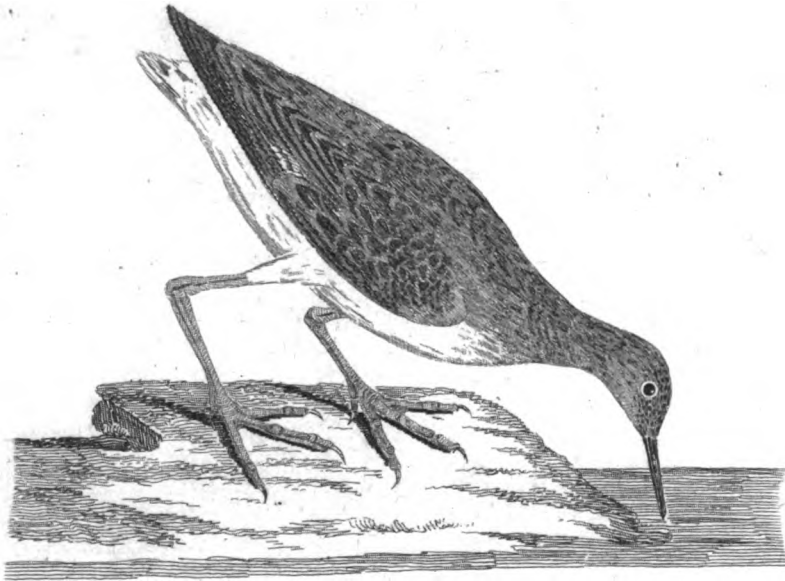
* *Revesby Abby* was founded 1142, by *W. de Romara*, Earl of *Lincoln*, for *Cister-tian* monks, and granted by *H. VIII.* an. 30. to *Ch. Duke of Suffolk*. The founder turning monk was buried here. *Tanner*, 263.

† i. e. Goose-herd.

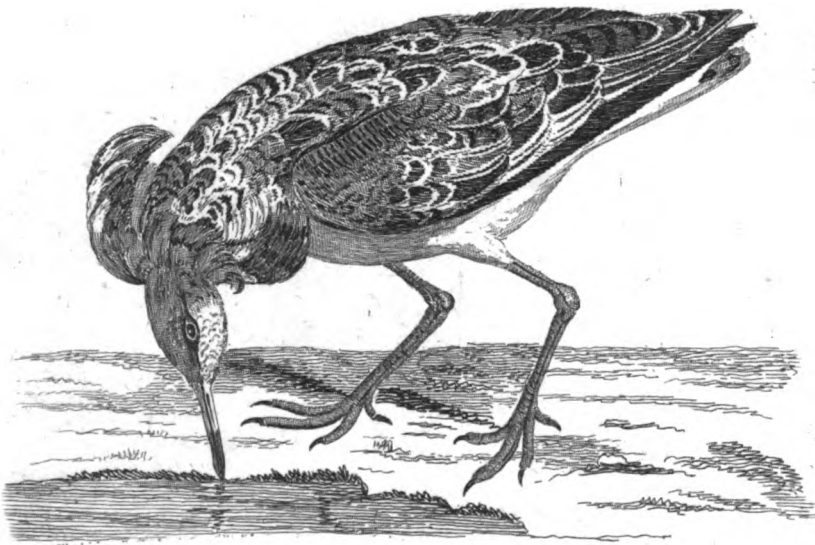
were

XV

REEVE.



RUFF



were to come to. If the season proves cold, numbers of geese die by this barbarous custom*.

Vast numbers are driven annually to *London*, to supply the markets; among them, all the superannuated geese and ganders (called here *Cagmags*) which serve to fatigue the jaws of the good Citizens, who are so unfortunate as to meet with them.

The fen called the *West Fen*, is the place where the Ruffs and Reeves resort to in the greatest numbers†; and many other sorts of water fowl, which do not require the shelter of reeds or rushes, migrate here to breed; for this fen is very bare, having been imperfectly drained by narrow canals, which intersect it for great numbers of miles. These the inhabitants navigate in most diminutive shallow boats; they are, in fact, the roads of the country.

The *East Fen* is quite in a state of nature, and gives a specimen of the country before the introduction of drainage: it is a vast tract of morass, intermixed with numbers of lakes from half a mile to two or three miles in circuit, communicating with each other by narrow reedy straits: they are very shallow, none are above four or five feet in depth; but abound with fish, such as Pike, Perch, Ruff, Bream, Tench, Rud, Dace, Roach, Burbot, Sticklebacks and Eels.

It is observable, that once in seven or eight years, immense shoals of Sticklebacks appear in the *Welland* below *Spalding*, and attempt coming up the river in form of a vast column. They are supposed to be the collected multitudes washed out of the fens by the floods of several years, and carried into some deep hole; when over-charged

* It was also practised by the antients. *Candidorum alterum vesigal: Velluntur quibusdam locis bis anno.* Plinii lib. x. c. 22.

† *Br. Zool.* II. No. 192.

with numbers, they are obliged to attempt a change of place. They move up the river in such quantities as to enable a man, who was employed in taking them, to earn, for a considerable time, four shillings a day, by selling them at a halfpenny per bushel. They were used to manure land, and attempts have been made to get oil from them. The fen is covered with reeds, the harvest of the neighboring inhabitants, who mow them annually; for they prove a much better thatch than straw, and not only cottages, but many very good houses are covered with them. Stares, which during winter resort in myriads to roost in the reeds, are very destructive, by breaking them down, by the vast numbers that perch on them. The people are therefore very diligent in their attempts to drive them away, and are at great expence in powder to free themselves of these troublesome guests. I have seen a stock of reeds harvested and stacked worth two or three hundred pounds, which was the property of a single farmer.

The birds which inhabit the different fens are very numerous: I never met with a finer field for the Zoologist to range in. Besides the common Wild-duck, of which an account is given in another place*, wild Geese, Garganies, Pochards, Shovelers, and Teals, breed here. I have seen in the *East Fen* a small flock of the tufted Ducks; but they seemed to make it only a baiting place. The Pewit Gulls and black Terns abound; the last in vast flocks almost deafen one with their clamors: a few of the great Terns, or Tickets, are seen among them. I saw several of the great crested Grebes on

* *Br. Zool.* II. No. 279. In general, to avoid repetition, the reader is referred to the *British Zoology*, for a more particular account of animals mentioned in this Tour.

the

the *East Fen*, called there *Gaunts*, and met with one of their floating nests with eggs in it. The lesser crested Grebe, the black and dusky Grebe, and the little Grebe, are also inhabitants of the fens; together with Coots, Water-hens, spotted Water-hens, Water-rails, Ruffs, Redshanks, Lapwings or Wipes, Red-breasted Godwits and Whimbrels. The Godwits breed near *Wasbenbrough*; the Whimbrels only appear for about a fortnight in *May* near *Spalding*, and then quit the country. Opposite to *Fossdyke Wash*, during summer, are great numbers of *Avosettas*, called there *Yelpers*, from their cry: they hover over the sportsman's head like the Lapwing, and fly with their necks and legs extended.

Knots are taken in nets along the shores near *Fossdyke* in great numbers during winter; but they disappear in the spring.

The short-eared Owl, *Br. Zool.* I. No. 66. visits the neighborhood of *Wasbenbrough* along with the Woodcocks, and probably performs its migrations with those birds, for it is observed to quit the country at the same time: I have also received specimens of them from the *Danish* dominions, one of the retreats of the Woodcock. This owl is not observed in this country to perch on trees, but conceals itself in long old grafs; if disturbed, takes a short flight, lights again, and keeps staring about, during which time its horns are very visible. The farmers are fond of the arrival of these birds, as they clear the fields of mice, and will even fly in search of prey during day, provided the weather is cloudy and misty.

But the greatest curiosity in these parts is the vast Heronry at *Cressi-Hall*, six miles from *Spalding*. The Herons resort there in *February* to repair their nests, settle there in the spring to breed, and quit

HERONRY.

quit the place during winter. They are numerous as Rooks, and their nests so crowded together, that myself, and the company that was with me, counted not less than eighty in one spreading oak. I here had opportunity of detecting my own mistake, and that of other Ornithologists, in making two species of herons; for I found that the crested Heron was only the male of the other: it made a most beautiful appearance with its snowy neck and long crest streaming with the wind. The family who owned this place was of the same name with these birds, which seems to be the principal inducement for preserving them.

In the time of *Michael Drayton*,

Here stalked the stately crane, as though he march'd in war.

But at present this bird is quite unknown in our island; but every other species enumerated by that observant Poet still are found in this fenny tract, or its neighborhood.

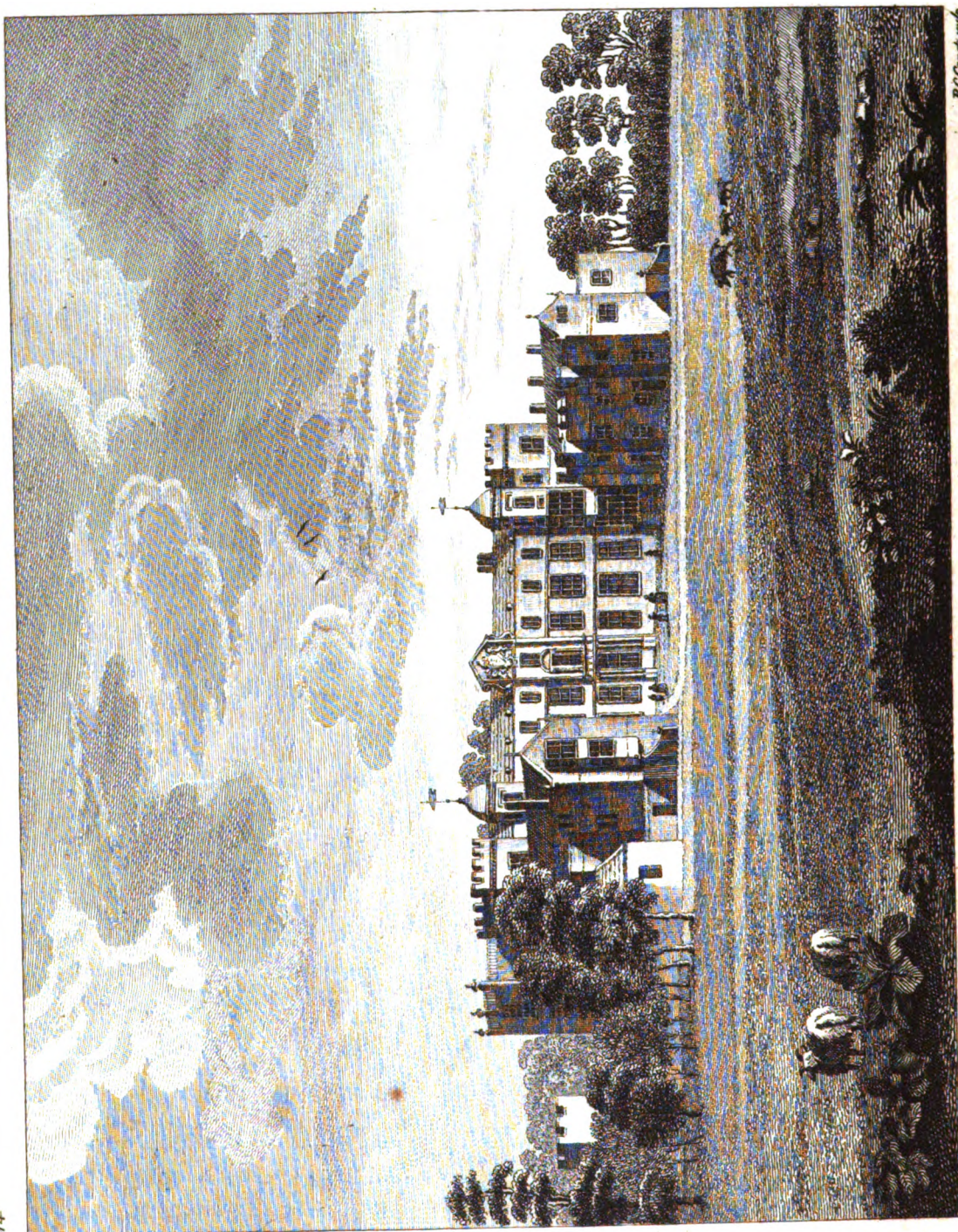
JUNE 28.
SPALDING.

Visited *Spalding*, a place very much resembling, in form, neatness, and situation, a *Dutch* town: the river *Welland* passes through one of the streets, a canal is cut through another, and trees are planted on each side. The church is large, and the steeple a spire. The churches in general, throughout this low tract, are very handsome; all are built of stone, which must have been brought from places very remote, along temporary canals; for, in many instances, the quarries lie at least twenty miles distant. But the edifices were built in zealous ages, when the benedictions or maledictions of the church made the people conquer every difficulty that might obstruct these pious foundations. The abbey of *Crowland*, seated in the midst of a
shaking

7



Old Burton Comptroler



BURTON CONSTABLE.

Shaking fen *, is a curious monument of the insuperable zeal of the times it was erected in ; as the beautiful tower of *Boston* church, visible from all parts, is a magnificent specimen of a fine gothic taste.

Passed near the site of *Swineshead Abby*, of which there are not the left remains. In the walls of a farm-house, built out of the ruins, you are shewn the figure of a Knight Templar, and told it was the monk who poisoned King *John*; a fact denied by our best historians. This abbey was founded in 1134, by *Robert de Greslei*, and filled with *Cistercian* monks.

JUNE 29.
SWINESHEAD-
ABBY.

Returned thro' *Lincoln* ; went out of town under the *Newport-Gate*, a curious *Roman* work ; passed over part of the heath ; changed horses at *Spittle*, and at *Glanford Bridge* ; dined at the ferry-house on the banks of the *Humber* ; and after a passage of about five miles, with a brisk gale, landed at *Hull*, and reached that night *Burton-Constable*, the seat of Mr. *Constable*, in that part of *Yorkshire* called *Holderness* ; a rich flat country, but excellent for producing large cattle, and a good breed of horses, whose prices are near doubled since the *French* have grown so fond of the *English* kind.

Made an excursion to *Hornsea*, a small town on the coast, remarkable only for its mere, a piece of water about two miles long, and one broad, famous for its pike and eels ; it is divided from the sea

* This monastery was founded by *Ethelbald*, king of *Mercia*, A. D. 716. The ground being too marshy to admit a weighty building of stone, he made a foundation, by driving into the ground vast piles of oak ; and caused more compact earth to be brought in boats nine miles off to lay on them, and form a more sound foundation.

by

by a very narrow bank, so is in much danger of being some time or other lost.

AMBER.

The cliffs on the coast of *Holdernefs* are high, and composed of clay, which falls down in vast fragments. Quantity of amber is washed out of it by the tides, which the country people pick up and sell : it is found sometimes in large masses, but I never saw any so pure and clear as that from the *Baltic*. It is usually of a pale yellow color within, and prettily clouded ; the outside covered with a thin coarse coat.

JULY 2.
SKIPSEY.

After riding some miles over a flat grazing country, passed through the village of *Skipsey*, once under the protection of a castle founded by *Drugon* or *Drugan*, a valiant *Flandrian*, who came over at the time of the conquest. The Conqueror gave him in marriage one of his near relations ; and as a portion, made him Lord of *Holdernefs*. *Drugon* by some unlucky accident killed his spouse : but having his wits about him, hastened to the King, and informing his Majesty, that his Lady and he had a great desire to visit their native country, requested a sum of money for that purpose : the Conqueror immediately supplied the wants of *Drugon* ; who had scarcely embarked, when advice was brought from *Skipsey* of the death of the Lady : pursuit was instantly made, but in vain ; the artful *Flandrian* evaded all attempts to bring him to justice*.

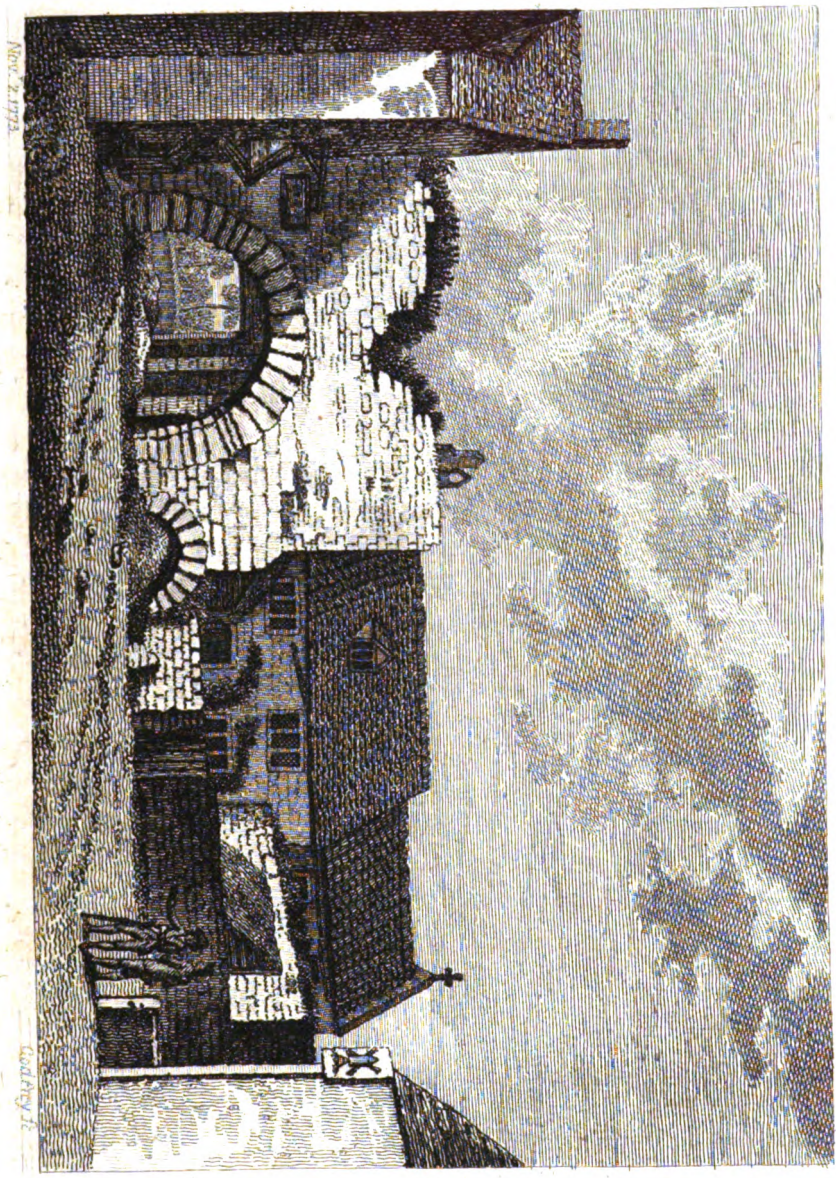
Near this village is a considerable camp ; but I passed it too hastily to determine, of what nation.

A few miles farther is *Burlington Quay*, a small town close to the sea. There is a design of building a pier, for the protection of

* M. S. at *Burton-Constable*.

shipping ;

St. Andrew's Church, Glasgow



shipping; at present there is only a large wooden quay, which projects into the water, from which the place takes its name. In *February* 1642, *Henrietta*, the spirited consort of *Charles I.* landed here, with arms and ammunition, from *Holland*. *Batten*, a parlement admiral, had in vain tried to intercept her majesty; but coming soon after into the bay, brutally fired for two hours at the house where she lay, forcing her to take shelter, half-dressed, in the fields. Nor parlement nor admiral were ashamed of this unmanly deed; but their historian, the moderate *Whitelock*, seems to blush for both, by omitting all mention of the affair. From hence is a fine view of the white cliffs of *Flamborough-Head*, which extends far to the East, and forms one side of the *Gabrantuicorum sinus portuosus* of *Ptolemy*, a name derived from the *British Gyfr*, on account of the number of goats found there, according to the conjecture of *Camden*. Perhaps, *Ευλιμνον*, the epithet which *Ptolemy* adds to the bay, is still preserved in *Sureby*, or *Sure-bay**, a village a little north of *Burlington Quay*. That the *Romans* had a naval station here, is more strongly confirmed by the road called the *Roman Ridge*, and the *Dikes*, which go by *Malton* to *York*, are visible in many places, and ended here†.

A mile from hence is the town of *Burlington*. The body of the church is large, but the steeple, by some accident, has been destroyed, near it is a large gateway, with a noble gothic arch, the remains of a priory of black canons, founded by *Walter de*

* *Camden*, I. 899.

† *Drake's Hist. York.* 34. Consult also his map of the *Roman roads in Yorkshire*.

Gant, in the beginning of the reign of *Henry I.* In that of *Richard II.*, in the year 1388, the canons got liberty of inclosing their house with strong walls, to defend them from the attacks of pirates. I cannot help mentioning a proof of the manners of the clergy in early times, by relating a complaint of the prior to *Innocent III.* against the archdeacon of *Richmond*, who calling at this house with ninety-seven horses, twenty-one dogs, and three hawks, devoured in one hour, more provision than would have lasted the monks a long time. The grievance was redressed. *William Wode*, the last prior, was executed for rebellion in 1537. At that time, according to *Speed*, the revenue was 682*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* according to *Dugdale*, 547*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*

This coast of the kingdom is very unfavorable to trees, for, except some woods in the neighborhood of *Burton-Constable*, there is a vast nakedness from the *Humber*; as far as the extremity of *Catbess*, with a very few exceptions, which shall be noted in their proper places.

JULY 3.
FLAMBOROUGH-
HEAD.

Went to *Flamborough-Head*. This was the *Fleamburg* of the Saxons, possibly from the lights made on it to direct the landing of *Ida*, who, in 547, joined his countrymen in these parts with a large reinforcement from *Germany*; and founded the kingdom of *Northumberland*. In the time of *Edward the Confessor*, *Flamborough* was one of the manors of *Harold**, Earl of the *West Saxons*, afterwards King of *England*. On his death, the Conqueror gave it to *Hugh Lupus*, who, in perpetual alms, bestowed it on the monastery of *Whitby*†.

* *Dugdale, Barons. I. 29.*

† *Dugdale, Monast. I. 73.*

The



The town is on the north side; consists of about one hundred and fifty small houses, entirely inhabited by fishermen, few of whom, as is said, die in their beds, but meet their fate in the element they are so conversant in. Put myself under the direction of *William Camidge*, *Cicerone* of the place, who conducted me to a little creek at that time covered with fish, a fleet of cobbles having just put in. Went in one of those little boats to view the *Head*, coasting it for upwards of two miles. The cliffs are of a tremendous height, and amazing grandeur; beneath are several vast caverns, some closed at the end, others are pervious, formed with a natural arch, giving a romantic passage to the boat, different from that we entered. In some places the rocks are insulated, are of a pyramidal figure, and soar up to a vast height: the bases of most are solid, but in some pierced through, and arched; the color of all these rocks is white, from the dung of the innumerable flocks of migratory birds, which quite cover the face of them, filling every little projection, every hole that will give them leave to rest; multitudes were swimming about, others swarmed in the air, and almost stunned us with the variety of their croaks and screams. I observed among them Corvorants, Shags in small flocks, Guillemots, a few Black Guillemots very shy and wild, Auks, Puffins, Kittiwakes*, and Herring Gulls. Landed at the same place, but before our return to *Flamborough*, visited *Robin Leith's* hole, a vast cavern, to which there is a narrow passage from the land side; it suddenly rises to a great height; the roof is finely arched, and the bottom

ITS BIRDS.

* Called here *Petrels*. *Br. Zool. No. 250.*

is for a considerable way, formed in broad steps, resembling a great but easy stair-case ; the mouth opens to the sea, and gives light to the whole.

Lay at *Hunmandby*, a small village above *Filey Bay*, round which are some plantations that thrive tolerably well, and ought to be an encouragement to gentlemen to attempt covering these naked hills.

Filey Brig is a ledge of rocks running far into the sea, and often fatal to shipping. The bay is sandy, and affords vast quantities of fine fish, such as Turbot, Soles, &c. which during summer approach the shore, and are easily taken in a common seine or dragging-net.

JULY 4.
FLIXTON.

Set out for *Scarborough* ; passed near the site of *Flixton*, a hospital founded in the time of *Athelstan*, to give shelter to travellers from the wolves, *that they should not be devoured by them* * ; so that in those days this bare tract must have been covered with wood, for those ravenous animals ever inhabit large forests. These *hospitia* are not unfrequent among the *Alps* ; are either appendages to religious houses, or supported by voluntary subscriptions. On the spot where *Flixton* stood is a farm-house, to this day called the *Spital House*. Reach

SCARBOROUGH.

SCARBOROUGH, a town once strongly guarded by a castle, built on the top of a vast cliff, by *William le Gros*, Earl of *Yorkshire*, *Albemarle*, and *Holderness*, in the reign of *Stephen*. After the resumption of this, as well as other crown lands alienated by that prince, *Henry II.* rebuilt the fortrefs, then grown ruinous,

* *Camden, Brit. II. 902.*

with

with greater strength and magnificence, inclosing a vast area. From this time it was considered as the key of this important county, and none but persons of the first rank were entrusted with the custody. Its consequence may be evinced from this circumstance; that when King *John* had granted to his subjects the *Magna Charta*, and placed the government in the hands of twenty-five Barons, the governor of this castle was to be approved by them, and to receive his orders from them.

In 1312, *Edward II.* in his retreat out of the north before his rebellious nobility, left here, as in a place of the greatest security, his minion *Peers Gaveston*. It was instantly besieged, and taken by *Aymer de Valence*, Earl of *Pembroke*; and the insolent favorite, in a short time after, fell a victim to the resentment of the Earl of *Warwick*.

In the reign of *Richard II.* in 1378, its trade received great injury from a combined fleet of *Scots*, *French*, and *Spaniards*, under the conduct of one *Mercer*, who entered the harbour, and carried off several ships. The insult was instantly revenged by *Philpot*, a gallant alderman of *London*, who fitted out a fleet at his own charge, pursued the enemy, and not only retook their prizes, but made himself master of the whole fleet.

Richard III. added strength to the place by building a bulwark near the shore at the south-east end of the town; and he also began to wall in the town*.

In the religious rebellion, styled the Pilgrimage of Grace, in the time of *Henry VIII.* the leader, *Robert Aske*, in 1536, layed

* *Leland's Itin.* I. 62.

close

close siege to the castle; but was obliged to desist, after its governor Sir *Ralph Ewers* and his garrison were reduced for twenty days to live on bread and water*.

In 1557, *Thomas Stafford*, second son of Lord *Stafford*, with only thirty-two persons, came from *France*, and surprized the fortress. It appears that they were encouraged to the attempt by *Henry II.* It was, probably, only the prelude to an invasion. *Stafford* published a manifesto against the Queen; and styled himself Protector of *England*: but the Earl of *Westmoreland*, collecting some forces, (in two days) put an end to his dignity†.

At the beginning of the civil wars, the parlement committed this castle to the care of Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, who soon after revolted to the King. He maintained the place with great spirit for two years. In 1644, he was vigorously besieged by Sir *John Meldrum*, from *February* till the middle of *May*, when Sir *John*, in attempting to repel a sally, received a mortal wound. Sir *Hugh* kept possession of it till *July* 1645, when he surrendered it on terms to Sir *Matthew Boynton*‡. It is at present a large ruin. In the castle yard are barracks for about a hundred and fifty men, at present untenanted by soldiery.

CONVENTS.

In this town were three religious houses and a hospital. The grey friars, or *Franciscans* began a house here about 1240, which was enlarged by *Edward II.* and *Roger Molendarius*. The black friars, or *Dominicans*, had another before the 13th of *Edward I.* whether founded by Sir *Adam Say*, or *Henry* Earl of *Northumberland*,

* *Herbert's Henry VIII.* 478.

† *Rapin*, II. 46.

‡ *Whitlock*, 83, 133, 146, 147, 163.

is

is doubtful. The white friars, or *Carmelites*, were established here in 1319, by *Edward II.* and the *Cisterians* had in the reign of King *John* a cell in this town, dependent on a house in *France*, to which was given the church of *St. Mary*, and certain lands, till the suppression of the alien-priories in the reign of *Edward IV.* *Leland* * describes this church as very magnificent; with two towers at the west end, and a great one in the centre. It was probably demolished in the civil wars, when Sir *John Mel-drum* forced the royalists into the castle; for it lay too near that fortress to be suffered to remain entire, to give shelter to the enemy. The present church (the only one in the town) rose from the ruins of the former.

The town is large, built in form of a crescent, on the sides of a steep hill; from whence the name, which shews it to have existed in *Saxon* times, *Scaerburg*, or the *Burg* on a *Scar* or cliff. Beneath the south side of the castle, is a large stone pier (another is now building) which shelters the shipping belonging to the place. It is absolutely without trade, yet has above ten thousand inhabitants, mostly sailors, and owns above three hundred sail of ships, which are hired out for freight. In time of war government seldom has less than a hundred in pay.

In 1359, the shipping of this place was very inconsiderable; for, to the naval armament of that year made by *Edward III.* *Scarborough* contributed only 1 ship and 16 mariners; when the following northern ports sent the numbers here recited:

* Itin. L. 62.

Newcastle

A T O U R

<i>Newcastle</i>	—	17 ships, 314 mariners.
<i>Barton on the Humber</i>	3	30
<i>Grimby</i>	— — 11	171
<i>Boston</i>	— — 17	361
<i>Hull</i>	— — 16	382 *

The range of buildings on the *Cliff* commands a fine view of the castle, town, and of innumerable shipping that are perpetually passing backward and forward on their voyages. The spaw † lies at the foot of one the hills, S. of the town; this and the great conveniency of sea-bathing, occasion a vast resort of company during summer; it is at that time a place of great gayety, for with numbers health is the pretence, but dissipation the end.

The shore is a fine hard sand, and during low water is the place where the company amuse themselves with riding. This is also the fish market; for every day the cobbles, or little fishing boats, are drawn on shore here, and lie in rows, often quite loaden with variety of the best fish. There was a fisherman on the 9th of *May*, 1767, brought in at one time, 20 cods, 14 lings, and 8 holibuts, besides a vast quantity of lesser fish, and sold the whole for 3*l.* 15*s.* It is superfluous to repeat what has been before mentioned of the methods of fishing, being amply described, *Vol.* III. of the *British Zoology*; yet it will be far from impertinent to point

* MS. Hist. of *Hull*, in Lord *Shelburne's* library.

† The waters are impregnated with a purgative salt (*Glauber's*) a small quantity of common salt, and of steel. There are two wells, the farthest from the town is more purgative, and its taste more bitter; the other is more chalybeate, and its taste more brisk and pungent. D. H.

out

out the peculiar advantages of these seas, and the additional benefit this town might experience, by the augmentation of its fisheries. For this account, and for numberless civilities, I think myself much indebted to Mr. *Travis*, surgeon, who communicated to me the following Remarks :

“ *Scarborough* is situated at the bottom of a bay, formed by *Whitby* rock on the North, and *Flamborough-Head* on the South ; the town is seated directly opposite to the centre of the W. end of the *Dogger* bank ; which end (according to *Hammond's* chart of the North Sea) lies S. and by W., and N. and by E. ; but by a line drawn from *Tinmouth* castle, would lead about N. W. and S. E. Tho' the *Dogger* bank is therefore but 12 leagues from *Flamborough-Head*, yet it is 16 and a half from *Scarborough*, 23 from *Whitby*, and 36 from *Tinmouth* castle. The N. side of the bank stretches off E. N. E. between 30 and 40 leagues, until it almost joins to the *Long-Bank*, and *Jutt's Riff*.

“ It is to be remarked, that the fishermen seldom find any Cod, Ling, or other round fish upon the *Dogger* bank itself, but upon the sloping edges and hollows contiguous to it. The top of the bank is covered with a barren shifting sand, which affords them no subsistence ; and the water on it, from its shallowness, is continually so agitated and broken, as to allow them no time to rest. The flat fish do not suffer the same inconvenience there ; for when disturbed by the motion of the sea, they shelter themselves in the sand, and find variety of suitable food. It is true, the *Dutch* fish upon the *Dogger* bank ; but it is also true they take little except Soles, Skates, Thornbacks, Plaise, &c. It is in the hollows between the

E

Dogger

Dogger and the *Well-Bank*, that the Cod are taken which supply *London* market.

“ The shore, except at the entrance of *Scarborough* pier, and some few other places, is composed of covered rocks, which abound with Lobsters and Crabs, and many other shell fish ; (no Oysters) thence, after a space covered with clean sand, extending in different places from one to five or six miles. The bottom, all the way to the edge of the *Dogger* banks, is a scar ; in some places very rugged, rocky, and cavernous ; in others smooth, and overgrown with variety of submarine Plants, Mosses, Corallines, &c. * Some parts again are spread with sand and shells ; others, for many leagues in length, with soft mud and ooze, furnished by the discharge of the *Tees* and *Humber*.

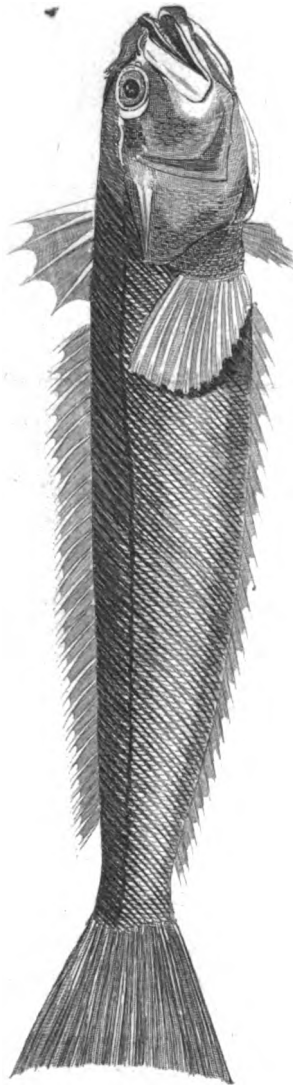
“ Upon an attentive review of the whole, it may be clearly inferred, that the shore along the coast on the one hand, with the edges of the *Dogger* bank on the other, like the sides of a decoy, give a direction towards our fishing grounds to the mighty shoals of Cod, and other fish, which are well known to come annually from the Northern ocean into our seas ; and secondly, that the great variety of fishing grounds near *Scarborough*, extending upwards of 16 leagues from the shore, afford secure retreats and plenty of proper food for all the various kinds of fish, and also suitable places for each kind to deposit their spawn in.

“ The fishery at *Scarborough* only employs 105 men, and brings in about 5250 l. per annum, a trifle to what it would produce,

* I met with on the shores near *Scarborough*, small fragments of the true red coral.

was

I



II



I. Greater Weaver.

II. Sawry.

Wm. Gifford Jones

St. Albans, Mass.

was there a canal from thence to *Leeds* and *Manchester*; it is probable it would then produce above ten times that sum, employ some thousands of men, give a comfortable and cheap subsistence to our manufacturers, keep the markets moderately reasonable, enable our manufacturing towns to undersell our rivals, and prevent the hands, as is too often the case, raising insurrections, in every year of scarcity, natural or artificial."

On discoursing with some very intelligent fishermen, I was informed of a very singular phænomenon they annually observe about the spawning of fish*. At the distance of 4 or 5 leagues from shore, during the months of *July* and *August*, it is remarked, that at the depth of 6 or 7 fathom from the surface, the water appears to be saturated with a thick jelly, filled with the *Ova* of fish, which reaches 10 or 12 fathoms deeper: this is known by its adhering to the ropes the cibles anchor with when they are fishing; for they find the first 6 or 7 fathom of rope free from spawn, the next 10 or 12 covered with slimy matter, the remainder again free to the bottom. They suppose this gelatinous stuff to supply the new-born fry with food, and that it is also a protection to the spawn, as being disagreeable to the larger fish to swim in.

There is great variety of fish brought on shore. Besides those described as *British* fish, were two species of Rays: the Whip-Ray has also been taken here, and another species of Weever; but these are subjects, more proper to be referred to a *Fauna*, than an *Itinerary*, for a minute description.

* Mr. *Obeck* observed the same in *S. Lat.* 35, 36, in his return from *China*. The seamen call it the flowering of the water. *Vol.* II. 72.

JULY 10. Left *Scarborough*, and passed over large moors to *Robin Hood's Bay*.
 ALUM WORKS. On my road, observed the vast mountains of alum stone, from which that salt is thus extracted: It is first calcined in great heaps, which continue burning by its own phlogiston, after being well set on fire by coals, for six, ten, or fourteen months, according to the size of the heap, some being equal to a small hill. It is then thrown into pits and steeped in water, to extract all the saline particles. The liquor is then run into other pits, where the vitriolic salts are precipitated by the addition of a solution of the *sal soda*, prepared from kelp; or by the volatile *alkali* of stale urine. The superfluous water being then evaporated duely by boiling in large furnaces, the liquor is set to cool; and lastly, is poured into large casks, to crystallize.

The alum works in this country are of some antiquity: they were first discovered by Sir *Thomas Chaloner*, in the reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, who observing the trees tinged with an unusual color, made him suspicious of its being owing to some mineral in the neighborhood. He found out that the strata abounded with an aluminous salt.

At that time, the *English* being strangers to the method of managing it, there is a tradition that Sir *Thomas* was obliged to seduce some workmen from the *Pope's* alum-works near *Rome*, then the greatest in *Europe*. If one may judge from the curse which his Holiness thundered out against Sir *Thomas* and the fugitives, he certainly was not a little enraged; for he cursed by the very form that *Ernulpbus** has left us, and not varied a tittle from that most comprehensive of imprecations.

• Vide *Tristram Shandy*.

The

The first pits were near *Gisborough*, the feat of the *Cbaloners*, who still flourish there, notwithstanding his Holiness's *anathema*. The works were so valuable as to be deemed a royal mine. Sir *Paul Pindar*, who rented them, payed annually to the King 12,500 l., to the Earl of *Mulgrave* 1,640 l., to Sir *William Pennyman* 600 l.; kept 800 workmen in pay, and sold his alum at 26 l. per tun. But this monopoly was destroyed on the death of *Charles I.* and the right restored to the proprietors.

In these alum rocks are frequently found *cornua ammonis*, and other fossils, lodged in a stony nodule. Jet is sometimes met with in thin flat pieces, externally of the appearance of wood. According to *Solinus*, *Britain* was famous for this fossil *.

JET.

The sands near *Robin Hood's* village, were covered with fish of several kinds, and with people who met the cobbles in order to purchase their cargo: the place seemed as if a great fish fair had been held there; some were carrying off their bargains, others busied in curing the fish; and a little out at sea was a fleet of cobbles and five-men boats, and others, arriving to discharge the capture of the preceding tides †. There are 36 of the first belonging to this little place. The houses here make a grotesque appearance, are scattered over the face of a steep cliff in a very strange manner, and fill every projecting ledge, one above another,

* *GAGATES hic plurimus optimusque est lapis: si decorem requiras, nigro gemmeus: si naturam aqua ardet, oleo restinguitur: si potestatem attritu calefactus applicita detinet, atque succinum.* C. xxiv.

† From hence the fish are carried in machines to *Derby*, *Litchfield*, *Birmingham*, and *Worcester*: the towns which lie beyond the last are supplied from the West of *England*.

in

in the same manner as those of the peasants in the rocky parts of *Cbina*. *Sand's End*, *Runwick*, and *Staitbes*, three other fishing-towns on this coast, are (as I am told) built in the same manner.

The country through this day's journey was hilly, the coast high. Reach

WHITBY, called by the *Saxons*, *Streaneþalch*, or the bay of the light-house, a large town, oddly situated between two hills, with a narrow channel running through the middle, extending about a mile farther up the vale, where it widens, and forms a bay. The two parts of the town are joined by a good draw-bridge, for the conveniency of letting the shipping pass. From this bridge are often taken the viviparous Blenny, whose back-bone is as green as that of the Sea Needle. The river that forms this harbour is the *Eske*, but its waters are very inconsiderable when the tide is out. Here is a pretty brisk trade in ship-building; but except that, a small manufacture of sail-cloth, and the hiring of ships, as at *Scarborough*, like that town it has scarce any commerce. It is computed, there are about 270 ships belonging to this place. Of late, an attempt has been made to have a share in the *Greenland* fishery; four ships were sent out, and had very good success. There are very good dry docks towards the end of the harbour; and at the mouth a most beautiful pier. At this place is the first salmon-fishery on the coast.

In 1394 prodigious shoals of herrings appeared off this port, which occasioned a vast resort of foreigners, who bought up, cured the fish, and exported them, to the great injury of the natives. To prevent which, the King issued a proclamation, directed
to

to the Bailiffs of St. *Hilda's* church, requiring them to put a stop to those practices *.

On the hill above the S. side of the town is a fine ruin of St. *Hilda's* church. The site was given to that saint by *Oswy*, king of *Northumberland*, about A. D. 657; possibly in consequence of a vow he made to found half a dozen monasteries, and make his daughter a nun, should heaven favor his arms. At this place was held, before King *Oswy*, the celebrated controversy about the proper season for keeping of *Easter*. Archbishop *Colman* supported one opinion from the traditions, which the *Britains* had of the example of St. *John* the Evangelist; and *Wilfrid*, on the contrary drew his arguments from the practice of St. *Peter*, on whom the catholic church was founded, and to whom were committed the keys of heaven. *Oswy* demanded of *Colman*, whether this was true? who confessed it was. "Then," says his majesty, "I will never contradict the Porter of heaven, least I suffer by his resentment, when I apply for admission†." St. *Hilda* founded a convent here for men and women, dedicated it to St. *Peter*, and became the first abbess‡. This establishment was ruined by the excursions of the *Danes*; but after the conquest was rebuilt, and filled with *Benedictines*, by *William de Percy*, to whom the lordship was given by *Hugh Lupus*, Earl of *Chester*, nephew to the Conqueror. In less enlightened times it was believed that not a wild goose dared to fly over this holy ground, and if it ventured, was sure to fall precipitate and perish in the attempt.

ST. HILDA'S
CHURCH.

* *Rymer's Fœdera*, VII. 788.

† *Bede*, Hist. Eccl. lib. III. c. 25.

‡ *Oswy* was properly the founder.

Went

Went about two miles along the shore, then turned up into the country, a black and dreary moor ; observed on the right a vast artificial mount, or *Tumulus*, called *Freeburgh Hill*.

At the end of this moor, about three miles from *Gisborough*, is a beautiful view over the remaining part of *Yorkshire*, towards *Durham*, *Hartlepool*, and the mouth of the *Tees*, which meanders through a very rich tract. The country instantly assumes a new face ; the road lies between most delightful hills, finely wooded, and the little vales between them very fertile : on some of the hills are the marks of the first alum works, which were discovered by Sir *Thomas Chaloner*.

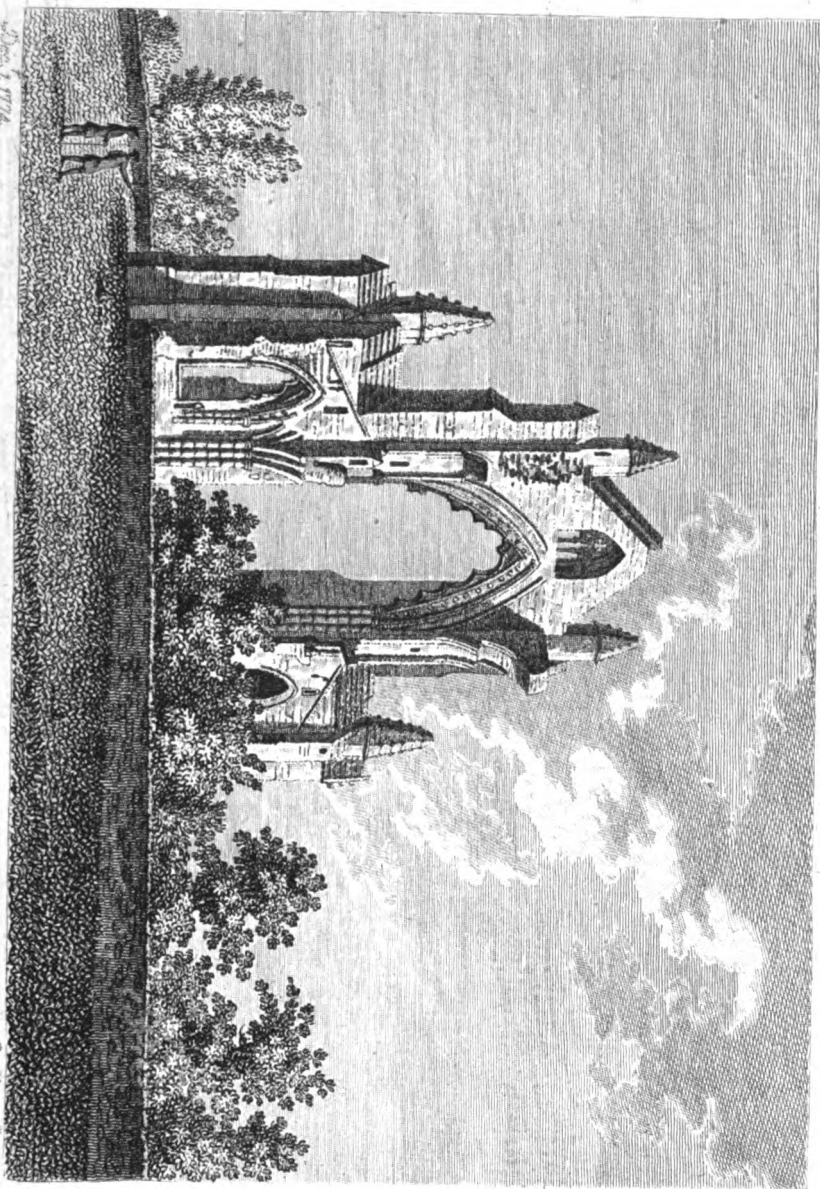
GISBOROUGH.

GISBOROUGH, a small town, pleasantly situated in a vale, surrounded at some distance by hills, and open on the east to the sea, which is about five miles distant. It is certainly a delightful spot ; but I cannot see the reason why *Camden* compares it to *Puteoli*. Here was once a priory of the canons of the order of St. *Austin*, founded by *Robert de Brus*, 1129, after the dissolution granted by *Edward VI.* to the *Chaloners* : a very beautiful east window of the church is still remaining. This priory was also embattled or fortified in 1375, by permission of *Edward III.* Its revenue, according to *Speed*, was 712 l. 6 s. 6 d. according to *Dugdale*, 628 l. 3 s. 4 d. The town has at present a good manufacture of sail-cloth.

The country continues very fine quite to the banks of the *Tees*, a considerable river, which divides *Yorkshire* from the bishoprick of *Durham*. After travelling 109 miles in a strait line through the first, enter *Durham*, crossing the river on a very handsome bridge of five arches, the battlements neatly pannelled with stone ; and reach

STOCKTON,

Edinburgh, Scotland





STOCKTON.

STOCKTON, lying on the *Tees* in form of a crescent. A handsome town; a corporation by prescription, governed by a mayor, recorder, and six aldermen; and is one of the four ward towns of the county. The principal street is remarkably fine, being 165 feet broad; and several lesser streets run into it at right angles. In the middle of the great street are neat shambles, a town-house, and large assembly-room. There is besides a large square, in which is a handsome *Doric* column thirty-three feet high. About a century ago, according to *Anderfon*, it had scarce a house that was not made of clay and thatch; but is now a flourishing place, having rose on the decay of trade at *Yarum*. Its manufacture is a small one of sail-cloth; and great quantities of corn, and lead, (from the mineral parts of the country) are sent off from hence by commission. As the river does not admit of large vessels as high as the town, those commodities are sent down to be shipped about three miles lower. The port is a member of that of *Newcastle*, and has its custom-house and proper officers. The town lies at the distance of six miles from the bar; and the tide flows above eight miles above the bridge.

Stockton was antiently a chapelry belonging to *Norton*, which by length of time became ruinous, and too small for the increasing inhabitants. In 1710, a new church was begun by subscription; in 1712, it was consecrated by Bishop *Crew*; and, in 1713, the place, by act of parliament, was made a distinct parish from *Norton*.

In 1721, a charity-school was begun by voluntary subscription,
F which

which succeeded so well, as to maintain at present a master, mistress, and forty boys and girls.

CASTLE.

On the west side of the town stood the castle, founded (as some say) by King *Stephen*; according to others, by *John*. It is reported to have been a strong and elegant building, having been the summer residence of the bishop of *Durham*. Tradition says, that King *John* was entertained here by Bishop *Poitiers*; and at this place signed the charter of *Newcastle*. Bishop *Farnham* died here, in 1257. Bishop *Kellow* improved and made great additions to the castle: and here Bishop *Morton* took refuge, when he fled from the *Scots*, in the beginning of the troubles of *Charles I.* It was sold by order of parliament, in 1647, for 6165 *l.*, demolished, and the materials disposed of. What remained, is at present converted into a barn. The demesne lands belong to the bishop, and are set for 600 *l.* a year.

BRIDGE.

In 1762, an act passed for building a bridge across the *Tees*, to form a communication with *Cleveland*, which was finished in *April 1769*. Its breadth is eighteen feet, that of the middle arch seventy-two, three inches; the two next sixty; the two others forty-four. The expence of building it was eight thousand pounds.

The salmon fishery is neglected here, for none are taken beyond what is necessary to supply the country. Smelts come up the river in the winter time.

