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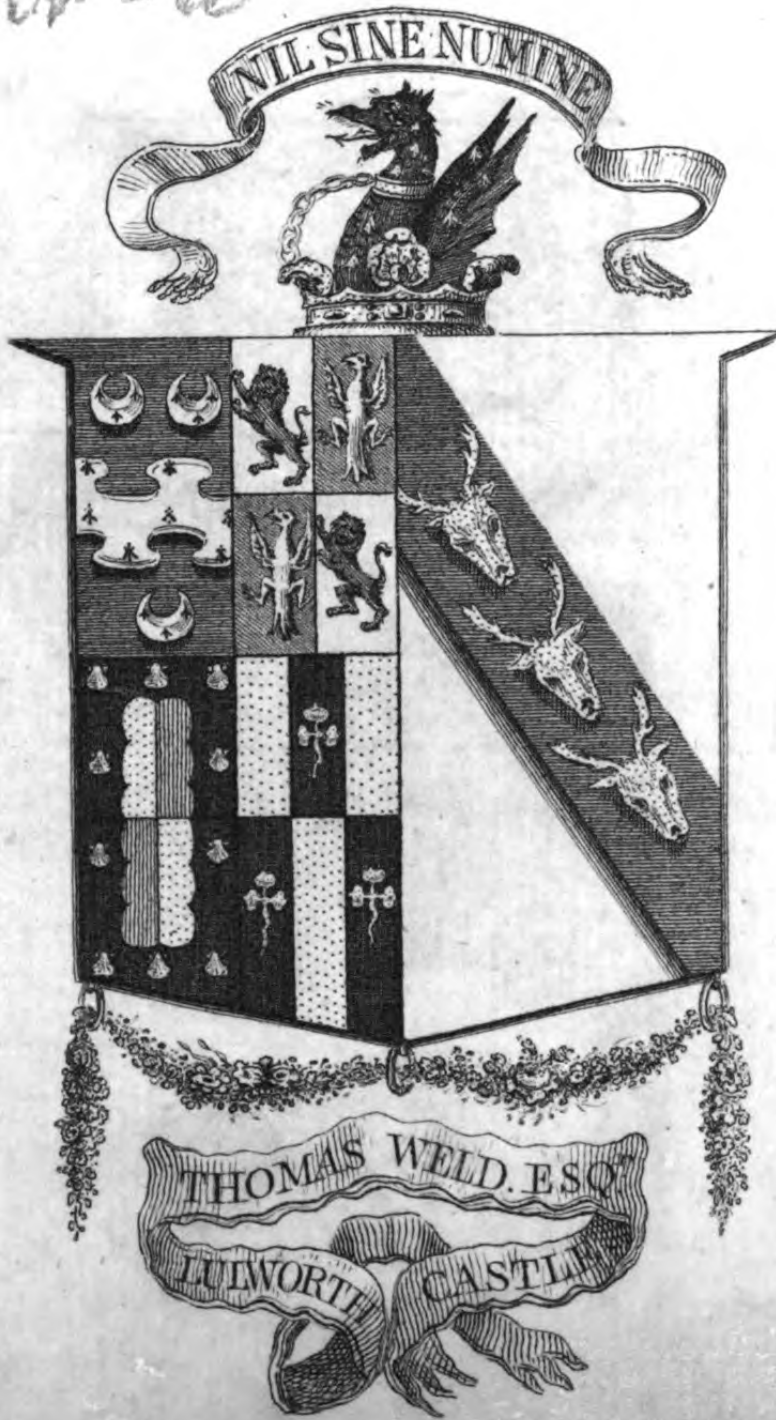
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