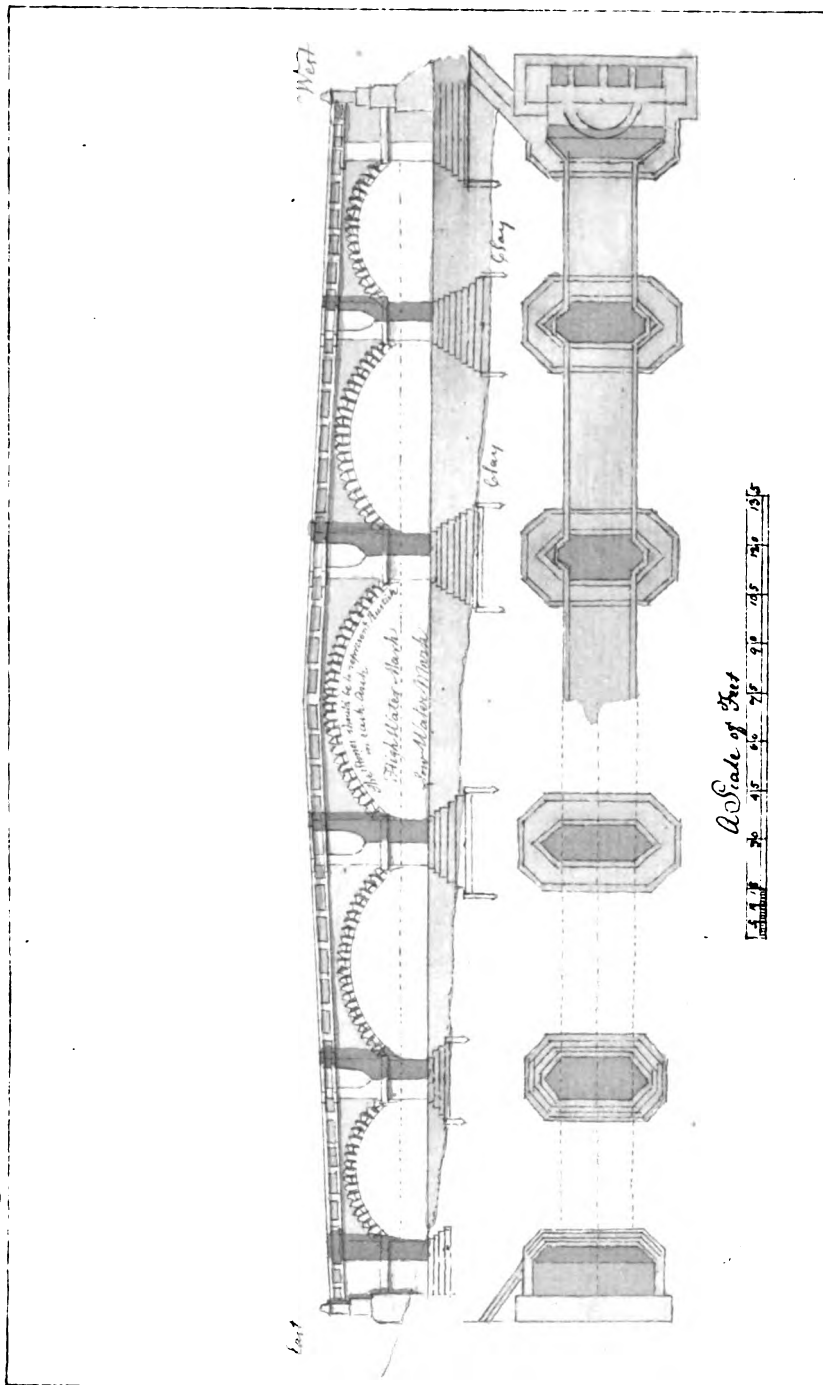
NORTON.

NORTON, before mentioned, lies on the way to *Durham*, at a small distance from *Stockton*. Here had been an antient collegiate church, founded before the year 1227*, for eight prebendaries, or por-

* *Tanner* 115.

tionists,

Plan and Elevation for a Stone Bridge Intended to be
Built over the River Here near Stockton



tionists, in the patronage of the bishops of *Durham*. The country from the *Tees* to *Durham* is flat, very fertile, and much inclosed. Towards the west is a fine view of its highlands. Those hills are part of that vast ridge which commences in the north, and deeply divide this portion of the kingdom; and on that account are called by *Camden* the *Appennines* of *England*.

The approach to **DURHAM** is romantic, through a deep hollow, clothed on each side with wood. The city is pretty large, but the buildings old. Part are on a plain, part on the side of a hill. The abby, or cathedral, and the castle, where the Bishop lives, when he resides here, are on the summit of a cliff, whose foot is washed on two sides by the river *Wear*. The walks on the opposite banks are very beautiful, and well kept. They are cut through the wood, impend over the river, and receive a venerable improvement from the castle and antient cathedral, which soar above.

DURHAM.

The last is very old*; plain without, and supported within by massy pillars, deeply engraved with lozenge-like figures, and zigzag furrows: others are plain. The screen to the choir is wood covered with a coarse carving. The choir neat, but without ornament.

The chapter-house seems very antient, and is in the form of a theatre. The cloisters large and handsome. All the monuments are defaced, except that of Bishop *Hatfield*. The Prebendal houses are very pleasantly situated, and have a fine view backwards.

* Begun in 1093, by Bishop *William de Carilepho*.

F 2

There

There are two handsome bridges over the *Were* to the walks ; and a third covered with houses, which join the two parts of the town. This river produces Salmon, Trout, Roach, Dace, Minow, Loche, Bulhead, Sticklebacks, Lamprey, the lesser Lamprey, Eels, Smelt, and Samlet. The last, before they go off to spawn, are observed to be covered with a white slime : they are called here *Rack-riders*, because they appear in winter, or bad weather : *Rack*, in the *English* of *Shakespeare's* days, signifying the driving of the clouds by tempests, a word still retained here.

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The *Rack* dissimms, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water.

Antony and Cleopatra, Act iv.

There is no inconsiderable manufacture, at *Durham*, of shalloons, tammies, stripes and callamancoes. I had heard on my road many complaints of the ecclesiastical government this county is subject to ; but from the general face of the country, it seems to thrive wonderfully under them.

JULY 12.
COKEN.

Saw *Coken*, the seat of Mr. *Car* ; a most romantic situation, layed out with great judgment : the walks are very extensive, principally along the sides or at the bottom of deep dells, bounded with vast precipices, finely wooded ; and many parts of the rocks are planted with vines, which I was told bore well, but late. The river *Were* winds along the hollows, and forms two very fine reaches at the place where you enter these walks. Its waters are very clear, and its bottom a solid rock. The view towards
FINCHAL-ABBY. the ruins of *Finchal*-Abby is remarkably great ; and the walk
beneath



Cider Drake and Duck.

J. Audubon pinx.

P. Mayall sculp.

beneath the cliffs has a magnificent solemnity, a fit retreat for its monastic inhabitants. This was once called the Desert, and was the rude scene of the austerities of St. *Godric*, who carried them to the most senseless extravagance*. A sober mind may even at present be affected with horror, at the prospect from the summits of the cliffs into a darksome and stupendous chasm, rendered still more tremendous by the roaring of the waters over its distant bottom.

Passed through *Chester-le-Street*, a small town, near which is *Lumley-Castle*, the seat of the Earl of *Scarborough*. The tract from *Durham* to *Newcastle* was very beautiful; the risings gentle, and prettily wooded, and the views agreeable; that on the borders remarkably fine, there being, from an eminence not far from the capital of *Northumberland*, an extensive view of a rich

* St. *Godric* was born at *Walpole* in *Norfolk*, and being an itinerant merchant, got acquainted with St. *Cuthbert* at *Farn Island*. He made three pilgrimages to *Jerusalem*; at length was warned by a vision to settle in the desert of *Finchal*. He lived an hermitical life there during 63 years, and practised unheard-of austerities: he wore an iron shirt next his skin, day and night, and wore out three: he mingled ashes with the flour he made his bread of; and, lest it should then be too good, kept it three or four months before he ventured to eat it. In winter, as well as summer, he passed whole nights, up to his chin in water, at his devotions. Like St. *Antony*, he was often haunted by fiends in various shapes; sometimes in form of beautiful damsels, so was visited with evil concupiscence, which he cured by rolling naked among thorns and briars: his body grew ulcerated; but, to encrease his pain, he poured salt into the wounds: wrought many miracles, and died 1170. *Britannia sacra*, 304. About ten years after his decease, a *Benedictine* priory of thirteen monks was founded there in his honor, by *Hugh Pudsey*, Bishop of *Durham*.

country,

country, watered by the coaly *Tyne*. Go through *Gateshead*, cross the bridge, and enter

NEWCASTLE.

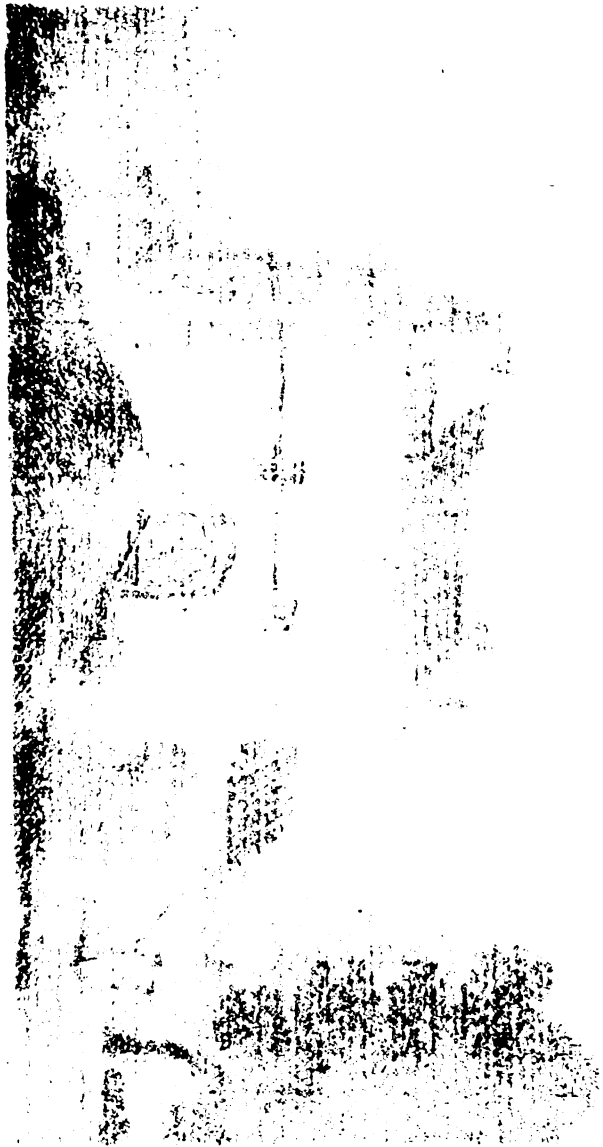
NEWCASTLE, a large town, divided from the former by the river, and both sides very steep: the lower parts very dirty and disagreeable. The sides of the river are inhabited by Keelmen and their families, a mutinous race; for which reason this town is always garrisoned: in the upper parts are several handsome well-built streets.

The great business of the place is the coal trade. The collieries lie at different distances, from five to eighteen miles from the river; and the coal is brought down in waggons along rail roads, and discharged from covered buildings at the edge of the water into the keels or boats that are to convey it on shipboard. These boats are strong, clumsy, and round, will carry about 25 tons each; sometimes are navigated with a square sail, but generally are worked with two vast oars. No ships of large burthen come up as high as *Newcastle*, but are obliged to lie at *S Shields*, a few miles down the river, where stage coaches go thrice every day for the convenience of passengers. This country is most remarkably populous; *Newcastle* with *Gateshead* contains near 30,000 inhabitants; and there are at least 400 sail of ships belonging to that town and its port. The effect of the vast commerce of this place is very apparent for many miles round; the country is finely cultivated, and bears a most thriving and opulent aspect.

JULY 13.

Left *Newcastle*; the country in general flat; passed by a large stone column with three dials on the capital, with several scripture texts on the sides, called here *Pigg's Folly*, from the founder.

A few





A few miles further is *Stannington* Bridge, a pleasant village. *Morpeth*, a small town with a neat town-house, and a tower for the bell near it. Some attempt was made a few years ago to introduce the *Manchester* manufacture, but without success. *Camden* informs us, that the inhabitants reduced their town to ashes, on the approach of King *John*, A. D. 1216, out of pure hatred to their monarch, in order that he might not find any shelter there. But the Chronicle of *Melros*, p. 190. assigns a more rational cause, by saying that the Barons of the country destroyed both their own towns and the standing corn, in order to distress the King then on his march to punish their revolt.

MORPETH.

The castle was seated on a small eminence. The remains are little more than the gateway tower. This fortress was built by *William* Lord *Graystock*, in the year 1358. It appears to have been entire in the days of *Leland*, and at that time in the possession of Lord *Dacres**, who derived his right from his marriage with *Elizabeth* Baroness of *Graystock*; and in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, was conveyed into the family of the present Earl of *Carlisle*, by the marriage of a daughter of *Thomas* Lord *Dacres* with Lord *William Howard* of *Neworth*†.

CASTLE.

Between *Morpeth* and *Felton*, on the right side of the road, stands *Cockle Tower*, an antient border-house of the larger size, fortified as the sad necessity of the times required. Mr. *Grose* tells us, that in the time of *Edward* I. it belonged to the *Bertrams* of *Mitford*, persons of much property in this county.

COCKLE TOWER.

This place gave birth to *William Turner*, as Dr. *Fuller* expresses

* *Leland, Itin.* VII. 62.

† *Wallis*, II. 299.

it,

it, an excellent *Latinist*, *Græcian*, *Oratour*, and *Poet*; he might have added polemic divine, champion and sufferer in the protestant cause, physician, and naturalist. His botanic writings are among the first we had, and certainly the best of them; and his criticisms on the birds of *Aristotle* and *Pliny* are very judicious. He was the first who flung any light on those subjects in our island; therefore claims from a naturalist this tribute to his memory*.

Felton, a pleasant village on the *Coquet*, which, some few miles lower, discharges itself into the sea, opposite to a small isle of the same name, remarkable for the multitudes of water-fowl that resort there to breed. At *Felton*, the Barons of *Northumberland* did homage to *Alexander II.* King of *Scotland*, in 1216, in the reign of King *John* †. *Coquet* island was a place of arms for the royal party in the time of *Charles I.* but was taken by the *Scots*, in 1643, with much booty of ammunition and cattle.

**WARKWORTH
CASTLE.**

Near *Felton*, I had a distant view of *Warkworth* castle, in old times the seat of the *Claverings*, by descent from *Roger Fitz-Richard*, to whom it was granted by *Henry II.* ‡ Mr. *Grose's* elegant design of it makes me regret I did not take a nearer view.

ALNWICK CASTLE.

At *Alnwick*, a small town, the traveller is disappointed with the situation and environs of the castle, the residence of the *Percies*, the antient Earls of *Northumberland*. You look in vain for

* He was born in the reign of *Henry VIII.* died in 1568.

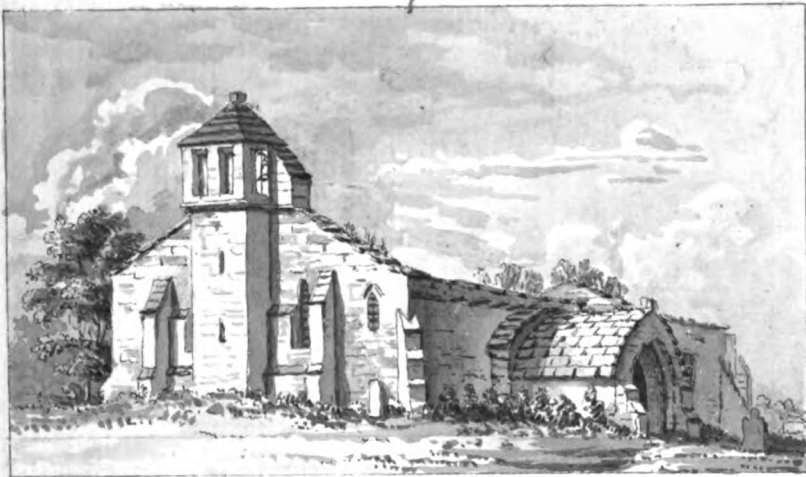
† *Wallis*, II. 356.

‡ *Idem*, 351.

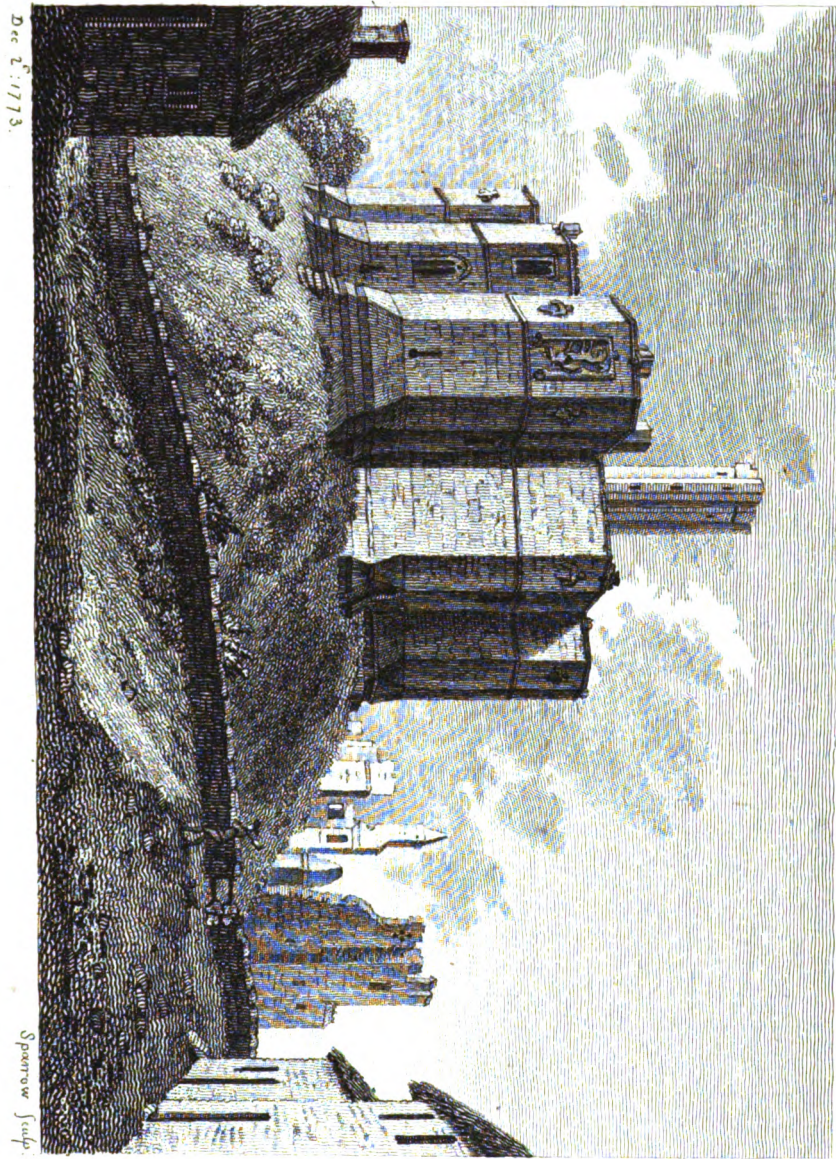


any

210
Felton Church.



Washington Castle



any marks of the grandeur of the feudal age; for trophies won by a family eminent in our annals for military prowess and deeds of chivalry; for halls hung with helms and hauberks, or with the spoils of the chase; for extensive forests and venerable oaks. You look in vain for the helmet on the tower, the antient signal of hospitality to the traveller, or for the grey-headed porter to conduct him to the hall of entertainment. The numerous train, whose countenances gave welcome to him on his way, are now no more; and instead of the disinterested usher of the old times, he is attended by a *valet* eager to receive the fees of admittance.

There is vast grandeur in the appearance of the outside of the castle; the towers magnificent, but injured by the numbers of rude statues crouded on the battlements. The apartments are large, and lately finished in the gothic style with a most incompatible elegance. The gardens are equally inconsistent; trim to the highest degree, and more adapted to a *villa* near *London*, than the antient seat of a great Baron. In a word, nothing, excepting the numbers of unindustrious poor that swarm at the gate, excites any one idea of its former circumstances.

William Tyson, a noble *Saxon*, Baron of *Alnwick*, fell on the side of *Harold* at the battle of *Hastings*. The Conqueror bestowed his daughter and fortune on *Ivo de Vesci*. In 1310, a natural son of one of his descendants was left under the guardianship of *Antony Beke*, Bishop of *Durham*, who betrayed his trust, and sold this barony to *Henry Lord Percy*. The castle underwent two memorable sieges. In 1093, by *Malcolm III.* of *Scotland*, who, with his son *Edward*, lost their lives before it:

G

and

and in 1174, *William I.* after a fruitless siege, was defeated and taken prisoner near the same place.

The abby lay a little north of the town. Nothing is left but the fine square gateway. It was founded by *Eustace Fitz-John*, in 1147, for *Premonstratensian* canons*, and at the dissolution supported thirteen, whose revenues were about 190 l. a year.

A stage further is *Belford*, the seat of *Abraham Dixon*, Esq; a modern house; the front has a most beautiful simplicity in it: the grounds improved as far as the art of husbandry can reach; the plantations large and flourishing: a new and neat town, instead of the former wretched cottages; and an industrious race, instead of an idle poor, at present fill the estate.

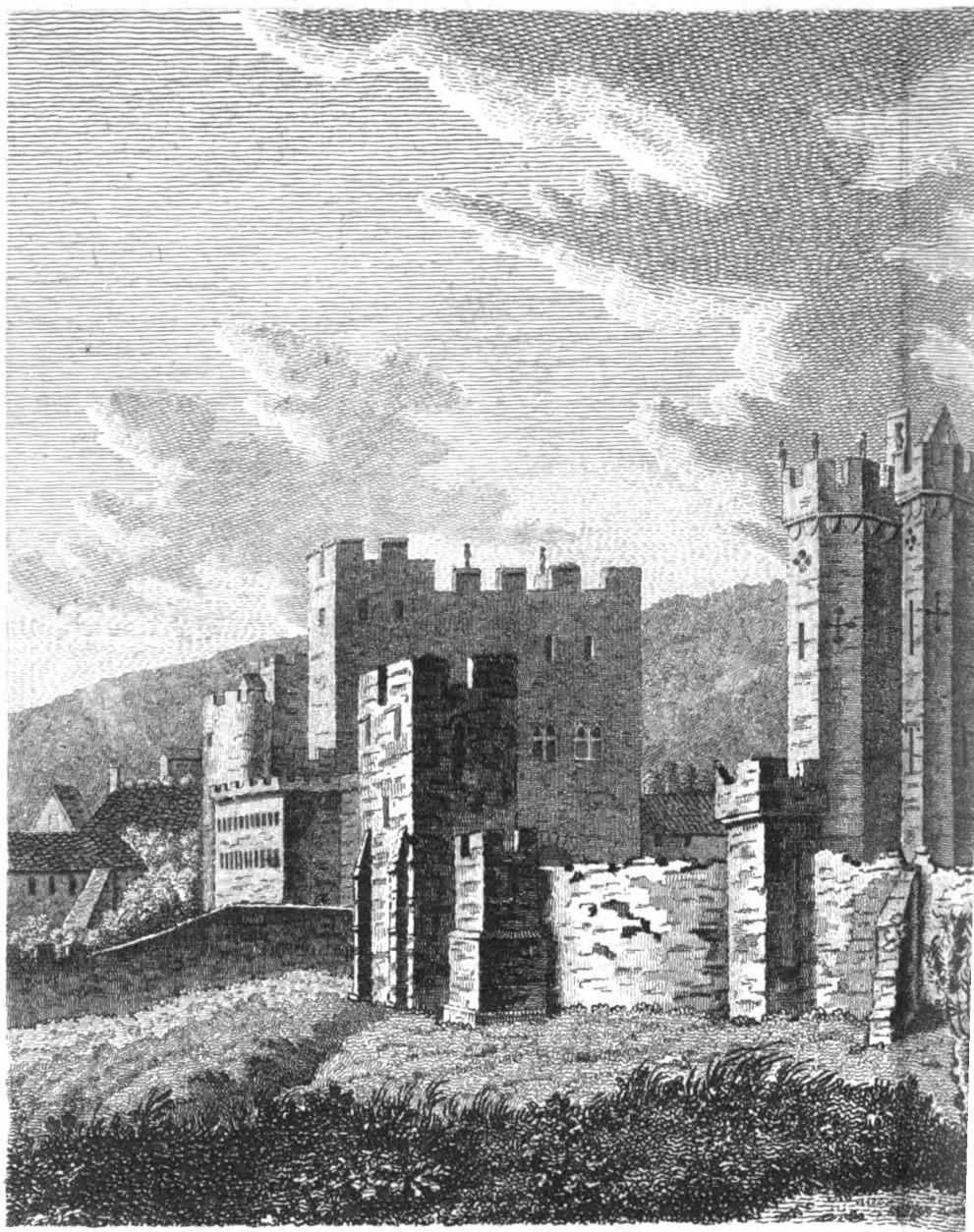
**BAMBOROUGH
CASTLE.**

On an eminence on the sea-coast, about four miles from *Belford*, is the very antient castle of *Bamborough*, founded by *Ida*, first king of the *Northumbrians*, A. D. 548. It was called by the *Saxons*, *Bebbanburb*†, in honor of *Bebba*, *Ida's* queen. It was at first surrounded with a wooden fence, and afterwards with a wall. It had been of great strength; the hill it is founded on is excessively steep on all sides, and accessible only by flights of steps on the south-east. The ruins are still considerable, but many of them now filled with sand, caught up by the winds which rage here with great violence, and carried to very distant places. The remains of a great hall are very singular; it had been warmed by two fire-places of a vast size, and from the top of every window ran a flue, like that of a chimney, which

* *Tanner*, 393.

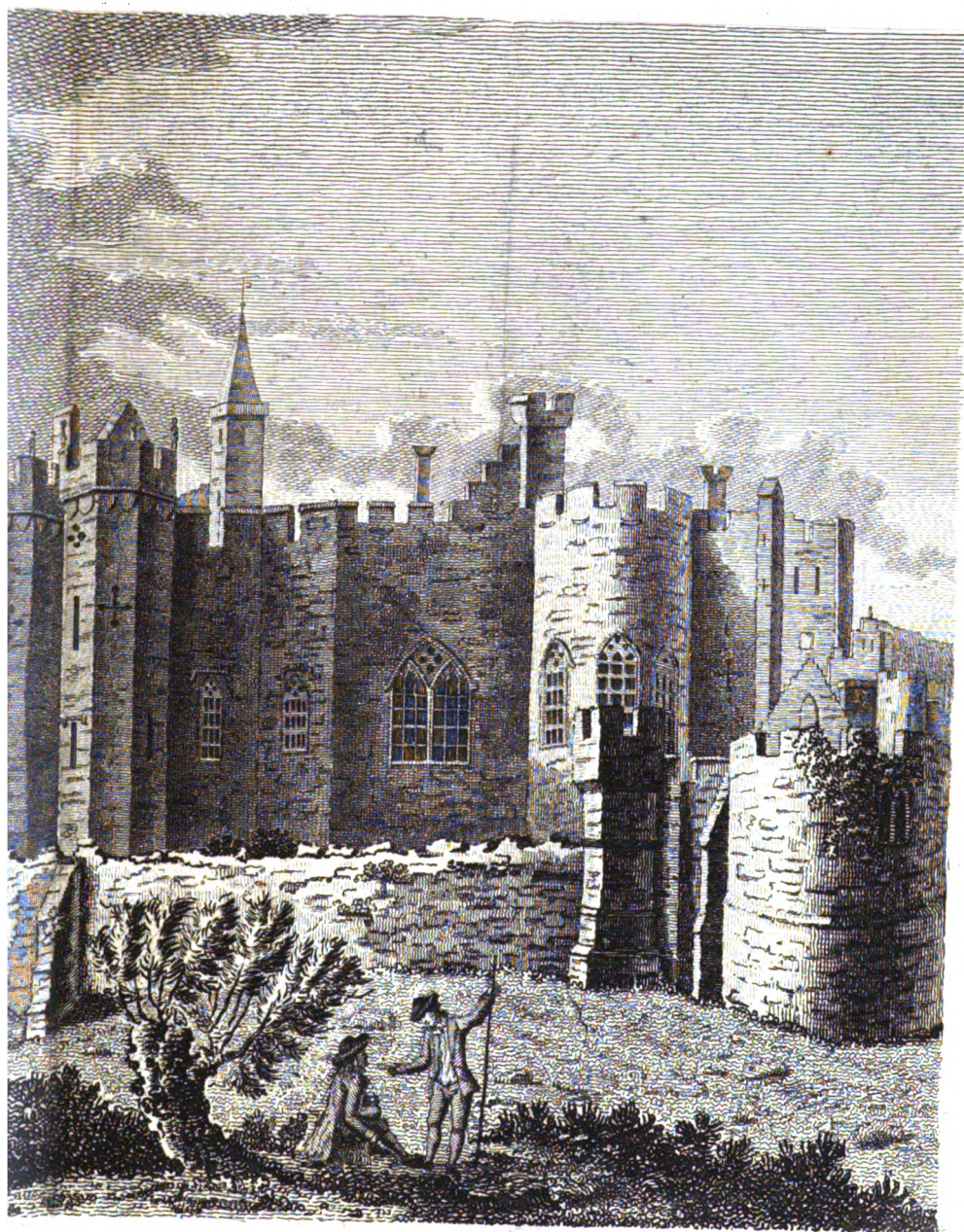
† *Saxon Chr.* 19.

reached



ALNWICK CASTLE NO

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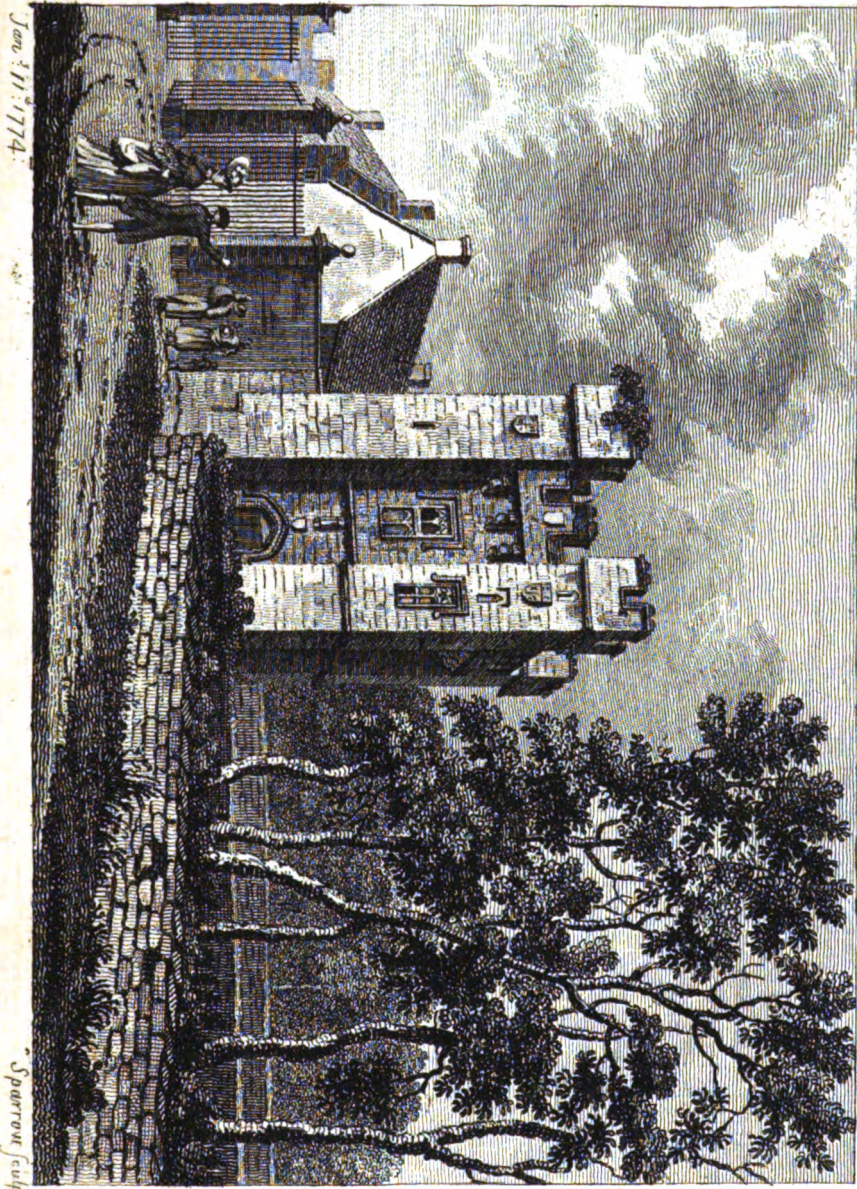


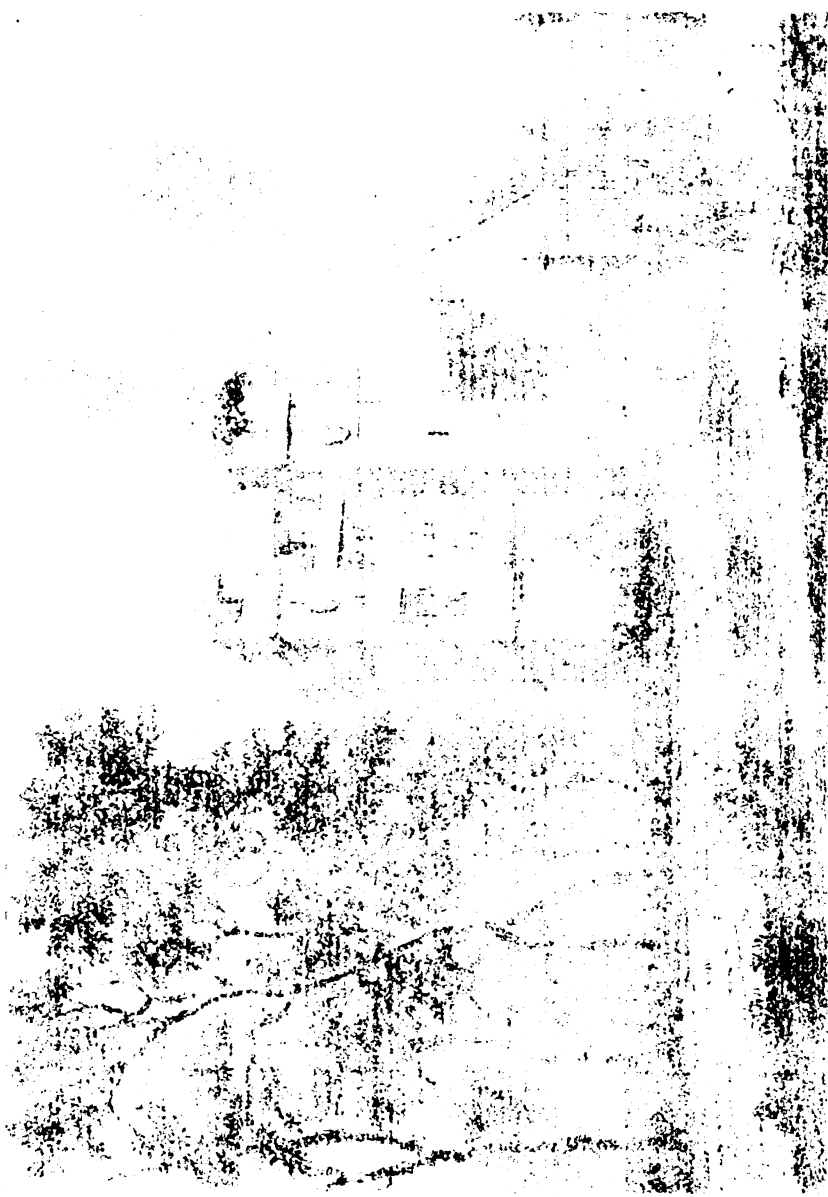
H. NORTHUMBERLAND.

1776 by F. Blyth N° 87 Cornhill.

92

Almonde Abbey Park





Wanderer's Guide



(D. L. S. engr.)

10 April 1774.

reached the fummits of the battlements. These flues seem designed as so many supernumerary chimnies, to give vent to the smoke that the immense fires of those hospitable times filled the rooms with : halls smoky, but filled with good cheer, were in those days thought no inconvenience. Thus my brave countryman *Howel ap Rys*, when his enemies had fired his house about his ears, told his people to rise and defend themselves like men, for shame, *for he had knowne there as greate a smoake in that hall upon a Cbristmas even* *.

Bamborough village is now very inconsiderable. It once was a royal borough, and sent two members : it was even honored with the name of a shire, which gave name to a large tract extending southward. It had also three religious foundations : a house of friers preachers founded by *Henry III.* a cell of canons regular of *St. Austin* ; and a hospital.

This castle, and the manor belonging to it, was once the property of the *Forsters* ; but (on the forfeiture of *Thomas Forster*, Esq; in 1715) purchased by Lord *Crew*, Bishop of *Durham*, and with other considerable estates, left vested in Trustees, to be applied to unconfined charitable uses. Three of these Trustees are a majority ; one of them makes this place his residence, and blesses the coast by his judicious and humane application of the Prelate's generous bequest. He has repaired and rendered habitable the great *Norman* square tower : the part reserved for himself and family is a large hall and a few smaller apartments ; but the rest of the spacious edifice is allotted for purposes which

BP. CREW'S
CHARITY.

* *Hist. Gwedir family*, 118.

make the heart to glow with joy when thought of. The upper part is an ample granary; from whence corn is dispensed to the poor without distinction, even in the dearest time, at the rate of four shillings a bushel; and the distressed for many miles round, often experience the conveniency of this benefaction.

Other apartments are fitted up for the reception of shipwrecked sailors; and bedding is provided for thirty, should such a number happen to be cast on shore at the same time. A constant patrol is kept every stormy night along this tempestuous coast, for above eight miles, the length of the manor, by which means numbers of lives have been preserved. Many poor wretches are often found on the shore in a state of insensibility; but by timely relief, are soon brought to themselves.

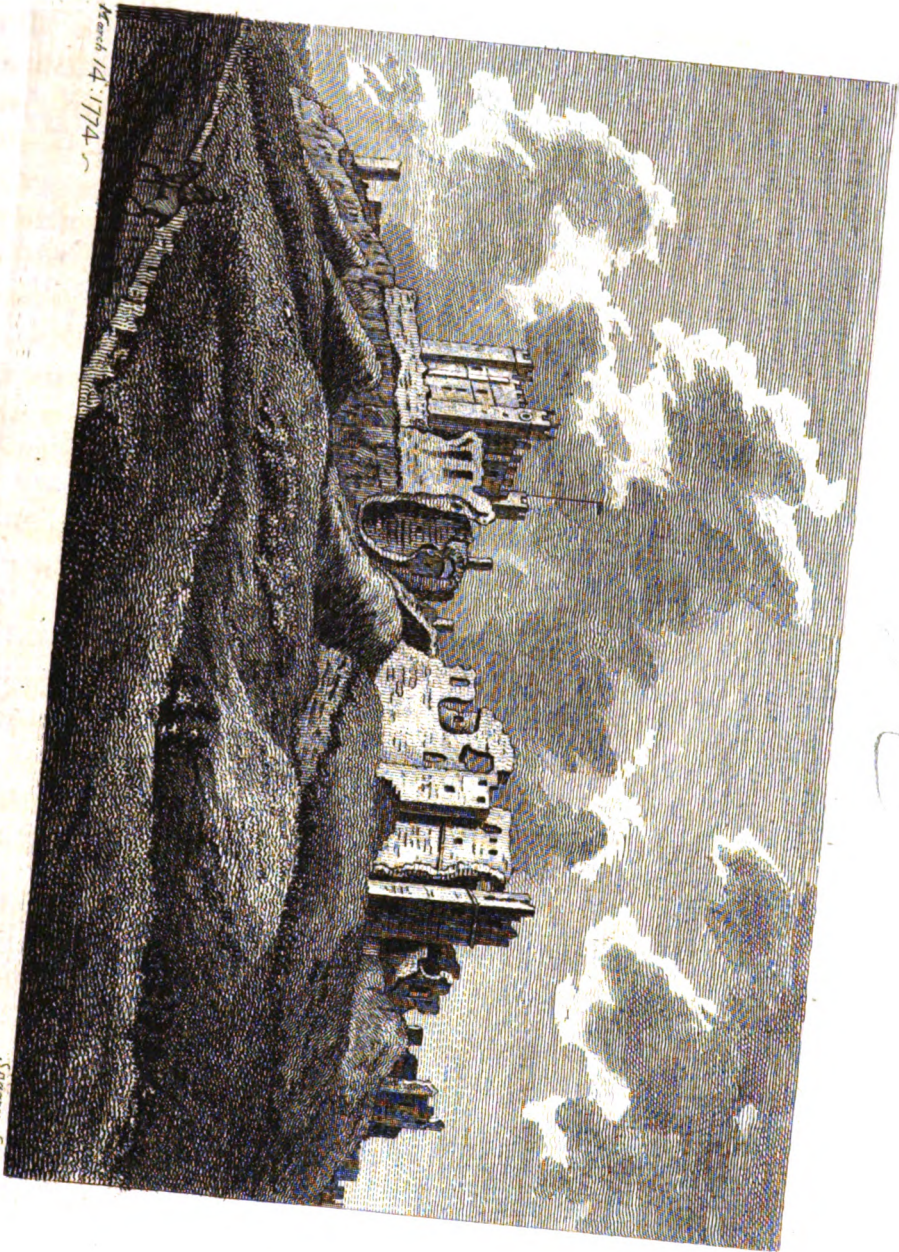
It often happens, that ships strike in such a manner on the rocks as to be capable of relief, in case numbers of people could be suddenly assembled: for that purpose a cannon* is fixed on the top of the tower, which is fired once, if the accident happens in such a quarter; twice, if in another; and thrice, if in such a place. By these signals the country people are directed to the spot they are to fly to; and by this means, frequently preserve not only the crew, but even the vessel; for machines of different kinds are always in readiness to heave ships out of their perilous situation.

In a word, all the schemes of this worthy Trustee have a

* Once belonging to a *Dutch* frigate of 40 guns; which, with all the crew, was lost opposite to the castle about sixty years ago.

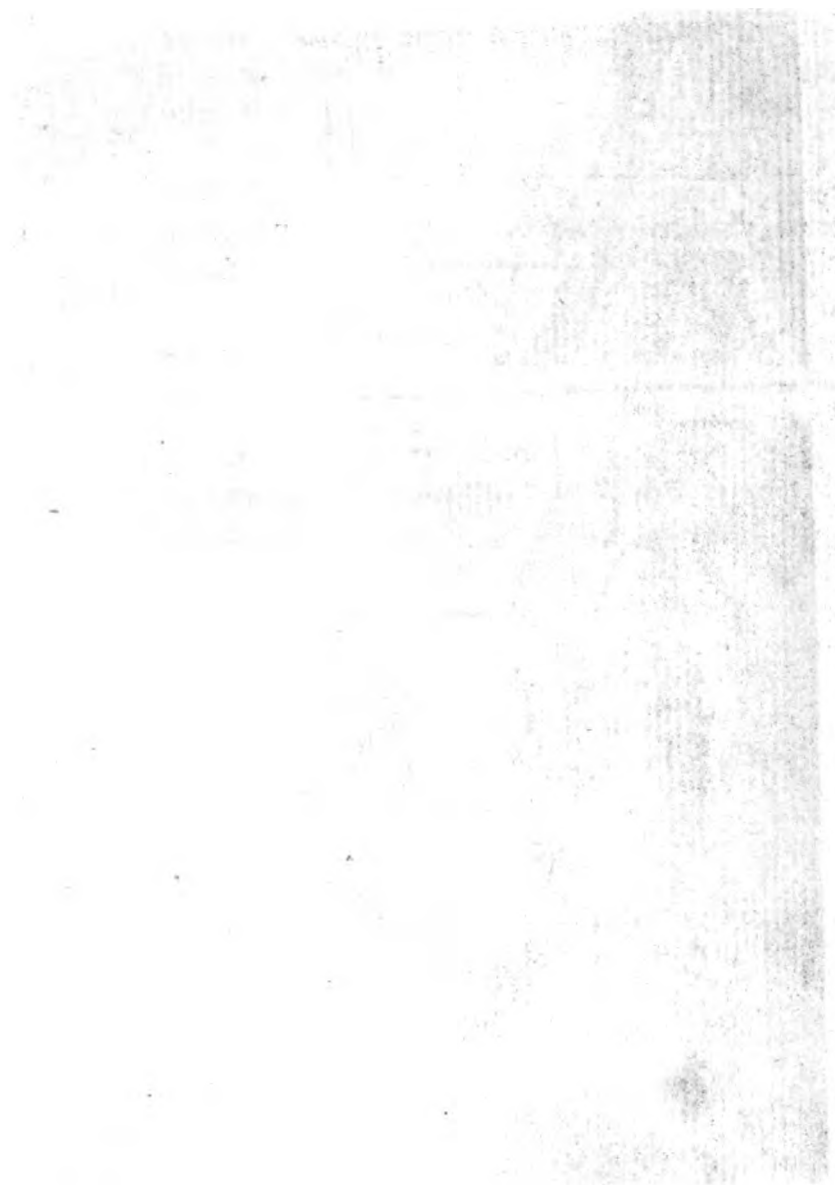
humane

Boardman E.



March 14. 1774.

Sparrow's Bay.



humane and useful tendency : he seems as if selected from his brethren for the same purposes as *Spenser* tells us the first of his seven *Beadsmen* in the house of *bolinesse* was.

The first of them, that eldest was and best,
Of all the house had charge and government,
As guardian and steward of the rest :
His office was to give entertainment
And lodging unto all that came and went :
Not unto such as could him feast againe
And doubly quite for that he on them spent ;
But such as want of harbour did constraîne ;
Those, for God's sake, his dewty was to entertaine *.

Opposite to *Bamborough* lie the *Farn* islands, which form two groupes of little isles and rocks to the number of seventeen, but at low water the points of others appear above the surface ; they all are distinguished by particular names. The nearest isle to the shore is that called the *House Island*, which lies exactly one mile 68 chains from the coast : the most distant is about seven or eight miles. They are rented for 16 *l. per annum* : their produce is Kelp, some few Feathers, and a few Seals, which the tenant watches and shoots for the sake of the oil and skins. Some of them yield a little grafs, and serve to feed a cow or two, which the people are desperate enough to transport over in their little boats.

FARN ISLES.

Visited these islands in a coble, a safe but seemingly hazardous species of boat, long, narrow, and flat-bottomed, which is capable

JULY 15.

* The Rev. *Thomas Sharpe*, B. D.

of

of going thro' a high sea, dancing like a cork on the summits of the waves.

Touched at the rock called the *Meg*, whitened with the dung of Corvorants which almost covered it; their nests were large, made of tang, and excessively foetid.

Rowed next to the *Pinnacles*, an island in the farthest groupe; so called from some vast columnar rocks at the south end, even at their sides, and flat at their tops, and entirely covered with Guillemots and Shags: the fowlers pass from one to the other of these columns by means of a narrow board, which they place from top to top, forming a narrow bridge, over such a horrid gap that the very sight of it strikes one with horror.

EIDER DUCKS.

Landed at a small island, where we found the female *Eider* ducks * at that time sitting: the lower part of their nests was made of sea plants; the upper part was formed of the down which they pull off their own breasts, in which the eggs were surrounded and warmly bedded: in some were three, in others five eggs, of a large size, and pale olive color, as smooth and glossy as if varnished over. The nests are built on the beach, among the loose pebbles, not far from the water. The Ducks sit very close, nor will they rise till you almost tread on them. The Drakes separate themselves from the females during the breeding season. We robbed a few of their nests of the down, and after carefully separating it from the tang, found that the down of one nest weighed only three quarters of an ounce, but was so elastic

* Vide *Br. Zool.* II. No. 271. I have been informed that they also breed on *Isle-Colm*, in the *Firth of Forth*.

as to fill the crown of the largest hat. The people of this country call these *St. Cutbbert's Ducks*, from the saint of the islands †.

Besides these birds, I observed the following :

Puffins, called here *Tom Noddies*,
 Auks, here *Skouts*,
 Guillemots,
 Black Guillemots,
 Little Auks,
 Shiel Ducks,
 Shags,
 Corvorants,
 Black and white Gulls,
 Brown and white Gulls,
 Herring Gulls, which I was told fed sometimes on eggs
 of other birds,
 Common Gulls, here *Annets*,
 Kittiwakes, or Tarrocks,
 Pewit Gulls,
 Great Terns,
 Sea Pies,
 Sea Larks, here *Brokets*,
 Jackdaws, which breed in rabbit-holes,
 Rock Pidgeons,
 Rock Larks.

* I must here acknowledge my obligations to *Joseph Banks*, Esq; who, previous to his circumnavigation, liberally permitted my artist to take copies of his valuable collection of Zoologic drawings ; amongst others, those of the *Eider Ducks*.

The

The Terns were so numerous, that in some places it was difficult to tread without crushing some of the eggs.

The last isle I visited was the *House Island*, the sequestered spot where *St. Cutbert* passed the two last years of his life. Here was afterwards established a priory of *Benedictines* for six or eight Monks subordinate to *Durham*. A square tower, the remains of a church, and some other buildings, are to be seen there still; and a stone coffin, which, it is pretended, was that of *St. Cutbert*. At the north end of the isle is a deep chasm, from the top to the bottom of the rock, communicating to the sea, through which, in tempestuous weather, the water is forced with vast violence and noise, and forms a fine *jet d'eau* of sixty feet high: it is called by the inhabitants of the opposite coast the *Cburn*.

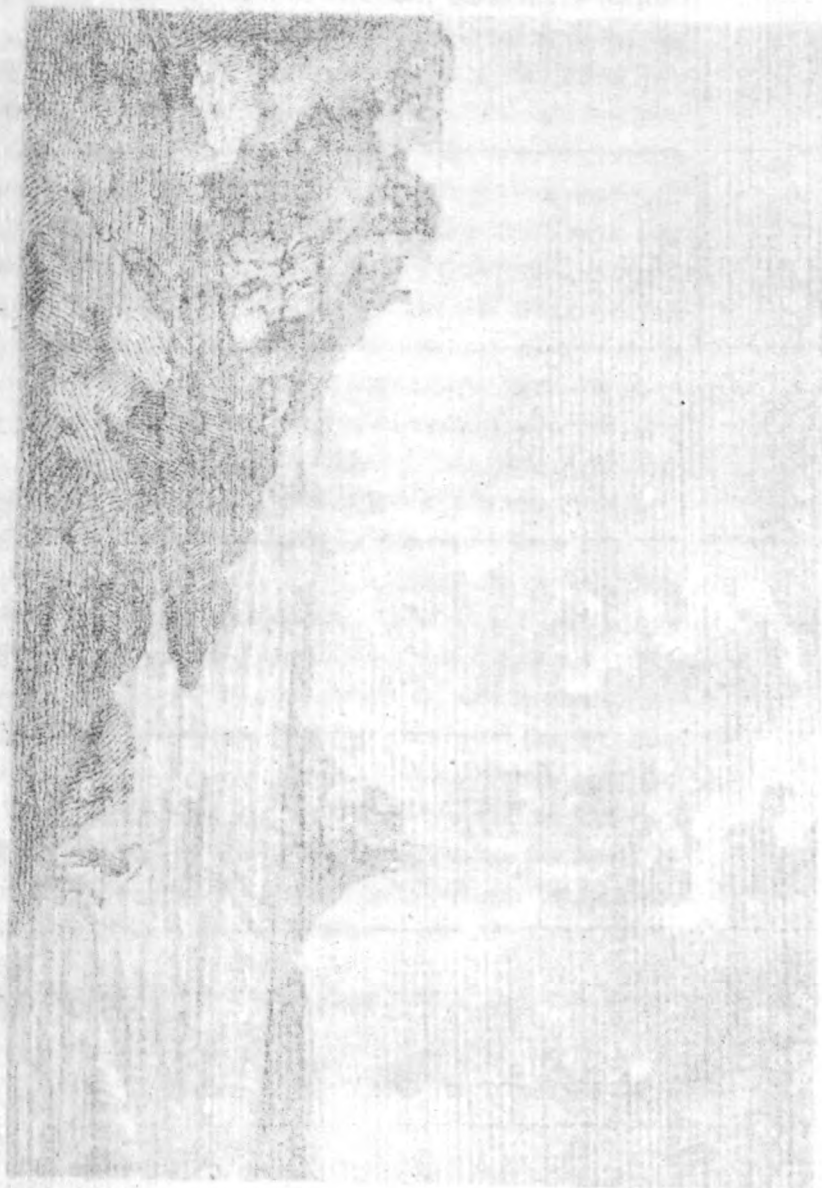
Reached shore through a most turbulent rippling, occasioned by the fierce current of the tides between the islands and the coast.

JULY 17.

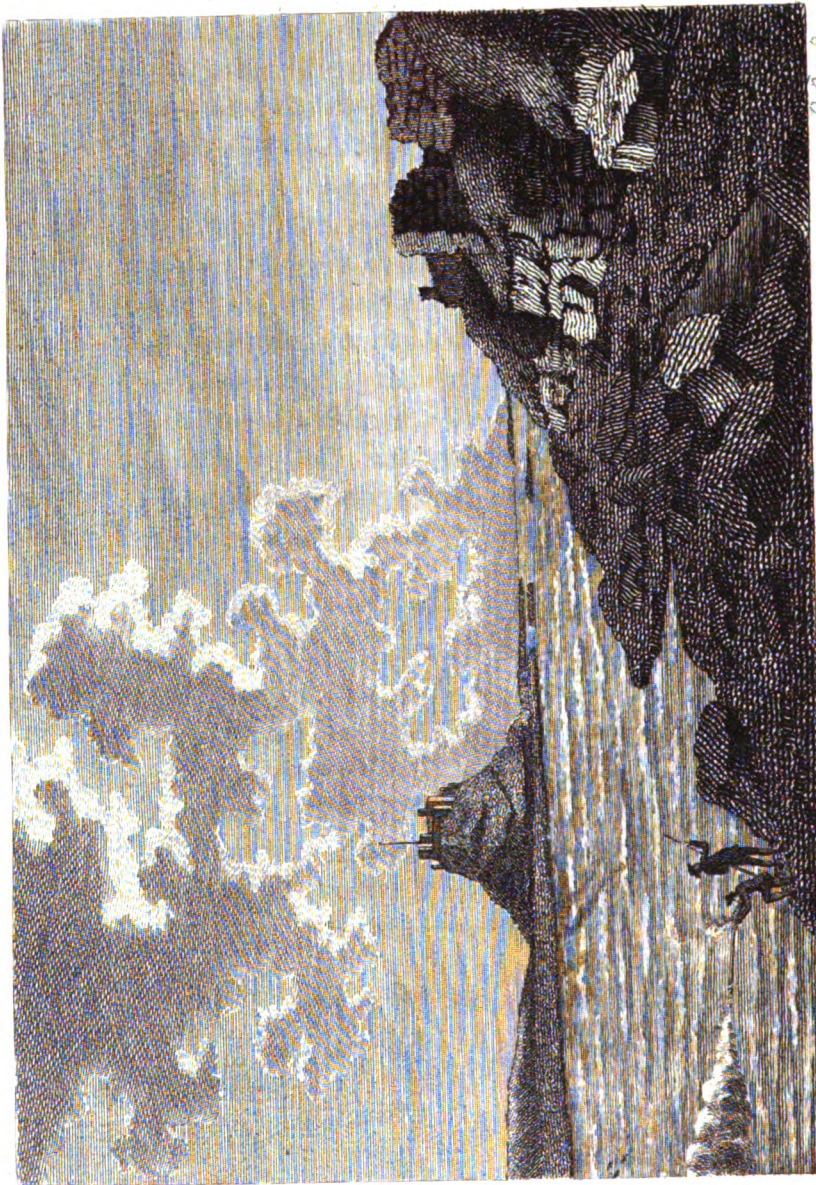
Pursued my journey northward. Saw at a distance the *Cbeviot* hills; on which, I was informed, the green Plovers breed; and that, during winter, flocks innumerable of the great Bramblings, or Snow-flakes appear; the most southern place of their migration, in large companies.

The country almost woodless, there being but one wood of any consequence between *Belford* and *Berwick*. Saw on the left another antient tower, which shewed the character of the times, when it was unhappily necessary, on these borders, for every house to be a fortrefs.

On the right, had a view of the sea, and, not remote from the land, of *Lindesfarn*, or *Holy Island*, once an episcopal seat, afterwards



St. George's Island, N. H.



Goodfrey &

Jan 23 1874

wards translated to *Durham*. On it are the ruins of a castle and a church. Mr. *Grofe* has given an entertaining and ample history of the place; and has informed me, that the ruins are fine remains of the *Saxon* massy architecture. Its first bishop was *Aidan* in 635. In some parts of the island are abundance of *Entrocki*, which are called by the country people St. *Cutbert's* beads.

After a few miles riding, have a full view of *Berwick*, and the river *Tweed* winding westward for a considerable way up the country; but its banks were without any particular charms*, being almost woodless. The river is broad, and has over it a bridge of sixteen very handsome arches, especially two next the town.

BERWICK is fortified in the modern way; but is much contracted in its extent to what it was formerly; the old castle and works now lying at some distance beyond the present ramparts. The barracks are large, and consist of a center and two wings. On the cession of this place, as one of the securities for the payment of the ransom of *William I.* of *Scotland*, (according to the *Polychronicon* of *Durham*, quoted by *Camden*) the castle (now a ruin) was built by *Henry II.* That politic prince knew the importance of this key to the two kingdoms. I imagine it had been little understood before the reign of his illustrious prisoner: for about seventy years preceding, *Edgar*, one of his predecessors, had presented this place, with the lands of *Coldingham*, to the

BERWICK.

* The beautiful banks of the *Tweed* verify the old song from *Melros* to *Coldstream*.

H

abby

abby of *Durham* *. From the time of its cession to the *Scots* by *Richard I.* it for near three centuries became an object of contention between the two nations : but in 1482, the last year of *Edward IV.* was finally wrested from *Scotland*. By a convention between *Edward VI.* and the Queen Regent †, it was declared a free town, if so it could be called, while the garrison and castle remained in the power of the *English*. *James I.* of *England* confirmed to it the privileges granted to it by *Edward IV.* It remained a place independent of both kingdoms, under its proper jurisdiction, till 1747, when legislature annexed it to *England*. The lands belonging to it, or what are called *Berwick Bounds*, are about 8000 acres.

The religious had five convents, all founded by the *Scottish* monarchs. Here were *Matburines*, *Dominicans*, and *Franciscans*, and two nunneries, one of *Benedictines*, another of *Cisterians* ‡. The church was built by *Cromwel*, and, according to the spirit of the builder, without a steeple. Even in *Northumberland*, (towards the borders) the steeples grow less and less, and as it were forewarned the traveller that he was speedily to take leave of episcopacy. The town-house has a large and handsome modern tower to it : the streets in general are narrow and bad, except that in which the town-house stands.

Abundance of wool is exported from this town : eggs in vast abundance collected through all the country, almost as far as *Carlisle* : they are packed up in boxes, with the thick

* *Anderson's Diplom.* No. IV.

† *Rymer.* XV. 265.

‡ *Keith*, 243. 270. 274. 280. 281.

end.

end downwards, and are sent to *London* for the use of sugar refiners.

The salmon fisheries here are very considerable, and likewise SALMON FISHERY. bring in vast sums; they lie on each side the river, and are all private property, except those belonging to the Dean and Chapter of *Durham*, which, in rent and tythe of fish, bring in 450 l. *per ann.*, for all the other fisheries are liable to tythe. The common rents of those are 50 l. a year, for which tenants have as much shore as serves to launch out and draw their nets on shore: the limits of each are staked; and I observed that the fishers never failed going as near as possible to their neighbor's limits. One man goes off in a small flat-bottomed boat, square at one end, and taking as large a circuit as his net admits, brings it on shore at the extremity of his boundary, where others assist in landing it. The best fishery is on the south side*: very fine salmon trout are often taken here, which come up to spawn from the sea, and return in the same manner as the salmon do. The chief import is timber from *Norway* and the *Baltic*.

* For a fuller account of this fishery, vide *British Zoology*, III. No. 143. To it may also be added, that in the middle of the river, not a mile west of the town, is a large stone, on which a man is placed, to observe what is called the *reck* of the salmon coming up.

A T O U R

Almost immediately on leaving *Berwick*, enter

S C O T L A N D,

in the shire of *Merch*, or *Mers* *. A little way from *Berwick*, on the west, is *Halydon* hill, famous for the overthrow of the *Scots* under the regent *Douglas*, by *Edward III.* on the attempt of the former to raise the siege of the town. A cruel action blasted the laurels of the conqueror : *Seton*, the deputy governor †, stipulated to surrender in fifteen days, if not relieved in that time, and gave his son as hostage for the performance. The time elapsed ; *Seton* refused to execute the agreement, and with a *Roman* unfeelingness beheld the unhappy youth hung before the walls.

The entrance into *Scotland* has a very unpromising look ; for it wanted, for some miles, the cultivation of the parts more distant from *England* : but the borders were necessarily neglected ; for, till the accession of *James VI.* and even long after, the national enmity was kept up, and the borderers of both countries discouraged from improvements by the barbarous inroads of each nation. This inattention to agriculture continued till lately ; but on reaching the small village of *Eytown*, the scene was greatly altered ; the wretched cottages, or rather hovels of the

* *Boethius* says, that in his time bustards were found in this county ; but they are now extirpated : the historian calls them *Gusfardes*. *Defc. Scot.* xiii.

† *Keith*, the Governor, having a little before left the place, in order to excite *Archibald Douglas*, Regent of *Scotland*, to attempt to raise the siege.

country,

country, were vanishing; good comfortable houses arise in their stead; the lands are inclosing, and yield very good barley, oats, and clover; the banks are planting: I speak in the present tense; for there is still a mixture of the old negligence left amidst the recent improvements, which look like the works of a new colony, in a wretched impoverished country.

Soon after the country relapses; no arable land is seen; but for four or five miles succeeds the black joyless heathy moor of *Coldingham*: happily, this is the whole specimen that remains of the many miles, which, not many years ago, were in the same dreary unprofitable state. Near this was the convent of that name immortalized by the heroism of its Nuns; who, to preserve themselves inviolate from the *Danes*, cut off their lips and noses; and thus rendering themselves objects of horror, were, in 870, with their abbesses *Ebba*, burnt in the monastery by the disappointed savages. In 1216, it was burnt again by King *John*, in an inroad little less cruel.

COLDINGHAM.

This nunnery was the oldest in *Scotland*. For in this place the virgin-wife, *Etbeldreda*, took the veil in 670: But by the antient name, *Coludum**, it should seem that it had before been inhabited by the religious called *Culdees*. After its destruction by the *Danes*, it lay deserted till the year 1098, when *Edgar* founded on its site a priory of *Benedictines*, in honor of St. *Cuthbert*; and bestowed it on the monks of *Durham*, with all lands, waters, wrecks, &c.†

* *Bede*, lib. IV. c. 19.† *Anderson's Dipl.* No. IV.

At

At the end of the moor came at once in sight of the *Firth* * of *Forth*, the *Boderia* of *Ptolemy*; a most extensive prospect of that great arm of the sea, of the rich country of *East Lothian*, the *Bass Isle*; and at a distance the isle of *May*, the coast of the county of *Fife*, and the country as far as *Montrose*.

After going down a long descent, dine at *Old Cambus*, at a mean house, in a poor village; where I believe the Lord of the soil is often execrated by the weary traveller, for not enabling the tenant to furnish more comfortable accommodations, in so considerable a thoroughfare.

The country becomes now extremely fine; bounded at a distance, on one side, by hills, on the other, by the sea: the intervening space is as rich a tract of corn land as I ever saw; for *East Lothian* is the *Northamptonshire* of *North Britain*: the land is in many places manured with sea tang; but I was informed, that the barley produced from it is much lighter than barley from other manure.

On the side of the hills, on the left, is Sir *John Hall's*, of *Dunglas*; a fine situation, with beautiful plantations. Pass by *Broxmouth*, a large house of the Duke of *Roxborough*, in a low spot, with great woods surrounding it. Reach

* *Bedotria* of *Tacitus*, who describes the two *Firths* of *Clyde* and *Forth*, and the intervening *Isthmus*, with much propriety; speaking of the fourth summer *Agri-cola* had passed in *Britain*, and how convenient he found this narrow tract for shutting out the enemy by his fortresses, he says, *Nam Glota (Firth of Clyde) et Bodo-tria, diversi maris æstu per immensum revelli, angusto terrarum spatio dirimuntur.* Vit. Agr.

DUNBAR :

DUNBAR : the chief street broad and handsome ; the houses built of stone ; as is the case with most of the towns in *Scotland*. There are some ships sent annually from this place to *Greenland*, and the exports of corn are pretty considerable. The harbour is safe, but small ; its entrance narrow, and bounded by two rocks. Between the harbour and the castle is a very surprising stratum of stone, in some respects resembling that of the *Giant's Causeway* in *Ireland* : it consists of great columns of a red grit stone, either triangular, quadrangular, pentangular, or hexangular ; their diameter from one to two feet, their length at low water thirty, dipping or inclining a little to the south.

DUNBAR.

**COLUMNAR
ROCKS.**

They are jointed but not so regularly, or so plainly, as those that form the *Giant's Causeway*. The surface of several that had been torn off, appear as a pavement of numbers of convex ends, probably answering to the concave bottoms of other joints once incumbent on them. The space between the columns was filled with thin septa of red and white sparry matter, and veins of the same pervaded the columns transversely. This range of columns faces the north, with a point to the east, and extends in front about two hundred yards. The breadth is inconsiderable : the rest of the rock degenerates into shapeless masses of the same sort of stone, irregularly divided by thick septa. This rock is called by the people of *Dunbar*, the *Isle*.

Opposite are the ruins of the castle, seated on a rock above the sea ; underneath one part is a vast cavern, composed of a black and red stone, which gives it a most infernal appearance ; a fit representation of the pit of *Acheron*, and wanted only to be peopled with witches to make the scene complete ; it appears to have been the
dungeon.

dungeon, there being a formed passage from above, where the poor prisoners might have been let down, according to the barbarous custom of war in early days. There are in some parts, where the rock did not close, the remains of walls, for the openings are only natural fissures ; but the founders of the castle taking advantage of this cavity, adding a little art to it, rendered it a most complete and secure prison.

On the other side are two natural arches, through which the tide flowed ; under one was a fragment of wall, where there seems to have been a portal for the admission of men or provisions from sea : through which it is probable that *Alexander Ramsay*, in a stormy night, reinforced the garrison, in spite of the fleet which lay before the place, when closely besieged by the *English*, in 1337, and gallantly defended for nineteen weeks by that heroine *black Agnes*, Countess of *Marcb* *.

Through one of these arches was a most picturesque view of the *Bass Isle*, with the sun setting in full splendor ; through the other of the *May* island, gilt by its beams.

Over the ruins of a window were the three legs, or arms of the Isle of *Man*, a lion rampant, and a St. *Andrew's* cross.

In the church is the magnificent monument of Sir *George Hume*, Earl of *Dunbar*, the worthiest and best *Scotch* Minister of *James VI.* till he chose his favorites for their personal, instead of their intellectual accomplishments : moderate, prudent, and successful in

* *Buchanan*, lib. ix. c. 25. The *English* were obliged to desist from their enterprise. *Agnes* was eldest daughter of Sir *Thomas Randal*, of *Stradown*, Earl of *Murray*, and nephew to *Robert Bruce*. She was called *black Agnes*, says *Robert Lindsay*, because she was black-skinned.

the

the management of the *Scotch* affairs: and, as *Spotswood* remarks, ' a man of deep wit, few words, and in his Majesty's service ' no less faithfull than fortunate: the most difficile affairs he ' compassed without any noise; and never returned when he was ' employed without the work performed that he was sent to ' do: ' to his honor, he recommended the temperate, firm, and honest *Abbot* to the see of *Canterbury*, and by his assistance gave peace to the Church of *Scotland*, too soon interrupted by their deaths. *Dunbar's* merit is evident; for the weaknesses and the infamy of his Master's reign did not commence during the period of his power.

The monument is a large and beautiful structure of marble, decorated with arms, figures, and fluted pillars. The Earl is represented in armour, kneeling; with a cloak hanging loosely on him. The inscription imports no more than his titles and the day of his death, *January 29th, 1610.*

Near this town were fought two battles fatal to the *Scots*. The first in 1296; when the Earls of *Surrey* and *Warwick*, Generals of *Edward I.* defeated the army of *Baliol*, took the castle, and delivered the nobility they found in it to the *English* monarch, who, with his usual cruelty, devoted them all to death.

The other was the celebrated victory of *Cromwel*, in 1650; when the covenanting army chose rather to fight under the direction of the Ministers than the command of their Generals: and the event was correspondent. These false prophets gave the troops assurance of victory; and many of them fell in the fight with the lying spirit in their mouths. *Cromwel* had the appearance

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of

of enthusiasm ; they the reality ; for when the artful usurper saw their troops descend from the heights from whence they might without a blow have starved the whole *English* army, he, with a well-founded confidence, exclaimed, THE LORD HATH DELIVERED THEM INTO OUR HANDS. *Cromwel* at that instant was in the situation of *Hannibal* before the battle of *Cannæ*. The exultation of the *Carthaginian* was the same, delivered indeed by his historian with greater eloquence*.

But the castle has been the scene of very different transactions. In 1567 it was in possession of the infamous Earl *Botbwell*, who here committed the simulated outrage on the person of the fair *Mary Stuart* : she certainly seems to have had foreknowledge of the violence ; and the affront she sustained, was but a *pignus direptum male pertinaci*. Here also the Earl retreated, after being given up by his mistress at the capitulation of *Carberry* hill ; and from hence he took his departure for his long, but merited misery.

In this town was a convent of *Matburines*, founded by *Patrick* Earl of *Dunbar* and *March*, in 1218 ; and another of *Carmelites* or white friars, in 1263.

JULY 18.

Rode within sight of *Tantallon* castle, now a wretched ruin ; once the seat of the powerful *Archibald Douglas*, Earl of *Angus*, which for some time resisted all the efforts of *James V.* to subdue it.

BASS ISLE.

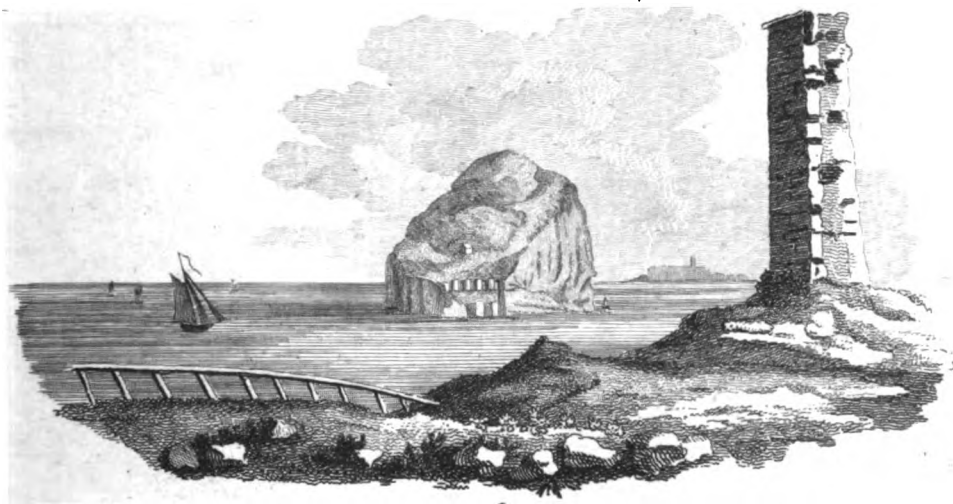
A little further, about a mile from the shore, lies the *Bass* Island, or rather rock, of a most stupendous height ; on the

* *Polybius*, lib. III. c. 23.

South.



LOCH LEVEN CASTLE.



THE BASS ISLE FROM TANTELLON CASTLE.

James Griffiths del.

P. Marshall sculp.

South side the top appears of a conic shape, but the other overhangs the sea in a most tremendous manner. The castle, which was once the state prison of *Scotland*, is now neglected: it lies close to the edge of the precipice, facing the little village of *Castleton*; where I took boat, in order to visit this singular spot; but the weather proved unfavorable; the wind blew so fresh, and the waves ran so high, that it was impossible to attempt landing; for even in calmer weather it cannot be done without hazard, there being a steep rock to ascend, and commonly a great swell, which often removes the boat, while you are scaling the precipice; so, in case of a false step, there is the chance of falling into a water almost unfathomable.

Various sorts of water fowl repair annually to this rock to breed; but none in greater numbers than the *Gannets*, or *Solan* geese, multitudes of which were then sitting on their nests near the sloping part of the isle, and others flying over our boat: it is not permitted to shoot at them, the place being farmed principally on account of the profit arising from the sale of the young of these birds, and of the *Kittiwake*, a species of gull, so called from its cry. The first are sold at *Edinburgh* * for twenty-pence apiece, and served up roasted a little before

GANNETS.

• SOLAN GOOSE.

There is to be sold, by JOHN WATSON, Jun. at his Stand at the Poultry, *Edinburgh*, all lawful days in the week, wind and weather serving, good and fresh *Solan* Geese. Any who have occasion for the same may have them at reasonable rates.

Aug. 5. 1768.

EDINBURGH ADVERTISER.

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dinner.

dinner. This is the only kind of provision whose price has not been advanced; for we learn from Mr. Ray, that it was equally dear above a century ago*. It is unnecessary to say more of this singular bird, as it has been very fully treated of in the second volume of the *British Zoology*.

With much difficulty landed at *North Berwick*, three miles distant from *Castleton*, the place we intended to return to. The first is a small town pleasantly seated near a high conic hill, partly planted with trees: it is seen at a great distance, and is called *North Berwick Law*: a name given to several other high hills in this part of the island.

PRESTON PANS.

Pass through *Abberladie* and *Preston Pans*: the last takes its name from its salt-pans, there being a considerable work of that article; also another of vitriol. Saw at a small distance the field of battle, or rather of carnage, known by the name of the battle of *Preston Pans*, where the Rebels gave a lesson of severity, which was more than retaliated the following spring at *Culloden*. Observed, in this day's ride (I forget the spot) *Seaton*, the once princely seat of the Earl of *Wintoun*, now a ruin; judiciously left in that state, as a proper remembrance of the sad fate of those who engage in rebellious politicks.

BATTLE OF PINKIE.

Pinkie and *Carberry hill* lie a little west of the road, a few miles from *Edinburgh*; each of them famed in history. The first noted for the fatal overthrow of the *Scots* under their Regent, the Earl of *Arran*, on *September* the 10th, 1547, by the Protector, Duke of *Somerſet*. Ten thousand *Scots* fell that day:

* Ray's *Itinerary*, 192.

and

and by this *rough courtship*, *Mary Stuart*, then in her minority, was frightened into the arms of the *Dauphin of France*, instead of sharing the crown of *England* with her amiable cousin *Edward VI.* Twenty years after, *Carberry hill* proved a spot still more pregnant with misfortunes to this imprudent princess. Her army, in 1567, occupied the very camp possessed by the *English* before the battle of *Pinkie*. Here, with the profligate *Bothwell*, she hoped to make a stand against her insurgent nobles. Her forces, terrified with the badness of the cause, declined the fight. She surrendered to the confederates; while her husband, by the connivance of *Morton* and others, partakers of his crimes, retired, and escaped his merited punishment.

CARBERRY HILL.

At *Musselburgh*, crosses the *Esq* near its mouth. There are great marks of improvement on approaching the capital; the roads good, the country very populous, numbers of manufactures carried on, and the prospect embellished with gentlemen's seats. Reach

EDINBURGH,

EDINBURGH *.

A city that possesses a boldness and grandeur of situation beyond any that I had ever seen. It is built on the edges and sides of a vast sloping rock, of a great and precipitous height at the upper extremity, and the sides declining very quick and steep into the plain. The view of the houses at a distance strikes the traveller with wonder; their own loftiness, improved by their almost aerial situation, gives them a look of magnificence not to be

* Known throughout the Highlands by the name of *Dun-edin*.

found

found in any other part of *Great Britain*. All these conspicuous buildings form the upper part of the great street, are of stone, and make a handsome appearance: they are generally six or seven stories high in front; but, by reason of the declivity of the hill, much higher backward; one in particular, called *Babel*, had about twelve or thirteen stories, before the fire in 1700, but is now reduced to ten or eleven. Every house has a common staircase, and every story is the habitation of a separate family. The inconvenience of this particular structure need not be mentioned; notwithstanding the utmost attention, in the article of cleanliness, is in general observed. The common complaint of the streets of *Edinburgh* is now taken away, by the vigilance of the magistrates*, and their severity against any that offend in any gross degree†. It must be observed, that this unfortunate species of architecture arose from the turbulence of the times in which it was in vogue: every body was desirous of getting as near as possible to the protection of the castle; the houses were crowded together, and I may say, piled one upon another, merely on the principle of security.

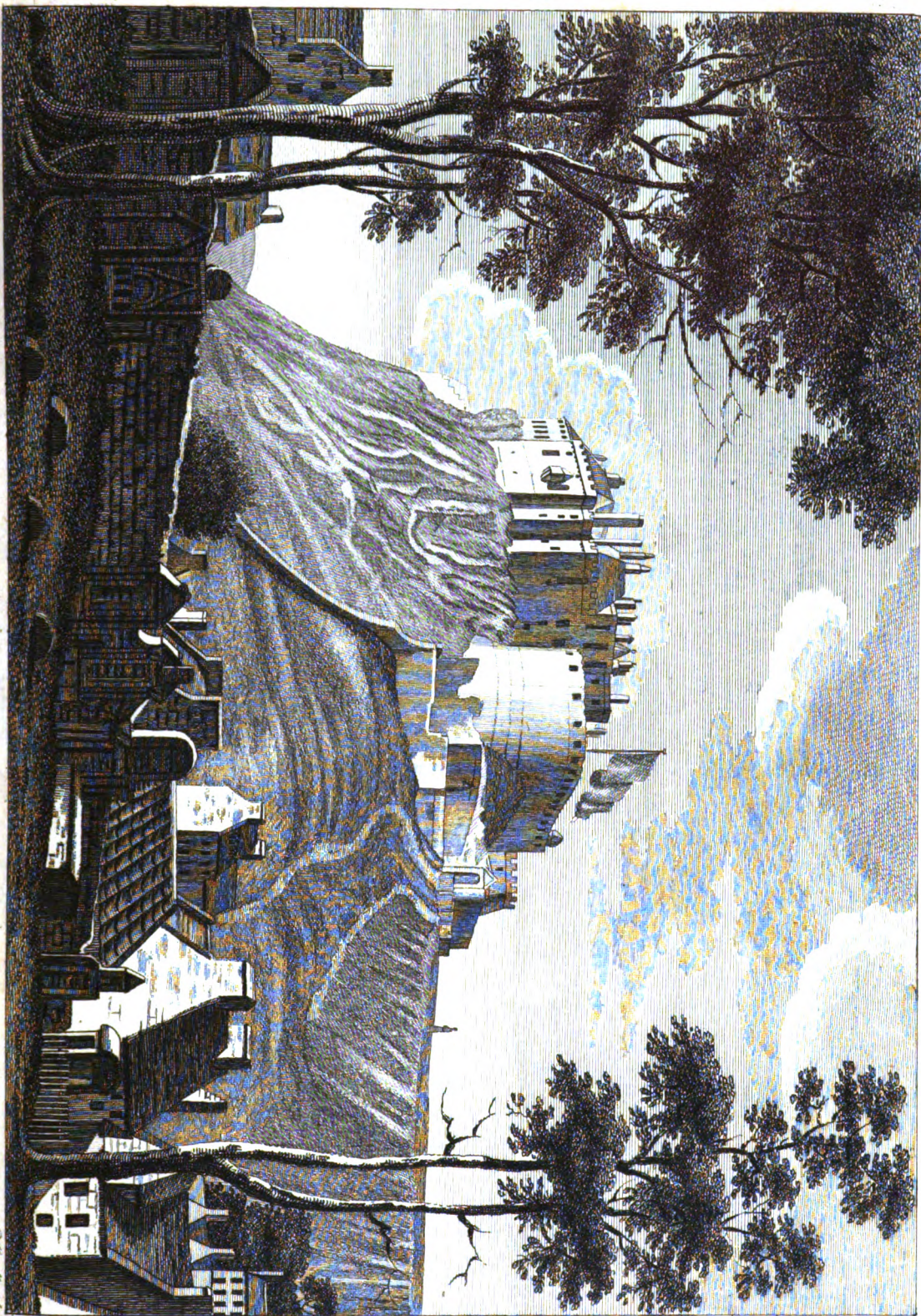
CASTLE.

The castle is antient, but strong, placed on the summit of the hill, at the edge of a very deep precipice. Strangers are shewn a

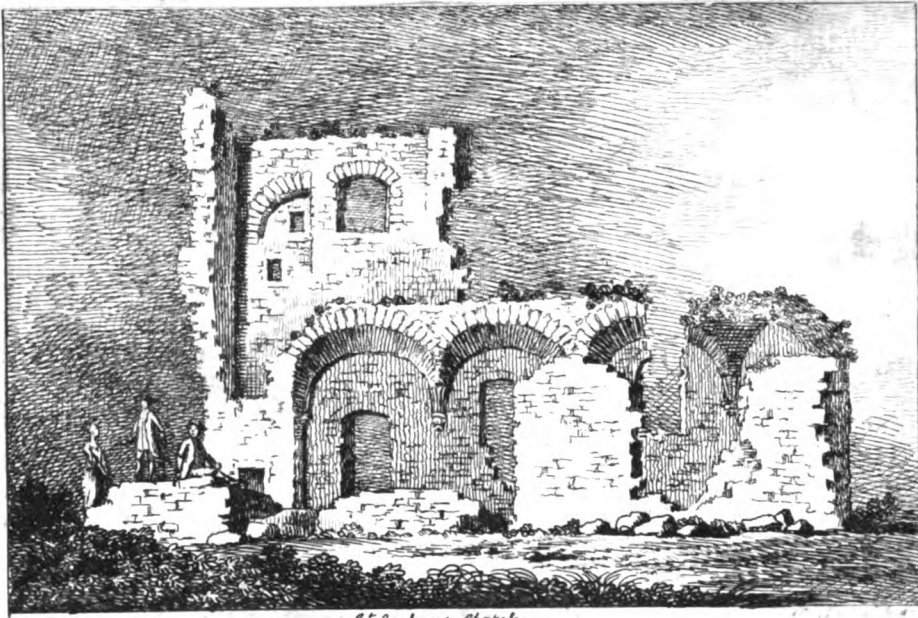
* The streets are cleaned early every morning. Once the city paid for the cleaning; at present it is rented for four or five hundred pounds *per annum*.

† In the closes, or allies, the inhabitants are very apt to fling out their filth, &c. without regarding who passes; but the sufferer may call every inhabitant of the house it came from to account, and make them prove the delinquent, who is always punished with a heavy fine.

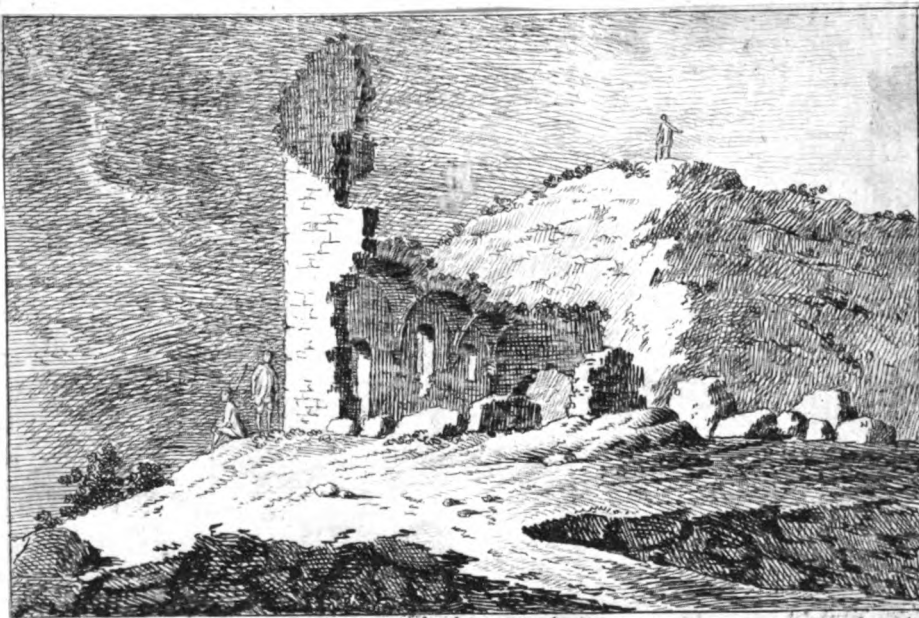
very



EDINBURGH CASTLE FROM GREY FRIARS CHURCH YARD.



St Anthony's Chapel



St Anthony's Chapel.

very small room in which *Mary Queen of Scots* was delivered of *James VI.*

From this fortress is a full view of the city and its environs; a strange prospect of rich country, with vast rocks and mountains intermixed. On the south and east are the meadows, or the public walks, *Herriot's* hospital, part of the town overshadowed by the stupendous rocks of *Arthur's* seat and *Salisbury Craigs*, the *Pentland* hills at a few miles distance, and at a still greater, those of *Muirfoot*, whose sides are covered with verdant turf.

To the north is a full view of the *Firth of Forth*, from *Queen's Ferry* to its mouth, with its southern banks covered with towns and villages. On the whole the prospect is singular, various, and fine.

The reservoir of water * for supplying the city lies in the *Castle-street*, and is well worth seeing: the great cistern contains near two hundred and thirty tuns of water, which is conveyed to the several conduits, that are disposed at proper distances in the principal streets; these are conveniencies that few towns in *North Britain* are without.

RESERVOIR.

On the south side of the *HIGH-street*, is the *Parlement Close*, a small square, in which is the *Parlement House*, where the Courts of justice are held. Below stairs is the *Advocate's library* founded by *Sir George Mackenzie*, and now contains above thirty thousand volumes, and several manuscripts: among the more curious are the four *Evangelists*, very legible, notwithstanding it is said to be several hundred years old.

ADVOCATE'S
LIBRARY.

* It is conveyed in pipes from the *Pentland* hills five miles distant.

St.

St. *Jerome's* Bible, wrote about the year 1,100.

A *Malabar* book, written on leaves of plants.

A *Turkish* manuscript, illuminated in some parts like a missal. *Elogium in sultan Morad filium filii Soliman Turcici. Script. Constantino-poli. Anno Hegiræ. 992.*

Cartularies, or records of the monasteries, some very antient.

A very large Bible, bound in four volumes; illustrated with scripture prints, by the first engravers, pasted in, and collected at a vast expence. There are besides great numbers of antiquities, not commonly shewn, except enquired after.

The *Luckenbooth* row, which contains the *Tolbooth*, or city prison, and the weighing-house, which brings in a revenue of 500 l. *per annum*, stands in the middle of the *Highb-street*, and with the guard-house, contributes to spoil as fine a street as most in *Europe*, being in some parts eighty feet wide and finely built.

The exchange is a handsome modern building, in which is the custom-house: the first is of no use in its proper character; for the merchants always chuse standing in the open street, exposed to all kinds of weather.

The old cathedral is now called the New Church, and is divided into four places of worship; in one the Lords of the Sessions attend: there is also a throne and a canopy for his Majesty should he visit this capital, and another for the Lord Commissioner. There is no music either in this or any other of the *Scotch* churches, for *Peg* still faints at the sound of an organ. This is the more surprizing, as the *Dutch*, who have the same established religion, are extremely fond of that solemn instrument; and even in the great church of *Geneva* the Psalmody is accompanied with an organ.

The



Alex. Wood Surgeon Edinburgh



The part of the same called St. *Giles's* church has a large tower, oddly terminated with a sort of crown.

On the front of a house in the *Nether Bow*, are two fine profile heads of a man and a woman, of *Roman* sculpture, supposed to be those of *Severus* and *Julia*: but, as appears from an inscription * made by the person who put them into the wall, were mistaken for *Adam* and *Eve*.

ROMAN HEADS.

Near the *Trone* church are the remains of the house, (now a tavern) where *Mary Stuart* was confined the night after the battle of *Carberry*.

At the end of the *Cannongate-street* stands *Holy-Rood* palace, originally an abbey founded by *David I.* in 1128. The towers on the N. W. side were erected by *James V.* together with other buildings, for a royal residence: according to the editor of *Camden*, great part, except the towers above-mentioned, were burnt by *Cromwel*; but the other towers, with the rest of this magnificent palace, as it now stands, were executed by Sir *William Bruce*, by the directions of *Charles II.*; within is a beautiful square, with piazzas on every side. It contains great numbers of fine apartments; some, that are called the King's, are in great disorder, the rest are granted to several of the nobility.

HOLY-ROOD
HOUSE.

In the Earl of *Breadalbane's*, are some good portraits, *William Duke of Newcastle*, by *Vandyck*;

And by Sir *Peter Lely*, the Duke and Dutchess of *Lauderdale*, and *Edward Earl of Jersey*. There is besides a very good head of a

* *In sudore vultus tui vesceris pane.* Anno 1621. These heads are well engraven in *Gordon's Itinerary*, tab. iii.

K

boy,

boy by *Morrillio*, and some views of the fine scenes near his Lordship's seat at *Taymouth*.

At Lord *Dunmore's* lodgings is a very large piece of *Charles I.* and his Queen going to ride, with the sky showering roses on them; a Black holds a grey horse; the celebrated *Jeffery Hudson* * the dwarf with a spaniel in a string, and several other dogs sporting round: the Queen is painted with a love-lock, and with browner hair and complexion, and younger, than I ever saw her drawn. It is a good piece, and was the work of *Mytens*, predecessor in fame to *Vandyck*. In the same place are two other good portraits of *Charles II.* and *James VII.*

The gallery of this palace takes up one side, and is filled with colossal portraits of the Kings of *Scotland*.

In the old towers are shewn the apartments where the murder of *David Rizzo* was committed.

CHAPEL.

That beautiful piece of *gotbic* architecture, the church, or chapel, of *Holy-Rood Abby*, is now a ruin, the roof having fallen in, by a most scandalous neglect, notwithstanding money had been granted by Government to preserve it entire. Beneath the ruins lie the bodies of *James II.* and *James V. Henry Darnly*, and several other persons of rank: and the inscriptions on several of their tombs are preserved by *Maitland*. A gentleman informed me, that some years ago he had seen the remains of the bodies, but in a very decayed state: the beards remained on some; and that the bones of *Henry Darnly* proved their owner by their great size, for he was said to be seven feet high.

* For a further account of this little hero consult Mr. *Walpole's* Anecdotes of Painting, II. p. 8.

Near

PARKS.

Near this palace is the *Park*, first inclosed by *James V.*; within are the vast rocks*, known by the names of *Arthur's Seat* and *Salisbury's Craigs*; their fronts exhibit a romantic and wild scene of broken rocks and vast precipices, which from some points seem to over-hang the lower parts of the city. Great columns of stone, from forty to fifty feet in length, and about three feet in diameter, regularly pentagonal, or hexagonal, hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight dip, and form a strange appearance. Beneath this stratum is a quarry of free-stone. Considerable quantities of stone from the quarries have been cut and sent to *London* for paving the streets, its great hardness rendering it excellent for that purpose. Beneath these hills are some of the most beautiful walks about *Edinburgh*, commanding a fine prospect over several parts of the country.

On one side of the *Park* are the ruins of St. *Anthony's* chapel, once the resort of numberless votaries; and near it is a very plentiful spring.

The south part of the city has several things worth visiting. *Herriot's* hospital is a fine old building, much too magnificent for the end proposed, that of educating poor children. It was founded by *George Herriot*, jeweller to *James VI.* who followed that monarch to *London*, and made a large fortune. There is a fine view of the castle, and the sloping part of the city, from the front: the gardens were once the resort of the gay; and there the *Scotch* poets often laid, in their comedies, the scenes of intrigue.

HERRIOT'S
HOSPITAL.

* According to *Maitland*, their perpendicular height is 656 feet.

In the church-yard of the Grey Friars, is the monument of Sir *George Mackenzie*, a rotunda; with a multitude of other tombs. This is one of the few cemeteries to this populous city; and from it is a very fine view of the castle, and the lofty street that leads to that fortress.

COLLEGE.

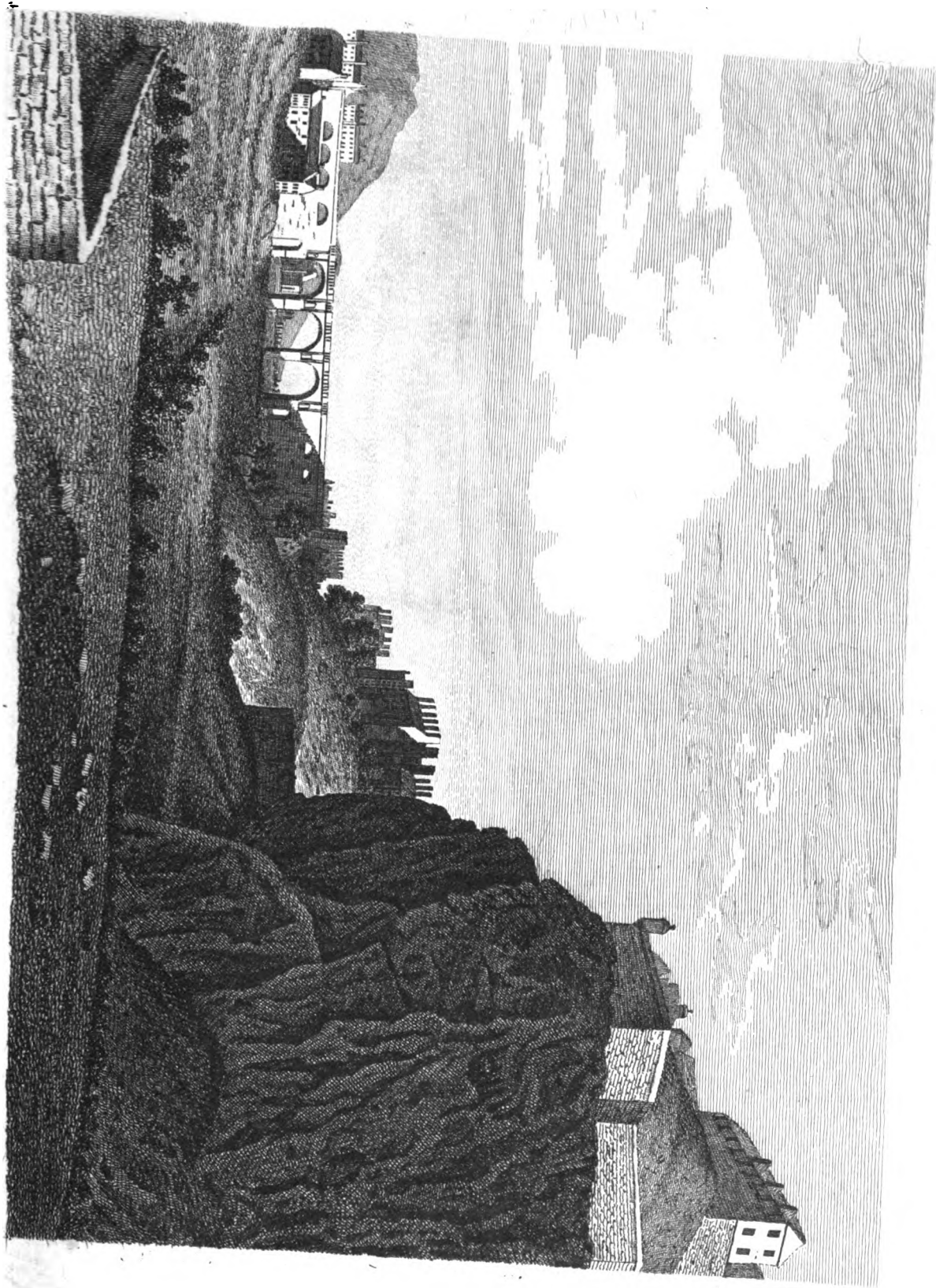
The college is a mean building; it contains the houses of the Principal and a few of the Professors: the Principal's house is supposed to be on the site of that in which *Henry Darnley* was murdered, then belonging to the Provost of the *Kirk of Field*. The students of the university are dispersed over the town, and are about six hundred in number; but wear no academic habit. The students are liable to be called before the Professors, who have power of rebuking or expelling them: I cannot learn that either is ever exerted; but, as they are for the most part volunteers for knowledge, few of them desert her standards. There are twenty-two professors of different sciences, most of whom read lectures: all the chairs are very ably filled; those in particular which relate to the study of medicine, as is evident from the number of ingenious physicians, *eleves* of this university, who prove the abilities of their masters. The *Museum* has for many years been neglected.

INFIRMARY.

The royal infirmary is a spacious and handsome edifice, capable of containing two hundred patients. The operation-room is particularly convenient, the council-room elegant, with a good picture in it of Provost *Drummond*. From the cupola of this building is a fine prospect, and a full view of the city.

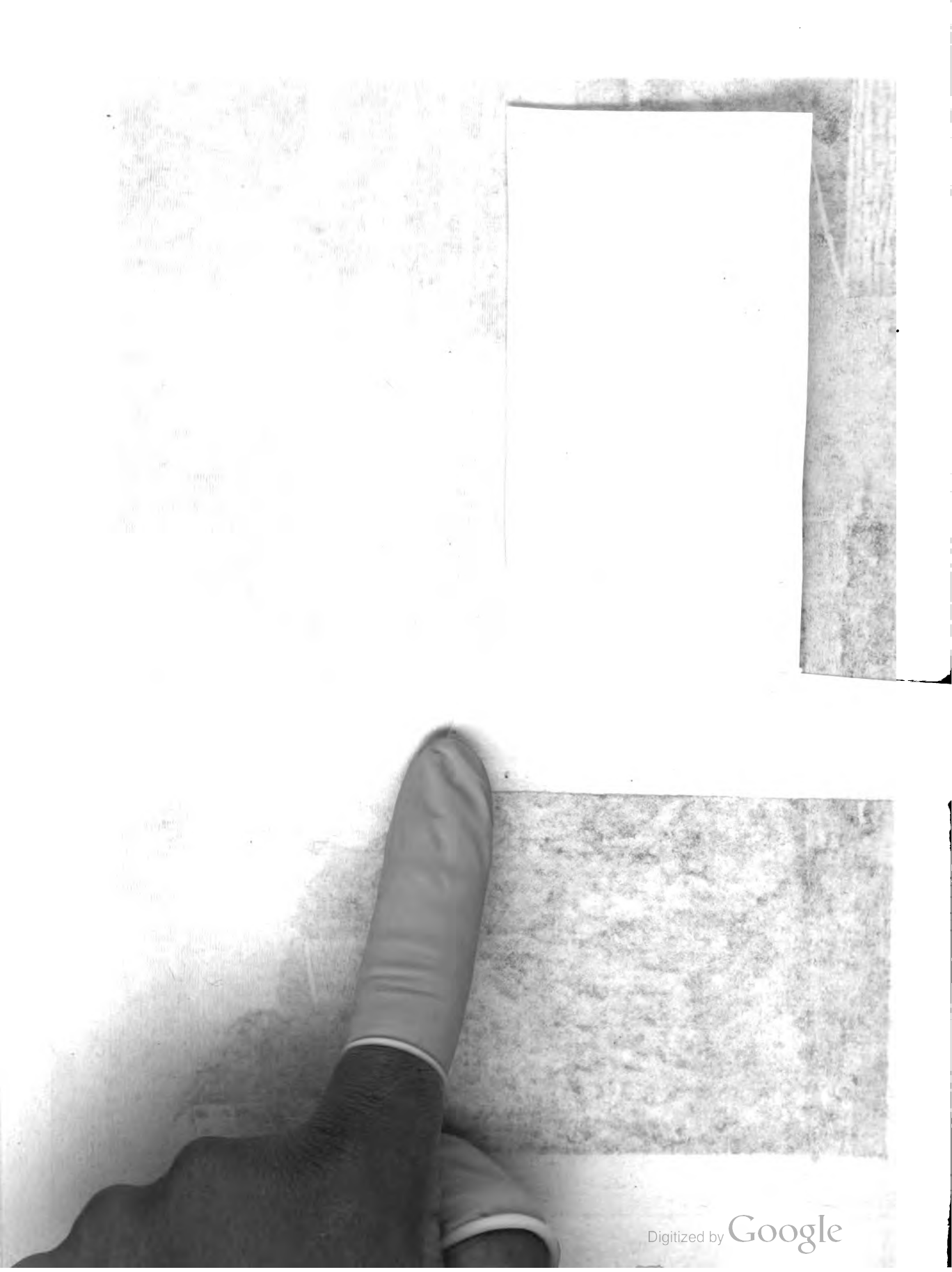
Not far from hence are twenty-seven acres of ground designed for a square, called *George Square*: a small portion is at present built, consisting

St. Andrew's





Malcolm's latity a magistrate - 2 Mr. Stewart lat. Provost



consisting of small but commodious houses, in the *English* fashion. Such is the spirit of improvement, that within these three years sixty thousand pounds have been expended in houses of the modern taste, and twenty thousand in the old.