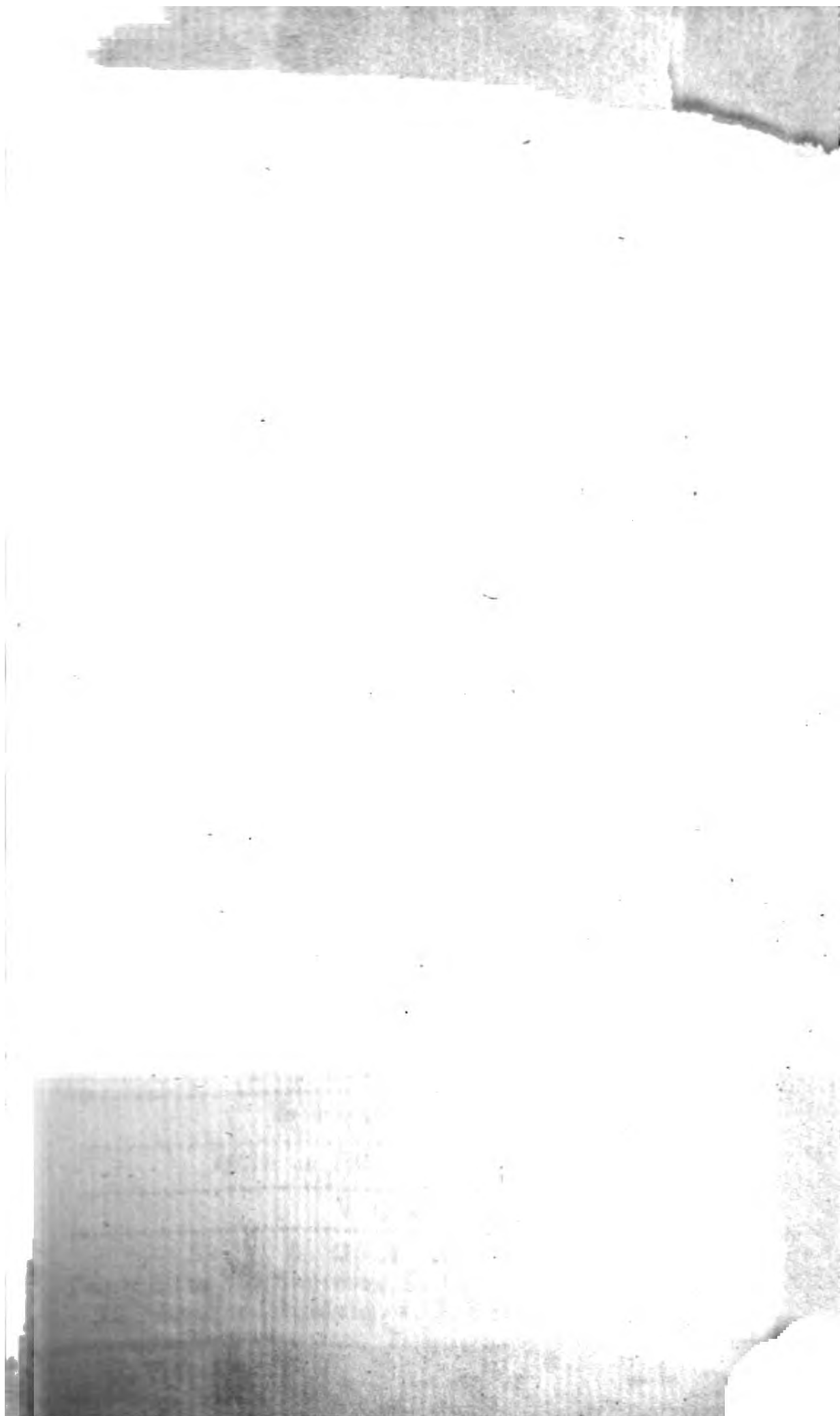
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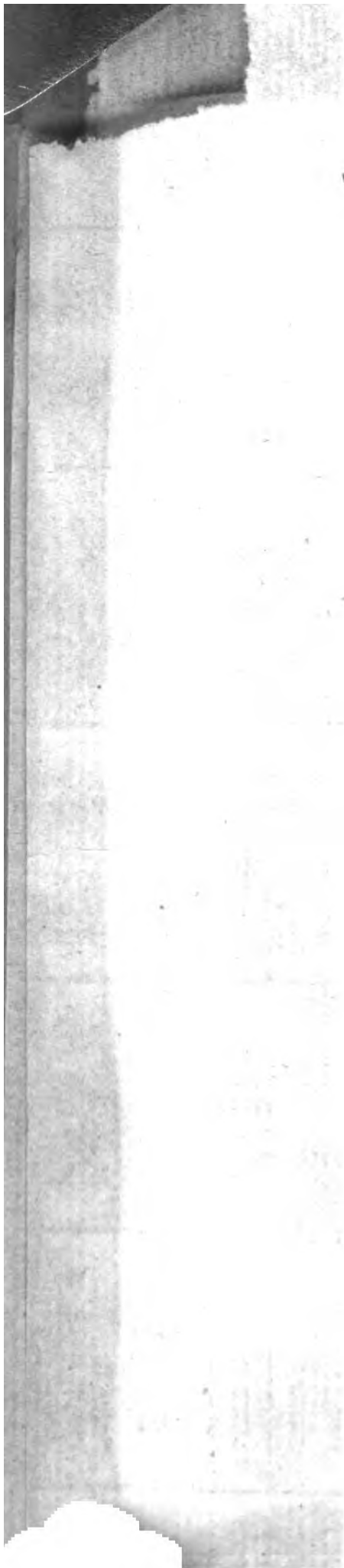