Watson's hospital should not be forgot: a large good building, behind the Grey Friars church; an excellent institution for the educating and apprenticing the children of decayed merchants; who, after having served their time with credit, receive fifty pounds to set up with.

The *meadows*, or public walks, are well planted, and are very extensive: these are the mall of *Edinburgh*, as *Comely Gardens* are its *Vauxhall*.

The *Cowgate* is a long street, running parallel with the *High-street*, beneath the steep southern declivity of the city, and terminates in the *Grass-market*, where cattle are sold, and criminals executed. On several of the houses are small iron crosses, which, I was informed, denoted that they once belonged to the Knights of *St. John*.

On the north side of the city lies the new town, which is planned with great judgment, and will prove a magnificent addition to *Edinburgh*; the houses in *St. Andrew's square* cost from 1800 l. to 2000 l. each, and one or two 4000 or 5000 l. They are all built in the modern style, and are free from the inconveniences attending the old city.

These improvements are connected to the city by a very beautiful bridge, whose highest arch is ninety-five feet high.

In the walk of this evening, I passed by a deep and wide hollow beneath *Calton Hill*, the place where those imaginary criminals, witches

witches and forcerers, in less enlightened times, were burnt; and where, at festive seasons, the gay and gallant held their tilts and tournaments. At one of these, it is said that the Earl of *Botbwell* made the first impression on the susceptible heart of *Mary Stuart*, having galloped into the ring down the dangerous steep of the adjacent hill; for he seemed to think that

Women born to be control'd
Stoop to the forward and the bold.

The desperate feats were the humour of the times of chivalry: *Brantome* relates, that the *Duc de Nemours* galloped down the steps of the *Sainte Chappel* at *Paris*, to the astonishment of the beholders. The men cultivated every exercise that could preserve or improve their bodily strength; the ladies, every art that tended to exalt their charms: *Mary* is reported to have used a bath of white wine; a custom strange, but not without precedent. *Jacques du Fouilloux*, enraptured with a country girl, enumerating the arts which she scorned to use to improve her person, mentions this:

Point ne portoit de ce linge semelle
Pour amoindrir son seing et sa mammelle.
Vasquine nulle, ou aucun pelicon
Elle ne portoit, ce n'estoit fa façon.
Point ne prenoit vin blanc pour se baigner,
Ne drogue encore pour four son corps allegier *.

At a small walk's distance from *Calton Hill*, lies the new botanic garden †, consisting of five acres of ground, a green-house fifty feet

* *L'Adolescence de Jaques du Fouilloux*, 88.

† The old botanic garden lies to the east of the new bridge: an account of it is to be seen in the *Museum Balfourianum*.

long,

long, two temperate rooms, each twelve feet, and two stoves, each twenty-eight: the ground rises to the north, and defends the plants from the cold winds: the soil a light sand, with a black earth on the surface. It is finely stocked with plants, whose arrangement and cultivation do much credit to my worthy friend Dr. *Hope*, Professor of Botany, who planned and executed the whole. It was begun in 1764, being founded by the munificence of his present Majesty, who granted fifteen hundred pounds for that purpose.

During this week's stay at *Edinburgh*, the prices of provisions were as follow:

Beef, from 5d. to 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Mutton, from 4d. to 3d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Veal, from 5d. to 3d.

Lamb, 2d. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bacon, 7d.

Butter, in summer, 8d. in winter, 1s.

Pigeons, *per* dozen, from 8d. to 5s.

Chickens, *per* pair, 8d. to 1s.

A fowl, 1s. 2d.

Green goose, 3s.

Fat goose, 2s. 6d.

Large turkey, 4s. or 5s.

Pig, 2s.

Coals, 5d. or 6d. *per* hundred, delivered.

Many fine excursions may be made at a small distance from this city. *Leith*, a large town, about two miles north, lies on the *Firth*, is a flourishing place, and the port of *Edinburgh*. The town is
dirty

LEITH.

dirty and ill built, and chiefly inhabited by failors; but the pier is very fine, and is a much-frequented walk. The races were at this time on the sands, near low-water mark: considering their vicinity to a great city and populous country, the company was far from numerous; a proof that dissipation has not generally infected the manners of the *North Britons*.

Craigmellar castle is seated on a rocky eminence, about two miles south of *Edinburgh*; is square, and has towers at each corner. Some few apartments are yet inhabited; but the rest of this great pile is in ruins. *Mary Stuart* sometimes made this place her residence.

Newbottle, the seat of the Marquiss of *Lothian*, is a pleasant ride of a few miles from the capital. It was once a *Cistercian* abby, founded by *David I.* in 1140; but, in 1591, was erected into a lordship, in favour of Sir *Mark Ker*, son of Sir *Walter Ker*, of *Cessford*. The house lies in a warm bottom, and, like most other of the houses of the *Scotch* nobility, resembles a *French Chateau*, by having a village or little paltry town adjacent. The situation is very favorable to trees, as appears by the vast size of those near the house; and I was informed, that fruit ripens here within ten days as early as at *Chelsea*.

The *Marquiss* possesses a most valuable collection of portraits, many of them very fine, and almost all very instructive. A large half-length of *Henry Darnly* represents him tall, awkward and gauky, with a stupid, insipid countenance; most likely drawn after he had lost by intemperance and debauchery, those charms which captivated the heart of the amorous *Mary*.

A head



A head of her mother, *Marie de Guise* ; not less beautiful than her daughter.

A head of *Madame Montpensier*, and of several other illustrious persons, who graced the court of *Lewis XIII.*

Prince *Rupert* and Prince *Maurice*, in one piece.

Some small portraits, studies of *Vandyck* ; among which is one of *William Earl of Pembroke*, of whom Lord *Clarendon* gives so advantageous a character.

A beautiful half-length of *Henrietta*, Queen of *Charles I.* Her charms almost apologize for the compliances of the uxorious monarch.

His daughter, the Dutchess of *Orleans*.

The wife of *Philip* the bold, inscribed *Marga Mala, Lodo Mala.*

Head of *Robert Car*, Earl of *Somerset* ; the countenance effeminate, small features, light flaxen or yellowish hair, and a very small beard : is an original of that worthless favorite, and proves that the figure given as his among the illustrious heads is erroneous, the last being represented as a robust black man. A print I have of him by *Simon Pafs* is authentic : the plate is of octavo size, represents him in hair curled to the top ; and in his robes, with the George pendent.

His father, Sir *Robert Car* of *Ferniburst*.

An Earl of *Somerset* ? of whom I could get no account ; handsome ; with long light hair inclining to yellow : a head.

A full length of *James I.* by *Jameson*. Another of *Charles I.* when young, in rich armour, black and gold : a capital piece.

Lady Tufton ; a fine half-length.

L

Earl

Earl *Morton*, regent : half-length ; a yellow beard.

A head of General *Rutbven*, Sir *Patrick Rutbven*, a favorite of *Gustavus Adolphus* ; knighted in his Majesty's tent in presence of the whole army at *Darſaw* in *Prussia*, on the 23d of *September* 1627. As potent in the campaigns of *Bacchus* as of *Mars*, and serviceable to his great master in both. He vanquished his enemies in the field ; and by the strength of his head, and goodness of understanding, could in convivial hours extract from the ministers of unfriendly powers, secrets of the first importance. He passed afterwards into the service of *Charles I.* and behaved with the spirit and integrity that procured him the honors of Earl of *Forth* in *Scotland*, and afterwards Earl of *Brentford* in *England*. He died in a very advanced age in 1651.

Two very curious half-lengths on wood : one of a man with a long forked black beard ; his jacket slashed down in narrow stripes from top to bottom, and the stripes loose : the other with a black full beard ; the same sort of stripes, but drawn tight by a girdle.

The Doge of *Venice*, by *Titian*.

Three by *Morillio* ; boys and girls in low life.

A remarkable fine piece of our three first circum navigators, *Drake*, *Hawkins*, and *Candish* ; half-length.

The heads of *Mark* Earl of *Lotbrian*, and his lady, by Sir *Antonio More*.

Mark Ker, prior of *Newbottle*, who, at the reformation, complied with the times, and got the estate of the abbey.

In the woods adjacent to this seat are some subterraneous apartments

SUBTERRANEOUS
ROOMS.

ments and passages cut out of the live rock : they seem to have been excavated by the antient inhabitants of the country, either as receptacles for their provisions, or a retreat for themselves and families in time of war, in the same manner, as *Tacitus* relates, was customary with the old *Germans* *.

Two or three miles distant from *Newcastle* is *Dalkeith*, a small town, adjoining to *Dalkeith House*, the seat of the Duke of *Buccleugh*: originally the property of the *Douglases*; and, when in form of a castle, of great strength; and during the time of the Regent *Morton's* retreat, styled the *Lion's Den*.

DALKEITH.

The portraits at *Dalkeith* are numerous, and some good : among others, the

First Duke of *Richmond* and his Dutchess.

The Dutchess of *Cleveland*.

Countess of *Buccleugh*, mother to the Dutchess of *Monmouth*, and Lady *Eglington*, her sister.

The Dutchess and her two sons : the Dutchess of *York*; her hand remarkably fine : the Dutchess of *Lenox*.

Mrs. *Lucy Waters*, mother of the Duke of *Monmouth*, with his picture in her hand.

Dutchess of *Cleveland* and her son, an infant; she in character of a *Madonna* : fine.

The Duke of *Monmouth*, in character of a young *St. John*.

* *Solent et subterraneos specus aperire, eosque multo insuper fimo onerant, suffugium hiemi, et receptaculum frugibus, quia rigorem frigorum ejusmodi locis molliunt : et si quando hostis advenit aperta populatur : Abdita autem et desossa, aut ingorantur, aut eo ipsa fallunt, quod querenda sunt. De Moribus Germanorum, c. 16.*



Lord

Lord *Strafford* and his Secretary ; a small study of *Vandyck*.

Henry VIII. and Queen *Catherine*, with the divorce in her hand ; two small pieces, by *Holbein*. *Anna Bullen*, by the same, dressed in a black gown, large yellow netted sleeves, in a black cap, peaked behind.

Lady Jane Gray, with long hair, black and very thick ; not handsome ; but the virtues and the intellectual perfections of that suffering innocent, more than supplied the absence of personal charms.

A large spirited picture of the Duke of *Monmouth* on horseback. The same in armour. All his pictures have a handsome likeness of his father.

Duchess of *Richmond*, with a bow in her hand, by Sir *Peter Lely*.

A fine head of the late Duke of *Ormond*.

A beautiful head of *Mary Stuart*; the face sharp, thin and young; yet has a likeness to some others of her pictures, done before misfortunes had altered her ; her dress a strait gown, open at the top and reaching to her ears, a small cap, and small ruff, with a red rose in her hand.

In this palace is a room entirely furnished by *Charles II.* on occasion of the marriage of *Monmouth*, with the heiress of the house.

At *Smeton*, another seat of the Duke of *Buccleugh*, a mile distant from the first, is a fine half-length of General *Monk* looking over his shoulder, with his back towards you ; he resided long at *Dalkeith*, when he commanded in *Scotland*.

Nell Gwinne, loosely attired.

A fine

A fine marriage of *St. Catherine*, by *Vandyck*.

JULY 24.

Left *Edinburgh*, and passed beneath the castle, whose height and strength, in my then situation, appeared to great advantage. The country I past through was well cultivated, the fields large, but mostly inclosed with stone walls; for hedges are not yet become universal in this part of the kingdom: it is not a century since they were known here. Reach the

South-Ferry, a small village on the banks of the *Firth*, which suddenly is contracted to the breadth of two miles by the jutting out of the land on the north shore; but almost instantly widens towards the west into a fine and extensive bay. The prospect on each side is very beautiful; a rich country, frequently diversified with towns, villages, castles, and gentlemen's seats*. There is beside a vast view up and down the *Firth*, from its extremity, not remote from *Sterling*, to its mouth near *May isle*; in all, about sixty miles. To particularize the objects of this rich view: from the middle of the passage are seen the coasts of *Lothian* and *Fife*; the isles of *Garvie* and *Inch-Colm*; the town of *Dumfermline*; S. and N. *Queen's Ferries*; and *Burrow-stones* smoaking at a distance from its numerous salt-pans and fire-engines. On the south side are *Hopetoun* house, *Dundas's* castle, and many other gentlemen's seats; with *Blacknefs* castle. On the north side, *Rosyth* castle, *Dunbrissel*, and at a distance the castle and town of *Brunt-Island*; with the road of *Leith*, often filled with ships, and a magnificent distant view of the castle of *Edinburgh* on the south.

* Such as *Rosyth* castle, *Dumfermline* town, Lord *Murray's*, Lord *Hopetoun's*, Captain *Dundas's*.

This

This Ferry is also called *Queen's-Ferry*, being the passage much used * by *Margaret*, Queen to *Malcolm III.* and sister to *Edgar Etheling*; her residence being at *Dunfermline*. Cross over in an excellent boat; observe midway the little isle called *Insh-Garvey*, with the ruin of a small castle. An *arctic* Gull flew near the boat, pursued by other Gulls, as birds of prey are: this is the species that persecutes and pursues the lesser kinds, till they mute through fear, when it catches up their excrements ere they reach the water: the boatmen, on that account, styled it the dirty *Aulin*.

GRANITE
QUARRY.

Landed in the shire of *Fife* *, at *North-Ferry*, near which are the great granite quarries, which help to supply the streets of *London* with paving stones; many ships then waiting near, in order to take their lading. The granite lies in great perpendicular stacks; above which is a reddish earth filled with friable micaceous nodules. The granite itself is very hard, and is all blasted with gun-powder: the cutting into shape for paving costs two shillings and eight-pence per tun, and the freight to *London* seven shillings.

The country, as far as *Kinross*, is very fine, consisting of gentle risings; much corn, especially *Bear*; but few trees, except about a gentleman's seat called *Blair*, where there are great and flourishing plantations. Near the road are the last collieries in *Scotland*, except the inconsiderable works in the county of *Sutherland*.

* Or, as others say, because she, her brother and sister, first landed there, after their escape from *William* the Conqueror.

† Part of the antient *Caledonia*.

Kinross

Kinross is a small town, seated in a large plain, bounded by mountains; the houses and trees are so intermixed, as to give it an agreeable appearance. It has some manufactures of linnen and cutlery ware. At this time was a meeting of justices, on a singular occasion: a vagrant had been, not long before, ordered to be whipped; but such was the point of honor among the common people, that no one could be persuaded to go to *Pertb* for the executioner, who lived there: to press, I may say, two men for that service, was the cause of the meeting; so Mr. *Boswell* may rejoice to find the notion of honor prevale in as exalted a degree among his own countrymen, as among the virtuous *Corficans* *.

Not far from the town is the house of *Kinross*, built by the famous architect Sir *William Bruce*, for his own residence, and was the first good house of regular architecture in *North Britain*. It is a large, elegant, but plain building: the hall is fifty-two feet long; the grounds about it well planted; the fine lake adjacent; so that it is capable of being made as delightful a spot as any in *North Britain*.

Loch-Leven, a magnificent piece of water, very broad, but irregularly indented, is about twelve miles in circumference, and its greatest depth about twenty-four fathoms: is finely bounded by mountains on one side; on the other by the plain of *Kinross*; and prettily embellished with several groves, most fortunately disposed. Some islands are dispersed in this great expanse of water; one of which is large enough to feed several head of

* *Hist. Corfica*, p. 285, of the third edition.

cattle:

LOCH-LEVEN
CASTLE.

cattle: but the most remarkable is that distinguished by the captivity of *Mary Stuart*, which stands almost in the middle of the lake. The castle still remains; consists of a square tower, a small yard with two round towers, a chapel, and the ruins of a building, where, it is said, the unfortunate Princess was lodged. In the square tower is a dungeon, with a vaulted room above, over which had been three other stories. Some trees are yet remaining on this little spot; probably coeval with *Mary*, under whose shade she may have sat, expecting her escape at length effected by the enamoured *Douglas* *. This castle had before been a royal residence, but not for captive monarchs; having been granted from the crown by *Robert III.* to *Douglas*, Laird of *Loch-Leven*.

This castle underwent a siege in the year 1335; and the method attempted to reduce it was of a most singular kind. *John of Sterling*, with his army of *Anglicised Scots*, sat down before it; but finding from the situation that it was impossible to succeed in the common forms, he thought of this expedient. He stopped up the water of *Leven*, at its discharge from the lake, with a great dam, with stones, and every thing that would obstruct its course, hoping by that means to raise the waters so high, as to drown the whole garrison. But the watchful governor, *Alan de Vipont*, took an opportunity of sallying out in boats when the

* Historians differ in respect to the cause that influenced him to assist in his sovereign's escape: some attribute it to his avarice, and think he was bribed with jewels, reserved by *Mary*; others, that he was touched by a more generous passion: the last opinion is the most natural, considering the charms of the Queen, and the youth of her deliverer.

besiegers

IN SCOTLAND.

81

besiegers were off their guard; and piercing the dam, released the pent-up waters, and formed a most destructive deluge on all the plain below; struck a panic into the enemy's army, put them to flight, and returned to his castle laden with the spoils of the camp*.

St. *Serf's* isle is noted for having been granted by *Brudo*, last King of the *Picts*, to St. *Servan* and the *Culdees*; a kind of priests among the first Christians of *North Britain*, who led a sort of monastic life in cells, and for a considerable time preserved a pure and uncorrupt religion: at length, in the reign of *David I.* were suppressed in favor of the church of *Rome*. The priory of *Port-moak* was on this isle, of which some small remains yet exist.

The fish of this lake are Pike, small Perch, fine Eels, and most excellent Trouts; the best and the reddest I ever saw; the largest about six pounds in weight. The fishermen gave me an account of a species they called the *Gally Trout*, which are only caught from *October* to *January*, are split, salted and dried, for winter provision: by the description, they certainly were our Char, only of a larger size than any we have in *England*, or *Wales*, some being two feet and a half long. The birds that breed on the isles are Herring Gulls, Pewit Gulls, and great Terns, called here *Piðarnes*. FISH AND BIRDS.

Lay at a good inn, a single house, about half a mile North of *Kinross*.

Made an excursion about seven miles West, to see the *Rumbling*

JULY 25.

* *Sibbald's Hist. of Fife and Kinross.* 108.

M

Brig

RUMBLING BRIG. *Brig at Glen-Devon*, in the parish of *Muchart*, a bridge of one arch, flung over a chasm worn by the river *Devon*, about eighty feet deep, very narrow, and horrible to look down; the bottom, in many parts, is covered with fragments; in others, the waters are visible, gushing between the stones with great violence: the sides, in many places, project, and almost lock in each other; trees shoot out in various spots, and contribute to encrease the gloom of the glen, while the ear is filled with the cawing of Daws, the cooing of Wood-Pidgeons, and the impetuous noise of the waters.

CAWDRON LIN. A mile lower down is the *Cawdron Lin.* Here the river, after a short fall, drops on rocks hollowed in a strange manner into large and deep cylindric cavities, open on one side, or formed into great circular cavities, like cauldrons*: from whence the name of the place. One in particular has the appearance of a vast brewing-vessel; and the water, by its great agitation, has acquired a yellow scum, exactly resembling the yeasty working of malt liquor. Just beneath this, the water darts down about thirty feet in form of a great white sheet: the rocks below widen considerably, and their clifty sides are fringed with wood. Beyond is a view of a fine meadowy vale, and the distant mountains near *Sterling*.

CASTLE CAMPBELL. Two miles North is *Castle Campbell*, seated on a steep peninsulated rock between vast mountains, having to the South a boundless view through a deep glen shagged with brush wood:

* In *Sweden*, and the North of *Germany*, such holes as these are called *Giants Pots*. *Kalm's Voy.* 121. and *Ph. Transf. abridg.* V. 165.

for

for the forests that once covered the country, are now entirely destroyed. Formerly, from its darksome situation, this pile was called the castle of *Gloom*; and all the names of the adjacent places were suitable: it was seated in the parish of *Dolor*, was bounded by the glens of *Care*, and washed by the birns of *Sorrow*. The lordship was purchased by the first Earl of *Argyle*. This castle, with the whole territory belonging to the family of *Argyle*, underwent all the calamities of civil war in 1645; for its rival, the Marquis of *Montrose*, carried fire and sword through the whole estate. The castle was ruined, and its magnificent reliques exist, as a monument of the horror of the times. No wonder then that the *Marquis* experienced so woeful and ignominious a fate, when he fell into the power of so exasperated a chieftain.

Returned to my inn along the foot of the *Ochil* hills, whose sides were covered with a fine verdure, and fed great numbers of cattle and sheep. The country below full of oats, and in a very improving state: the houses of the common people decent, but mostly covered with fods; some were covered both with straw and fod. The inhabitants extremely civil, and never failed offering brandy or whey, when I stopt to make enquiries at any of their houses.

In the afternoon crossed a branch of the same hills, which yielded plenty of oats; descended into *Strath-Earn*, a beautiful vale, about thirty miles in length, full of rich meadows and corn-fields, divided by the river *Earn*, which serpentine finely through the middle, falling into the *Tay*, of which there is a sight at the East end of the vale. It is prettily diversified with

STRATH-EARN.

M 2

groves

groves of trees and gentlemen's houses ; among which, towards the West end, is *Castle Drummond*, the forfeited seat of the Earl of *Perth*.

DUPPLIN.

Dupplin * ; the residence of the Earl of *Kinnoul*, seated on the North side of the vale, on the edge of a steep glen. Only a single tower remains of the old castle, the rest being modernized. The South front commands a pleasing view of the vale: behind are plantations extending several miles in length ; all flourish greatly, except those of ash. I remarked in the woods, some very large chefnuts, horse-chefnuts, spruce and silver firs, cedar and arbor vitæ. Broad-leaved *laburnum* thrives in this country greatly, grows to a great size, and the wood is used in fineering.

FRUIT.

Fruits succeed here very indifferently ; even nonpariels require a wall : grapes, figs, and late peaches, will not ripen : the winters begin early, and end late, and are attended with very high winds. I was informed that labor is dear here, notwithstanding it is only eight-pence a day ; the common people not being yet got into a method of working, so do very little for their wages. Notwithstanding this, improvements are carried on in these parts with great spirit, both in planting and in agriculture. Lord *Kinnoul* planted last year not fewer than eighty thousand trees, besides *Scotch* firs ; so provides future forests for

LABOR.

* Near this place was the battle of *Dupplin*, 1332, between the *English*, under the command of *Baliol*, and the *Scots*. The last were defeated, and such a number of the name of *Hay* slain, that the family would have been extinct, had not several of their wives been left at home pregnant ?

the





THE PLAIN HOUSE.

the benefit of his successors, and the embellishment of his country. In respect to agriculture, there are difficulties to struggle with ; for the country is without either coal or lime-stone ; so that the lime is brought from the estate of the Earl of *Elgin*, near *Dumfermline*, who, I was told, drew a considerable revenue from the kilns.

In *Dupplin* are some very good pictures ; a remarkable one of *Luther*, *Bucer*, and *Catherine* the nun, in the characters of musicians, by *Giorgiani di Castel franco*.

A fine head of a secular priest, by *Titian*. St. *Nicholas* blessing three children. Two of cattle, by *Rosa di Trivoli*. A head of *Spenser*. *Rubens'* head, by himself. A fine head of *Butler*, by Sir *Peter Lely*. Mrs. *Tofts*, in the character of St. *Catherine*, by Sir *Godfrey Kneller*. Sir *George Haye*, of *Maginnis*, in armour, 1640 ; done at *Rome*, by *L. Ferdinand*. *Haye*, Earl of *Carlisle*, in *Charles* the First's time ; young and very handsome. The second Earl of *Kinnoul*, by *Vandyck*. Chancellor *Haye*, by *Mytens*. A good portrait of Lord Treasurer *Oxford*, by *Richardson*. And a beautiful miniature of Sir *John Earnly*.

But the most remarkable is a head of the celebrated Countess of *Desmond*, whom the apologists for the usurper *Richard III.* bring in as an evidence against the received opinion of his deformity. She was daughter of the *Fitzgeralds* of *Drumana* * in the county of *Waterford* ; and married in the reign of *Edward IV.*, *James* fourteenth Earl of *Desmond* : was in *England* in the same reign, and danced at court with his brother *Richard*, then Duke

* *Smith's Hist. of Cork*. II. 36.

of

of *Gloucester*. She was then a widow, for Sir *Walter Raleigh* says she held her jointure from all the Earls of *Desmond* since that time*. She lived to the age of some years above a hundred and forty; and died in the reign of *James I.* It appears that she retained her full vigor in a very advanced time of life; for the ruin of the house of *Desmond* reduced her to poverty, and obliged her to take a journey from *Bristol* to *London*, to solicit relief from the court, at a time she was above a hundred and forty†. She also twice or thrice renewed her teeth; for Lord *Bacon* assures us, in his *Hist. of Life and Death*, *ter per vices dentiisse*; and in his *Natural History* mentions that she did *dentire* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place‡.

JULY 27.
HILL OF
MONCRIEF.

Ascended the hill of *Moncrief*; the prospect from thence is the glory of *Scotland*, and well merits the eulogia given it for the variety and richness of its views. On the South and West appear *Strath-Earn*, embellished with the seats of Lord *Kinnoul*, Lord *Rollo*, and of several other gentlemen; the *Carse*, or rich plain of *Gowrie*; *Stormont* hills and the hill of *Kinnoul*, whose vast cliff is remarkable for its beautiful pebbles. The meanders of the *Earn*, which winds more than any river I at this time had seen, are most enlivening additions to the scene. The last turn it takes forms a fine peninsula prettily planted; and just beyond it joins the *Tay* §,

* *Raleigh's Hist. of the World*. Book I. Ch. V. Sect. V.

† Sir *W. Temple's Essay on Health and Long Life*. *Vide* his Works, Folio Ed. I. 276.

‡ Cent. VIII. Sect. 755.

§ *Taus, Taciti Vit. Agr.*

whose



Allamet Sculp

CATHERINE Countess of DESMOND.

whose æstuary lies full in view ; the sea closing the prospect on this side.

To the North lies the town of *Pertb*, with a view of part of its magnificent bridge ; which, with the fine woods called *Pertb* Parks, the vast plain of *Strath-Tay*, the winding of that noble river, its islands, and the grand boundary formed by the distant highlands, finish this matchless scene. The inhabitants of *Pertb* are far from being blind to the beauties of their river ; for with singular pleasure they relate the tradition of the *Roman* army, when it came in sight of the *Tay*, bursting into the exclamation of, *Ecce Tiberim*.

On approaching the town are some pretty walks handsomely planted, and at a small distance, the remains of some works of *Cromwel's*, called *Oliver's* Mount.

PERTH is large, and in general well-built ; two of the streets are remarkably fine ; in some of the lesser are yet a few wooden houses in the old style ; but as they decay, the magistrates prohibit the rebuilding them in the old way. There is but one parish, which has three churches, besides meetings for separatists, who are very numerous. One church, which belonged to a monastery, is very ancient : not a vestige of the last is now to be seen ; for the disciples of that rough apostle *Knox*, made a general desolation of every edifice that had given shelter to the worshippers of the church of *Rome* : it being one of his maxims, to pull down the nests, and then the Rooks would fly away.

PERTH.

The flourishing state of *Pertb* is owing to two accidents ; the first, that of numbers of *Cromwel's* wounded officers and
 soldiers

soldiers chusing to reside here, after he left the kingdom, who introduced a spirit of industry among the people: the other cause was the long continuance of the Earl of *Mar*'s army here in 1715, which occasioned vast sums of money being spent in the place. But this town, as well as all *Scotland*, dates its prosperity from the year 1745; the government of this part of *Great Britain* having never been settled till a little after that time. The rebellion was a disorder violent in its operation, but salutary in its effects.

TRADE.

The trade of *Pertb* is considerable. It exports annually one hundred and fifty thousand pounds worth of linnen to different places; from twenty-four to thirty thousand bolls of wheat and barley to *London* and *Edinburgb*, and about twelve or fourteen thousand pounds worth of cured salmon. That fish is taken there in vast abundance; three thousand have been caught in one morning, weighing, one with another, sixteen pounds; the whole capture, forty-eight thousand pounds. The fishery begins at St. *Andrew*'s Day, and ends *August* 26th, old style. The rents of the fisheries amount to three thousand pounds *per annum*.

I was informed that smelts come up this river in *May* and *June*.

PEARL.

There has been in these parts a very great fishery of pearl got out of the fresh-water muscles. From the year 1761 to 1764, 10,000*l.* worth were sent to *London*, and sold from 10*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.* *per ounce*. I was told that a pearl had been taken there that weighed 33 grains. But this fishery is at present exhausted, from the avarice of the undertakers: it once extended as far as *Loch-Tay*.

Gowrie

Gowrie House is shewn to all strangers; formerly the property and residence of the Earl of *Gowrie*, whose tragical end and mysterious conspiracy (if conspiracy there was) are still fresh in the minds of the people of *Pertb*. At present the house is occupied by some companies of artillery. I was shewn the staircase where the unhappy nobleman was killed, the window the frightened monarch *James* roared out of, and that he escaped through, when he was saved from the fury of the populace, by *Baily Roy*, a friend of *Gowrie's*, who was extremely beloved in the town.

GOWRIE
CONSPIRACY.

From the little traditions preserved in the place, it seems as if *Gowrie* had not the least intent of murdering the King: on the day his Majesty came to *Pertb*, the Earl was engaged to a wedding dinner with the Dean of *Guild*: when the account of the King's design reached him, he changed color, on being taken so unprovided; but the Dean forced him to accept the nuptial feast, which was sent over to the Earl's house.

When the King fled, he passed by the seat of Sir *William Moncrief*, near *Earn-bridge*, who happening to be walking out at that time, heard from the mouth of his terrified majesty the whole relation; but the Knight found it so marvellous and so disjointed, as plainly to tell the King, *that if it was a true story, it was a very strange one.*

Gowrie was a most accomplished gentleman. After he had finished his studies, he held the Professor of Philosophy's chair for two years, in one of the *Italian* universities.

Cross the *Tay* on a temporary bridge; the stone bridge, which is to consist of nine arches, being at this time unfinished: the

N

largest

largest arch is seventy-six feet wide; when complete, it promises to be a most magnificent structure. The river here is very violent, and admits of scarce any navigation above; but ships of a hundred and twenty tons burthen come as high as the town; and if flat-bottomed, of even two hundred tons.

SCONE.

Scone lies about a mile and half higher up, on the East bank of the river. Here was once an abby of great antiquity*, which was burnt by the reforming zealots of *Dundee*. The present palace was begun by Earl *Gowrie*; but, on his death, being granted by *James VI.* to his favorite Sir *David Murray*, of *Gospatrie*, was completed by him; who, in gratitude to the King, has, in several parts of the house put up the royal arms. The house is built round two courts; the dining-room is large and handsome, has an ancient but magnificent chimney-piece, the King's arms, with this motto,

Nobis hæc invicta miserunt centum sex Proavi.

Beneath are the *Murray* arms. In the drawing-room is some good old tapestry, with an excellent figure of *Mercury*. In a small bed-chamber is a medly scripture-piece in needle-work, with a border of animals, pretty well done; the work of *Mary Stuart*, during her confinement in *Loch-Leven* castle: but the house in general is in a manner unfurnished.

The gallery is about a hundred and fifty-five feet long; the top arched, divided into compartments, filled with paintings, in water

* Founded by *Alexander I.* 1114, for canons regular of St. *Augustine*.

colors,

colors, of different sorts of huntings; and that *Nimrod*, *James VI.* and his train, appear in every piece.

Till the destruction of the abby, the Kings of *Scotland* were crowned here, sitting in the famous wooden chair, which *Edward I.* transported to *Westminster Abby*, much to the mortification of the *Scots*, who esteemed it as their palladium. *Charles II.* before the battle of *Worcester*, was crowned in the present chapel. The old Pretender resided at *Scone* for a considerable time in 1715, and his son made it a visit in 1745.

Re-passed the *Tay* at *Bullion's Boat*; visited the field of *Loncarty*, celebrated for the great victory * obtained by the *Scots* over the *Danes*, by means of the gallant peasant *Hay*, and his two sons, who, with no other weapons than the yokes which they snatched from their oxen then at plough, first put a stop to the flight of their countrymen, and afterwards led them on to conquest. The noble families of *Hay* descend from this rustic hero, and in memory of the action, bear for their arms the instrument of their victory, with the allusive motto of *Sub jugo*. There are on the spot several *tumuli*, in which are frequently found bones deposited in loose stones, disposed in form of a coffin. Not remote is a spot which supplied me with far more agreeable ideas; a tract of ground, which in 1732 was a mere bog, but now converted into good meadows, and about fifty acres covered with linnen; several other parts with buildings, and all the apparatus of the linnen manufacture, extremely curious, and worth seeing, carried on by the industrious family of the *Sandimans*:

LONCARTY.

* In the time of *Kenneth*, who began his reign in 976.

and in the bleachery are annually whitened, four hundred thousand yards of linnen, the manufacture of this family, and of Mr. *Marshall* and others from *Pertb.*

BIRNAM WOOD.

DUNSINANE.

The country is good, full of barley, oats, and flax in abundance; but after a few miles travelling, is succeeded by a black heath. Ride through a beautiful plantation of pines, and after descending an easy slope, the plain beneath suddenly contracts itself into a narrow glen. The prospect before me strongly marked the entrance into the *Higblands*, the hills that bounded it on each side being lofty and rude. On the left was *Birnam* Wood, which seems never to have recovered the march which its ancestors made to *Dunfinane*: I was shewn at a great distance a high ridge of hills, where some remains of that famous fortress (*Macbeth's* castle) are said yet to exist.

DUNKELD.

The pass into the *Higblands* is awefully magnificent; high, craggy, and often naked mountains present themselves to view, approach very near each other, and in many parts are fringed with wood, overhanging and darkening the *Tay*, that rolls with great rapidity beneath. After some advance in this hollow, a most beautiful knowl, covered with pines, appears full in view; and soon after, the town of *Dunkeld*, seated under and environed by crags, partly naked, partly wooded, with summits of a vast height. Lay at *Inver**, a good inn, on the West side of the river.

JULY 28.

Crossed it in a boat, attended by a tame swan, which was perpetually solliciting our favours, by putting its neck over the

* *Inver*, a place where a lesser river runs into a greater; or a river into a lake or sea, as *Aber* signifies in the *British*.

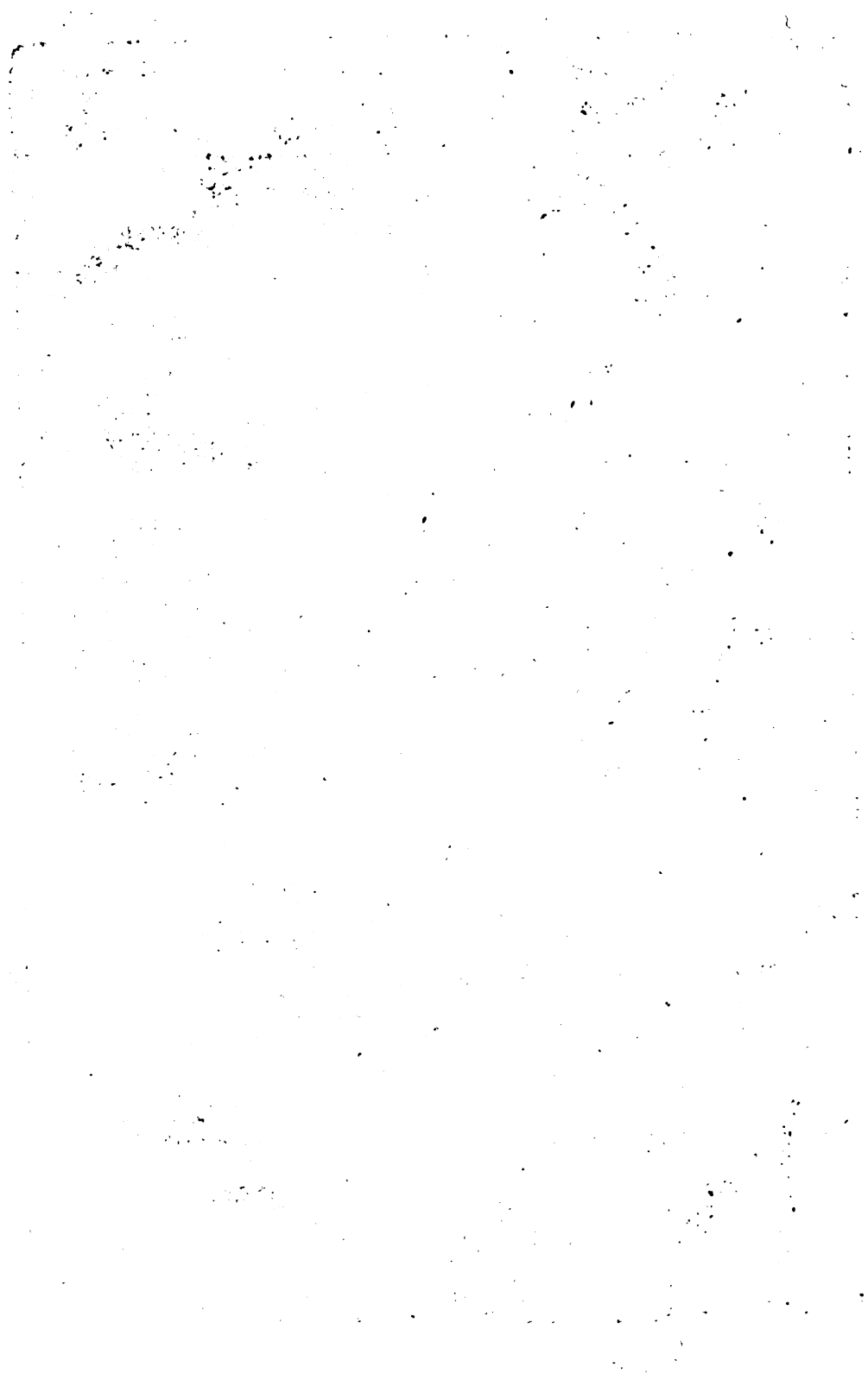
fides

Robt. By. Jones.

Dunkeld Cathedral.

J. M. W. P. 1845.





sides of the ferry-boat. Land in the Duke of *Atbol's* gardens, which are extremely pleasing, washed by the river, and commanding from different parts of the walks, the most beautiful and picturesque views of wild and gloomy nature that can be conceived. Trees of all kinds grow here extremely well; and even so southern a shrub as *Portugal* laurel flourishes greatly. In the garden are the ruins of the cathedral, once a magnificent edifice, as appears by the beautiful round pillars still standing; but the choir is preserved, and at present used as a church. In the burial-place of the family is a large monument of the Marquis of *Atbol*, hung with the arms of the numerous connections of the family.

On the other side of the river is a pleasing walk along the banks of the water of *Bran* *, a great and rapid torrent, full of immense stones. On a rock at the end of the walk is a neat building, impending over a most horrible chasm, into which the river precipitates itself with great noise and fury from a considerable height. The windows of the pavillion are formed of painted glass; some of the panes are red, which makes the water resemble a fiery cataract. About a mile further is another *Rumbling Brig*, like, but inferior in grandeur, to that near *Kinross*.

The town of *Dunkeld* is small, and has a small linnen manufacture. Much company resorts here, in the summer months, for the benefit of drinking goats' milk and whey: I was informed here, that those animals will eat serpents; as it is well known that stags do.

* Rivers in *Scotland* are very frequently called *waters*.

After

After a ride of two miles along a narrow strait, amidst trees, and often in sight of the *Tay*, was driven by rain into a fisherman's hut, who entertained me with an account of his business: said he paid ten pounds *per ann.* for the liberty of two or three miles of the river; sold the first fish of the season at three-pence a pound; after that, got three shillings *per* fish. The houses in these parts began to be covered with broom, which lasts three or four years: their insides mean, and very scantily furnished; but the owners civil, sensible, and of the quickest apprehensions.

The strait now widens into a vale plentiful in oats, barley and flax, and well peopled. On the right is the junction of the *Tay* and the *Tumel*: the channels of these rivers are wide, full of gravel, the mark of their devastation during floods. Due north is the road to *Blair* and *Fort Augustus*, through the noted pass of *Killicrankie*: turn to the left; ride opposite to *Castle Menzies*: reach *Taymouth*, the seat of the Earl of *Breadalbane*.

JULY 29, &c.
TAYMOUTH.

Taymouth * lies in a vale scarce a mile broad, very fertile, bounded on each side by mountains finely planted. Those on the South are covered with trees, or with corn fields far up their sides. The hills on the North are planted with pines and other trees, and vastly steep; and have a very *Alpine* look; but particularly resemble the great slope, opposite the *grande Chartreuse* in *Dauphiné*. His lordship's policy † surrounds the house,

* Its name, in old maps, is *Balloch*; i. e. the mouth of the Loch: *Bala* in the *British* language.

† This word here signifies improvements, or demesne: when used by a merchant, or tradesman, signifies their warehouses, shops, and the like.

which



H. G. Gifford del.

E. C. Davis sculp.

which stands in the park, and is one of the few in which fallow deer are seen.

The ground is in remarkable fine order, owing to his Lordship's assiduity in clearing it from stones, with which it was once covered. A *Blaster* was in constant employ to blast the great stones with gunpowder; for, by reason of their size, there was no other method of removing them.

The *Berceau* walk is very magnificent, composed of great trees, forming a fine *gothic* arch; and probably that species of architecture owed its origin to such vaulted shades. The walk on the bank of the *Tay* is fifty feet wide, and two and twenty hundred yards long; but is to be continued as far as the junction of the *Tay* and the *Lion*, which is about as far more. The first runs on the sides of the walk with great rapidity, is clear, but not colorless, for its pellucidness is like that of brown crystal; as is the case with most of the rivers in *Scotland*, which receive their tinge from the bogs. The *Tay* has here a wooden bridge two hundred feet long, leading to a white seat on the side of the opposite hill, commanding a fine view up and down *Strath-Tay*. The rich meadows beneath, the winding of the river, the beginning of *Loch-Tay*, the discharge of the river out of it, the neat village and church of *Kinmore*, form a most pleasing and magnificent prospect.

The view from the temple of *Venus* is that of the lake, with a nearer sight of the church and village, and the discharge of the river. The lake is about one mile broad, and fifteen long, bounded on each side by lofty mountains; makes three great bends, which adds to its beauty. Those on the south are well planted, and
finely

WALKS.

LOCH-TAY.

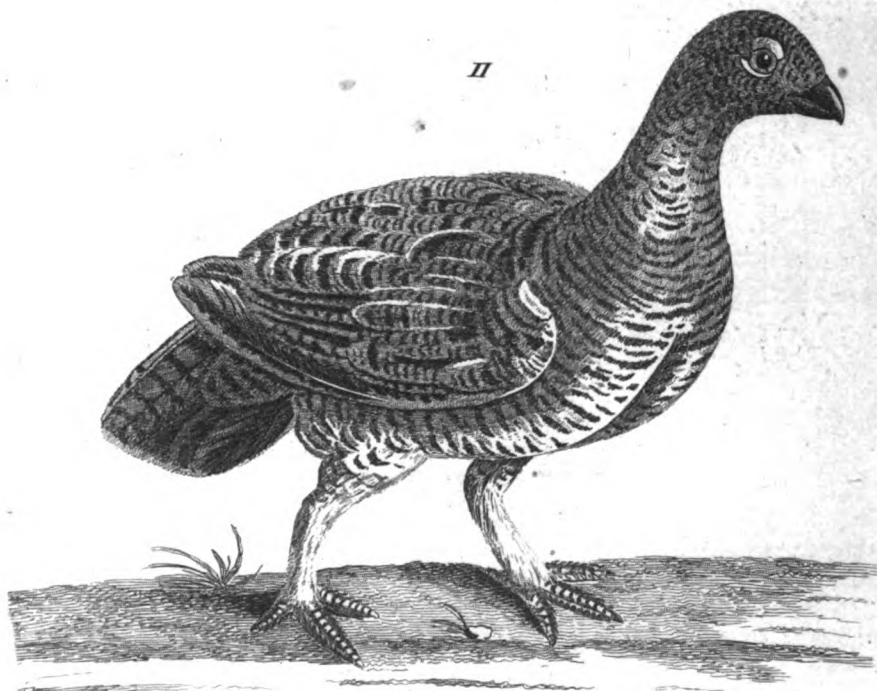
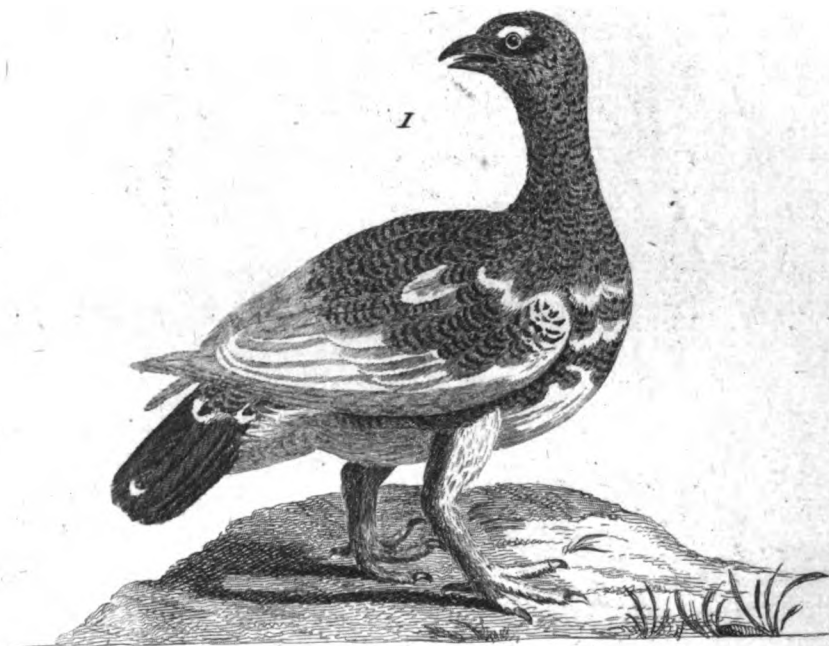
finely cultivated high up ; interspersed with the habitations of the *Highlanders*, not singly, but in small groupings, as if they loved society or clanship : they are very small, mean, and without windows or chimnies, and are the disgrace of *North Britain*, as its lakes and rivers are its glory. *Loch-Tay* is in many places a hundred fathoms deep, and within as many yards of the shore, fifty-four.

Till of late, this lake was supposed to be as incapable of freezing as *Loch-Nefs*, *Loch-Earn*, and *Loch-Each* ; tho' *Loch Rannoch*, and even *Loch-Fine*, an arm of the sea, often does. But in *March 1771*, so rigorous and uncommon was the cold, that about the 20th of that month this vast body of water was frozen over, in one part, from side to side, in the space of a single night ; and so strong was the ice, as greatly to damage a boat which was caught in it.

Loch-Tay abounds with Pike, Perch, Eels, Salmon, Charr, and Trout ; of the last, some have been taken that weighed above thirty pounds. Of these species, the *Highlanders* abhor Eels, and also Lampreys, fancying, from the form, that they are too nearly related to Serpents.

The North side is less wooded, but more cultivated. The vast hill of *Lauris*, with beds of snow on it, through great part of the year, rises above the rest, and the still loftier mountain of *Benmor* closes the view far beyond the end of the lake. All this country abounds with game, such as Grouse, Ptarmigans*, Stags, and a peculiar species of Hare, which is found only

* *Br. Zool. I. No. 95.*



I. Ptarmigan. II. Hen of the Wood. P. Mayall sculp.

on the summits of the highest hills, and never mixes with the common kind, which is frequent enough in the vales*: is less than the common Hare; its limbs more slender; its flesh more delicate: is very agile, and full of frolick when kept tame; is fond of honey and carraway comfits, and prognosticates a storm by eating its own dung: in a wild state does not run an end, but seeks shelter under stones as soon as possible. During summer its predominant color is grey: about *September* it begins to assume a snowy whiteness, the alteration of color appearing about the neck and rump, and becomes entirely white, except the edges and tips of the ears: in *April* it again resumes its grey coat.

WHITE HARE.

The *Ptarmigans* inhabit the very summits of the highest mountains, amidst the rocks, perching among the grey stones, and during summer are scarcely to be distinguished from them, by reason of their color. They seldom take long flights, but fly about like pigeons; are silly birds, and so tame as to suffer a stone to be flung at them without rising. It is not necessary to have a dog to find them. They taste so like a Grouse, as to be scarce distinguishable. During winter, their plumage, except a few feathers on the tail, are of a pure white, the color of the snow, in which they bury themselves in heaps, as a protection from the rigorous air.