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A
T O U R
Thro' the Whole ISLAND of
GREAT BRITAIN.

Divided into
CIRCUITS or JOURNIES.

Containing,

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| I. A DESCRIPTION of the Principal Cities and Towns, their Situation, Government, and Commerce. | Palaces, Markets, Schools, Libraries, Shipping in the <i>Tbames</i> , and Trade, by means of that noble River, &c. |
| II. The Customs, Manners, Exercises, Diversions, and Employments of the People. | V. The Produce and Improvement of the Lands, the Trade and Manufactures. |
| III. The Nature and Virtue of the many Medicinal Springs with which both Parts of the united Kingdom abound; particularly those of <i>Batb</i> , <i>Tunbridge</i> , <i>Bristol</i> , <i>Chealtenbam</i> , <i>Moffat</i> , &c. | VI. The Sea Ports and Fortifications, the Course of Rivers, and the Inland Navigation. |
| IV. An ample Description of <i>London</i> , including <i>Westminster</i> and <i>Southwark</i> , their Bridges, Squares, Hospitals, Churches, | VII. The Public Edifices, Seats, and Palaces of the NOBILITY and GENTRY. |
| | VIII. The Isles of <i>Wight</i> , <i>Scilly</i> , <i>Portland</i> , <i>Fersey</i> , <i>Guernsey</i> , and the other <i>English</i> and <i>Scottish</i> Isles of most Note. |

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By a GENTLEMAN.

The SIXTH EDITION.

With very great Additions, Improvements, and Corrections; which
bring it down to the Year 1761.

In FOUR VOLUMES.

With an INDEX to each Volume.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for D. BROWNE, T. OSBORNE, C. HITCH and
L. HAWES, A. MILLAR, J. BUCKLAND, J. RIVINGTON,
T. LONGMAN, T. LOWNDS, T. CASLON, and
G. KEARSLEY.

MDCCLXI.





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A
T O U R
Through that PART of
GREAT BRITAIN
CALLED
SCOTLAND.

V O L. IV.

L E T T E R I.

*Containing a General DESCRIPTION of
NORTH-BRITAIN, in the Particulars
bereundermentioned.*

S I R,



H A T I may avoid Repetitions in my
TOUR through the *Northern Part* of this
famous Island, I shall begin with the fol-
lowing Particulars :

I. I shall give a brief Geographical Account of
Scotland.

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 - III. Of its Fisheries, including that for Pearls.
 - IV. Of the Cattle, Fowls, &c.
 - V. Of its Manufactures of Linen and Woolen.
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 - X. Of the Customs, Language, Manners, &c. of the People.
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 - XII. Of the Order of the *Thistle*.
 - XIII. Of the Civil Government of *Scotland*.
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 - XV. Some brief Observations on the Whole; and the Division of *Scotland* into Shires, &c *.
- Of all which as succinctly as possible. And,

I. *A brief Geographical Account of Scotland.*

SCOTLAND is bounded on the South by the *Irish Sea* and *England*, from which it is divided by *Solway Firth*, and the Rivers *Esk* and *Keskop*; on the West Border, by the *Cheviot Hills* in the *Middle Marches*; and by the lower Parts of the *Tweed*, on the East Border. On the East it is bounded by the *German Sea*; and on the North by the *Deucalionian Sea*; and on the West, by the great Western Ocean.

* The Account of the Rise, Progress, and Suppression, of the unnatural Rebellion in 1745. is referred to the End of this Volume; in order to avoid Prolixity, and the Confusion that must have followed, had the Motions of the Royal Army, and the Rebels, been attended to in the Towns they passed through.

Its greatest Length from *Dungsby head*, or *John of Grot's-house* in *Caithness*, to the *Mull of Galloway* towards *Ireland*, is no more than about 215 *Scots Miles*; but if we reckon directly North from *Dumfries*, or the said *Mull of Galloway*, to the utmost Parts of *Caithness*, or *Strathnavern*, the Length will not be so much; and less still, if we reckon from *Berwick* to either of these Places.