PTARMIGANS.

Royston Crows, called here Hooded Crows, and in the *Erse*, *Feannag*, are very common, and reside here the whole year. They

BIRDS.

* Br. Zool. No. 21.

O

breed

breed in all sorts of trees, not only in the *Highlands*, but even in the plains of *Murray*: lay six eggs; have a shriller note than the common sort; are much more mischievous; pick out the eyes of lambs, and even of hories, when engaged in bogs; but for want of other food, will eat cranberries, and other mountain berries.

Ring Ouzels breed among the hills, and in autumn descend in flocks to feed on the berries of the wicken trees.

Sea Eagles breed in ruined towers, but quit the country in winter? The Black Eagles continue there the whole year.

It is very difficult to leave the environs of this delightful place. Before I go within doors, I must recall to mind the fine winding walks on the South side of the hills, the great beech sixteen feet in girth, the picturesque birch with its long streaming branches, the hermitage, the great cataracts adjacent, and the darksome chasın beneath. I must enjoy over again the view of the fine reach of the *Tay*, and its union with the broad water of the *Lion*: I must step down to view the druidical circles of stones; and lastly, I must visit *Tay-bridge*, and, as far as my pen can contribute, extend the fame of our military countrymen, who, among other works worthy of the *Romans*, founded this bridge, and left its history inscribed in these terms:

TAY-BRIDGE.

Mirare



B. Hagell sculp.

Cascade near Taymouth.

B. Hagell sculp.

Mirare
 viam hanc militarem
 Ultra *Romanos* terminos
 M. Passuum. ccl hac illac
 extensam;
 Tesquis et paludibus insultantem
 per Montes rupestque patefactam
 et indignanti Tavo
 ut cernis instratam:
 Opus hoc arduum suâ solertiâ,
 Et decennali militum operâ,
 A. Ær. X^m 1733. Posuit G. WADE
 Copiarum in SCOTIA Præfectus.
 Ecce quantum valeant
 Regis GEORGI II. Auspicia.

Taymouth is a large house, a castle modernized. The most remarkable part of its furniture is the works of the famous *Jameson**, the *Scotch Vandych*, an eleve of this family. That singular performance of his, the genealogical picture is in good preservation. The chief of the *Argyle* family is placed recumbent at the foot of a tree, with a branch; on the right is a single head of his eldest son, Sir *Duncan Campbell*, Laird of

JAMESON.

* Son of an architect at *Aberdeen*; studied under *Rubens*, at *Antwerp*. *Charles I.* sat to him, and presented him with a diamond ring. He always drew himself with his hat on. His prices were 20 l. *Scots*, or 1 l. 3 s. 4 d. *English*, per head: was born in 1586; died at *Edinburgh*, 1644. For a further account, consult Mr. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*.

Lochou ; but on the various ramifications, are the names of his descendants, and along the body of the tree are nine small heads, in oval frames, with the names on the margins, all done with great neatness: the second son was first of the house of *Breadalbane*, which branched from the other about four hundred years ago. In a corner is inscribed, *The Geneologie of the house of Glenorquhie Zubairof is descendit fundrie nobil & wortbie houses. Jamefon faciebat 1635.* Its size is eight feet by five. In the same room are about twenty heads of persons of the family ; among others, that of a lady, so very ugly, that a wag, on seeing it, with lifted hands pronounced, that she was *fearfully and wonderfully made*. There are in the same house, several heads by *Jamefon* ; but many of them unfortunately spoiled in the repairing.

In the library is a small book, called, from the binding, the *black book*, with some beautiful drawings in it, on vellum, of the *Breadalbane* family, in water colors. In the first page is old Sir *Duncan*, between two other figures ; then follow several chiefs of the family, among whom is Sir *Colin*, Knight of *Rhodes*, who died 1480, aged 80. At the end is a manuscript history of the family, ending, I think, in 1633.

JULY 30.

Went to divine service at *Kinmore** church, which, with the village, was re-built, in the neatest manner, by the present Lord *Breadalbane* : they stand beautifully on a small headland, projecting into the lake. His Lordship permits the inhabitants to live rent-free, on condition they exercise some trade, and keep their houses

* Or the Great Head.

clean :

clean: so that, by these terms, he not only saves the expence of sending on every trifling occasion, to *Pertb* or *Crief*, but has got some as good workmen, in common trades, as any in his Majesty's dominions.

The church is a remarkably neat plain building, with a very handsome tower steeple. The congregation was numerous, decent, attentive, still; well and neatly clad, and not a ragged or slovenly person among them. There were two services, one in *Englisb*, the other in *Erse*. After the first, numbers of people, of both sexes, went out of church, and seating themselves in the church-yard, made, in their motly habits, a gay and picturesque appearance. The devotion of the common people of *Scotland*, on the usual days of worship, is as much to be admired, as their conduct at the sacrament in certain places is to be censured. It is celebrated but once in a year*, when there are sometimes three thousand communicants, and as many idle spectators. Of the first, as many as possible crowd on each side of a long table, and the elements are sometimes rudely shoven from one to another; and in certain places, before the day is at an end, fighting and other indecencies ensue. It has often been made a season for debauchery; and to this day, *Jack* cannot always be persuaded to eat his meat like a christian†.

HIGHLAND
CONGREGATION.

Every Sunday a collection is made for the sick or necessitous; for poor's rates are unknown in every country parish in *Scotland*. Notwithstanding the common people are but just roused from their

* Formerly the sacrament was administered but once in two years.

† *Tale of a Tub*.

native

native indolence, very few beggars are seen in *North Britain*: either they are full masters of the lesson of being content with a very little; or, what is more probable, they are possessed of a spirit that will struggle hard with necessity before it will bend to the asking of alms.

Visited a pretty island in *Loch-Tay*, tufted with trees, and not far from the shore. On it are the ruins of a priory dependent on that at *Scone*; founded in 1122, by *Alexander* the First; in which were deposited the remains of his Queen *Sybill*, natural daughter to *Henry I.*: it was founded by *Alexander* in order for the prayers of the Monks for the repose of his soul and that of his royal consort *. To this island the *Campbells* retreated, during the successes of the Marquis of *Montrose*, where they defended themselves against that hero, which was one cause of his violent resentment against the whole name.

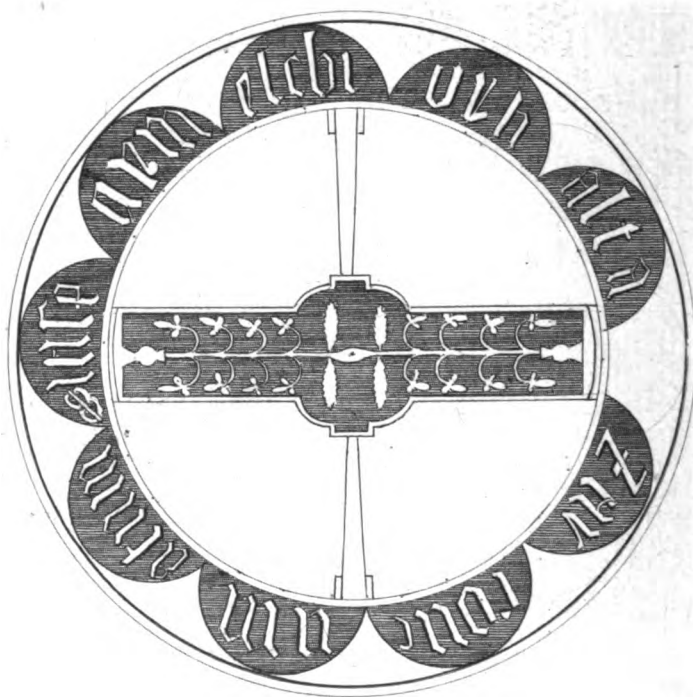
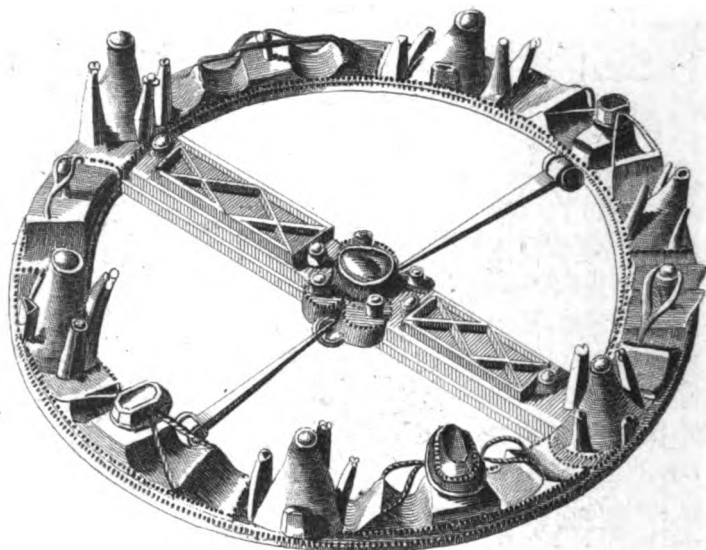
JULY 31.

Rode to *Glen-Lion*; went by the side of the river † that gives name to it. It has now lost its ancient title of *Duie*, or *Black*, given it on account of a great battle between the *Mackays* and the *Macgregors*; after which, the conquerors are said to have stained the waters with red, by washing in it their bloody swords and spears. On the right is a rocky hill, called *Sbi-ballen*, or the Paps. Enter *Glen-Lion* through a strait pass: the vale is narrow, but fertile; the banks of the river steep, rocky, and wooded; through which appears the rapid water of the *Lion*. On the North is a round

* As appears from a grant made by that Monarch of the isle in *Loch-Tay*, *Ut Ecclesia DEI ibi pro me et pro Anima SYBILLÆ Reginae ibi defunctæ fabricetur, &c.*

† This river freezes; but the *Tay*, which receives it, never does.

fortress,



BROTCHÉ.

Wm. Griffiths del.

P. Mayall sculp.

fortress, on the top of the hill; to which, in old times, the natives retreated on any invasion. A little farther, on a plain, is a small *Roman* camp *, called by the Highlanders *Fortingal*, or the Fort of the Strangers: themselves they stile *Na fian*, or dependents of *Fingal*. In *Fortingal* church-yard are the remains of a prodigious yew-tree, whose ruins measured fifty-six feet and a half in circumference.

GREAT YEW.

Saw at the house of Col. *Campbell* of *Glen-Lion*, a curious walking-staff, belonging to one of his ancestors: it was iron cased in leather, five feet long; at the top a neat pair of extended wings, like a *caduceus*; but, on being shaken, a poniard, two feet nine inches long, darted out.

He also favored me with the sight of a very ancient brotche, which the Highlanders use, like the *fibula* of the *Romans*, to fasten their vest: it is made of silver, is round, with a bar cross the middle, from whence are two tongues to fasten the folds of the garments: one side is studded with pearl, or coarse gems, in a very rude manner; on the other, the names of the three kings of *Cologne*, CASPAR, MELCHIOR, BALTAZAR; with the word *consummatim*. It was probably a consecrated brotche, and worn not only for use, but as an amulet. *Keysser's* account of the virtues attributed to their names confirms my opinion. He says that they were written on slips of paper in this form, and worn as preservatives against the falling-sickness:

* It possibly might have been made during the expedition of *Severus*, who penetrated to the extremity of this island. It was the most northern work of the *Romans* of which I had any intelligence.

Gaspar

*Gaspar fert Myrrham, Thus Melchior, Baltazar Aurum;
Solvitur a morbo Cbristi pietate caduco.*

ROADS.

Return South, and come at once in sight of *Loch-Tay*. The day very fine and calm, the whole scene was most beautifully repeated in the water. I must not omit that on the North side of this lake is a most excellent road, which runs the whole length of it, leading to *Tiendrum* and *Inveraray*, in *Argyleshire*, and is the route which travellers must take, who make what I call the *petit tour** of *Scotland*. This whole road was made at the sole expence of the present Lord *Breadalbane*; who, to facilitate the travelling, also erected thirty-two stone bridges over the torrents that rush from the mountains into the lake. They will find the whole country excell in roads, partly military, partly done by statute labor, and much by the munificence of the great men.

I was informed, that Lord *Breadalbane*'s estate was so extensive that he could ride a hundred miles an end on it, even as far as the West Sea, where he has also some islands. These great properties are divided into districts, called *Officiaries*: a ground officer presides over each, and has three, four, or five hundred men under his care. He superintends the duties due from each

* Which comprehends the route I have described; adding to it, from *Taymouth*, along the road, on the side of the lake, to *Killin*, 16 miles; from thence to *Tiendrum*, 20; *Glenorchie*, 12; *Inveraray*, 16; *Luss*, on the banks of *Loch-Lomond*, 30; *Dunbarton*, 12; *Glasgow*, 15; *Sterling*, 31; *Edinburgh*, by *Hopetoun House*, 35; a tract unparalleled, for the variety and frequency of fine and magnificent scenery.

XIX



Serratula alpina P. 448.

Moss Griffiths del.

P. Mayall sculp.

to their Lord, such as fetching peat, bringing coal from *Crief*, &c. which they do, at their own expence, on horses backs, travelling in strings, the tail of one horse being fastened by a cord, which reaches to the head of the next: the horses are little, and generally white or grey; and as the farms are very small, it is common for four people to keep a plough between them, each furnishing a horse, and this is called a horse-gang.

The north side of *Loch-Tay* is very populous; for in sixteen square miles are seventeen hundred and eighty-six souls: on the other side, about twelve hundred. The country, within these thirty years, manufactures a great deal of thread. They spin with rocks*, which they do while they attend their cattle on the hills; and, at the four fairs in the year, held at *Kinmore*, above sixteen hundred pounds worth of yarn is sold out of *Breadalbane* only: which shews the great increase of industry in these parts, for less than forty years ago there was not the least trade in this article. The yarn is bought by persons who attend the fairs for that purpose, and sell it again at *Pertb*, *Glasgow*, and other places, where it is manufactured into cloth.

Much of this may be owing to the good sense and humanity of the chieftain; but much again is owing to the abolition of the feudal tenures, or vassalage; for before that was effected, (which was done by the influence of a Chancellor†, whose memory *Scotland*

* Their Lord gives among them annually a great number of spinning-wheels, which will soon cause the disuse of the rock.

† Earl of *Hardwick*, who may be truly said to have given to the *North Britons* their great charter of liberty.

gratefully adores for that service) the Strong oppressed the Weak, the Rich the Poor. Courts indeed were held, and juries called; but juries of vassals, too dependent and too timid to be relied on for the execution of true justice.

AUG. 1.

Leave *Taymouth*; ford the *Lion*, and ride above it thro' some woods. On the left bursts out a fine cascade, in a deep hollow, covered with trees: at a small distance to the West is *Castle Garth*, a small castle seated like *Castle Campbell*, between two deep glens. Keep ascending a steep hill, but the corn country continues for a while: the scene then changes for a wild, black, and mountainous heath. Descend into *Rannoch*, a meadowy plain,

RANNOCH.

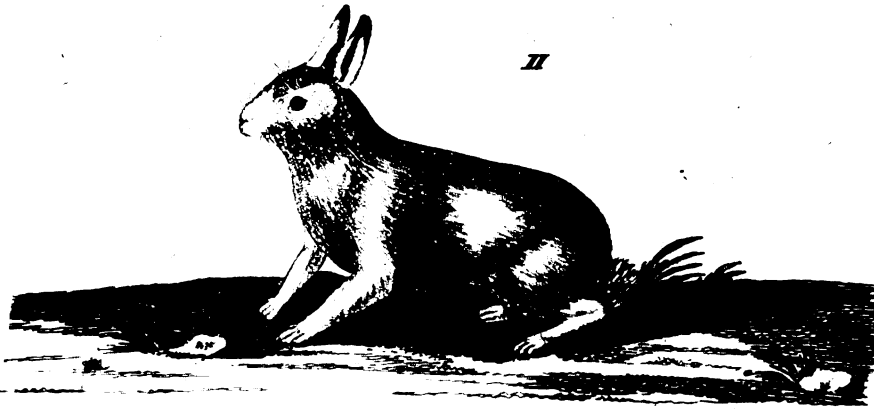
tolerably fertile: the lake of the same name extends from East to West; is about eleven miles long, and one broad: the Northern bank appears very barren; part of the Southern finely covered with a forest of pine and birch, the first natural woods I had seen of pines: rode a good way in it, but observed no trees of any size, except a birch sixteen feet in circumference: the ground beneath the trees is covered with heath, bilberies, and dwarf abutus, whose glossy leaves make a pretty appearance.

PINE FOREST.

ROES.

This place gives shelter to black game, and Roes. These animals are found from the banks of *Loch Lomond*, as far North as the entrance into *Catbess*: in summer their hair is short, smooth, glossy, and red; at approach of winter grows long and hoary, and proves an excellent defence against the rigor of the *Highland* air. The weight of a full grown Roe is 60 lb. The horns of the second year are strait, slender, and without any branch: in the third become bifurcated: in the fourth, trifurcated, and grow more scabrous and stronger, in proportion

to



I. Roe buck. II. White Hare.

Mr. Griffith pinx.

J. Mayall sculp.

to their longevity. They feed during summer on grafs, and are remarkably fond of the *Rubus Saxatilis*, called in the *Highlands*, on that account, the *Roebuck Berry*. When the ground is covered with snow, they browse on the extreme branches of the pine and juniper. They bring two young at a time: the fawns elegantly spotted with white. It is extremely difficult to rear them; commonly eight out of ten dying in the attempt. The flesh of the Roe is by some accounted a delicacy: to me it seemed very dry. They keep in small families of five or six.

Near these woods is a saw-mill, which is rented from the Government: and the tenant is obliged to work 150 tuns of timber annually, paying eighteen shillings and six-pence *per* tun. The deal, which is the red sort, is sold in plank to different parts of the country, carried on horses backs, for the trees are now grown so scarce as not to admit of exportation*.

The lake affords no other fish than Trouts, small Chars, and Bull Trouts; the last, as I was informed, are sometimes taken of the length of four feet and a half. Many water fowl breed in the birns or little streams that trickle into the lake; among others, different sorts of Grebes and Divers: I was told of one which the inhabitants call *Fur-bbuachaille*, that makes a great noise before storms, and by their description find it to be the speckled Diver, *Br. Zool.* 2d. ed. II. 414. No rats have hitherto been observed in this country.

This country was once the property of *Robertson of Struan*, and

* Some Pot-Ash is also made of the Birch Wood.

THE POET
STRUAN.

was granted to an ancestor of his, as a reward for taking *Robert Graham*, the ruffian who murdered *James I.* It was then valued at a hundred marks. He was likewise permitted to bear in his coat of arms a *Graham* bound in chains. A descendent of his, styled *Mac-Robert*, was the most potent plunderer of his days, and, at the head of eight hundred men, for a long time ravaged *Atbol* and the adjoining countries, in the beginning of the reign of *James V.* but at length was surprized and slain *. The late *Struan* seemed to inherit his turbulent disposition. He had been in the rebellion of 1715; had his estate restored, but in 1745 rebelling a second time, the country was burnt, and the estate annexed to the crown. He returned a few years after, and died as he lived, a most abandoned sot; notwithstanding which, he had a genius for poetry, and left behind him a volume of elegies and other pieces, in some of which he elegantly laments the ravages of war among his vassals, and the loss of his favorite scenes, and in particular his fountain *Argentine*.

SUPERSTITIONS.

The country is perfectly highland; and in spite of the intercourse this and the neighboring parts have of late years had with the rest of the world, it still retains some of its antient customs and superstitions: they decline daily, but least their memory should be lost, I shall mention several that are still practised, or but very lately disused in the tract I had passed over. Such a record will have this advantage, when the follies are quite extinct, in teaching the unshackled and enlightened mind the difference between the pure ceremonies of religion, and the wild and anile flights of superstition.

* *Buchanan*, lib. xiii. c. 47.

The

The belief in spectres still exists; of which I had a remarkable proof while I was in the county of *Breadalbane*. A poor visionary, who had been working in his cabbage garden, imagined that he was raised suddenly into the air, and conveyed over a wall into an adjacent corn-field *; that he found himself surrounded by a crowd of men and women, many of whom he knew to have been dead some years, and who appeared to him skimming over the tops of the unbended corn, and mingling together like bees going to hive: that they spoke an unknown language, and with a hollow sound: that they very roughly pushed him to and fro; but on his uttering the name of God, all vanished but a female sprite, who seizing him by the shoulder, obliged him to promise an assignation, at that very hour, that day sevennight: that he then found that his hair was all tied in double knots, and that he had almost lost the use of his speech: that he kept his word with the spectre, whom he soon saw come floating thro' the air towards him: that he spoke to her, but she told him at that time she was in too much haste to attend to him, but bid him go away, and no harm should befall him; and so the affair rested when I left the country. But it is incredible the mischief these *Ægri Somnia* did in the neighborhood: the friends and relations of the deceased, whom the old Dreamer had named, were in the utmost anxiety at finding them in such bad company in the other world: the almost extinct belief of the old idle tales began again to gain ground, and the good minister will have many a weary

* These tales of spectral transportations are far from being new; Mr. *Aubrey*, in his *Miscellanies*, p. 13, gives two ridiculous relations of almost similar facts, one in *Devonshire*, the other in the shire of *Murray*.

discourse

discourse and exhortation before he can eradicate the absurd ideas this idle story has revived.

In this part of the country the notion of witchcraft is quite lost : it was observed to cease almost immediately on the repeal of the witch act * ; a proof what a dangerous instrument it was in the hands of the vindictive, or of the credulous.

Among the superstitious customs these are the most singular.
UNLUCKY DAY. A *Highlander* never begins any thing of consequence on the day of the week on which the 3d of *May* falls, which he styles *La Sheach-anna na bleanagh*, or the dismal day.

BEL-TEIN. On the 1st of *May*, the herdsmen of every village hold their *Bel-tein* †, a rural sacrifice. They cut a square trench on the ground, leaving the turf in the middle ; on that they make a fire of wood, on which they dress a large caudle of eggs, butter, oatmeal and milk ; and bring, besides the ingredients of the caudle, plenty of beer and whisky ; for each of the company must contribute something. The rites begin with spilling some of the caudle on the ground, by way of libation : on that every one takes a cake of oatmeal, upon which are raised nine square knobs, each dedicated to some particular being, the supposed preserver of their flocks and herds, or to some particular animal, the real destroyer of them : each person then turns his face to the fire, breaks off a knob, and flinging it over his

* Which was not till the year 1736.

† My account of this, and every other ceremony mentioned in this Journal, was communicated to me by a gentleman resident on the spot where they were performed.

shoulders,

shoulders, says, *This I give to thee, preserve thou my horses; this to thee, preserve thou my sheep*; and so on. After that, they use the same ceremony to the noxious animals: *This I give to thee, O Fox! spare thou my lambs; this to thee, O hooded Crow! this to thee, O Eagle!*

When the ceremony is over, they dine on the caudle; and after the feast is finished, what is left is hid by two persons deputed for that purpose; but on the next *Sunday* they reassemble, and finish the reliques of the first entertainment *.

On the death of a Highlander, the corps being stretched on a board, and covered with a coarse linnen wrapper, the friends lay on the breast of the deceased a wooden platter, containing a small quantity of salt and earth, separate and unmixed; the earth, an emblem of the corruptible body; the salt, an emblem of the immortal spirit. All fire is extinguished where a corps is kept; and it is reckoned so ominous for a dog or cat to pass over it, that the poor animal is killed without mercy.

FUNERAL
CUSTOMS.

* A custom, favoring of the *Scotch Bel-tain*, prevales in *Gloucestershire*, particularly about *Newent* and the neighboring parishes, on the twelfth day, or on the *Epiphany*, in the evening. All the servants of every particular farmer assemble together in one of the fields that has been sown with wheat; on the border of which, in the most conspicuous or most elevated place, they make twelve fires of straw, in a row; around one of which, made larger than the rest, they drink a chearful glass of cyder to their master's health, success to the future harvest, and then returning home, they feast on cakes made of carraways, &c. soaked in cyder, which they clame as a reward for their past labors in sowing the grain. This seems to resemble a custom of the antient *Danes*, who, in their addressees to their deities, emptied, on every invocation, a cup in honor of them. *NIORDI et FREJÆ memoria peculis recolabatur, annua ut ipsis contingerent felicitas, frugumque et reliquæ annonæ uberrimus proventus.* Worm. Monum. Dan. lib. 1. p. 28.

The

A T O U R

LATE-WAKE.

The *Late-wake* is a ceremony used at funerals. The evening after the death of any person, the relations and friends of the deceased meet at the house, attended by bagpipe or fiddle; the nearest of kin, be it wife, son, or daughter, opens a melancholy ball, dancing and greeting, *i. e.* crying violently at the same time; and this continues till day-light; but with such gambols and frolicks among the younger part of the company, that the loss which occasioned them is often more than supplied by the consequences of that night*. If the corps remains unburied for two nights, the same rites are renewed. Thus, *Scythian-like*, they rejoice at the deliverance of their friends out of this life of misery.

This custom is an antient *English* one, perhaps a *Saxon*. *Chaucer* mentions it in his Knight's Tale.

Ne how the *liche-wake* was yhold
All thilke night.

It was not alone in *Scotland* that these watchings degenerated into excess. Such indecencies we find long ago forbidden by the church. *In vigiliis circa corpora mortuorum vetantur choreæ et cantilenæ, seculares ludi et alii turpes & fatui* †.

CORANICH.

The *Coranich*, or singing at funerals, is still in use in some places: the songs are generally in praise of the deceased; or a recital of the valiant deeds of him or his ancestors. I had not the fortune to be

* This custom was derived from their Northern ancestors. *Longè securius mori-endum esse arbitrantur, quam vivendum: puerperia luctu, funeraque festivo cantu, ut in plurimum concelebrantes.* *OLAUS MAGNUS.* 116.

† *Synod. Wigorn.* An. 1240. c. 5. as quoted in Mr. *Tyrwhit's Chaucer*, IV. 234.

present

present at any in *North Britain*, but formerly assisted at one in the South of *Ireland*, where it was performed in the fullness of horror. The cries are called by the *Irish* the '*Ulogobne* and *Hüllulu*, two words extremely expressive of the sound uttered on these occasions, and being of *Celtic* stock, Etymologists would swear to be the origin of the *οὐλοῦγον* of the *Greeks*, and *Ululatus* of the *Latins*. *Virgil* is very fond of using the last, whenever any of his females are distressed, as are others of the *Roman Poets*, and generally on occasions similar to this.

It was my fortune to arrive at a certain town in *Kerry*, at the time that a person of some distinction departed this life: my curiosity led me to the house, where the funeral seemed conducted in the purest classical form.

*Quodcunque aspicerem luctus gemitusque sonabant,
Formaque non taciti funeris intus erat.*

In short, the *conclamatio* was set up by the friends in the same manner as *Virgil* describes that consequential of *Dido's* death.

*Lamentis gemituque et femineo ululatu
Tecta fremunt.*

Immediately after this followed another ceremony, fully described by *Camden*, in his account of the manners of the antient *Irish*; the earnest expostulations and reproaches given to the deceased, for quitting this world, where she enjoyed so many blessings, so good a husband, such fine children. This custom is also of great antiquity, for *Euryalus's* mother makes the same pathetic address to her dead son.

Q

Tune

Tunc illa senectæ

*Sera meæ requies ? potuisti relinquere solam
Crudelis ?*

But when the time approached for carrying out the corps, the cry was redoubled,

Tremulis ululatus æthera complent ;

a numerous band of females waiting in the outer court, to attend the hearse, and to pay (in chorus) the last tribute of their voices. The habit of this sorrowing train, and the neglect of their persons, were admirably suited to the occasion : their robes were black and flowing, resembling the antient *Palla* ; their feet naked, their hair long and disheveled : I might truly say,

*Vidi egomet nigrâ succinctam vadere pallâ
CANIDIAM ; pedibus nudis, passoque capillo,
Cum SAGANA majore ululantem.*

Among these mourners were dispersed the females who sung the praises of the deceased, and were in the place of the *Mulieres Præfæ* of the *Romans*, and like them, a mercenary tribe. I could not but observe that they over-did their parts, as *Horace* acquaints us the hireling mourners of his days did.

*Ut qui conducti plorant in funere, dicunt
Et faciunt prope plura dolentibus ex animo.*

The corps was carried slowly along the verge of a most beautiful lake, the *ululatus* was continued, and the whole procession ended
among

among the venerable ruins of an old abby. But to return to *North Britain*.

Midwives give new-born babes a small spoonfull of earth and whisky, as the first food they taste.

Before women bake their bannocks, or oatmeal cakes, they form a cross on the last they make.

The notion of second-sight still prevales in a few places : as does the belief of Fairies ; and children are watched till the christening is over, lest they should be stole, or changed.

FAIRIES.

Elf-shots, i. e. the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed any disorders they have : in order to effect a cure, the cow is to be touched by an elf-shot, or made to drink the water in which one has been dipped. The same virtue is said to be found in the crystal gems *, and in the adder-stone, our *Glein Naidr* ; and it is also believed that good fortune must attend the owner ; so, for that reason, the first is called *Clack Bhuai*, or the powerful stone. Captain *Archibald Campbell* shewed me one, a spheroid set in silver, for the use of which, people came above a hundred miles, and brought the water it was to be dipt in with them ; for without that, in human cases, it was believed to have no effect.

These have been supposed to be *magical* stones or gems used by the *Druids*, to be inspected by a chaste boy, who was to see in them an apparition informing him of future events. This imposture, as

* *Woodward's Method of Fossils*, p. 30. See also *Mr. Aubrey's Miscellanies*, p. 128.

we are told by Doctor *Woodward*, was revived in the last century by the famous Doctor *Dee*, who called it his *shew stone* and *boly stone*, and pretended, by its means, to foretell events. I find in *Mont-faucon**, that it was customary in early times to deposite Balls of this kind in urns or sepulchers: thus twenty were found at *Rome* in an alabastrine urn: and one was discovered in 1653, in the tomb of *Childeric* at *Tournai*; he was King of *France*, and died A. D. 480.

Aug. 2.

Left *Carrie*, the house of Mr. *Campbell*, factor for the *Struan* estate, where I had a very hospitable reception the preceding night. Went due East; passed over a bridge cross the *Tumel*, which discharges itself out of *Loch-Rannoch*. Not far off were some neat small houses, inhabited by veteran soldiers, who were settled here after the peace of 1748; had land, and three pounds in money given, and nine pounds lent to begin the world with. In some few places this plan succeeded; but in general was frustrated by the dissipation of these new colonists, who could by no means relish an industrious life; but as soon as the money was spent, which seldom lasted long, left their tenements to be possessed by the next comer.

Saw a stamping-mill, calculated to reduce lime-stone to a fine powder, in order to save the expence of burning, for manure. The stampers beat it into small pieces in a trough, which a stream of water passed through, carrying off the finer parts into a proper receptacle, the gross ones being stopped by a grate. I did not find that this project answered; but was told, that the benefit

* *Les Monumens de la Monarchie Francoise.*

the



View of Craig Toraphen, and the Lin of Tumul.

Published as the Act directed by J. Knapley, West Fleet Street, 1, Apr. 1878.

the land was to receive from it, would not appear till the third year.

On going up a steep hill, have a fine view of the lake. Where the mountains almost close is *Mount Alexander*, where *Struan* once resided, and which he called his hermitage: it is a most romantic situation, prettily wooded, impending over a fine basin, formed by the *Tumel*, in a deep hollow beneath. At the bottom of this hill is *Argentine*, a little fountain; to which he gave that name from the silvery *mice* it flings up: near this are several rude but beautiful walks amidst the rocks and trees, among which, in clefts and chasms, I was shewn the hard bed of the poor poet, when his disloyalty had made it penal for him to shew his head. Near this the rocks almost meet, and the river rushes with vast violence between. Some outlawed *M'Gregors* were once surprized on the precipice, and all killed; one, who made a desperate leap upon a stone in the middle of the water, and another to the opposite side, had the hard fate to be shot in climbing the rocky steeps.

ARGENTINE.

A mile lower are the falls of the *Tumel*: I have seen higher; but, except that of the *Rhine*, never saw one with more water.

Ascend a very steep and high hill, through a great birch wood; a most picturesque scene, from the pendent form of the boughs waving with the wind from the bottom to the utmost summits of the mountain. On attaining the top, had a view of the beautiful little *Straith*, fertile and prettily wooded, with the river in the middle, forming numbers of quick meanders, then suddenly swelling into a lake, that fills the vale from side to side; is about three miles long, and retains the name of the river.

river. After riding along a black moor, in sight of vast mountains, arrive at

Blair *, or *Atbol* House, seated on an eminence above a plain, watered by the *Gary*, an outrageous stream, whose ravages have greatly deformed the vally, by the vast beds of gravel which it has left behind. The house was once fortified, and held a siege against the Rebels in 1746; but at present is much reduced in height, and the inside highly finished by the noble owner. The most singular piece of furniture is a chest of drawers made of broom, most elegantly striped in veins of white and brown. This plant grows to a great size in *Scotland*, and furnishes pieces of the breadth of six inches.

GREAT
BROOM-TREES.

Near the house is a fine walk, surrounding a very deep glen finely wooded, but in dry weather deficient in water at the bottom; but on the side of the walk on the rock is a small crystalline fountain, inhabited at that time by a pair of *Naiads*, in form of golden fish. In a spruce fir was a hang-nest of some unknown bird, suspended at the four corners to the boughs; it was open at top, an inch and a half in diameter, and two deep; the sides and bottom thick, the materials moss, worsted, and birch bark, lined with hair and feathers. The streams afford the *Parr*, a small species of Trout, seldom exceeding eight inches in length, marked on the sides with nine large bluish spots, and on the lateral line with small red ones †.

HANG-NEST.

PARR.

No traveller should omit visiting *Yorke Cascade*, a magnificent

* Or a level clear spot of ground, a fit place for an engagement.

† The Samlet. *Br. Zool.* III. No. 148.

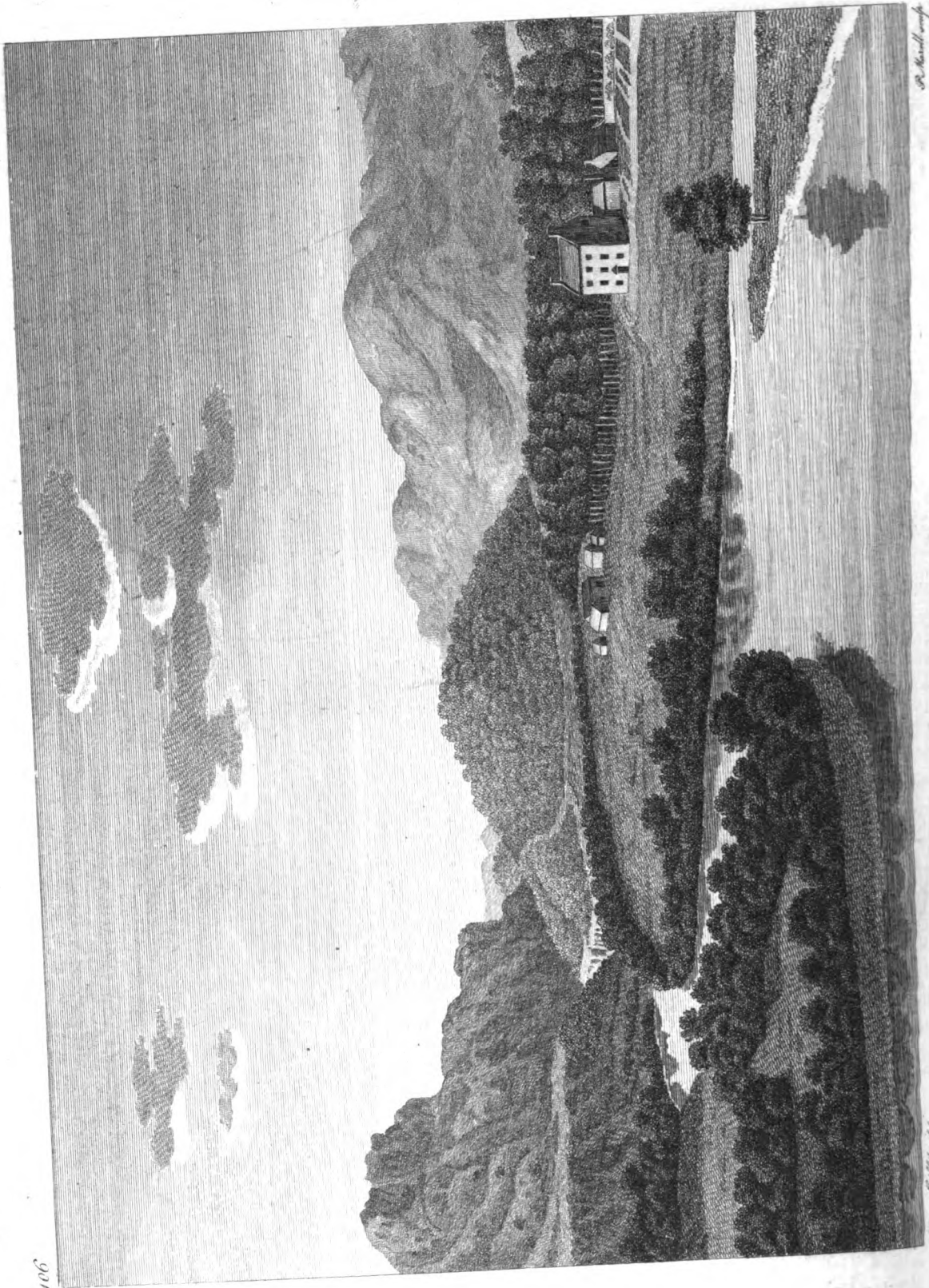
cataract,



P. Sandby del.

J. Margill fecit.

YORKE CASCADE.



FASKALLY.

R. Marshall sculp.

Wm. Gifford del.

cataraft, amidft moft fuitable fcenery, about a mile diftant from the houfe.

This country is very mountainous, has no natural woods, except of birch ; but the vaft plantations that begin to cloath the hills will amply fupply thefe defects. There is a great quantity of oats raifed in this neighborhood, and numbers of black cattle reared, the refources of the exhausted parts of *South Britain*.

Visit the pafs of *Killicrankie*, about five miles South of *Blair*: KILLICRANKIE. near the Northern entrance was fought the battle between the Viscount *Dundee* and General *Mackay*, in which the firft was killed in the moment of victory. The pafs is extremely narrow between high mountains, with the *Gary* running beneath in a deep, dark-fome, and rocky channel, over-hung with trees, forming a fcene of horrible grandeur. The road through this ftrait is very fine, formed by the foldiery lent by the Government, who have fix-pence *per* day from the country, befides their pay. About a mile beyond the pafs, Mr. *Robertfon's*, of *Fafkally*, appears like fairy ground, amidft thefe wild rocks, feated in a moft beautiful meadow, watered by the river *Tumel*, furrounded with pretty hills, finely wooded.

The Duke of *Atbol's* eftate is very extenfive, and the country populous : while vaffalage exifted, the chieftain could raife two or three thoufand fighting men, and leave fufficient at home to take care of the ground. The forests, or rather chafes, (for they are quite naked) are very extenfive, and feed vaft numbers of Stags, which range at certain times of the year, in herds of five hundred. Some grow to a great fize: I have heard of one that weighed 18 ftone, *Scats*, or 314 lb. exclusive of head, entrails and fkin. The hunting

GREAT
HUNTINGS.

hunting of these animals was formerly after the manner of an *Eastern* monarch. Thousands of vassals surrounded a great tract of country, and drove the Deer to the spot where the Chieftains were stationed, who shot them at their leisure. The magnificent hunt, made by an Earl of *Atbol*, near this place, for the amusement of *James V.* and the Queen-mother, is too remarkable to be omitted; the relation is therefore given as described by Sir *David Lindsay* of the *Mount**, who, in all probability, assisted at it.

“ The Earl of *Atbole*, hearing of the King’s coming, made
 “ great provision for him in all things pertaining to a prince,
 “ that he was as well served and eased, with all things necessary to his estate, as he had been in his own palace of *Edinburgh*. For I heard say, this noble Earl gart make a curious
 “ palace to the King, to his Mother, and to the Embassador,
 “ where they were so honourably eased and lodged as they had
 “ been in *England, France, Italy, or Spain*, concerning the time
 “ and equivalent, for their hunting and pastime; which was
 “ builded in the midst of a fair meadow, a fair palace of
 “ green timber, wind with green birks, that were green both
 “ under and above, which was fashioned in four quarters, and
 “ in every quarter and nuik thereof a great round, as it had
 “ been a block-house, which was lofted and gested the space
 “ of three house height; the floors laid with green scarrets
 “ spreates, medwarts and flowers, that no man knew where-
 “ on he zeid, but as he had been in a garden. Further, there

* *Hist. Scotland*, 146.

“ were

“ were two great rounds in ilk side of the gate, and a great
 “ portculleis of tree, falling down with the manner of a bar-
 “ race, with a draw-bridge, and a great stank of water of six-
 “ teen foot deep, and thirty foot of breadth. And also this
 “ palace within was hung with fine tapestry and arrassies of silk,
 “ and lighted with fine glaß windows in all airths; that this
 “ palace was as pleasantly decored, with all necessaries per-
 “ taining to a prince, as it had been his own palace-royal at
 “ home. Further, this Earl gart make such provision for the
 “ King, and his Mother, and the Embassador, that they had
 “ all manner of meats, drinks, and delicates that were to be
 “ gotten, at that time, in all *Scotland*, either in burgh or land;
 “ that is to say, all kind of drink, as ale, beer, wine, both
 “ white and claret, *malvery*, *muskadel*, *Hippocras*, *aquavita*. Fur-
 “ ther, there was of meats, wheat-bread, main-bread and ginge-
 “ bread; with fleshes, beef, mutton, lamb, veal, venison, goose,
 “ grice, capon, coney, cran, swan, partridge, plover, duck,
 “ drake, brissel-cock and pawnes, black-cock and muir-fowl,
 “ cappercaillies: and also the stanks, that were round about
 “ the palace, were full of all delicate fishes, as salmonds, trouts,
 “ pearches, pikes, eels, and all other kind of delicate fishes,
 “ that could be gotten in fresh waters; and all ready for the
 “ banquet. Syne were there proper stewards, cunning baxters,
 “ excellent cooks and potingars, with confections and drugs for
 “ their deserts; and the halls and chambers were prepared with
 “ costly bedding, vessel and napery, according for a king, so that
 “ he wanted none of his orders more than he had been at home
 “ in his own palace. The King remained in this wilderness,

R

“ at

“ at the hunting, the space of three days and three nights,
 “ and his company, as I have shewn. I heard men say, it
 “ cost the Earl of *Aibole*, every day, in expences, a thousand
 “ pounds.”

But hunting meetings, among the great men, were often the preludes to rebellion; for under that pretence they collected great bodies of men without suspicion, which at length occasioned an act of parliament prohibiting such dangerous assemblies.

AUG. 3.
 GLEN-TILT.

Set out for the county of *Aberdeen*; ride Eastward over a hill into *Glen-Tilt*, famous in old times for producing the most hardy warriors, is a narrow glen, several miles in length, bounded on each side by mountains of an amazing height; on the South is the great hill of *Ben y glo*, whose base is thirty-five miles in circumference, and whose summit towers far above the others. The sides of many of these mountains is covered with fine verdure, and are excellent sheep-walks: but entirely woodless. The road is the most dangerous and the most horrible I ever travelled: a narrow path, so rugged, that our horses often were obliged to cross their legs, in order to pick a secure place for their feet; while, at a considerable and precipitous depth beneath, roared a black torrent, rolling through a bed of rock, solid in every part, but where the *Tilt* had worn its antient way. Salmon force their passage even as high as this dreary stream, in spite of the distance from the sea, and the difficulties they have to encounter.

Ascend a steep hill, and find ourselves on an *Arrie*, or tract of mountain which the families of one or two hamlets retire to with their flocks for pasture in summer. Here we refreshed ourselves with.



MAN LODGE.



P. Mayall sculp.

Broe-mar Castle.

W. Tomkyns Pinxt.

with some goats' whey, at a *Sheelin*, or *Bothay*, a cottage made of turf, the dairy-house, where the Highland shepherds, or graziers, live with their herds and flocks, and during the fine season make butter and cheese. Their whole furniture consists of a few horn-spoons, their milking utensils, a couch formed of fods to lie on, and a rug to cover them. Their food oat-cakes, butter or cheese, and often the coagulated blood of their cattle spread on their bannocks. Their drink, milk, whey, and sometimes, by way of indulgence, whisky. Such dairy-houses are common to most mountainous countries; those in *Wales* are called *Hafodtai*, or Summer-houses; those on the *Swiss Alps*, *Sennes*.

Dined on the side of *Loch-Tilt*, a small piece of water, swarming with Trouts. Continued our journey over a wild, black, moory, melancholy tract. Reached *Brae-mar*†; the country almost instantly changed, and in lieu of dreary wastes, a rich vale, plenteous in corn and grass, succeeded. Cross the *Dee* near its head, which, from an insignificant stream, in the course of a very few miles, increases to the size of a great river, from the influx of numbers of other waters; and is remarkable for continuing near fifty miles of its course, from *Invercauld* to within six miles of *Aberdeen*, without any sensible augmentation. The rocks of *Brae-mar*, on the East, are exceedingly romantic, finely wooded with pine. The cliffs are very lofty, and their front most rugged and broken, with vast pines growing out of their fissures.

On the North side of the river lies *Dalmore*, distinguished by the finest natural pines in *Europe*, both in respect to the size of the trees,

SHEELING.

BRAE-MAR.

FOREST OF
DALMORE.

* *Brae* signifies a steep face of any hill.

and the quality of the timber. Single trees have been sold out of it for six guineas : they were from eighty to ninety feet high, without a lateral branch, and four feet and a half in diameter at the lower end. The wood is very resinous, of a dark red color, and very weighty. It is preferable to any brought from *Norway*, and being fawn into plank on the spot, brings annually to the proprietor a large revenue. On the opposite side of the river is the estate of *Inverey*, noted also for its pines, but of a size inferior to those of *Dalmore*. When the river is swelled with rains, great floats of timber from both these estates, are sent down into the Low Countries.

This tract, abounding with game, was, in old times, the annual resort of numbers of nobility, who assembled here to pass a month or two in the amusements of the chase. Their huntings resembled campaigns ; they lived in temporary cottages, called *Longubards*, were all dressed in an uniform habit conformable to that of the country, and passed their time with jollity and good cheer most admirably described by *John Taylor*, the water poet, who, in 1618, made there his *Pennileffe Pilgrimage*, and describes, in page 135, the rural luxury with all the glee of a *Sancho Pança*.

“ I thank my good Lord *Erskin*,” (says the Poet) “ hee commanded that I should alwayes bee lodged in his lodging, the kitchen being alwayes on the side of a banke, many kettles and pots boyling, and many spits turning and winding, with great variety of cheere: as venison bak’d, sodden, rost and stu’d beefe, mutton, goates, kid, hares, fresh salmon, pidgeons, hens, capons, chickens, partridge, moore-coots, heath-cocks, caperkellies, and
“ termagants :

“ termagants; good ale, sacke, white and claret, tent or (Allegant)
 “ and most potent *aquavita* *.

“ All

* The *French*, during the reign of *Charles IX.* seemed not only to have made full as large sacrifices to *Diana* and *Bacchus*, but even thought their entertainment incomplete without the presence of *Venus*. *Jacques du Fouilloux*, a celebrated writer on hunting of that age, with much seriousness describes all the requisites for the chase, and thus places and equips the jovial crew:—‘ *L’Assemblée se doit faire en quelque beau lieu sous des arbres auprès d’une fontaine ou Ruissseau, là ou les veneurs se doiuent tous rendre pour faire leur rapport. Ce pendant le Sommelier doit venir avec trois bons chevaux chargez d’instrumens pour arrouser le gosse, comme coutrets, barraux, barils, flacons et bouteilles: lesquelles doiuent estre pleines de bon vin d’Arbois, de Beaume, de Chaloce et de Graue: luy estant descendu du cheval, les metra rafraischir en l’eau, ou biens les pourra faire refroidir avec du Canfre: apres il estranda la nappe sur la verdure. Ce fait, le cuisinier s’en viendra chargé de plusieurs bons barnois de gueule, comme jambons, langues de bœuf fumées, groins, oreilles de pourceau, cervelats, eschinées, pieces de bœuf de Saison, carbonnades, jambons de Mayence, passez, longues de veau froides couvertes de poudre blanche, et autres menus suffrages pur remplir le boudin lequel il metra sur la nappe.*

‘ *Lors le Roy ou le Seigneur avec ceux de sa table estrendront leurs manteaux sur l’herbe, et se coucheront de costé dessus, beuuans, mangeans, rians et faisant grand chere;*’ and that nothing might be wanting to render the entertainment of such a set of merry men complete, honest *Jacques* adds, ‘ *et s’il y a quelque femme de reputation en ce pays qui fasse plaisir aux compagnons, elle doit estre alleguée, et ses passages et remuemens de fesses, attendant le rapport a venir.*’

But when the great man fallies out to the chace of foxes and badgers, he seems not to leave so important an affair to chance, so sets off thus amply provided in his triumphal car; ‘ *Le Seigneur,*’ (says *Fouilloux*) ‘ *doit avoir sa petite charrette, là où il sera dedans, avec la Fillette agée de seize a dix sept ans, laquelle luy frottera la teste par les chemins. Toutes les chevilles et paux de la charrette,*

‘ *doiuent*

“ All these, and more than these, we had continually, in super-
 “ fluous abundance, caught by falconers, fowlers, fishers, and
 “ brought by my Lord's (*Mar*) tenants and purveyors, to victual
 “ our campe, which consisted of fourteen or fifteen hundred men,
 “ and horses. The manner of the hunting is this : five or six hun-
 “ dred men doe rise early in the morning, and they doe disperse
 “ themselves divers wayes, and seven, eight, or ten miles compasse,
 “ they doe bring or chase in the deer in many heards (two, three,
 “ or four hundred in a heard) to such or such a place, as the noble-
 “ men shall appoint them ; then when day is come, the lords and
 “ gentlemen of their companies doe ride or goe to the said places,
 “ sometimes wading up to the middles through bournes and rivers ;
 “ and then they being come to the place, doe lie down on the
 “ ground till those foresaid scouts, which are called the *Tinckbell*,
 “ doe bring down the deer ; but, as the proverb says of a bad
 “ cooke, so these *Tinckbell* men doe lick their own fingers ; for,
 “ besides their bowes and arrows which they carry with them, wee
 “ can heare now and then a harguebuse, or a musquet, goe off,
 “ which doe seldom discharge in vaine : then after we had stayed
 “ three houres, or thereabouts, we might perceive the deer appeare
 “ on the hills round about us, (their heads making a shew like a
 “ wood) which being followed close by the *Tinckbell*, are chased

‘ doivent estre garnis de flacons et bouteilles, et doit avoir au bout de la charrette
 ‘ un coffre de bois, plein de coqs d'inde froide, jambons, langues de Bœufs et
 ‘ autre bons harnois de guelle. Et si c'est en temps d'hiver, il pourra faire porter
 ‘ son petit pavillon, et faire du feu dedans pour se chauffer, ou bien donner un
 ‘ coup en robbe a la nymphe.’ p. 35, 75-

“ down

“ down into the valley where we lay ; then all the valley on each
 “ side being way-laid with a hundred couple of strong Irish grey-
 “ hounds, they are let loose, as occasion serves, upon the heard of
 “ deere, that with dogs, gunnes, arrows, durks and daggers, in
 “ the space of two houres, fourscore fat deere were slaine, which
 “ after are disposed of some one way and some another, twenty or
 “ thirty miles, and more than enough left for us to make merry
 “ withall at our rendezvouze. Being come to our lodgings, there
 “ was such baking, boyling, roasting and stewing, as if Cook Ruf-
 “ fian had been there to have scalded the Devil in his feathers.”
 But to proceed.