Its Breadth, from the Point of *Ard-na-murchan* near the Isle of *Mull*, about the middle Part of *Scotland* in the West, to *Buchanness* in the East Parts, towards the North, is about 140 *Scots Miles*; but the Sea running up into the Land, or the Land thrusting out into the Sea in many Places, makes the Breadth of it every-where else very various and disproportionable; for in the South Parts it is seldom 100 Miles over, and in the North Parts, beyond *Inverness*, not so many; so that there is no House above 40 or 45 Miles from salt Water.

Besides the main Land; there are about 300 Islands, some of them very considerable, which may be distinguished into several Classes: the Western Islands called *Hebrides*, or *Æbudæ*, by *Latin Authors*; the *Orcades*, or *Orkney Islands*; the Islands of *Shetland*, or *Zetland*; and some few in the Firth of *Forth*.

The whole Country abounds in Lakes and Rivers, many whereof, running into Creeks and Arms of the Sea (which in several Places are very wide and deep), afford great and commodious Opportunities for Fishing and Shipping: but it is much to be regretted, that the Land is neither cultivated, nor the Fishing and Shipping carried on and improved, to so much Advantage as might be expected.

Though the Soil is not generally so level and fruitful as that of *England*, yet the South Parts of *Scotland* are far more pleasant than, and preferable to, the North Parts of *England*, and there are every-where all Things necessary for human Life; and not only suffi-

cient for the Inhabitants, but also to export, and exchange for such foreign Commodities as the People want, and to return considerable Sums.

II. Of the most remarkable Lakes and Rivers in Scotland.

SCOTLAND or North-Britain, has received from the bountiful Hand of Providence, a very copious Distribution of Waters, and those too very happily disposed for the Use and Benefit of its Inhabitants, insomuch that it may be with Truth affirmed, that there is scarce any considerable Part of it so situated, as not to have its Share of these Blessings. Springs of clear and wholesome Water are every-where in Plenty, not only on the Sides, but even on the Tops of many of the Mountains, and sometimes also on the bare Rocks, as in the Island of *Bass* in the *Firth of Forth*. These Springs in their Descent swell into pleasant Rills, and by Degrees into Brooks, or Burns, which straying every-where through the Fields, either are, or might be, easily rendered Instruments of Fertility. These again, in their Progress, augmenting their Streams, become at length no contemptible Rivers, which administer to all the Purposes of domestic Oeconomy. Many of these meeting with hollow Places in their Passage, expand themselves into Lochs, till finding a proper Channel, they resume their Form of Rivers, and, as the Nature of the Soil directs, sometimes expand themselves again and again, or continue their Progress in the same Form to the Sea.

The most remarkable Lakes in Scotland are *Lochtay*, and *Lochness*, and *Lochlewin*; which all send forth Rivers of the same Name with themselves: *Lochlomond*, which sends forth the River of *Lomond*; and *Lochiern*, which sends the River *Iern*. It is observed, that *Lochness*, *Lochtay*, and *Lochiern*, seldom freeze.

Lochmyrton

Lochmyrton in *Galloway* is another, and remarkable for this, that one Part of it generally freezes in the Winter-season, and the other Part seldom does.

There is a *Loch* in *Straitberrach*, in the Lands of the late Lord *Lovat*, which never freezes, however severe the Frost be, till *February*; and then, in one Night's time, it freezes all over; and if the Frost continue two Nights, the Ice grows very thick. There is a Lake of the same Nature called *Lochmonar*, in the late Earl of *Cromertie's* Lands in the North; and there is another Lake in *Straglasb*, at a Place called *Glencanich*, in an high Ground betwixt the tops of two Mountains, the Middle of which Lake is always frozen throughout the Summer, notwithstanding the strong Reflexions of the Sun-beams from the Mountains, which melt the Ice at the Sides of the Lake. The Ground round the Lake has a constant Verdure, as if there were a perpetual Spring; and Cattle grow sooner fat by that Grass than any-where else: and this is so much the more remarkable, that there are several other Lakes in the Neighbourhood, of as high a Situation, wherein no such thing is seen.