Pass by the castle of *Brae-mar*, a square tower, the seat of the an-
 cient Earls of *Mar* : in later times a garrison to curb the discontented
 chieftains ; but at present unnecessarily occupied by a company of
 foot, being rented by the Government from Mr. *Farquharson*, of *In-*
vercauld, whose house I reach in less than half an hour.

Invercauld is seated in the centre of the *Grampian* hills, in a fertile
 vale, washed by the *Dee*, a large and rapid river : nothing can be
 more beautiful than the different views from the several parts of it.
 On the Northern entrance, immense ragged and broken crags bound
 one side of the prospect ; over whose grey sides and summits is scat-
 tered the melancholy green of the picturesque pine, which grows
 out of the naked rock, where one would think nature would have
 denied vegetation.

A little lower down is the castle above-mentioned ; formerly a
 necessary curb on the little kings of the country ; but at present
 serves scarce any purpose, but to adorn the landscape.

The



The views from the skirts of the plain near *Invercauld*, are very great ; the hills that immediately bound it are cloathed with trees, particularly with birch, whose long and pendent boughs, waving a vast height above the head, surpass the beauties of the weeping willow.

The Southern extremity is pre-eminently magnificent ; the mountains form there a vast theatre, the bosom of which is covered with extensive forests of pines : above, the trees grow scarcer and scarcer, and then seem only to sprinkle the surface ; after which vegetation ceases, and naked summits * of a surprising height succeed, many of them topped with perpetual snow ; and, as a fine contrast to the scene, the great cataract of *Garval-bourn*, which seems at a distance to divide the whole, foams amidst the dark forest, rushing from rock to rock to a vast distance.

Some of these hills are supposed to be the highest part of *Great Britain* : their height has not yet been taken, but the conjecture is made from the descent of the *Dee*, which runs from *Brae-mar* † to the sea, above seventy miles, with a most rapid course.

In this vale the Earl of *Mar* first set up the Pretender's standard on the 6th of *September* 1715 ; and in consequence drew to destruction his own, and several of the most noble families of *North Britain*.

Rode to take a nearer view of the environs ; crossed the *Dee* on a good stone-bridge, built by the Government, and entered on

* The highest is called *Ben y bourd*, under which is a small *Loch*, which I was told had ice the latter end of *July*.

† The most distant from the sea of any place in *North Britain*.

excellent

PINE FOREST.

excellent roads into a magnificent forest of pines of many miles extent. Some of the trees are of a vast size; I measured several that were ten, eleven, and even twelve feet in circumference, and near sixty feet high, forming a most beautiful column, with a fine verdant capital. These trees are of a great age, having, as is supposed, seen two centuries. Their value is considerable; Mr. *Farquharson* informed me, that by sawing and retailing them, he has got for eight hundred trees five-and-twenty shillings each: they are sawed in an adjacent saw-mill, into plank ten feet long, eleven inches broad, and three thick, and sold for two shillings apiece.

Near this ancient forest is another, consisting of smaller trees, almost as high, but very slender; one grows in a singular manner out of the top of a great stone, and notwithstanding it seems to have no other nourishment than what it gets from the dews, is above thirty feet high.

The prospect above these forests is very extraordinary, a distant view of hills over a surface of verdant pyramids of pines.

I must not omit, that there are in the moors of these parts, what I may call subterraneous forests, of the same species of trees, overthrown by the rage of tempests, and covered with vegetable mould. These are dug up, and used for several mechanical purposes. The finer and more resinous parts are split into slender pieces, and serve the purposes of torches. *Ceres* made use of no other in her search after her lost daughter.

Illa duabus

Flammifera PINUS manibus succendit ab Ætina.

OVID. Met. lib. v. 7.

S

At

A T O U R

At Ætna's flaming mouth two pitchy pines
To light her in her search at length the times.

STAGS.

ROES.

BIRDS.

This whole tract abounds with game: the Stags at this time were ranging in the mountains; but the little Roebucks * were perpetually bounding before us; and the black game often sprung under our feet. The tops of the hills swarmed with *Grouse* and *Ptarmigans*. Green Plovers, Whimbrels, and Snow-flecks †, breed here: the last assemble in great flocks during winter, and collect so closely in their eddying flight, as to give the sportsman opportunity of killing numbers at a shot. Eagles ‡, Peregrine Falcons, and Goshawks breed here: the Falcons in rocks, the Goshawks in trees: the last pursues its prey an end, and dashes through every thing in pursuit; but if it misses its quarry, desists from following it after two or three hundred yards flight. These birds are proscribed; half a crown is given for an eagle, a shilling for a hawk, or hooded crow.

Foxes are in these parts very ravenous, feeding on roes, sheep, and even the goats.

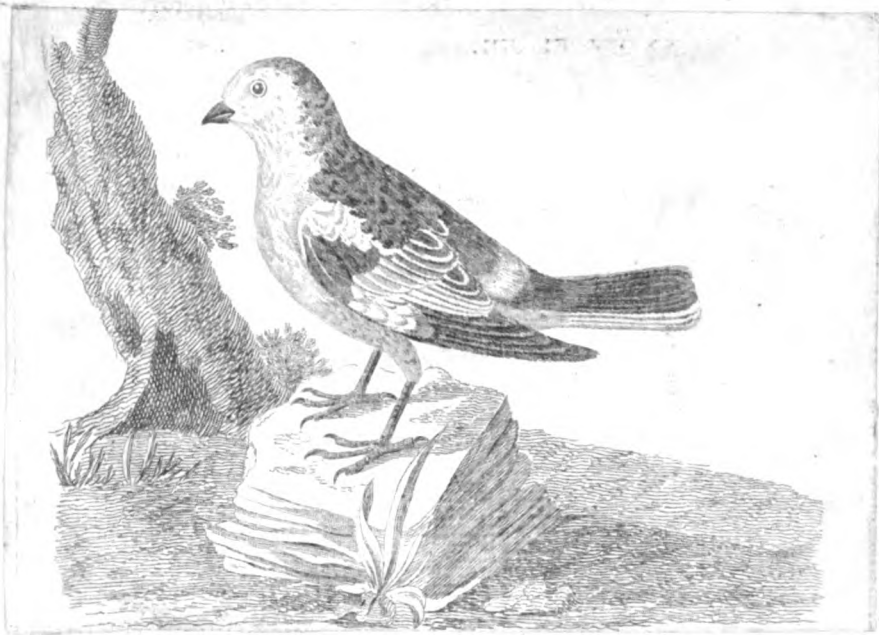
Rooks visit these vales in autumn, to feed on the different sort of berries; but neither winter nor breed here.

* These animals are reared with great difficulty; even when taken young, eight out of ten generally die.

† *Br. Zool. I. N° 122.*

‡ The Ring-tail Eagle, called here the Black Eagle. I suspect, from the description, that the Dotrel breeds here. I heard also of a bird, called here *Snatch-na cuirn*, but could not procure it.

I saw.





M. GREAT BULLFINCH.

I saw flying in the forests, the greater Bulfinch of Mr. *Edwards*, tab. 123. 124. the *Loxia enucleator* of *Linnaeus*, whose food is the seed of pine cones; a bird common to the north of *Europe* and *America*.

On our return passed under some high cliffs, with large woods of birch intermixed. This tree is used for all sorts of implements of husbandry, roofing of small houses, wheels, fuel; the Highlanders also tan their own leather with the bark; and a great deal of excellent wine is extracted from the live tree. Observed among these rocks a sort of projecting shelf on which had been a hut, accessible only by the help of some thongs, fastened by some very expert climbers, to which the family got, in time of danger, in former days, with their most valuable moveables.

BIRCH WOODS.

The houses of the common people in these parts are shocking to humanity, formed with loose stones, and covered with clods, which they call *devots*, or with heath, broom, or branches of fir: they look, at a distance, like so many black mole-hills. The inhabitants live very poorly, on oatmeal, barley-cakes and potatoes; their drink whisky, sweetened with honey. The men are thin, but strong; idle and lazy, except employed in the chase, or any thing that looks like amusement; are content with their hard fare, and will not exert themselves farther than to get what they deem necessities. The women are more industrious, spin their own husbands' cloaths, and get money by knitting stockings, the great trade of the country. The common women are in general most remarkably plain, and soon acquire an old look, and by being much exposed to the weather without

COTTAGES.

hats, such a grin, and contraction of the muscles, as heightens greatly their natural hardness of features: I never saw so much plainness among the lower rank of females: but the *ne plus ultra* of hard features is not found till you arrive among the fish-women of *Aberdeen*.

Tenants pay their rent generally in this country in money, except what they pay in poultry, which is done to promote the breed, as the gentry are so remote from any market. Those that rent a mill pay a hog or two; an animal so detested by the Highlanders, that very few can be prevailed on to taste it, in any shape. Labor is here very cheap, the usual pay being fifty shillings a year, and two pecks of oatmeal a week.

Pursued my journey East, along a beautiful road by the river side, in sight of the pine forests. The vale now grows narrow, and is filled with woods of birch and alder. Saw on the road side the seats of gentlemen, high built, and once defensible. The peasants cultivate their little land with great care to the very edge of the stony hills. All the way are vast masses of granite, the same which is called in *Cornwall*, Moor-stone.

PASS OF
BOLLITIR.

The Glen contracts, and the mountains approach each other. Quit the *Higblands*, passing, between two great rocks, called the Pass of *Bollitir*, a very narrow strait, whose bottom is covered with the tremendous ruins of the precipices that bound the road. I was informed, that here the wind rages with great fury during winter, and catching up the snow in eddies, whirls it about with such impetuosity, as makes it dangerous for man or beast to be out at that time. Rain also pours down sometimes in deluges, and carries with it stone and gravel from the hills in such quantity,

tity, that I have seen the effects of these *spates*, as they are called, lie cross the roads, as the *avelennches*, or snow-falls, do those of the *Alps*. In many parts of the *Highlands* were *hospitia* for the reception of travellers, called by the *Scotch*, *Spittles*, or hospitals: the same were usual in *Wales*, where they are styled *Ysphyty*; and, in both places, were maintained by the religious houses: as similar *Afylums* are to this day supported, in many parts of the *Alps*.

This pass is the Eastern entrance into the Highlands. The country now assumes a new face: the hills grow less; but the land more barren, and is chiefly covered with heath and rock. The edges of the *Dee* are cultivated, but the rest only in patches, among which is generally a groupe of small houses. There is also a change of trees, oak being the principal wood, but even that is scarce.

On the South side of the river is *Glen-Muik*, remarkable for a fine cataract formed by the river *Muik*, which after running for a considerable way along a level moor, at once falls down a perpendicular rock of a semicircular form, called the *Lin of Muik*, into a hole of so great a depth worn by the weight of water, as to be supposed by the vulgar to be bottomless.

LIN OF MUIK.

Refreshed my horses at a hamlet called *Tullich*, and looking West, saw the great mountain *Lagbin y gair*, which is always covered with snow.

Almost opposite to the village of *Tullich* is *Pananich*, noted for the mineral water discovered a few years ago, and found to be very beneficial in rheumatic and scrophulous cases, and complaints of the gravel. During summer great numbers of people afflicted

PANANICH SPAW.

afflicted with those disorders resort there to drink the waters; and for their reception several commodious houses have already been built.

HILL OF
CULBLEEN.

A little below *Tullich* ride over the South corner of the hill of *Culbleen*, where, soon after the Revolution, a bloodless battle was fought between King *William's* forces under the command of General *Mackay*, and some gentlemen of the country, with their dependents. The last made such an expeditious retreat, that in derision it was called *the race of Tullich*.

The Hill of *Culbleen* is the South-West extremity of a range of mountains which form a deep semicircle, and enclose on all sides, except the South, a very fruitful bottom, and five parishes, called *Cromar*. The soil, excepting some moors and little hills, is good to the foot of the mountains, and produces the best barley in the county of *Aberdeen*. *Cromar* is the entrance into the Low Countries; the *Erse* language has been disused in it for many ages, yet is spoken at this time six miles West in *Glen-gairn*.

HILL OF
MORVERN.

One of the mountains to the West is styled the Hill of *Morvern*, of a stupendous height, and on the side next to *Cromar*, almost perpendicular. From the top, the whole country as far as *Aberdeen*, thirty computed miles, seems from this height as a plain; and the prospect terminates in the *German* ocean. The other great mountains appear to sink to a common size; and even *Lagbin y gair* abates of its grandeur. About four miles below *Culbleen*, at *Charles-Town*, ride on a line with the Hill of *Coul*, the South-East extremity of the *Cromar* mountains.

A little North of *Charles-Town* stands *Aboyne* Castle, the seat of the



the Earl of *Aboyne*, amidst large plantations; but his Lordship's pines in the forest of *Glen-Tanner*, yield to none in *Scotland*, excepting those of *Dalmore*.

Observed several vast plantations of pines, planted by gentlemen near their seats: such a laudable spirit prevails in this respect, that in another half-century, it never shall be said, that to spy the nakedness of the land you are come.

Dine at the little village of *Kincairn Oneil*. Hereabouts the common people cultivate a great deal of cabbage. The oat-fields are inclosed with rude low mounds of stone.

It gives me real concern to find any historical authority for overthrowing the beautiful relation that the powerful genius of *Shakespeare* has formed out of *Boethius's* tale of *Macbeth*. If we may credit *Fordun*, that usurper was slain in his retreat at *Lunfanan*, two miles North-West of this place. To Sir *David Dalrymple's* * accurate investigation of a dark period of the *Scottish* history, I am obliged for this discovery. "Near the church of *Lunfanan*," adds that gentleman, "is the vestige of an antient fortress once surrounded by "a brook that runs by." This he conjectures to have been the retreat of *Macbeth*.

Lay at a mean house at *Banchorie*. The country, from *Bollitir* to this place, dull, unless where varied by the windings of the river, or with the plantations.

The nearer to *Aberdeen*, the lower the country grows, and the greater the quantity of corn: in general, oats and barley; for there is very little wheat sown in those parts. Reach

Aug. 7-

* *Annals of Scotland*, p. 2-

ABERDEEN,

ABERDEEN.

ABERDEEN, a fine city, lying on a small bay, formed by the *Dee*, deep enough for ships of two hundred tons. The town is about two miles in circumference, and contains thirteen thousand souls, and about three thousand in the suburbs; but the whole number of inhabitants between the bridges *Dee* and *Don*, which includes both the *Aberdeens*, and the interjacent houses or hamlets, is estimated at twenty thousand. It once enjoyed a good share of the tobacco trade, but was at length forced to resign it to *Glasgow*, which was so much more conveniently situated for it. At present, its imports are from the *Baltic*, and a few merchants trade to the *West Indies* and *North America*. Its exports

STOCKING TRADE.

are, stockings, thread, salmon, and oatmeal: the first is a most important article, as appears by the following state of it. For this manufacture, 20,800 pounds worth of wool is annually imported, and 1600 pounds worth of oil. Of this wool is annually made 69,333 dozen pairs of stockings, worth, at an average 1 l. 10 s. *per* dozen. These are made by the country people, in almost all parts of this great county, who get 4 s. *per* dozen for spinning, and 14 s. *per* dozen for knitting, so that there is annually paid them 62,329 l. 14 s. And besides, there is about 2000 l. value of stockings manufactured from the wool of the county, which encourages the breed of sheep much; for even as high as *Invercauld*, the farmer sells his sheep at twelve shillings apiece, and keeps them till they are four or five years old, for the sake of the wool. About 200 combers are also employed constantly. The thread manufacture is another considerable article, tho' trifling in comparison of the woollen.

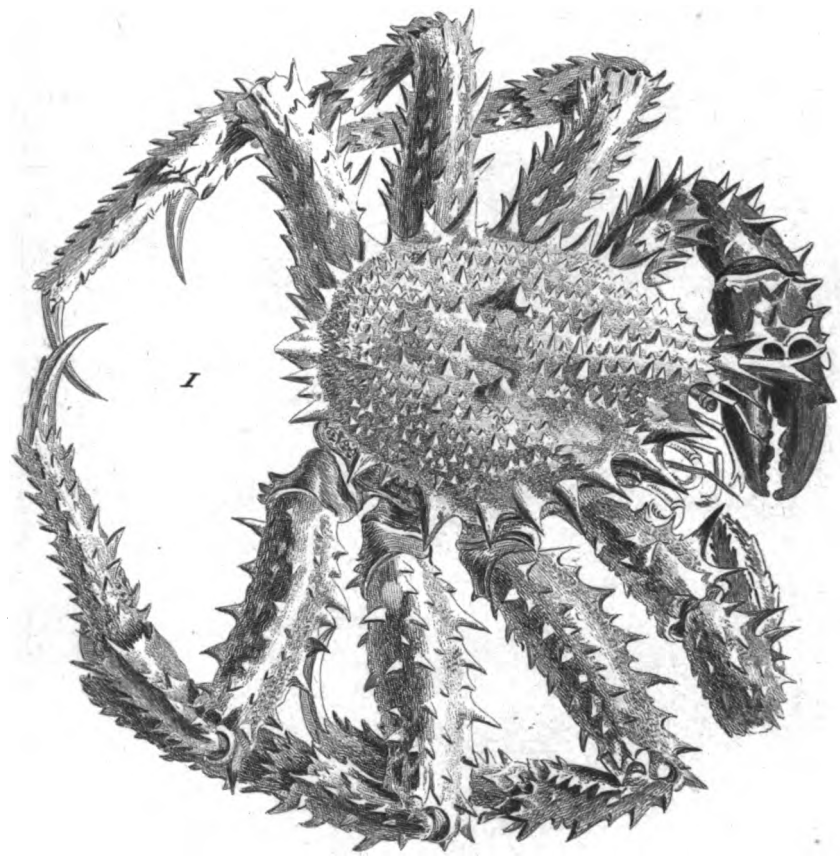
SALMON.

The salmon fisheries on the *Dee* and the *Don*, are a good branch
of

II



I



I Thorney Crab. II. Cordated Crab.

P. Mayall sculp.

of trade : about 46 boats, and 130 men are employed on the fish ; and in some years 167,000 lb. of fish have been sent pickled to *London*, and about 930 barrels of salted fish exported to *France*, *Italy*, &c. The fishery on the *Don* is far less considerable. About the time of *Henry VIII.* this place was noted for a considerable trade in dried cod-fish, at that period known by the name of *Habberdyn* fish.

The town of *Aberdeen* is in general well built, with granite from the neighboring quarries. The best street, or rather *place*, is the Castle-street : in the middle is an octagon building, with neat bas-reliefs of the Kings of *Scotland*, from *James I.* to *James VII.* The Town-house makes a good figure, and has a handsome spire in the centre.

The East and West churches are under the same roof ; for the *North Britons* observe œconomy, even in their religion : in one I observed a small ship hung up ; a votive offering frequent enough in *Papist* churches, but appeared very unexpectedly here. But I am now satisfied that the ship only denotes the right the mariners have to a fitting place beneath.

In the church-yard lies *Andrew Cant*, minister of *Aberdeen*, from whom the Spectator derives the word to *cant* ; but in all probability, *Andrew* canted no more than the rest of his brethren, for he lived in a whining age* ; the word therefore seems to be derived from *canto*, from their singing out their discourses. The inscription on his monument speaks of him in very high terms, styles him *vir suo seculo summus, qui orbi huic et urbi ecclesiastes, voce et vita*

ANDREW CANT,

* In *Charles* the First's time.

T

inclinatam

inclinatam religionem sustinuit, degeneres mundi mores refinxit, ardens et amans, BOANERGES et BARNABAS, MAGNES et ADAMUS, &c. &c.

In the same place are multitudes of long-winded epitaphs ; but the following, though short, has a most elegant turn :

*Si fides, si humanitas, multoque gratus lepore candor ;
Si suorum amor, amicorum charitas, omniumque Bene-
volentia spiritum reducere possent,
Haud heic situs esset Johannes Burnet a Elrick. 1747.*

COLLEGE.

The college is a large old building, founded by George Earl of *Marechal*, 1593. On one side is this strange inscription ; probably alluding to some scoffers at that time :

They have seid,
Quhat say thay ?
Let Yame say.

In the great room are several good pictures. A head of the Founder. The present Lord *Marechal* when young, and General *Keith*, his brother. Bishop *Burnet* in his robes, as Chancellor of the Garter. A head of *Mary Stuart*, in black, with a crown in one hand, a crucifix in the other. *Arthur Jonston*, a fine head, by *Jameson*. *Andrew Cant*, by the same. *Gordon*, of *Strachloch*, publisher of the maps ; Doctor *Gregory*, author of the reflecting telescope ; and several others, by *Jameson*.

In the library is the alcoran on vellum, finely illuminated.

A *Hebrew Bible*, Manuscript, with Rabbinical notes, on vellum.

Isidori excerpta ex libro : a great curiosity, being a complete natural history,

history, with figures, richly illuminated on squares of plated gold, on vellum.

A Paraphrase on the Revelation, by *James VI.* with notes, in the King's own hand.

A fine missal.

There are about a hundred and forty students belonging to this college.

The convents in *Aberdeen* were; one of *Matburines*, or of the order of the Trinity, founded by *William the Lion*, who died in 1214: another of *Dominicans*, by *Alexander II.*: a third of *Observantines*, a building of great length in the middle of the city, founded by the citizens, and Mr. *Richard Vaus*, &c.: and a fourth of *Carmelites*, or White Friars, founded by *Philip de Arbutnot*, in 1350. In the ruins of this was discovered a very curious silver chain, six feet long, with a round plate at one end, and at the other a pear-shaped appendage; which is still preserved in the library.

The grammar-school is a low but neat building. *Gordon's* hospital is handsome; in front is a good statue of the founder: it maintains forty boys, children of the inhabitants of *Aberdeen*, who are apprenticed at proper ages.

The infirmary is a large plain building, and sends out between eight and nine hundred cured patients annually.

On the side of the Great Bleachery, which is common to the town, are the public walks. Over a road, between the Castle-street and the Harbour, is a very handsome arch, which must attract the attention of the traveller.

On the East of the town is a work begun by *Cromwel*, from
T 2 whence

SCHOOL.
HOSPITAL.

whence is a fine view of the sea: beneath is a small patch of ground, noted for producing very early barley, which was then reaping.

PROVISIONS.

Prices of provisions in this town were these: Beef, (16 ounces to the pound) 2 d. $\frac{1}{2}$. to 5d.; mutton the same; butter, (28 ounces to the pound) 6d. to 8d.; cheese, ditto, 4d. to 4d. $\frac{1}{2}$.; a large pullet, 6d. or 10d. duck, the same; goose, 2s. 3d.

GRANITE QUARRY.

Cross the harbour to the granite quarries that contribute to supply *London* with paving stones. The stone lies either in large nodules or in shattery beds; are cut into shape, and the small pieces for the middle of the streets are put on board for seven shillings *per* tun, the long stones at ten-pence *per* foot.

The bridge of *Dee* lies about two miles S. of the town, and consists of seven neat arches: before the building of that of *Pertb*, it was esteemed the finest structure of the kind in *North Britain*. It was founded, and is still supported by funds destined for that purpose by Bishop *Elphinston*. The following inscription the buttress of a ruinous isle in the cathedral of old *Aberdeen* informs us of the architect:—‘*Thomas*, the son of *Thomas French*, master ‘mason, who built the bridge of *Dee* and this isle, is entered at the ‘foot hereof, who died *Anno* 1530.’

**AUG. 8.
OLD ABERDEEN.**

Visited old *Aberdeen*, about a mile North of the new; a poor town, seated not far from the *Don*. The college is built round a square, with cloisters on the South side. The chapel is very ruinous within; but there still remains some wood-work of exquisite workmanship. This was preserved by the spirit of the Principal at the time of the reformation, who armed his people and checked the blind zeal of the Barons of the *Mearns*, who after stripping the cathedral

cathedral of its roof, and robbing it of the bells, were going to violate this seat of learning. They shipped their sacrilegious booty with an intention of exposing it to sale in *Holland**; but the vessel had scarcely gone out of port, but it perished in a storm with all its ill gained lading.

The college was founded in 1494 by *William Elphinston*, Bishop of this place, and Lord Chancellor of *Scotland* in the reign of *James III.*; and Lord Privy Seal in that of *James IV.* He was a person of such eminence, that his cotemporaries firmly believed that his death was presaged by various prodigies, and that supernatural voices were heard at his interment, as if Heaven more peculiarly interested itself in the departure of so great a character†.

The library is large. The most remarkable things are; *John Trevisa's* translation of *Higden's Polychronicon*, in 1387; the manuscript excellently wrote, and the language very good, for that time. A very neat *Dutch* missal, with elegant paintings on the margin. Another, of the angels appearing to the shepherds, with one of the men playing on the bagpipes. A manuscript catalogue of the old treasury of the college.

Heitor Boethius was the first Principal of the college, and sent for from *Paris* for that purpose, on an annual salary of forty marks *Scots*, at thirteen-pence each. The square tower on the side of the college was built by contributions from General *Monk* and the

* *Spotswood's Hist. Church of Scotland.* 6.

† *Boethius's Hist. of the Bishops of Aberdeen.*

Officers

Officers under him, then quartered at *Aberdeen*, for the reception of students; of which there are about a hundred belonging to the college, who lie in it.

In Bishop *Elphinston's* hall is a picture of Bishop *Dunbar*, who finished the bridge of *Dee*, and completed every thing else that the other worthy Prelate had begun. Besides this are portraits of *Forbes*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, and Professors *Sandiland* and *Gordon*, by *Jameson*. The *Sybils*: said to be done by the same hand, but seemed to me in too different a style to be his; but the *Sybilla Egyptiaca* and *Erythraea* are in good attitudes.

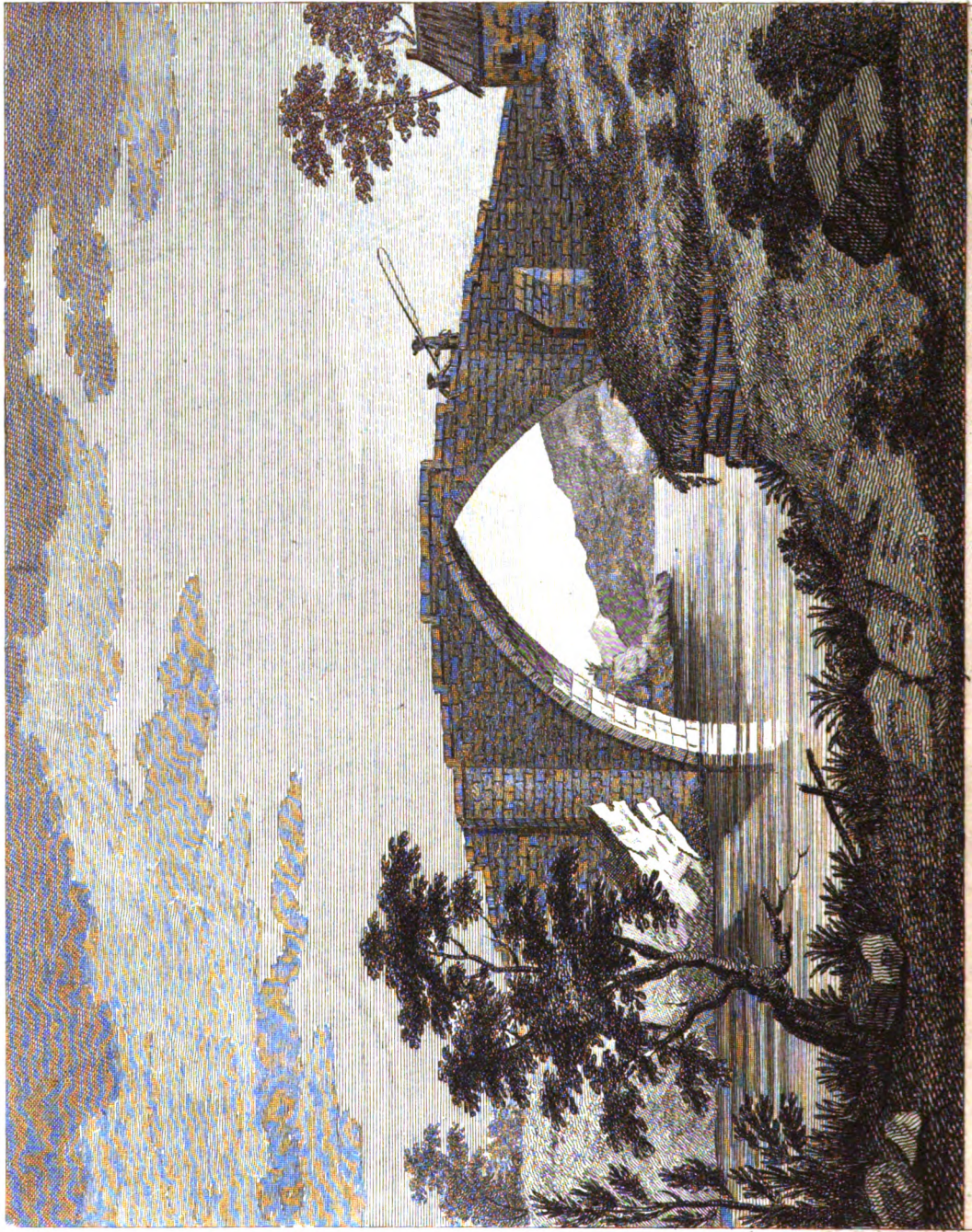
The cathedral is very antient; no more than the two very antique spires and one isle, which is used as a church, are now remaining. This Bishoprick was founded in the time of *David I.* who translated it from *Mortlick* in *Banffshire* to this place.

From a *tumulus*, called *Tillie dran*, now covered with trees, is a fine view of an extensive and rich country; once a most barren spot, but by the industry of the inhabitants brought to its present state. A pretty vale bordered with wood, the cathedral soaring above the trees, and the river *Don*, form all together a most agreeable prospect. These are comprehended in the pleasure grounds of *Seaton*, the house of *George Middleton*, Esq; which lies well sheltered in the North-West corner of the valley, and was probably the first villa built in the North of *Scotland* according to the present idea of elegance.

Beneath are some cruives, or wears, to take salmon in. The owners are obliged by law to make the rails of the cruives * of a

* Cruives, &c. shall have their heeke two inches wide, that the fry may pass.
Rob. I.

certain



THE BRIDGE OF DON.

certain width, to permit fish of a certain size to pass up the river; but as that is neglected, they pay an annual sum to the owners of the fisheries which lie above, to compensate the loss.

In the *Regiam Majestatem* are preserved several antient laws relating to the salmon fisheries, couched in terms expressive of the simplicity of the times.

From *Saturday* night till *Monday* morning, they were obliged to leave a free passage for the fish, which is styled the *Saterdayes Sloppe* *.

Alexander I. enacted, ' That the streame of the water sal be in
' all parts swa free, that ane swine of the age of three zeares, well
' feed, may turne himself within the streame round about, swa
' that his snout nor taill fall not touch the bank of the water.

' Slayers of reide fish or smoltes of salmond, the third time are
' punished with death. And, sic like he quha commands the
' famine to be done.' *Jac.* IV. *parl.* 6. *stat.* *Rob.* III.

Continue my journey: pass over the bridge of *Don*; a fine gothic arch flung over that fine river, from one rock to the other; the height from the top of the arch to the water is sixty feet; its width seventy-two. It was built by *Henry de Cbeyn*, Bishop of *Aberdeen* and nephew to *John Cummin* Lord of *Badenoch*, who suffering exile for his attachment to the faction of the *Cummins*, on his being restored to his see, applied all the profits that had accumulated during his absence, towards this magnificent work†.

Ava. 9.

* *Alex.* I.

† *Keith's Scotch Bishops.* 65. This Prelate was living in 1333.

Ride

INUNDATION
OF SAND.

Ride for some miles on the sea sands; pass through *Newburgh*, a small village, and at low water ford the *Ythen*, a river productive of the pearl muscle: go through the parish of *Furvie*, now entirely overwhelmed with sand, (except two farms) and about 500*l. per ann.* lost to the *Errol* family, as appears by the oath of the factor, made before the court of sessions in 1600, to ascertain the minister's salary. It was at that time all arable land, now covered with shifting sands, like the deserts of *Arabia*, and no vestiges remain of any buildings, except a small fragment of the church.

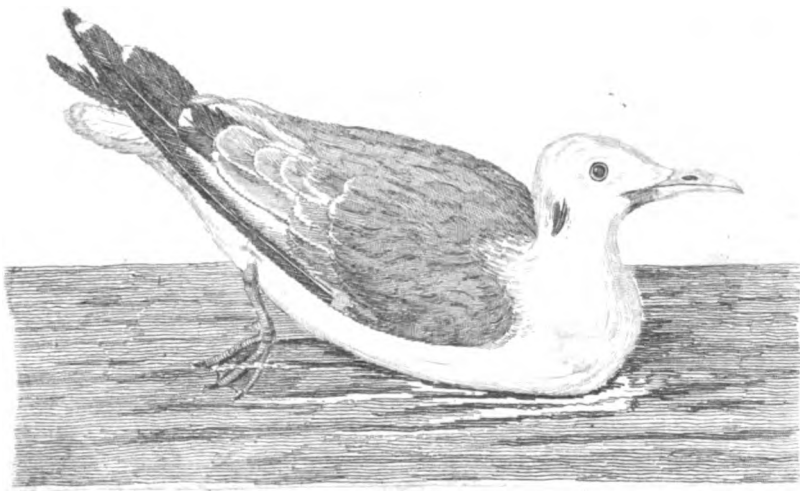
The country now grows very flat; produces oats; but the crops are considerably worse than in the preceding country. Reach

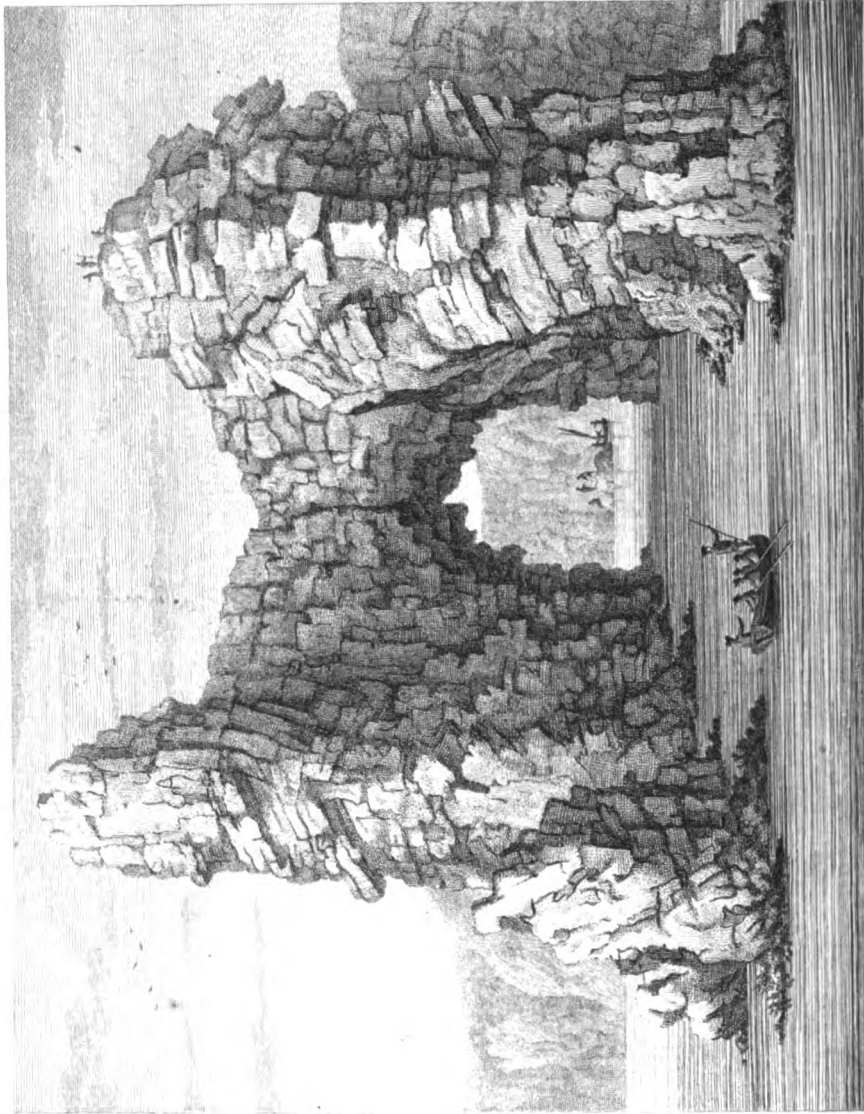
Bowness, or *Buchaness*, the seat of the Earl of *Errol*, perched, like a Falcon's nest, on the edge of a vast cliff above the sea. The drawing-room, a large and very elegant apartment, hangs over it; the waves run in wild eddies round the rocks beneath, and the sea fowl clamor above and below, forming a strange prospect and singular chorus. The place was once defensible, there having been a ditch and draw-bridge on the accessible side; but now both are destroyed.

Above five miles South is *Slains*, the remains of the old family castle, seated strongly on a peninsulated rock; but demolished in 1594, by *James VI.* on the rebellion of the Earl of *Huntly*. Near this place are some vast caverns, once filled with curious stalactical incrustations, now destroyed, in order to be burnt into lime; for there is none in this country, that useful commodity being imported from the Earl of *Elgin's* works on the *Firth of Forth*.

Here







FRONT VIEW OF THE BULLERS OF BUCHAN .

Here the shore begins to grow bold and rocky, and indented in a strange manner with small and deep creeks, or rather immense and horrible chasms. The famous *Bullers of Buchan* lie about a mile North of *Bowness*, are a vast hollow in a rock, projecting into the sea, open at top, with a communication to the sea through a noble natural arch, through which boats can pass, and lie secure in this natural harbour. There is a path round the top, but in some parts too narrow to walk on with satisfaction, as the depth is about thirty fathom, with water on both sides, being bounded on the North and South by small creeks.

**BULLERS OF
BUCHAN.**

Near this is a great insulated rock, divided by a narrow and very deep chasm from the land. This rock is pierced through midway between the water and the top, and in violent storms the waves rush through it with great noise and impetuosity. On the sides, as well as those of the adjacent cliffs, breed multitudes of *Kittiwakes* *. The young are a favourite dish in *North Britain*, being served up a little before dinner, as a whet for the appetite; but, from the rank smell and taste, seem as if they were more likely to have a contrary effect. I was told of an honest gentleman who was set down for the first time to this kind of whet, as he supposed; but after demolishing half a dozen, with much impatience declared, that he had eaten *sax*, and did not find himself a bit *more* hungry than before he began.

KITTIWAKES.

On this coast is a great fishery of Sea dogs †, which begins the last week of *July*, and ends the first in *September*. The livers are boiled for oil; the bodies split, dried, and sold to the common

**FISHERY OF
SEA DOGS.**

* *Br. Zool.* No. 250.

† The picked Shark. *Br. Zool.* III. No. 40.

people, who come from great distances for them. Very fine Turbots are taken on this coast; and towards *Peterhead* are good fisheries of Cod and Ling. The Lord of the Manor has 3 l. 6 s. 8 d. *per annum* from every boat, (a six man boat) but if a new crew sets up, the Lord, by way of encouragement, finds them a boat. Besides these, they have little yawls for catching bait at the foot of the rocks. Muscles are also much used for bait, and many boats loads are brought for that purpose from the mouth of the *Yiben*. Of late years, a very successful salmon fishery has been set up in the sandy bays below *Slains*. This is performed by long nets, carried out to sea by boats, a great compass taken, and then hawled on shore. It is remarked, these fish swim against the wind, and are much better tasted than those taken in fresh waters.

Most of the labor on shore is performed here by the women: they will carry as much fish as two men can lift on their shoulders, and when they have sold their cargo and emptied their basket, will re-place part of it with stones: they go sixteen miles to sell or barter their fish; are very fond of finery, and will load their fingers with trumpery rings, when they want both shoes and stockings. The fleet was the last war supplied with great numbers of men from this and other parts of *Scotland*, as well as the army: I think near 70,000 engaged in the general cause, and assisted in carrying our glory through all parts of the globe: of the former, numbers returned; of the latter, very few.

HOUSES.

The houses in this country are built with clay, tempered in the same manner as the *Israelites* made their bricks in the land of *Egypt*: after dressing the clay, and working it up with water, the laborers place on it a large stratum of straw, which is trampled into



ARCH near the BUTLERS of BUCHAN.

into it and made small by horses : then more is added, till it arrives at a proper consistency, when it is used as a plaister, and makes the houses very warm. The roofs are *sarked*, *i. e.* covered with inch-and-half deal, sawed into three planks, and then nailed to the joists, on which the slates are pinned.

The land prospect is extremely unpleasant ; for no trees will grow here, in spite of all the pains that have been taken : not but in former times it must have been well wooded, as is evident from the number of trees dug up in all the bogs. The same nakedness prevails over great part of this coast, even far beyond *Bamff*, except in a few warm bottoms.

The corn of this tract is oats and barley ; of the last I have seen very good close to the edges of the cliffs. Rents are paid here partly in cash, partly in kind ; the last is commonly sold to a contractor. The land here being poor, is set cheap. The people live hardly : a common food with them is *sovens*, or the grosser part of the oatmeal with the husks, first put into a barrel with water, in order to grow sour, and then boiled into a sort of pudding, or flummery.

Crossed the country towards *Bamff*, over oatlands, a coarse sort of downs, and several black heathy moors, without a single tree for numbers of miles. See *Craigston* castle, a good house, once defensible, seated in a snug bottom, where the plantations thrive greatly. Saw here a head of *David Lesly*, an eleve of *Gustavus Adolphus* : a successful General against the royal cause : unfortunate when he attempted to support it ; lost the battle of *Dunbar*, being forced to engage contrary to his judgment by the enthusiasm of the Preachers : marched with an unwilling army to the fatal battle

AUG. 11.

CRAIGSTON
CASTLE.

U 2

of

of *Worcester*; conscious of its disaffection or its fears, he sunk beneath his apprehensions; was dispirited and confounded: after the fight, lost his liberty and reputation; but was restored to both at the restoration by *Charles II.* who created him Baron of *Newark*. Another head, Sir *Alexander Fraser*, the Knight of *Dores*; both by *Jameson*. Passed by a small ruined castle, in the parish of *Kinedward*, seated on a round hill in a deep glen, and scarce accessible; the antient name of this castle was *Kin*, or *Kyn-Eden*, and said to have been one of the seats of the *Cummins*, Earls of *Buchan*. Ford the *Devron*, a fine river, over which had been a beautiful bridge, now washed away by the floods. Enter *Bamffshire*, and reach its capital

BAMFF.

Bamff, pleasantly seated on the side of a hill; has several streets; but that with the town-house in it, adorned with a new spire, is very handsome. This place was erected into a borough by virtue of a charter from *Robert II.* dated Octob. 7. 1372, endowing it with the same privileges, and putting it on the same footing with the burgh of *Aberdeen*; but tradition says it was founded in the reign of *Malcolm Canmore*. The harbour is very bad, as the entrance at the mouth of the *Devron* is very uncertain, being often stopped by the shifting of the sands, which are continually changing, in great storms; the pier is therefore placed on the outside. Much salmon is exported from hence. About *Troop* head, some kelp is made; and the adventurers pay the Lord of the Manor 50 l. *per ann.* for the liberty of collecting the materials.

Bamff had only one monastery, that of the *Carmelites*, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*: whose rents, place and lands were bestowed on *King's College* in *Aberdeen* in 1617 by *James VI.*

The



DUFF HOUSE.

The Earl of *Finlater* has a house, prettily seated on an eminence near the town, with some plantations of shrubs and small trees, which have a good effect in so bare a country. The prospect is very fine, commanding the rich meadows near the town, *Down* a small but well-built fishing town, the great promontory of *Troop-bead*, and to the North the hills of *Ross-shire*, *Sutherland*, and *Cathness*.

The house once belonged to the *Sharps*; and the violent Archbishop of that name was born here. In one of the apartments is a picture of *Jameson* by himself, sitting in his painting-room, dressed like *Rubens*, and with his hat on, and his pallet in his hand. On the walls are represented hung up, the pictures of *Charles I.* and his Queen; a head of his own wife; another head; two sea views, and *Perseus* and *Andromeda*, the productions of his various pencil.

Duff House, a vast pile of building, a little way from the town, is a square, with a square tower at each end; the front richly ornamented with carving, but, for want of wings, has a naked look: the rooms within are very small, and by no means answer the magnificence of the case. **DUFF HOUSE.**

In the apartments are these pictures: *Frances*, Dutchess of *Richmond*, full length, in black, with a little picture at her breast, Æt. 57, 1633, by *Vandyck*: was grand-daughter by the father to *Thomas Duke of Norfolk*; to *Edward Stafford Duke of Buckingham*, by the mother. A Lady who attempted the very climax of matrimony: first married the son of a rich vintner; gave hopes after his death to a Knight, *Sir G. Rodney*, who on being jilted by her for an Earl, *Edward Earl of Hertford*, wrote to her in his



his own blood a well-composed copy of verses, and then fell on his sword: having buried the Earl, gave her hand to *Ludovic* Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*, and on his decease spread her nets for the *old monarch James I.* Her avarice kept pace with her vanity: when visited by the great, she had all the parade of officers, and gentlemen who attended: tables were spread, as if there had been ample provision; but the moment her visitors were gone, the cloths were taken off, and her train fed with a most scanty fare. Her pride induced her to draw up an inventory of most magnificent presents, she wished the world to believe she had given to the Queen of *Bohemia*; presents of massy plate that existed only on paper*. Besides this singular character, are two fine heads of *Charles I.* and his Queen. A head of a *Duff* of *Corsependay*, with short grey hair, by *Cosmo Alexander*, descendent of the famous *Jameson*. Near the house is a shrubbery, with a walk two miles long, leading to the river.

Aug. 12.

About two miles West of *Bamff*, not far from the sea, is a great stratum of sand and shells, used with success as a manure. Sea tang is also much used for corn lands, sometimes by itself, sometimes mixed with earth, and left to rot; it is besides often laid fresh on grass, and answers very well. Passed by the house of *Boyne*, a ruined castle on the edge of a deep glen, filled with some good ash and maples.

Near *Portferry*, a small town in the parish of *Fordyce*, is a large stratum of marble, in which *asbestos* has been sometimes found:

* Vide *Wilson's Life of James I.* 258, 259.

it is a coarse sort of *Verd di Corsica*, and used in some houses for chimney-pieces. *Portsoy* is the principal place in this parish, and contains about six hundred inhabitants, who carry on a considerable thread manufacture, and one of snuff: there also belong to the town twelve ships, from forty to a hundred tons burden; and there are in the parish six fishing boats, each of whose crew consists of six men and a boy. Reach

Cullen House, seated at the edge of a deep glen full of very large trees, which being out of the reach of the sea winds, prosper greatly. **CULLEN HOUSE.** This spot is very prettily laid out in walks, and over the entrance is a magnificent arch sixty feet high, and eighty-two in width. The house is large, but irregular. The most remarkable pictures are, a full length of *James VI.* by *Mytens*: at the time of the revolution, the mob had taken it out of *Holy-Rood House*, and were kicking it about the streets, when the Chancellor, the Earl of *Finlater*, happening to pass by, redeemed it out of their hands. A portrait of *James*, Duke of *Hamilton*, beheaded in 1649, in a large black cloak, with a star, by *Vandyck*. A half-length of his brother, by the same, killed at the battle of *Worcester*. *William*, Duke of *Hamilton*, president of the revolution parliament, by *Kneller*. Old Lord *Bamff*, aged 90, with a long white square beard, who is said to have incurred the censure of the church, at that age, for his gallantries *.

* Among other pictures of persons of merit, that of the admirable *Crichton* must not be overlooked. I was informed, that there is one of that extraordinary person in the possession of *Alexander Morrison*, Esq; of *Bagnie*, in the county of *Bamff*; it is in the same apartment with some of *Jameson's*, but seems done by a superior hand: came into Mr. *Morrison's* possession from the family of *Crichton*, Viscount *Frendraught*, to whom *Crichton* probably, sent it from *Italy*, where he spent the last years of his short, but glorious life. Vide Appendix.

Not



Not far from *Cullen* House are the ruins of the castle of *Finlater*, situated on a high rock, projecting into the sea. It was strengthened in 1455 by Sir *Walter Ogilvie*, who had licence from *James II.* to build a tower and fortalice at his castle of *Finlater*. It continued in possession of the family till it was usurped by the family of the *Gordons*; but was restored to the right heirs about the year 1562, by Queen *Mary*, who for that purpose caused it to be invested both by sea and land.

The country round *Cullen* has all the marks of improvement, owing to the * indefatigable pains of the late noble owner, in advancing the art of agriculture and planting, and every other useful business, as far as the nature of the soil would admit. His success in the first was very great; the crops of beans, peas, oats, and barley, were excellent; the wheat very good, but, through the fault of the climate, will not ripen till it is late, the harvest in these parts being in *October*. The plantations are very extensive, and reach to the top of *Binn* hill; but the farther they extend from the bottoms, the worse they succeed.

The town of *Cullen* is mean; yet has about a hundred looms in it, there being a flourishing manufacture of linnen and thread, of which near fifty thousand pounds worth is annually made there and in the neighborhood. Upwards of two thousand bolls of wheat, barley, oats and meal are paid annually by the tenants to their landlords, and by them sold to the merchants and exported: and

* His Lordship collected together near 2000 souls, to his new town at *Keith*, by *feuing*, i. e. giving in perpetuity, on payment of a slight acknowledgement, land sufficient to build a house on, with gardens and back-yard.

besides,

besides, the upper parts of the parish yield peas, and great quantities of oats, which are sold by those tenants who pay their rents in cash.

Near this town, the Duke of *Cumberland*, after his march from *Bamff*, joined the rest of his forces from *Strath-Bogie*, and encamped at *Cullen*.

In a small sandy bay are three lofty spiring rocks, formed of flinty masses, cemented together very differently from any stratum in the country. These are called the three Kings of *Cullen*. A little farther is another vast rock, pierced quite through, formed of pebbly concretions lodged in clay, which had subsided in thick but regular layers.

In this country are several *Cairns* or Barrows, the places of interment of the antient *Caledonians*, or of the *Danes*, for the method was common to both nations. At *Craig Mills* near *Glassfaugh* was a very remarkable one demolished about fourteen years ago. The diameter was sixty feet, the height sixteen; formed entirely of stones brought from the shore, as appears by the limpets, muscles, and other shells mixed with them. The whole was covered with a layer of earth four feet thick, and that finished with a very nice coat of green sod, inclosing the whole. It seems to have been originally formed by making a deep trench round the spot, and flinging the earth inwards: then other materials brought to complete the work, which must have been that of an whole army. On breaking open this *Cairn*, on the summit of the stony heap beneath the integument of earth was found a stone coffin formed of long flags, and in it the complete skeleton of a human body, lain at full length with every bone in its proper place: and with

CAIRNS.

X

them

them a deer's horn, the symbol of the favorite amusement of the deceased.

About five years ago another *Cairn* was broke open at *Kil-billock*, or the hill of Burial, and in it was found another coffin about six feet long with a skeleton, an urn, and some charcoal : a considerable deal of charcoal was also met with intermixed every where among the stones of the *Cairn*. By this it appears that the mode of interment was various at the same period ; for one of these bodies must have been placed entirely in its cæmety, the other burnt and the ashes collected in the urn.

A third *Cairn* on the farm of *Brankanentim* near *Kil-billock*, was opened very lately ; and in the middle was found a coffin only two feet square, made of flag-stones set on their edge, and another by way of cover. The urn was seated on the ground, filled with ashes, and was surrounded in the coffin with charcoal and bones, probably bones belonging to the same body, which had not been reduced to ashes like the contents of the urn.

A fourth urn was discovered in a *Cairn* on the hill of *Down*, overlooking the river *Devron*, and town of *Bamff*. This was also placed in a coffin of flat stones, with the mouth downwards standing on another stone. The urn was ornamented ; but round it were placed three others, smaller and quite plain. The contents of each were the same ; ashes, burnt bones, flint arrow heads with almost vitrified surfaces, and a piece of flint of an oval shape flatted, two inches long, and an inch and a half thick. There was also in the larger urn, and one of the lesser, a small slender bone four inches long, and somewhat incurvated and perforated at the thicker end :
it



Urn found near Bamff.

it is apparently not human ; but the animal it belonged to, and the use, are unknown.

The materials of the urns appear to have been found in the neighborhood ; and consist of a coarse clay mixed with small stones and sand, and evidently have been only dried, and not burnt. By the appearance of the inside of the larger urn, it is probable that it was placed over the bones while they were hot and full of oil ; the whole inside being blackened with the steam ; and where it may have been supposed to have been in contact with them, the stain pervades the entire thickness. The urn was thirteen inches high.

The urn in the manner it was found ; the small bones ; and one of the arrow heads (of which no less than thirteen were found in the greatest urn) are engraved from a fine drawing communicated to me by the Rev. Mr. *Laulie*, Minister of *Fordyce*.

Besides is a numerous assemblage of *Cairns* on the *Cotton* hill, a mile South of *Birkenbog*, probably in memory of the slain in the victory obtained in 988, by *Indulphus*, over the *Danes*. The battle chiefly raged on a moor near *Cullen*, where there are similar barrows ; but as it extended far by reason of the * retreat of the vanquished, these seem to be flung together with the same design.

Not far from these are two circles of long stones, called *Gael-crofs* : perhaps they might have been erected after that battle ; and as *Gaul* is the *Erse* word for a stranger or enemy †, as the *Danes* were, I am the more inclined to suppose that to have been the fact.

* *Buchanan*, lib. vi. c. 19.

† *Doctor Macpherson*, p. 240.

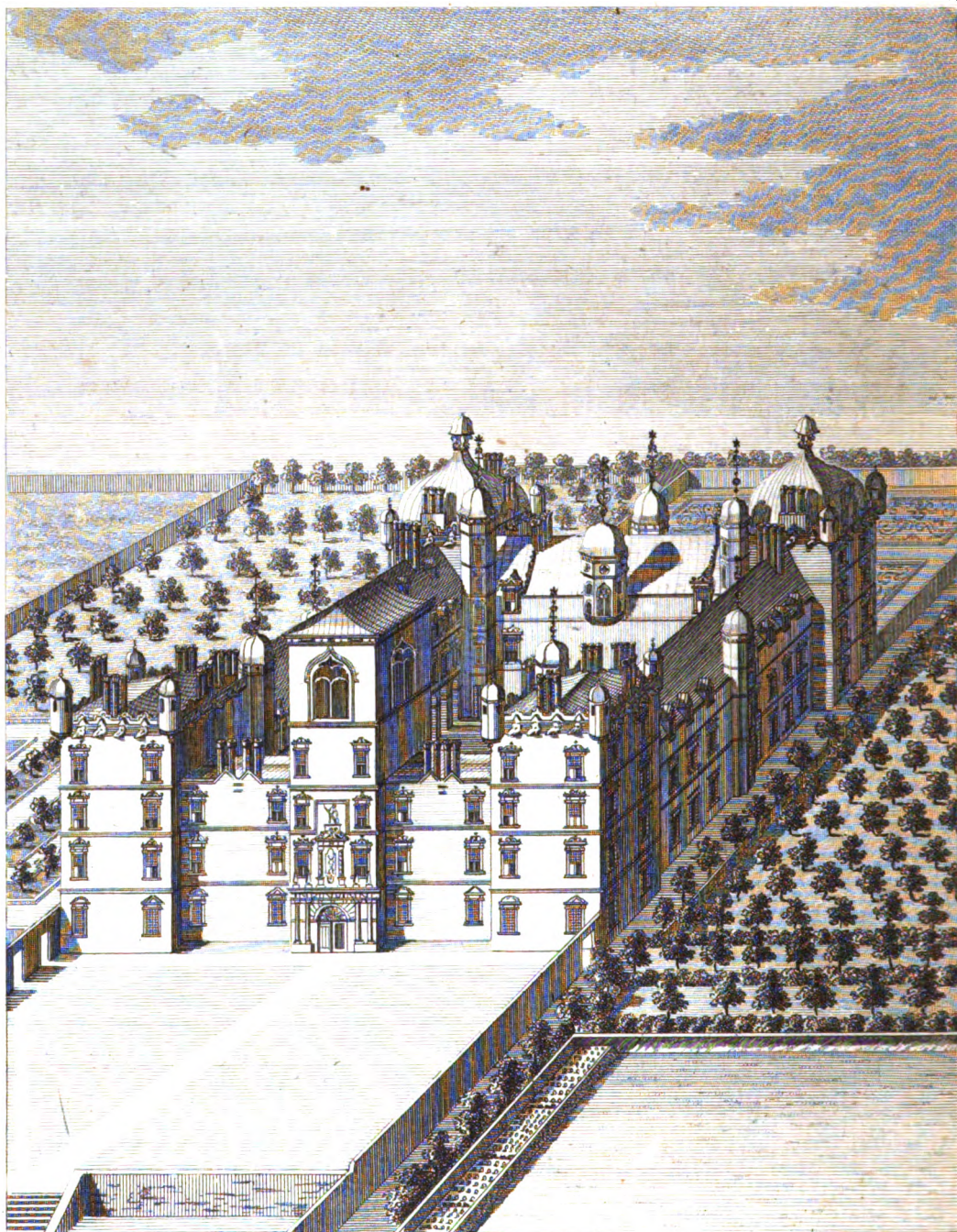
Nor is there wanting a retreat of the inhabitants in time of war; for round the top of the hill of *Durn* is a triple entrenchment still very distinct; the middle of stone, and very strong in the most accessible place: and such fastnesses were far from being unnecessary in a tract continually exposed to the ravages of the *Danes*.

The vault of the family of *Abercrombies* in this parish must not be passed over in silence: it is lodged in the wall of the church, and is only the repository of the skulls. The bodies are deposited in the earth beneath; and when the Laird dies, the skull of his predecessor is taken up and flung into this *Golgotha*, which at present is in possession of nineteen.

SUPERSTITIONS.

Some superstitions still lurk even in this cultivated country. The farmers carefully preserve their cattle against witchcraft by placing boughs of the mountain ash and honeysuckle in their cow houses on the 2d of *May*. They hope to preserve the milk of their cows, and their wives from miscarriage by tying red threads about them: they bleed the supposed witch to preserve themselves from her charms: they visit the well of *Spey* for many distempers, and the well of *Drachbaldy* for as many, offering small pieces of money and bits of rags. The young people determine the figure and size of their husbands by drawing cabbages blindfold on All-Hallows even; and like the *English* fling nuts into the fire; and in *February* draw *Valentines*, and from them collect their future fortune in the nuptial state.

Every great family had in former times its DÆMON, or GENIUS, with its peculiar attributes. Thus the family of *Rothemurchus* had the *Bodach an dun*, or ghost of the hill. *Kinchardine's*, the spectre of the



OLD CASTLE GORDON?

P. Mayall fecit

the bloody hand. *Gartinbeg* house was haunted by *Bodach Gartin*; and *Tulloch Gorms* by *Maug Moulach*, or the girl with the hairy left hand. The synod gave frequent orders that enquiry should be made into the truth of this apparition: and one or two declared that they had seen one that answered the description*.

The little spectres called *Tarans*†, or the souls of unbaptized infants, were often seen flitting among the woods and secret places, bewailing in soft voices their hard fate. Could not superstition have likewise limited their sufferings; and like the wandering ghosts of the unburied, at length given them an *Elysium*?

Centum errant annos, volitant hæc littora circum:
Tum demum admissi stagna exoptata revisunt.

Passed through a fine open country, full of gentle risings, and rich in corn, with a few clumps of trees, sparingly scattered over it. Great use is made here of stone marle, a gritty indurated marle, found in vast strata, dipping pretty much: it is of different colors, blue, pale brown, and reddish; is cut out of the quarry, and laid very thick on the ground in lumps, but will not wholly dissolve under three or four years. In the quarry is a great deal of sparry matter, which is laid apart, and burnt for lime. Arrive at

Castle Gordon, a large old house, the seat of the Duke of *Gordon*, lying in a low wet country, near some large well-grown woods, and a considerable one of great hollies. It was founded by *George* second Earl of *Huntly*, who died in 1501, and was originally called the castle of the bog of *Gight*. It inherited, till of late, very little of its antient splendor: but the present Duke has made

CASTLE
GORDON

* Shaw's History of Moray, 306.

† Idem, 307.
considerable



considerable additions in a very elegant style. By accident I met with an old print that shews it in all the magnificence described by a singular traveller of the middle of the last century. ‘*Boga-gietb*,’ (says he) ‘the Marquis of *Huntley*’s palace, all built of stone facing the ocean, whose fair front (set prejudice aside) worthily deserves an *Englishman*’s applause for her lofty and majestick towers and turrets, that storm the air; and seemingly make dents in the very clouds. At first sight I must confess, it struck me with admiration to gaze on so gaudy and regular a frontispiece; more especially to consider it in the nook of a nation *.’

The principal pictures in *Castle Gordon* are, the first Marquis of *Huntly*; who on his first arrival at court forgetting the usual obeisance, was asked why he did not bow: he begged his Majesty’s pardon, and excused his want of respect by saying he was just come from a place where every body bowed to him. Second Marquis of *Huntly*, beheaded by the Covenanters. His son, the gallant Lord *Gordon*, *Montrose*’s friend, killed at the battle of *Auldford*. Lord *Lewis Gordon*, a less generous warrior; the plague † of

* *Northern Memoirs*, &c. by RICHARD FRANKS, *Philanthropus*. London 1694. 12mo. This Gentleman made his journey in 1658, and went through *Scotland* as far as the water of *Brora* in *Sutherland* to enjoy as he traveled, the amusement of angling.

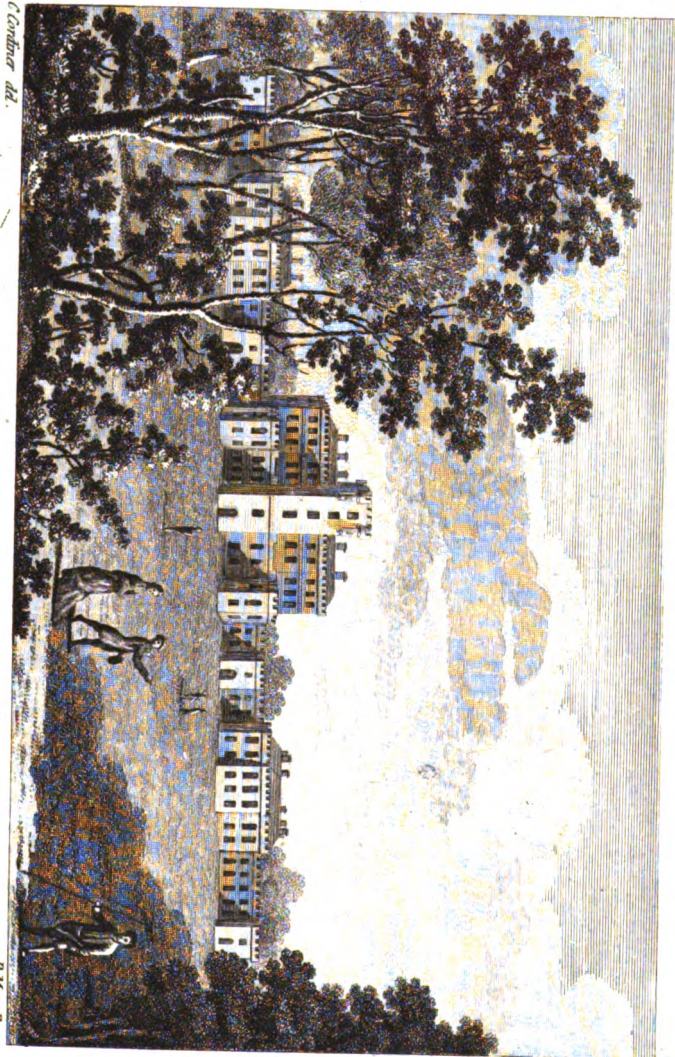
† Whence this proverb,

‘The Guil, the *Gordon*, and the Hooded Crow,

‘Were the three worst things *Murray* ever saw.’

Guil is a weed that infests corn. It was from the castle of *Rothes*, on the *Spey*, that Lord *Lewis* made his plundering excursions into *Murray*.

the



C. Gordon del.

J. Macdonald sc.

GORDON CASTLE.



the people of *Murray*, (then the feat of the Covenanters) whose character, with that of the brave *Montrose*, is well contrasted in these old lines :

If ye with *Montrose* gae, ye'l get sic and wae enough ;
If ye with Lord *Lewis* gae, ye'l get rob and rave enough.

The head of the second Countess of *Huntly*, daughter of *James I.* Sir *Peter Fraser*, a full length in armour. A fine small portrait of the *Abbé de Aubigné*, sitting in his study. A very fine head of St. *John* receiving the revelation ; a beautiful expression of attention and devotion.

The Duke of *Gordon* still keeps up the diversion of falconry, and had several fine Hawks, of the Peregrine and gentle Falcon species, which breed in the rocks of *Glenmore*. I saw also here a true Highland gre-hound, which is now become very scarce : it was of a very large size, strong, deep chested, and covered with very long and rough hair. This kind was in great vogue in former days, and used in vast numbers at the magnificent stag-chases, by the powerful Chieftains.

FALCONRY.

I also saw here a dog the offspring of a Wolf and *Pomeranian* bitch. It had much the appearance of the first, was very good-natured and sportive ; but being slipped at a weak Deer it instantly brought the animal down and tore out its throat. This dog was bred by Mr. *Brook*, animal-merchant in *London*, who told me that the congress between the wolf and the bitch was immediate, and the produce at the litter was ten.

The *Spey* is a dangerous neighbor to *Castle Gordon* ; a large and furious river, overflowing very frequently in a dreadful manner,
as.

THE SPEY.

as appears by its ravages far beyond its banks. The bed of the river is wide and full of gravel, and the channel very shifting.

The Duke of *Cumberland* passed this water at *Belly* church, near this place, when the channel was so deep as to take an officer, from whom I had the relation, and who was six feet four inches high, up to the breast. The banks are very high and steep; so that, had not the Rebels been providentially so infatuated as to neglect opposition, the passage must have been attended with considerable loss.

The salmon fishery on this river is very great: about seventeen hundred barrels full are caught in the season, and the shore is rented for about 1200 l. *per annum*.

AUG. 14.
FOCHABERS.

Passed through *Fochabers*, a wretched town, close to the castle. Crossed the *Spey* in a boat, and landed in the county of *Murray*.

The peasants' houses, which, throughout the shire of *Bamff*, were very decent, were now become very miserable, being entirely made of turf: the country partly moor, partly cultivated, but in a very slovenly manner.

Between *Fochabers* and *Elgin* on the right lies *Innes*, once the seat of the very antient family of that name, whose annals are marked with great calamities. I shall recite two which strongly paint the manners of the times, and one of them also the manners of that abandoned Statesman the Regent Earl of *Morton*. I shall deliver the tales in the simple manner they are told by the historian of the house.

' This man *Alexander Innes* 20th heir of the house (though very gallant) had something of particularity in his temper, was proud
' and

‘ and positive in his deportment, and had his lawfuits with
 ‘ severall of his friends, amongst the rest with *Innes of Petb-*
 ‘ *nock*, which had brought them both to *Edinburgb* in the yeir
 ‘ 1576, as I take it, qⁿ the laird haveing met his kinsman at the
 ‘ crofs, fell in words with him for dareing to give him a citation;
 ‘ in choller either stabled the Gentleman with a degger or pistoled
 ‘ him (for it was variously reported). when he had done, his
 ‘ stomach would not let him fly but he walked up and down on
 ‘ the spott as if he had done nothing that could be quareled,
 ‘ his friends lyfe being a thing that he could dispose of without
 ‘ being bound to count for it to any oyn. and yⁿ staved till
 ‘ the Earle of *Mortune* who was Regent sent a gaurd and caried
 ‘ him away to the castell, but qⁿ he found truely the danger
 ‘ of his circumstance and y^t his proud rash action behooved
 ‘ to cost him his lyfe, he was then free to redeem that at any
 ‘ rate and made ane agreement for a remissione with the regent
 ‘ at the pryce of the barrony of *Kilmalemnock* which this day
 ‘ extends to 24 thousand marks rent yeirly. the evening after
 ‘ the agreement was made and writt, being merry with his friends
 ‘ at a collatione and talking anent the deirnefs of the ranfome
 ‘ the regent hade made him pay for his lyfe, he waunted that
 ‘ hade his foot once loofs he would faine see q^t the Earle of *Mor-*
 ‘ *tune* durst come and possels his lands: q^{ch} being told to the
 ‘ regent that night, he resolved to play suir game with him,
 ‘ and therefore though q^t he spoke was in drink, the very next
 ‘ day he put the sentence of death in executione ag^t him by
 ‘ causing his head to be struck of in the castle and y^a posselt
 ‘ his estate.’

Y

The

The other relation, still more extraordinary, is given in the Appendix.

ELGIN.

Dine at *Elgin**, a good town, with many of the houses built over piazzas : excepting its great cattle fairs, has little trade ; but is remarkable for its ecclesiastical antiquities. The cathedral had been a magnificent pile, but is now in ruins : it was destroyed by reason of the sale of the lead that covered the roof, which was done in 1567, by order of council, to support the soldiery of the regent *Murray*. *Jonston*, in his *Encomia Urbium*, celebrates the beauty of *Elgin*, and laments the fate of this noble building.

*Arcibus heroum nitidis urbs cingitur, intus
Plebei radiant, nobiliumque Lares :
Omnia delectant, veteris sed rudera templi
Dum spectas, lacrymis, Scotia tinge genas.*

The West door is very elegant, and richly ornamented. The choir very beautiful, and has a fine and light gallery running round it ; and at the East end are two rows of narrow windows in an excellent gothic taste. The chapter-house is an octagon, the roof supported by a fine single column, with neat carvings of coats of arms round the capital. There is still a great tower on each side of this cathedral ; but that in the centre, with the spire and whole roof, are fallen in, and form most awful frag-

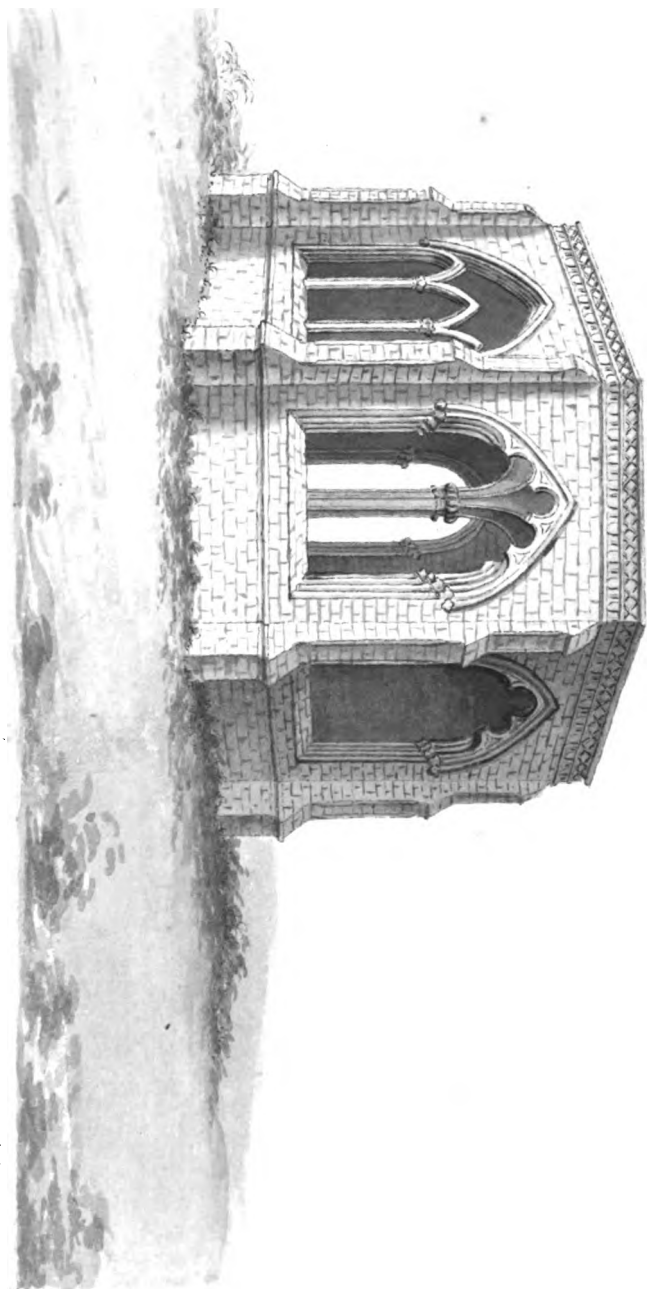
* *Celticè Belle ville*. In the Appendix is a full and accurate account not only of *Elgin*, but of several parts of the county of *Murray*, by the venerable Mr. *Shaw*, Minister of *Elgin*, aged ninety, and eminent for his knowledge of the antiquities of his country.

ments,



ELGIN.

C. Marshall Junr.



Chapter House at Eglwys

ments, mixed with the battered monuments of Knights and Prelates. *Boetbius* says that *Duncan*, who was killed by *Macbeth* at *Inverness*, lies buried here. Numbers of modern tomb-stones also crowd the place; a proof how difficult it is to eradicate the opinion of local sanctity, even in a religion that affects to despise it.

The cathedral was founded by *Andrew de Moray* * in 1224, on a piece of land granted by *Alexander* the II.: and his remains were deposited in the choir under a tomb of blue marble in 1244. The great tower was built principally by *John Innes*, Bishop of this See, as appears by the inscription cut on one of the great pillars: *Hic jacet in Xto Pater et Dominus, Dominus Johannes de Innes bujus ecclesie episcopus—qui hoc notabile opus incepit et per septennium edificavit* †.

This town had two convents; one of *Dominicans*, founded in 1233 or 1244, by *Alexander* II.; another of *Observantines*, in 1479, by *John Innes*.

About a mile from hence is the castle of *Spinie*; a large square tower, and a vast quantity of other ruined buildings, still remain, which shews its antient magnificence whilst the residence of the Bishops of *Murray*: the lake of *Spinie* almost washes the walls; is about five miles long, and half a mile broad, situated in a flat country. During winter, great numbers of wild swans migrate hither; and I have been told that some have bred here. *Boetbius* ‡ says they resort here for the sake of a certain herb called after their name.

SPINIE.

* *Keith's Bishops of Scotland*. 81.

† *M. S. Hist. of the Innes family*.

‡ *Scotorum Regni Descrip.* ix.

Not far from *Elgin* is a ruined Chapel and Preceptory, called *Maison Dieu*. Near it is a large gravelly cliff, from whence is a beautiful view of the town, cathedral, a round hill with the remains of a castle, and beneath is the gentle stream of the *Loffie*, the *Loxia* of *Ptolemy*.

**PLUSCAIRDIN
PRIORY.**

Three miles south is the Priory of *Pluscairdin*, in a most sequestered place; a beautiful ruin, the arches elegant, the pillars well turned, and the capitals rich *.

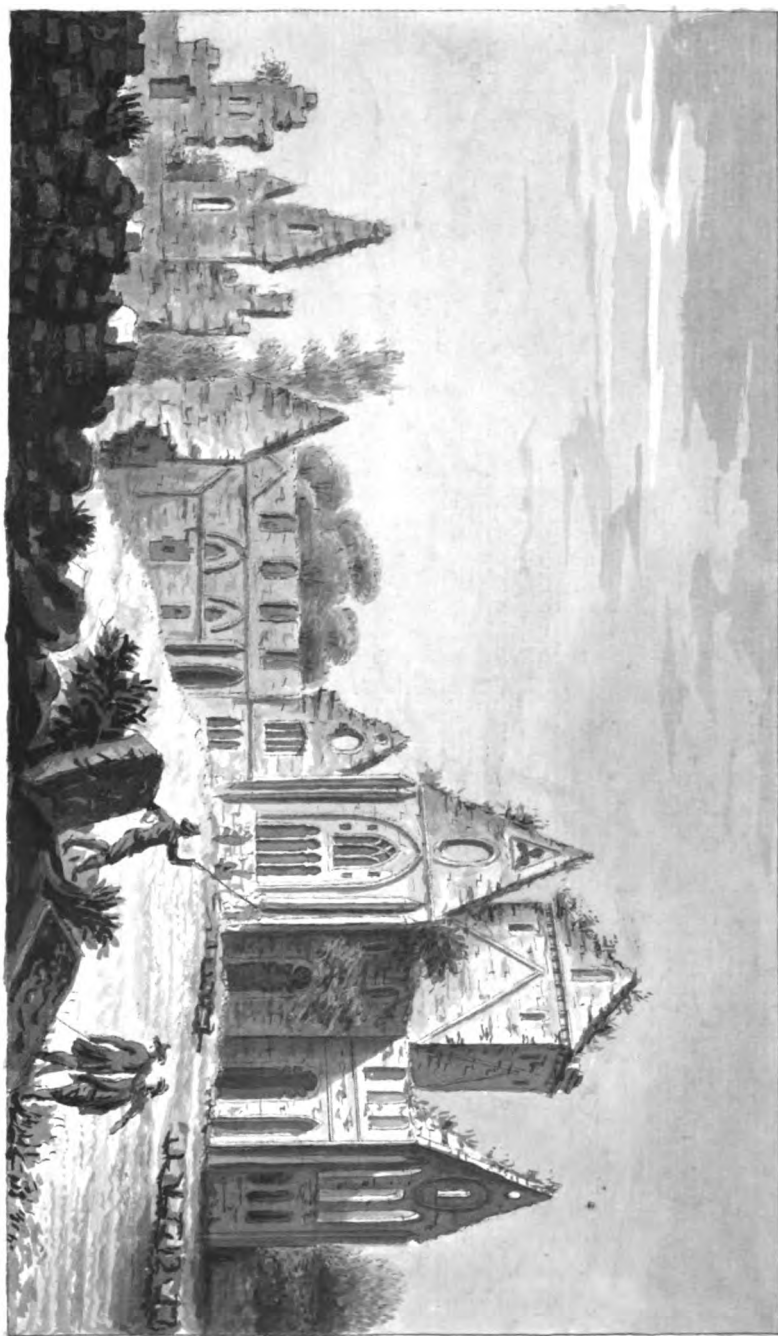
Cross the *Loffie*, ride along the edge of a vale, which has a strange mixture of good corn, and black turberies: on the road-side is a mill-stone quarry.

Arrive in the rich plain of *Murray*, fertile in corn. The upper parts of the country produce great numbers of cattle. The view of the *Firth* of *Murray*, with a full prospect of the high mountains of *Ross-shire* and *Sutherland*, and the magnificent entrance into the bay of *Cromartie* between two lofty hills, form a fine piece of scenery.

KINLOSS ABBY.

Turn about half a mile out of the road to the north, to see *Kinloss*, an abbey of *Cistercians*, founded by *David I.* in 1150. Near this place was murdered by thieves *Duffus*, King of *Scotland*: on the discovery of his concealed body it was removed to *Jona*, and interred there with the respect due to his merit. The Prior's chamber, two semicircular arches, the pillars, the couples of several of the roofs afford specimens of the most beautiful gothic architecture, in all the elegance of simplicity, without any of its fantastic ornaments. Near the abbey is an orchard of apple and

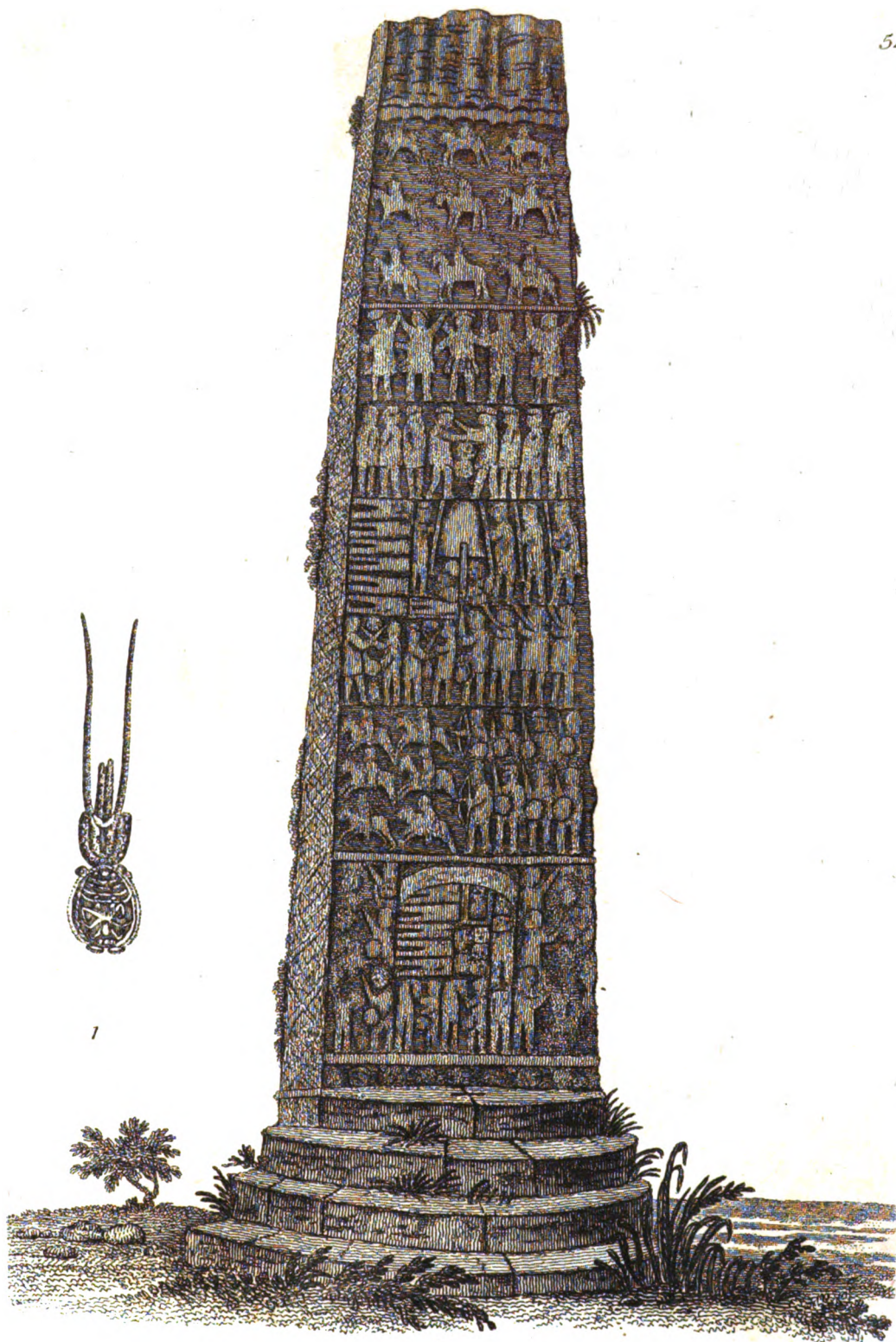
* As I was informed, for I did not see this celebrated abbey.





J. Ingleby Sc.

PILLAR AT F



AT FORRES.

pear trees, at left coeval with the last Monks ; numbers lie prostrate ; their venerable branches seem to have taken fresh roots, and were loaden with fruit, beyond what could be expected from their antique look.

Near *Forres*, on the road-side, is a vast column, three feet ten inches broad, and one foot three inches thick : the height above ground is twenty-three feet ; below, as it is said, twelve or fifteen. On one side are numbers of rude figures of animals and armed men, with colors flying : some of the men seemed bound like captives. On the opposite side was a cross, included in a circle, and raised a little above the surface of the stone. At the foot of the cross are two gigantic figures, and on one of the sides is some elegant fret-work. GREAT COLUMN.

This is called King *Sueno's* stone ; and seems to be, as Mr. *Gordon* * conjectures, erected by the *Scots*, in memory of the final retreat of the *Danes* : it is evidently not *Danish*, as some have asserted ; the cross disproves the opinion, for that nation had not then received the light of christianity.

On a moor not far from *Forres*, *Boetbius*, and *Shakespeare* from him, places the rencountre of *Macbeth* and the three wayward sisters or witches. It was my fortune to meet with but one, which was somewhere not remote from the ruins of *Kyn-Eden* : she was of a species far more dangerous than these, but neither *withered*, nor *wild in her attire*, but so fair,

She look'd not like an inhabitant o' th' Earth !

* *Itin. Septentr.* 158.

Boetbius

Boethius tells his story admirably well : but entirely confines it to the predictions of the three fatal sisters, which *Shakespeare* has so finely copied in the IVth scene of the 1st act. The Poet, in conformity to the belief of the times, calls them witches ; in fact they were the *Fates*, the *Valkyriæ** of the northern nations, *Gunna*, *Rota*, and *Skulda*, the handmaids of *Odin*, the arctic *Mars*, and styled the *Chusfers of the slain*, it being their office in battle to mark those devoted to death.

We the reins to slaughter give,
Ours to kill, and ours to spare :
Spite of danger he shall live,
(Weave the crimson web of war). †

Boethius, sensible of part of their business, calls them *Parcæ* : and *Shakespeare* introduces them just going upon their employ,

When shall we three meet again
In thunder, lightning, or in rain ?
When the burly-burly's done,
When the battle's lost or won.

But all the fine incantations that succeed, are borrowed from the fanciful *Diableries* of old times, but sublimed, and purged from all

* From *Walur*, signifying the slaughter in battle, and *Kyria* to obtain by choice : for their office, besides selecting out those that were to die in battle, was to conduct them to *Valhalla*, the Paradise of the brave, the Hall of *Odin*. Their numbers are different, some make them three, others twelve, others fourteen ; are described as being very beautiful, covered with the feathers of swans, and armed with spear and-helmet. *Vide Bartholinus de caus. contempt. mortis.* 553, 554, & *notæ vet. Stephani in Sax. Gramm.* 88. & *Torfæus.* p. 36.

† Gray.

that

that is ridiculous by the creative genius of the inimitable Poet, of whom *Dryden* so justly speaks :

But SHAKESPEAR's magic cou'd not copied be,
Within that circle none durst walk but he.

We laugh at the magic of others; but *Shakespear's* makes us tremble. The windy caps * of King *Eric*, and the vendible knots of wind of the *Finland* † magicians appear infinitely ridiculous; but when our Poet dresses up the same idea, how horrible is the storm he creates !

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches ; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow navigation up ;
Though bladed corn be lodged and trees blown down ;
Though castles topple on their warder's heads ;
Though palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations ; though the treasure
Of nature's germins tumble all together,
Even till destruction sicken, answer me
To what I ask.

Lay at *Forres*, a very neat town, seated under some little hills,

FORRES.

* King *Eric* was a great magician, who by turning his cap, caused the wind to blow according to his mind.

† Solebant aliquando *Finni*, negotiatoribus in eorum littoribus contraria ventorum tempestate impeditis, ventum venalem exhibere, mercedeque oblata, tres nodos magicos non cassioticos loro constrictos eisdem reddere, eo servato modamine et ubi primum *dissolverint*, ventos haberent placidos ; ubi alterum, vehementiores ; at ubi tertium *laxaverint* ita sævas tempestates se passuros, &c. *Olaus Magnus* de Gent. Sept. 97.

which

INUNDATION OF
SAND.

which are prettily divided. In the great street is the town-house with a handsome cupolo, and at the end is an arched gateway, which has a good effect. On a hill West of the town are the poor remains of the castle, from whence is a fine view of a rich country, interspersed with groves, the bay of *Findorn*, a fine bason, almost round, with a narrow strait into it from the sea, and a melancholy prospect of the estate of *Cowbin*, in the parish of *Dyke*, now nearly overwhelmed with sand. This strange inundation is still in motion, but mostly in the time of a west wind. It moves along the surface with an even progression, but is stopped by water, after which it forms little hills : its motion is so quick, that a gentleman assured me he had seen an apple-tree so covered with it, in one season, as to leave only a few of the green leaves of the upper branches appearing above the surface. An estate of about 300 l. *per ann.* has been thus overwhelmed ; and it is not long since the chimnies of the principal houses were to be seen : it began about eighty years ago, occasioned by the cutting down the trees, and pulling up the bent, or starwort, which gave occasion at last to the act 15th G. II. to prevent its farther ravages, by prohibiting the destruction of that plant.

A little N. E. of the Bay of *Findorn*, is a piece of land projecting into the sea, called *Brugh* or *Burgh*. It appears to have been the landing place of the *Danes* in their destructive descents on the rich plains of *Murray* : it is fortified with fosses ; and was well adapted to secure either their landing or their retreat.

Aug. 15.

Cross the *Findorn* ; land near a friable rock of whitish stone, much tinged with green, an indication of copper. The stone is burnt for lime. From an adjacent eminence is a picturesque view
of



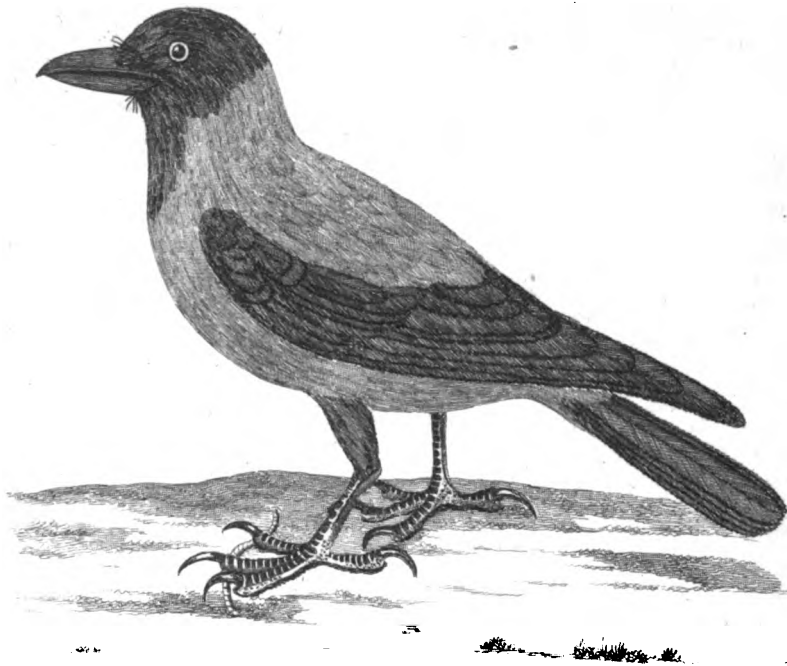
C. G. G. del.

P. Marshall sc.

BUGH OF MORAY.



Hooded Crow.



P. Marshall sculp.

TARNAWAY
CASTLE.

of *Forres*. About three miles farther is *Tarnaway* Castle, the antient seat of the Earls of *Murray*. The hall, called *Randolph's* Hall, from its founder Earl *Randolph*, one of the great supporters of *Robert Bruce*, is timbered at top like *Westminster Hall*: its dimensions are 79 feet by 35, 10 inches, and seems a fit resort for Barons and their vassals. In the rooms are some good heads: one of a youth, with a ribband of some order hanging from his neck. Sir *William Balfour*, with a black body to his vest, and brown sleeves, a gallant commander on the parlement's side in the civil wars; celebrated for his retreat with the body of horse from *Leithwithiel* in face of the King's army: but justly branded with ingratitude to his master, who by his favor to Sir *William* in the beginning of his reign, added to the popular discontents then arising. The Fair, or *Bonny* Earl of *Murray*, as he is commonly called, who was murdered, as supposed, on account of a jealousy *James VI.* entertained of a passion the Queen had for him: at least such was the popular opinion, as appears from the old ballad on the occasion:

He was a braw Gallant,
And he played at the Gluve;*
And the bonny Earl of *Murray*,
Oh! he was the Queen's Love.

* For *Glaive*, an old word for a sword.

• Then furth he drew his trusty *Glaive*,
Quhyle thousands all arround,
Drawn frae their sheaths glanst in the sun,
And loud the Bougills found.'

Hardykent.

Z

There

There are besides, the heads of his lady and daughter ; all on wood, except that of the Earl. To the south side of the castle are large birch woods, abounding with Stags and Roes.

AULDEARNE.

Continued my journey west to *Auldearne*. Am now arrived again in the country where the *Erse* service is performed. Just beneath the church is the place where *Montrose* obtained a signal victory over the Covenanters, many of whose bodies lie in the church, with an inscription, importing, according to the cant of the time, that they died fighting for their religion and their king. I was told this anecdote of that hero: That he always carried with him a *Cæsar's Commentaries*, on whose margins were written, in *Montrose's* own hand, the generous sentiments of his heart, verses out of the *Italian Poets*, expressing his contempt of every thing but glory.

Have a distant view of *Nairn*, a small town near the sea, on a river of the same name, the supposed *Tuaesis* of *Ptolemy*. Ride through a rich corn country, mixed with deep and black turberies, which shew the original state of the land, before the recent introduction of the improved method of agriculture. Reach *Calder* Castle, or *Cawdor*, as *Shakespeare* calls it, long the property of its *Thanes*. The antient part is a great square tower; but there is a large and more modern building annexed, with a drawbridge.

CAWDOR.

This Thanedom was transferred into the house of the *Campbells* by the theft of the heiress of *Calder*, when she was an infant, by the second Earl of *Argyle*. The *Calders* raised their clan, and endeavoured to bring back the child, but were defeated with great loss. The Earl carried off his prize, and married her to
Sir

Sir *John Campbell*, his second son, sometime before the year 1510.

All the houses in these parts are castles, or at least defensible; for till the year 1745, the *Highlanders* made their inroads, and drove away the cattle of their defenceless neighbors. There are said to exist some very old marriage articles of the daughter of a chieftain, in which the father promises for her portion, 200 *Scots* marks, and the half of a *Michaelmas moon*, i. e. half the plunder, when the nights grew dark enough to make their excursions. There is likewise in being a letter from Sir *Ewin Cameron* to a chief in the neighborhood of the county of *Murray*, wherein he regrets the mischief that had happened between their people (many having been killed on both sides) as his clan had no intention of falling on the *Grants* when it left *Lochaber*, but only to make an incursion into MURRAY-LAND, where every man was free to take his prey. This strange notion seems to have arisen from the county having been for so many ages a *Pictish* country, and after that under the dominion of the *Danes*, and during both periods in a state of perpetual warfare with the *Scots* and western *Highlanders*, who (long after the change of circumstances) seem quite to have forgot that it was any crime to rob their neighbors of *Murray*.

Rode into the woods of *Calder*, in which were very fine birch trees and alders, some oak, great broom, and juniper, which gave shelter to the Roes. Deep rocky glens, darkened with trees, bound each side of the wood: one has a great torrent roaring at its distant bottom, called the Brook of *Achnam*: it well merits the name of

Z 2

Acheron,

Acheron, being a most fit scene for witches to celebrate their nocturnal rites in.

A JOUR.

Observed on a pillar of the door of *Calder* church, a *joug*, i. e. an iron yoke, or ring, fastened to a chain ; which was, in former times, put round the necks of delinquents against the rules of the church, who were left there exposed to shame during the time of divine service ; and was also used as a punishment for defamation, small thefts, &c. : but these penalties are now happily abolished. The clergy of *Scotland*, the most decent and consistent in their conduct of any set of men I ever met with

SCOTCH CLERGY.

of their order, are at present much changed from the furious, illiterate, and enthusiastic teachers of the old times, and have taken up the mild method of persuasion, instead of the cruel discipline of corporal punishments. Science almost universally flourishes among them ; and their discourse is not less improving than the table they entertain the stranger at is decent and hospitable. Few, very few of them, permit the bewitchery of dissipation to lay hold of them, notwithstanding they allow all the innocent pleasures of others, which, though not criminal in the layman, they know, must bring the taint of levity on the churchman. They never sink their characters by midnight brawls, by mixing with the gaming world, either in cards, cocking, or horse-races, but preserve with a narrow income, a dignity too often lost among their brethren south of the *Tweed* *.

The

* THE APOLOGY.

FRIEND. ' YOU, you in fiery purgat'ry must stay,
' Till gall and ink and dirt of scribbling day
' In purifying flames are purg'd away.

TRAVELLER.

The *Scotch* livings are from 40 l. *per annum* to 150 l. *per annum*; **SCOTCH LIVINGS.**
 a decent house is built for the minister on the glebe, and about six
 acres

TRAVELLER. ' O trust me dear D * * * I ne'er would offend
 ' One pious divine, one virtuous friend,
 ' From nature alone are my characters drawn,
 ' From little *Bob Jerom* to bishops in lawn ;
 O trust me dear Friend I never did think on
 The Holies who dwell near th' O'erlooker of *Lincoln*.
 Not a prelate or priest did e'er haunt my slumber,
 Who instructively teach betwixt *Tweed* and *Humber* ;
 Nor in South, East, or West do I stigmatise any
 Who stick to their texts, and those are the MANY.
 But when crossing and jostling come queer men of G-d,
 In rusty brown coats and waistcoats of plaid ;
 With greasy cropt hair, and hats cut to the quick,
 Tight white leathern breeches, and smart little stick ;
 Clear of all that is sacred from bowsprit to poop, sir ;
 Who prophane like a pagan, and swear like a trooper ;
 Who shine in the cock-pit, on turf and in stable,
 And are the prime bucks and arch wags of each table ;
 Who if they e'er deign to thump drum ecclesiastic,
 Spout new fangled doctrine enough to make man sick ;
 And lay down as gospel, but not from their Bibles,
 That good-natur'd vices are nothing but foibles ;
 And vice are refining till vice is no more,
 From taking a bottle to taking a * * * * *.
 Then if in these days such apostates appear,
 (For such I am told are found there and here)
 O pardon dear Friend a well-meaning zeal,
 Too unguardedly telling the scandal I feel :
 It touches not you, let the galled jades winch,
 Sound in morals and doctrine you never will flinch.

O Friend

acres of land annexed. The church allows no curate, except in case of sickness or age, when one, under the title of helper, is appointed ; or, where the livings are very extensive, a missionary, or assistant is allotted ; but sine-cures, or sine-cured preferments, never disgrace the church of our sister kingdom. The widows and children are of late provided for out of a fund established by two acts, 17th and 22d G. II. * This fund, amounting now to 66,000 l. was formed by the contributions of the clergy, whose widows receive annuities from 10 l. to 25 l. according to what their husbands had advanced.

FORT GEORGE.

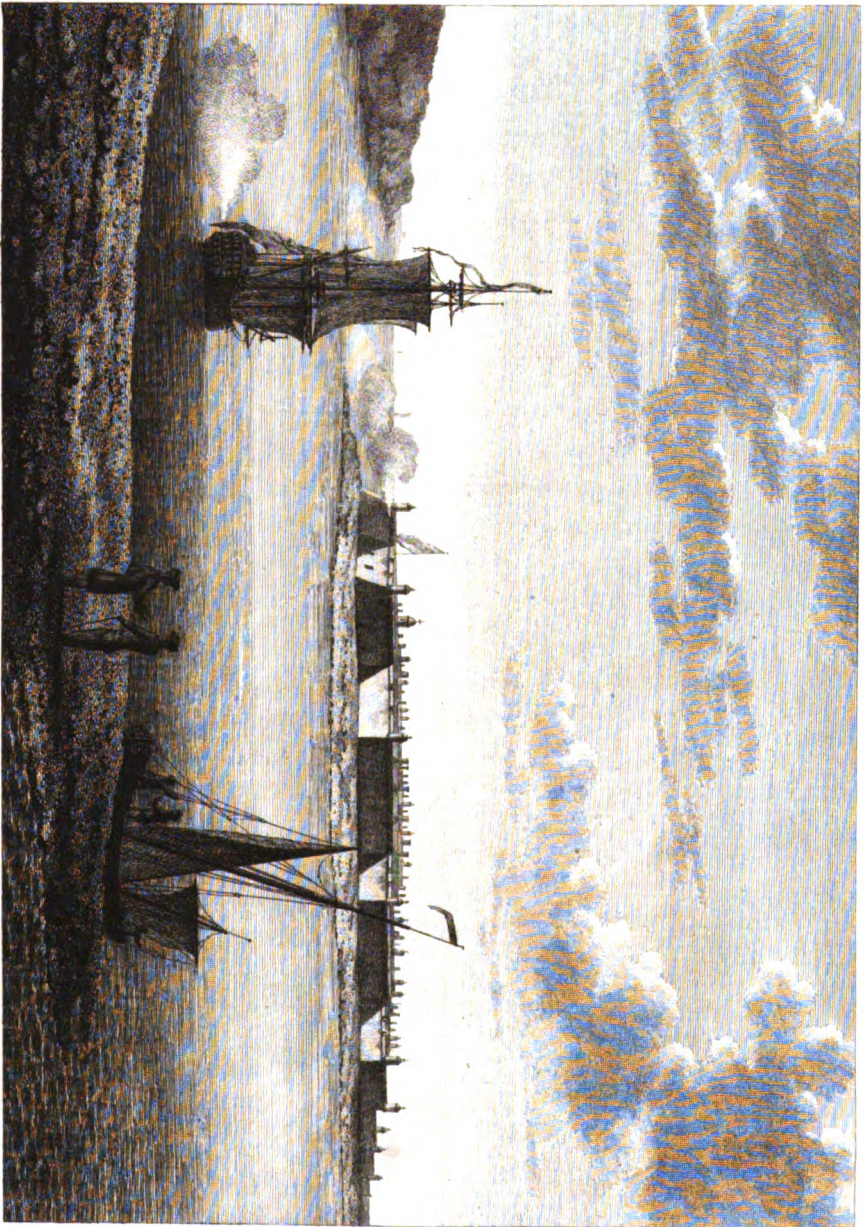
Cross the *Nairn* ; the bridge large, but the stream inconsiderable, except in floods. On the West is *Kilravoch* Castle, and that of *Dalcrofs*. Keep due North, along the military road from *Pertb* ; pass along a narrow low piece of land, projecting far into the *Firth*, called *Arderfer*, forming a strait scarce a mile over, between this county and that of *Cromartie* †. At the end of this point is *Fort George*, a small but strong and regular fortress, built since 1745, as a *place d'armes* : it is kept in excellent order, but, by reason of the happy change of the times, seemed

O Friend of past youth, let me think of the fable
Oft told with chaste mirth at your innocent table,
When instructively kind, wisdom's rules you run o'er,
Reluctant I leave you, insatiate for more ;
So, blest be the day, that my joys will restore.'

* An account of the government of the church of *Scotland* was communicated to me by the Reverend Mr. *Brodie*, the late worthy minister of *Calder*. Vide Appendix.

† Between which plies a ferry-boat.

almost



NEW FORT GEORGE



LOUISA



CHARLES

almost deserted: the barracks are very handsome, and form several regular and good streets.

Lay at *Campbeltown*, a place consisting of numbers of very mean houses, owing its rise and support to the neighboring fort.

Passed over *Culloden Moor*, the place that *North Britain* owes its present prosperity to, by the victory of *April 16, 1746*. On the side of the *Moor*, are the great plantations of *Culloden House*, the seat of the late *Duncan Forbes*, a warm and active friend to the house of *Hanover*, who spent great sums in its service, and by his influence, and by his persuasions, diverted numbers from joining in rebellion; at length he met with a cool return, for his attempt to sheath, after victory, the unsatiated sword. But let a veil be flung over a few excesses consequential of a day, productive of so much benefit to the united kingdoms.

AUG. 16.
CULLODEN.

The young adventurer lodged here the evening preceding the battle; distracted with the aversion of the common men to discipline, and the dissensions among his officers, even when they were at the brink of destruction, he seemed incapable of acting, could be scarcely persuaded to mount his horse, never came into the action, as might have been expected from a prince who had his last stake to play, but fled ingloriously to the old traitor *Lovat**, who, I was told, did execrate him to the person who informed him that

* His Lordship was at that time expecting the event of the battle, when a person came in and informed him, that he saw the Prince riding full speed, and alone.

he

he was approaching as a fugitive : foreseeing his own ruin as the consequence *.

The Duke of *Cumberland*, when he found that the barges of the fleet attended near the shore for the safety of his person, in case of a defeat, immediately ordered them away, to convince his men of the resolution he had taken of either conquering or perishing with them.

The battle was fought contrary to the advice of some of the most sensible men in the rebel army, who advised the retiring into the fastnesses beyond the *Ness*, the breaking down the bridge of *Inverness*, and defending themselves amidst the mountains. They politically urged that *England* was engaged in bloody wars foreign and domestic, that it could at that time ill spare its troops ; and that the Government might from that consideration, be induced to grant to the insurgents their lives and fortunes, on condition they laid down their arms. They were sensible that their cause was desperate, and that their ally was faithless ; yet knew it might be long before they could be entirely subdued ;

* Regard to impartiality obliges me to give the following account very recently communicated to me, relating to the station of the chief on this important day ; and that by an eye-witness.

The *Scotch* army was drawn up in a single line ; behind, at about 500 paces distance, was a *corps de reserve*, with which was the Adventurer, a place of seeming security, from whence he issued his orders. His usual dress was that of the Highlands, but this day he appeared in a brown coat, with a loose great coat over it, and an ordinary hat, such as countrymen wear, on his head. Remote as this place was from the spot where the trifling action was, a servant of his was killed by an accidental shot. It is well known how short the conflict was : and the moment he saw his right wing give way, he fled with the utmost precipitation, and without a single attendant, till he was joined by a few other fugitives.

therefore



DUNCAN FORBES ESQ.^R

of Culloden

Late Lord President of the Court of Session



Invernigo.

W. Tombkins pinxt.

P. Magill sculp.

therefore drew hopes from the sad necessity of our affairs at that season: but this rational plan was superseded by the favorite faction in the army, to whose guidance the unfortunate adventurer had resigned himself.

After descending from the Moor, got into a well-cultivated country; and after riding some time under low but pleasant hills, not far from the sea, reach

INVERNESS, finely seated on a plain, between the Firth of *Murray*, and the river *Nefs*: the first, from the narrow strait of *Arderfier*, instantly widens into a fine bay, and again as suddenly contracts opposite *Inverness*, at the ferry of *Kessock*, the pass into *Ross-shire*. The town is large and well built, very populous, and contains about eleven thousand inhabitants. This being the last of any note in *North Britain*, is the winter residence of many of the neighboring gentry: and the present *emporium*, as it was the antient, of the north of *Scotland*. Ships of five or six hundred tons can ride at the lowest ebb within a mile of the town; and at high tides vessels of 200 tons can come up to the quay. The present imports are chiefly groceries, haberdasheries, hardware, and other necessaries from *London*: and of late from six to eight hundred hogheads of porter are annually brought in. The exports are chiefly salmon, those of the *Nefs* being esteemed of more exquisite flavor than any other. Herrings, of an inferior kind, taken in the Firth from *August* to *March*. The manufactured exports are considerable in cordage and sacking. Of late years, the linnen manufacture of the place saves it above three thousand pounds a year, which used to go into *Holland* for that article. The commerce of this place was at its height a

INVERNESS.

A a

century

century or two ago, when it engrossed the exports of corn, salmon, and herrings, and had besides a great trade in cured codfish now lost; and in those times very large fortunes were made here.

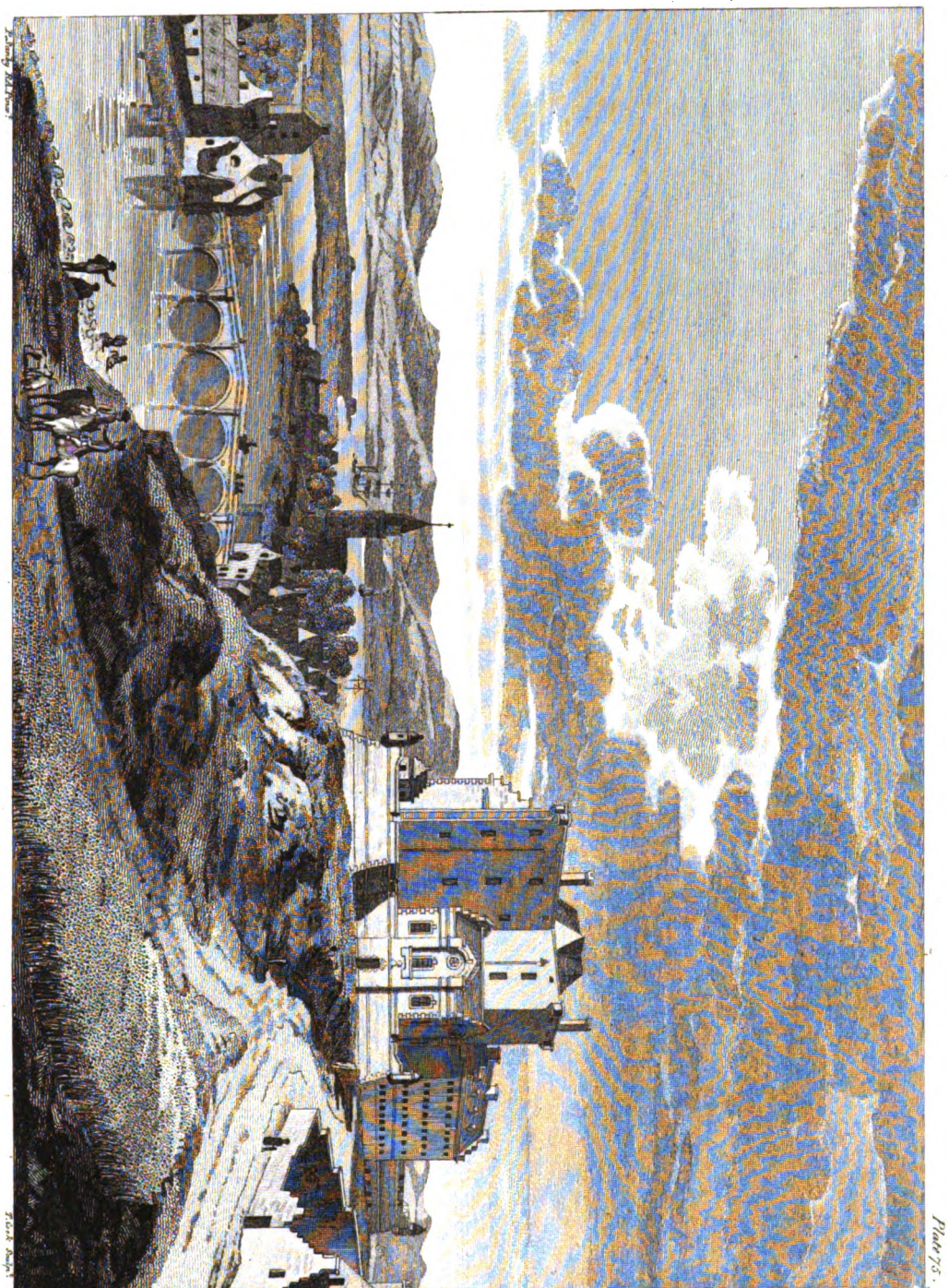
The opulence of this town has often made it the object of plunder to the Lords of the Isles and their dependents. It suffered in particular in 1222, from one *Gillispie*; in 1429, from *Alexander*, Lord of the Isles; and, even so late did the antient manners prevale, that a head of a western clan, in the latter end of the last century, threatened the place with fire and sword, if they did not pay a large contribution, and present him with a scarlet suit laced; all which was complied with.

On the North stood *Oliver's* fort, a pentagon, whose form remains to be traced only by the ditches and banks. He formed it with stones purloined from the neighboring religious houses. At present there is a very considerable rope-walk near it.

CASTLE.

On an eminence south of the town is old *Fort St. George*, which was taken and blown up by the rebels in 1746. It had been the antient castle converted by General *Wade* into barracks. According to *Boethius*, *Duncan* was murdered here by *Macbeth*: but according to *Fordun*, near *Elgin* *. This castle used to be the residence of the court, whenever the *Scottish* Princes were called to quell the insurrections of the turbulent clans. Old people still remember magnificent apartments embellished with stucco busts and paintings. The view from hence is charming of the *Firth*, the passage of *Kessock*, the river *Ness*, the strange-shaped hill of *Tomman beurich*, and various groupes of distant mountains.

* *Annals of Scotland*. 1.



View of Fort George and Town of Inverness, as it was in the Year 1744.

Published according to a plan of the Garrison, by J. Macdonald, Esq. 1745.

The *Tomman* is of an oblong form, broad at the base, and sloping on all sides towards the top; so that it looks like a ship with its keel upwards. Its sides, and part of the neighboring plains are planted, so it is both an agreeable walk and a fine object. It is perfectly detached from any other hill; and if it was not for its great size might pass* for a work of art. The view from it is such, that no traveller will think his labor lost, after gaining the summit.

TOMMAN.

At *Inverness*, and I believe at other towns in *Scotland*, is an officer, called *Dean* of the *Guild*, who, assisted by a council, superintends the markets, regulates the price† of provisions; and if any house falls down, and the owner lets it lie in ruins for three years, the *Dean* can absolutely dispose of the ground to the best bidder.

DEAN OF GUILD.

In this town was a house of *Dominicans*, founded in 1233 by *Alexander II.*: and in *Dalrymple's* collection there is mention of a nunnery.

In the Church Street is a hospital with a capital of 3000 l. the interest of which is distributed among the indigent inhabitants of the town. In this house is a library of 1400 volumes of both ancient and modern books. The founder was Mr. *Robert Baillie*, a

HOSPITAL.

* Its length at top about 300 yards; I neglected measuring the base or the height, which are both considerable; the breadth of the top only 20 yards.

† Beef, (22 ounces to the pound) 2 d. to 4 d. Mutton, 2 d. to 3 d. Veal, 3 d. to 5 d. Pork, 2 d. to 3 d. Chickens, 3 d. to 4 d. a couple. Fowl, 4 d. to 6 d. apiece. Goose, 12 d. to 14 d. Ducks, 1 s. a couple. Eggs, seven a penny. Salmon, of which there are several great fisheries, 1 d. and 1 d. halfpenny per pound.

A a 2

minister

minister in this town: but the principal benefactor was Doctor *James Frazer*, secretary to the *Cbelsea* hospital.

Cross the *Nefs* on a bridge of seven arches, above which the tide flows for about a mile. A small toll is collected here, which brings to the town about 60 l. a year.

Proceed North; have a fine view of the Firth, which now widens again from *Kessock* into a large bay some miles in length. The hills slope down to the water-side, and are finely cultivated; but the distant prospect is of rugged mountains of a stupendous height; as if created as guards to the rest of the island from the fury of the boisterous North.

Ride close to the water-edge thro' woods of alder: pass near several houses of the *Frasers*, and reach

CASTLE DUNIE.

Castle Dunie, the site of the house of their chieftain Lord *Lovat*. The barony from which he took his title came into the family by the marriage of Sir *Simon Frazer*, a little before the year 1300, with the heiress of Lord *Bisset*, a nobleman of great possession in these parts.

The old house, which was very mean, was burnt down in 1746; but a neat box, the residence of the hospitable factor, is built in its stead on a high bank well wooded, over the pretty river *Bewley*, or *Beaulieu*. The country, for a certain circuit, is fertile, well cultivated, and smiling. The bulk of Lord *Lovat's* estate was in these parts; the rest, to the amount of 500 l. *per annum*, in *Stratberick*. He was a potent chieftain, and could raise about 1000 men: but I found his neighbors spoke as unfavorably of him, as his enemies did in the most distant parts of the kingdom. Legislature has given the most honorable testimony to the merit of the son, by restoring, in

1774,

1774, the forfeited fortunes of the father. No patent for nobility conveyed greater glory to any one, than the preamble to the act has done to this gentleman. His father's property had been one of the annexed estates, *i. e.* settled unalienably on the crown, as all the forfeited fortunes in the Highlands are: the whole value of which brought in at that time about 6000 l. *per annum*, and those in the Lowlands about the same sum; so that the power and interest of a poor twelve thousand *per annum*, terrified and nearly subverted the constitution of these powerful kingdoms.

FORFEITED
ESTATES.

The profits of these estates are lodged in the hands of Trustees, who apply their revenue for the founding of schools for the instruction of children in spinning; wheels are given away to poor families, and flax-seed to farmers. Some money is given in aid of the roads, and towards building bridges over the torrents; by which means a ready intercourse is made to parts before inaccessible to strangers*. And in 1753, a large sum was spent on an *Utopian* project of establishing colonies (on the forfeited estates) of disbanded soldiers and sailors: comfortable houses were built for them, land and money given, and some lent; but the success by no means answered the intentions of the projectors.

For the *Bewley*, where a salmon fishery, belonging to the *Lovat* estate, rents at 120 l. *per annum*. The *Erse* name of this river is *Farar*, and the vale it runs through, *Glen-strath-farar*. It is probable that this was its antient name, and that the *Varar Æstuarium* of *Ptolemy* was derived from it, the *F* being changed into *V*. The

Aug. 17:

* The factors, or agents of these estates, are also allowed all the money they expend in planting.

country

LEIRNAMONACH. country on this side the river is called *Leirnamonach* *, or the Monk's land, having formerly been the property of the priory of *Bewley*; and the opposite side bears the name of *Airds*, or the Heights. Pass by some excellent farms, well inclosed, improved, and planted: the land produces wheat and other corn. Much cattle are bred in these parts, and there are several linnen manufactures.

AIRDS.

CASTLE-BRAAN. Ford the *Conan* to *Castle Braan*, the seat of the Earl of *Seaforth*; a good house, pleasantly situated on the side of a hill; commands a view of a large plain, and to the West a wild prospect of broken and lofty mountains.

There is here a fine full length of *Mary Stuart*, with this inscription: *Maria D. G. Scotiæ piissima regina. Franciæ Dotaria. Anno Ætatis Regni 38. 1580.* Her dress is black, with a ruff, cap, handkerchief, and a white veil down to the ground, beads and prayer-book, and a cross hanging from her neck; her hair dark brown, her face handsome, and considering the difference of years, so much resembling her portrait by *Zuccherro*, in *Chiswick House*, as to leave little doubt as to the originality of the last.

A small half-length on wood, of *Henry Darnly*, inscribed *Henricus Stuardus Dominus Darnly, Æt. IX. M.D.LV.* dressed in black, with a sword. It is the figure of a pretty boy.

A fine portrait of Cardinal *Richlieu*. General *Monk*, in a buff coat. Head of Sir *George Mackenzie*. The Earl of *Seaforth*, called

† *Lèir*, or *Letber*, land that lies on the side of a river or branch of the sea, and *Menach*, a monk.

from

from his size, *Kenneth More*. *Frances* Countess of *Seaforth*, daughter of *William* Marquiss of *Powis*, in her robes, with a tawny moor offering her a coronet. *Roger Palmer* Earl of *Castlemaine*; distinguished by his lady, *Barbara* Dutchess of *Cleveland*; and by his simple embassy to a discerning Pope from that bigotted Prince *James II*.

Near the house are some very fine oaks and horse-chestnuts: in the garden, *Turkey* apricots, orange nectarines, and a small soft peach, ripe; other peaches, nectarines, and green gages, far from ripe.

Pass through *Dingwall*, a small town, the capital of *Ross-shire*, situated near the head of the Firth of *Cromartie*: the Highlanders call it *Inner-Feorain*, *Feoran* being the name of the river that runs near it into the Firth. An antient cross, and an obelisk over the burying-place of the Earls of *Cromartie*'s family, were all I saw remarkable in it. In the year 1400, *Dingwall* had its castle, subject to *Donald*, Lord of the Isles, and Earl of *Ross*. After that *regulus* was weakened by the battle of *Harlaw*, his territories were invaded; and this castle reduced to the power of the crown of *Scotland*, by the Duke of *Albany*.

DINGWALL.

Ride along a very good road cut on the side of a hill, with the country very well cultivated above and below, with several small woods interspersed near the water's edge. There is a fine view of almost the whole bay, the most capacious and secure of any in *Great Britain*; its whole navy might lay there with ease, and ships of two hundred tons may sail up above two-thirds of its length, which extends near thirty *English* miles from the

FIRTH OF
CROMARTIE.

Sutters:

Sutters * of *Cromartie* to a small distance beyond *Dingwall*: the entrance is narrow; the projecting hills defend this fine bay from all winds; so it justly merits the name given it of *Portus salutis*.

FOULES.

FOULES, the seat of Sir *Henry Monro*, lies about a mile from the *Firth*, near vast plantations on the flats, as well as on the hills. Those on the hills are six miles in length, and in a very flourishing state. On the back of these are extensive vallies full of oats, bounded by mountains, which here, as well as in the Highlands in general, run from East to West. Sir *Henry* holds a forest from the crown by a very whimsical tenure, that of delivering a snow-ball on any day of the year that it is demanded; and he seems to be in no danger of forfeiting his right by failure of the quit-rent: for snow lies in form of a *glaciere* in the chafms of *Bennewish*, a neighboring mountain, throughout the year.

SINGULAR
TENURE.

AUG. 18.

Continue my journey along the low country, which is rich and well cultivated.

Pass near *Invergordon* *, a handsome house, amidst fine plantations. Near it is the narrowest part of the *Firth*, and a ferry into the shire of *Cromartie*, now a country almost destitute of trees; yet,

* *Sutters*, or Shooters, two hills that form its entrance, projecting considerably into the water,

† At *Culraen*, three miles from this place, is found, two feet beneath the surface, a stratum of white soapy marle filled with shells, and is much used as a manure.

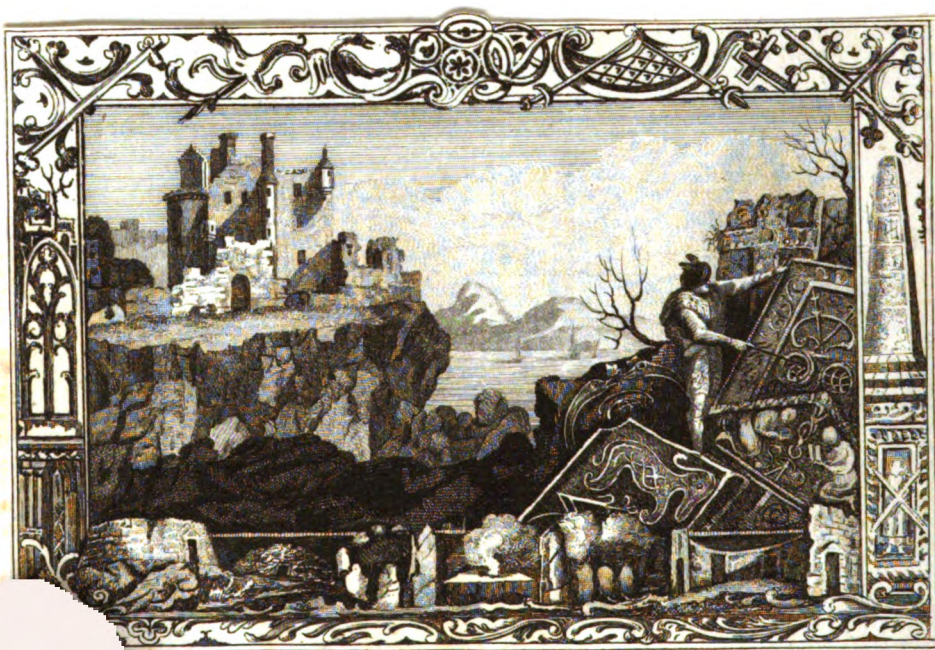
in



Gal. Smith fec.

Astragalus
uralensis. P. 401.

Cren. a. 1811
1811. Linn.



in the time of *James V.* was covered with timber, and over-run with wolves*.

Near the summit of the hill, between the Firths of *Cromartie* and *Dornoch*, is *Ballinagouan*, the seat of a Gentleman, who **BALLINAGOUAN.** has most successfully converted his sword into a ploughshare; who, after a series of disinterested services to his country, by clearing the seas of privateers, the most unprofitable of captures, has applied himself to arts not less deserving of its thanks. He is the best farmer and the greatest planter in the country: his wheat and his turneps shew the one, his plantations of a million of pines each year the other†. It was with great satisfaction that I observed characters of this kind very frequent in *North Britain*; for during the interval of peace, every officer of any patrimony was fond of retiring to it, assumed the farmer without flinging off the gentleman, enjoyed rural quiet; yet ready to undergo the fatigues of war the moment his country claimed his services.

About two miles below *Ballinagouan* is a melancholy instance

* These animals have been long extinct in *North Britain*, notwithstanding *M. de Buffon* asserts the contrary. There are many antient laws for their extirpation: that of *James I. parlem. 7.* is the most remarkable: “The Schiriffs & Barons suld hunt the wolf four or thrie times in the Zear, betwixt *St. Marks* day & *Lambes*, quhich is the time of their quhelpes, and all tenents fall rise with them under paine of ane wadder.”

† Pine, or *Scotch* fir seed, as it is called, sells from four to six shillings *per* pound. Rents are payed here in kind: the landlord either contracts to supply the forts with the produce of the land, or sells it to the merchant, who comes for it. The price of labor is 6 d. *per* day to the men, 3 d. to the women.

B b

of

NEW TARBAT. of a reverse of conduct: the ruins of *New Tarbat*, once the magnificent seat of an unhappy nobleman, who plunged into a most ungrateful rebellion, destructive to himself and family. The tenants, who seem to inhabit it *gratis*, are forced to shelter themselves from the weather in the very lowest apartments, while swallows make their nests in the bold stucco of some of the upper.

While I was in this county, I heard a singular but well-attested relation of a woman disordered in her health, who fasted for a supernatural space of time; but the length of the narrative obliges me to fling it into the Appendix.

Ride along a tedious black moor to *Tain*, a small town on the Firth of *Dornoch*; distinguished for nothing but its large square tower, decorated with five small spires. Here was also a collegiate church, founded in 1481 by *Thomas*, Bishop of *Ross*. Captain *Richard Franks*, an honest *Cavalier*, who during the usurpation made an angling peregrination from the banks of the *Trent* to *John a Groat's* house, calls *Tain* 'as exemplary 'as any place for justice, that never uses gibbet or halter to 'hang a man, but sacks all their malefactors, so swims them 'to their graves.'* The place appeared very gay at this time; for all the gaudy finery of a little fair was displayed in the shew of hard ware, printed linnens, and ribbands. Kept along the shore for about two miles through an open corn country; and crossing the great ferry, in breadth near two miles, thro' a rapid tide, and in a bad boat, land in the county of *Sutber-*

* Northern Memoirs, &c. by *Richard Franks*, *Philanthropus*. London, 1694.

land,

land, Cattu of the Highlanders; and in less than an hour reach its capital

DORNOCH, a small town, half in ruins; once the residence of the Bishops of *Cathness*, and, like *Durham*, the seat of Ecclesiastics: many of the houses still are called after the titles of those that inhabited them: the Bishop lodged in the castle: the Dean's house is at present the inn. The cathedral was in form of a cross; built by *Gilbert Moray*, who died Bishop of *Cathness* in 1245: it is now a ruin, except part, which is the present church.* On the doors and window-shutters were painted (as is common in many parts of *North Britain*) white tadpole-like figures on a black ground, designed to express the tears of the country for the loss of any person of distinction. These were occasioned by the affecting end of that amiable pair, the young Earl and Countess of *Sutherland*, who were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided, for their happiness was interrupted by a very short separation: *sanè ubi idem et maximus et honestissimus amor est, aliquando præstat morte jungi, quam vita distrabi*†.

DORNOCH,

Ride on a plain not far from the sea; pass by a small cross, called the *Thane's*, erected in memory of the battle of *Embo* in 1259, between *William* Earl of *Sutherland* and the *Danes*, who were overthrown, and their General slain, at this place; and not far from thence the spot where an unhappy creature had been burnt,

* Sir *Patrick Murray* founded here in 1271 a convent of *Mathurines*.

† Where a mutual and most ardent and most virtuous affection reigns, it is sometimes preferable to be united by death, than torn from each other by life.

if I mistake not, in *June* 1727, for the imaginary crime of *witchcraft* *.

Cross a very narrow inlet to a small bay at *Portbeg*, or the little ferry, in a boat as dangerous as the last; for horses can neither get in or out without great risque, from the vast height of the sides and their want of slips. Keep along the shore, pass by the small village of *Golspie*, and reach

DUNROBIN.

Dunrobin Castle, the antient seat of the Earls of *Sutherland*, founded about the year 1100 by *Robert*, or *Robin*, second Earl of *Sutherland*; situated near the sea, and as the word *Dun* imports, on a round hill. The few paintings here are, an Earl of *Murray*,

* This is the last instance of these frantic executions in the North of *Scotland*, as that in the South was at *Paisly* in 1697, where, among others, a woman, young and handsome, suffered, with a reply to her enquiring friends, worthy a *Roman* matron; being asked why she did not make a better defence on her trial, answered, *My persecutors have destroyed my honor, and my life is not now worth the pains of defending.* The last instance of national credulity on this head was the story of the witches of *Tberfo*, who tormenting for a long time an honest fellow under the usual form of cats, at last provoked him so, that one night he put them to flight with his broad sword, and cut off the leg of one less nimble than the rest; on his taking it up, to his amazement he found it belonged to a female of his own species, and next morning discovered the owner, an old hag, with only the companion leg to this. The horrors of the tale were considerably abated in the place I heard it, by an unlucky enquiry made by one in company, *viz.* In what part would the old woman have suffered, had the man cut off the cat's tail? But these relations of almost obsolete superstitions, must never be thought a reflection on this country, as long as any memory remains of the tragical end of the poor people at *Tring*, who, within a few miles of our capital, in 1751, fell a sacrifice to the belief of the common people in witches; or of that ridiculous imposture in the capital itself, in 1762, of the *Cock-Lane* ghost, which found credit with all ranks of people.

an



an old man, on wood. His son and two daughters, by *Co. G.* 1628. A fine full length of *Charles I.* *Angus Williamson*, a hero of the *clan Chattan*, who rescued the *Sutherland*s in the time of distress. A very singular picture of the Duke of *Alva* in council, with a cardinal by his side, who puts a pair of bellows blown by the Devil into his ear: the Duke has a chain in one hand fixed to the necks of the kneeling *Flemings*, in the other he shews them a paper of recantation for them to sign; behind whom are the reformed Clergy. The cardinal is the noted *Anthony Perrenot*, cardinal de *Grandville*, secretary to *Margaret of Austria*, Dutchess Dowager of *Savoy*, Governess of the *Netherlands*; and who was held to be the author, advancer and nourisher * of the troubles of those countries; and who on his recall into *Spain*, was supposed to be the great promoter of the cruelties exercised afterwards by the Duke of *Alva*, the successor of his mistress.

The demesne is kept in excellent order; and I saw here (*lat. 58.*) a very fine field of wheat, which would be ripe about the middle of next month.

This was the most northern wheat which had been sown this year in *North Britain*.

Sutherland is a country abounding in cattle, and sends out annually 2500 head, which sold about this time (lean) from 2 l. 10 s. to 3 l. *per* head. These are very frequently without horns, and both they and the horses are very small. Stags abound in the hills, there being reckoned not less than 1600 on the *Sutherland* estate, which,

* *Grimstone's Hist. Netherlands*, 344. 349.

in.



in fact, is the greatest part of the county. Besides these are Roes, Grous, black game and Ptarmigans in plenty, and during winter multitudes of water-fowl on the coast.

PICTISH CASTLES. Not far from *Dunrobin* is a very entire piece of antiquity, of the kind known in *Scotland* by the name of the *Pictish* Castles, and called here *Cairn Lia'*, or a grey tower: that I saw was about 130 yards in circumference, round, and raised so high above the ground as to form a considerable mount: on the top was an extensive but shallow hollow: within were three low concentric galleries, at small distances from each other, covered with large stones; and the side-walls were about four or five feet thick, rudely made. There are generally three of these places near each other, so that each may be seen from any one. Buildings of this kind are very frequent, along this coast, that of *Cathness* and of *Strathnavern*. Others agreeing in external form are common in the *Hebrides*, but differ in their internal construction. In the islands they are attributed to the *Danes**, here to the *Picts*. Possibly each nation might have the same mode of building with some variation, for I am told that some are to be seen in places where the *Danes* never penetrated. They were probably the defensible habitations of the times. I must withdraw my opinion of their having been the *suffugia biemi, aut receptacula frugibus*, like those of the antient *Germans*. Such are not uncommon in *Scotland*, but of a form very different from these.

* An enquiry is at this time making, by means of a correspondence in *Copenhagen*, whether any such edifices exist at present in the *Danish* dominions; and what was their supposed use. The result will be given in the next volume.

Kept

Kept along the shore Northward. About a mile from the castle are some small cliffs of free-stone; in one is *Strath-Leven* Cove, an artificial cave, with seats, and several shallow circular hollows cut within-side, once the retreat of a devout hermit. At some distance, and near the sea, are small strata of coal three feet thick, dipping to the East, and found at the depth of about 14 to 24 yards. Sometimes it takes fire on the bank, which has given it so ill a name, that people are very fearful of taking it aboard their ships. I am surprized that they will not run the risque, considering the miraculous quality it possesses of driving away rats wherever it is used. This is believed by the good people of *Sutherland*, who assured me seriously of its virtues; and they farther attributed the same to the earth and very heath of their county. They add too, that not a rat will live with them, notwithstanding they swarm in the adjacent shires of *Ross* and *Cathness* *.

Aug. 19.

COAL.

* Some years ago I bought of the Monks, at the great *Benedictine* convent at *Augsburg*, some papers of St. *Ulrick's* earth, which I was assured, by *Lutheran* and *Papist*, had the same rat-expelling quality with that above-mentioned; but whether for want of due faith, or neglect of attending to the forms of the printed prescriptions given with them, (here copied at full length) I know not, but the audacious animals haunt my house in spite of it:—*Venerabiles Reliquiæ de Terra Sepulchrali, sive de resoluta deintus carne S. Udalrici Conf. & Episcopi Augustani; quæ si honorificè ad insar aliarum Reliquiarum habeantur, & ad Dei laudem, Divinæ Præfulis honorem, pium quoddam opus, v. g. Oratio, Jejunium, Eleemosyna, &c. præstetur, mirum est, quæ polleant efficaciam, ad proscribendos præsertim à domibus, & vicinia Glires, qui subsistere minimè valent ubicunque similes Reliquiæ cum fiducia fuerint appensæ vel asseruatæ. Idque ex speciali prærogativâ, qua omnipotens Deus insignia tanti Patroni merita perpetuo miracule statuit condecorare.*

B b 4.

Cross

Cross the water of *Brora*, which runs along a deep chasm, over which is a handsome bridge of a single arch. Near is a cave, where the salmon fishers lie during the season: the roof is pierced through to the surface, which serves for a natural chimney. They take annually about 10 or 12 lafts of fish. In a bank not far from the bridge are found abundance of *Belemnites*.

The country is very sandy, and the arable, or cultivated part, very narrow, confined on the East by the sea, on the West by lofty black mountains, which approach nearer and nearer to the water, till at length they project into it at the great promontory, the *Ord of Catbness*, the boundary between that county and *Sutherland*; after which the coast is bold and rocky, except a small bay or two.

HELMSDALE.

Ford the very dangerous water of *Helmsdale*, rapid and full of great stones. Very large Lampries are found here, fish detested by the Highlanders. Beneath the stones on the sea-shore are abundance of spotted and viviparous Blennies, Father Lashers, and Whistle Fish. Mackarel appear here in this month, but without their roes. I thought them far inferior in goodness to those of our country. Much Salmon is taken here.

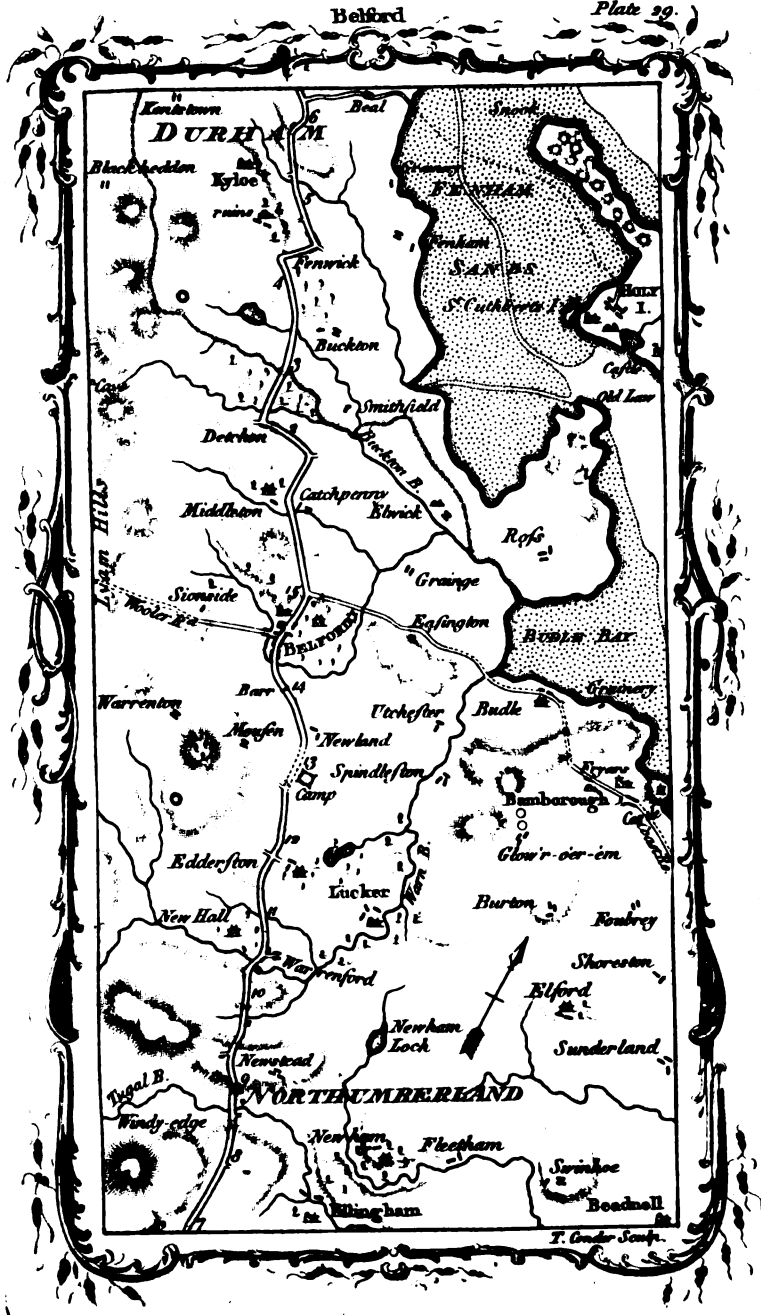












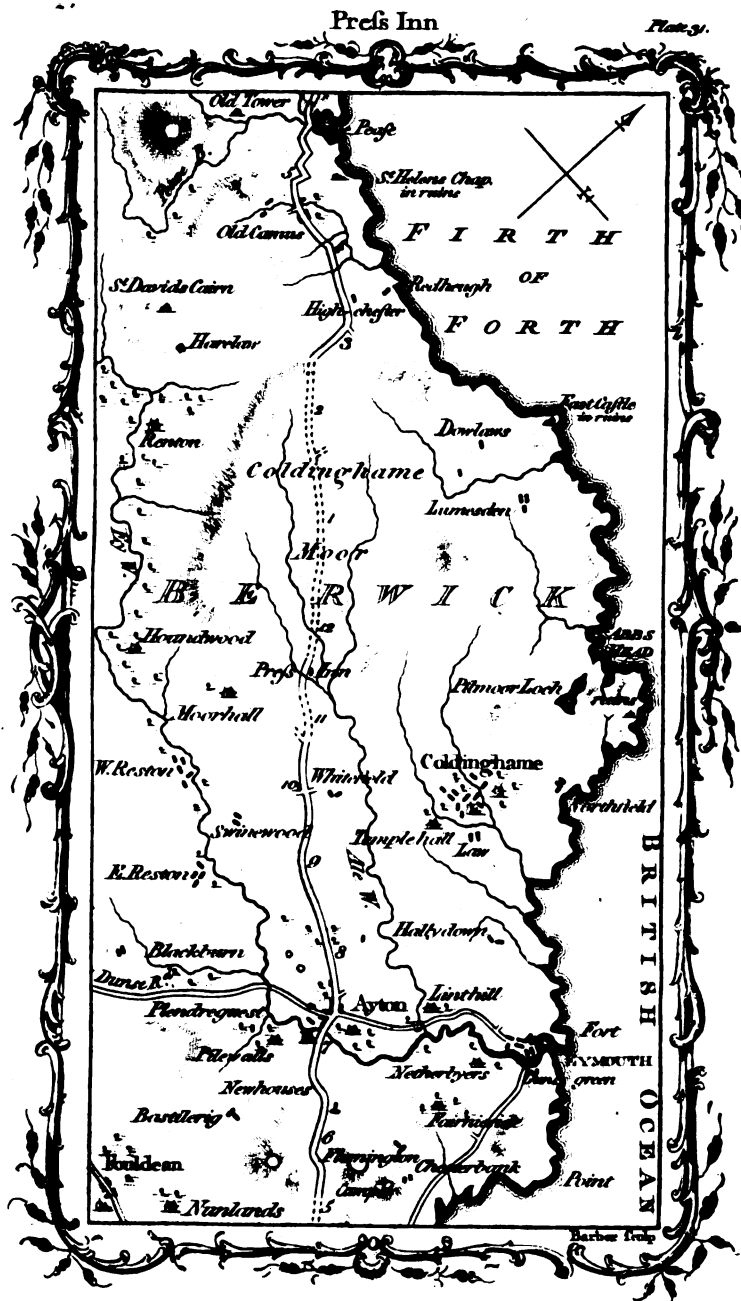
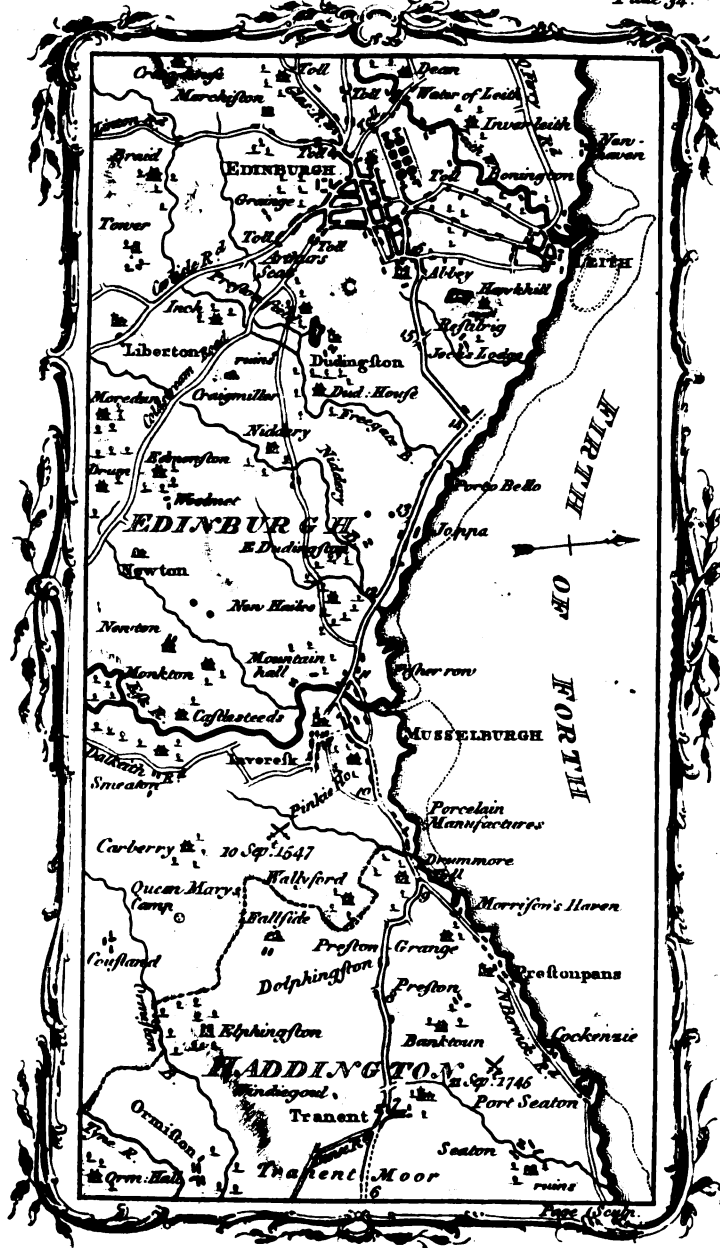




Plate 33.







James Nathaniel Clark to the Hon. Stephen L. Garrison
Rich. Quincy an engraver
of 1787

72 17
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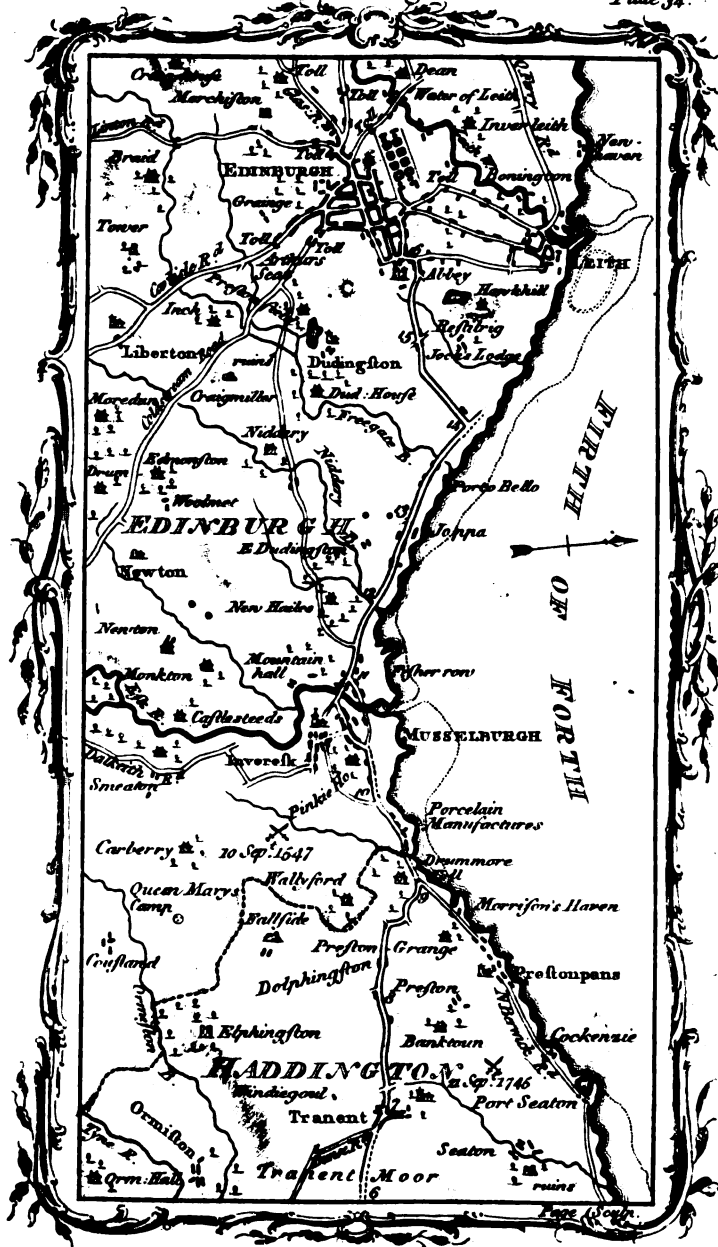


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James Balthazar Clerk to the Lord Stirling's Chamber



Richd. Loring, an ingenious artist a tradesman the most capital in the

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