Loch Sunart in *Argyleshire* is 24 Miles in Extent, having an Island at the Mouth, which divides it into two narrow Channels; tho' upon this Island it opens again, so as to become upwards of an *English* Mile in Breadth. To the South of this, at a small Distance from *Dun-saffage*, then a Royal Castle, lies a small, safe, and commodious Port, called *Oban* Bay, covered by the Island of *Kerrera*, which is in Length about three Miles, by which it is effectually defended from West Winds, as it is in like manner secured, by high Lands on the Continent, from all other Winds. On the North Side of this Bay there are 11, on the South 26, in the Middle about 20 Fathom Water. Add to all this, that the whole Sound is, in effect, an Harbour, or at least a commodious Road, with 20 Fathom Water, and good Anchorage almost every-where. There are be-

fides, two Havens in the Isle, one from its Shape called *The Horse-shoe*, the other *Ardintraive*; with two fair Outlets, one to the North-east, the other to the South-west, so that Vessels may enter and depart without Inconveniency or Danger. The Situation of this Place, in the very Track of Ships bound to and from the Northern Parts of *Europe*, seems to demand Attention; and upon this Account, as I have been informed, Application has been lately made with Success for establishing a Custom-House at the little Town of *Oban*, which stands immediately upon it; and this will undoubtedly be not only useful to the Town, and serviceable to the Country, but beneficial also, in many Respects, to the Navigation of the North-west Side of *Britain* in general. Circumstances which, in an Age like this, when the Emoluments arising to the Public from bringing a Country into Cultivation, introducing Trade, and thereby augmenting the Number and Substance of the People who inhabit it, are so well understood, must have their Weight.

In the Front of our Island to the North, lies *Loch Eribol* in *Strathnavern*, which runs some Miles into the Land, and thereby affords, whenever the Inhabitants shall have any Commerce, a commodious and capacious Haven.

In *Linlithgowshire* is a Lake called *Lochoat Lough*, from whence a Stream runs under a neighbouring Mountain, the Murmur of which is heard among the Stones; and after it has run thus under ground for about two hundred Paces, it issues with great Force from a Fountain about three Feet broad, and forms a Stream which turns a Water-mill.

For the Conveniency of Trade and Fishing, there are so many Inlets of the Sea, that there is scarce any Part of *North Britain* above 40 Miles distant from some Bay, Creek, or Arm of the Ocean; and these afford many Harbours, several of them very good, and capable

capable of receiving Men of War, and Ships of the greatest Burden.

Other Lochs or Lakes we shall take Notice of in their respective Places. The following are the principal RIVERS in *North Britain*.

The FORTH is one of the most noble and commodious Rivers in *Scotland*, and, as a very ingenious Writer observes, would indeed merit that Appellation in any Country: It takes its Rise near the Bottom of *Leimon-Hills*, and running from West to East, receives in its Passage many considerable Streams, deriving their Waters from the Eminences in the midland Counties of *North Britain*.

The River CLYDE rises out of *Tinto-Hill*, near a Place called *Arrick-stone*, on the Confines of the two Shires of *Peebles* and *Lanerk*. It runs at first North-westward, till being joined by another Stream, it passes by *Craufurd*, and runs almost directly North, through the famous Moor of the same Name, antiently renowned for producing no despicable Quantities of Gold Dust and Lapis Lazuli, as it still is for the rich Mines of Lead, belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*. After traversing this Moor, the River declines Eastward, and fetching a considerable Compass, turns again to the North-west; when receiving a large Supply of Water from the River DOUGLAS, it comes to *Lanerk*, a Royal Burgh; and here there is a Bridge over it, of such Convenience to the adjacent Counties, that Tolls were granted for its Support upwards of 50 Years ago, which, by repeated Acts of Parliament, are still subsisting. The *Clyde* then leaving *Hamilton* at a small Distance, about which there is as good Oak Timber as any in the Island, proceeds to *Glasgow*, which it reaches after traversing about 50 Miles from its Source. Here, being become both broad and deep, it continues its Progress, dividing the Shires of *Renfrew* and *Dunbarton*; and having passed the Town of *Renfrew*, and

soon after received the two Rivers of the Name of *Cart*, it moves majestically on, till it absorbs also the River *Levin*, issuing from *Loch-Lomond*; and thus swelled with subsidiary Streams, having passed *New Port Glasgow*, and *Greenoch*, and washed a Part of *Argyleshire*, its joins its Waters to those of the Sea, after a Course of 70 Miles.

FORTH and CLYDE, if joined by a Canal, near the Place where the *Romans* formerly built their Wall of about 30 Miles long, to defend their Province from the *Scots* and *Picts*, would open a Communication betwixt the East and West Seas, to the great Advancement of the Commerce of the whole Island. There was much Talk of it about the Time of the *Union*. As to the Practicability of making such a Canal, there can be very little, if any, Doubt about it. The Space of Ground intervening is not above 20 Miles; and a most commodious Communication by Water might be made for as many thousand Pounds; for much less, as some have computed: it is therefore a Matter that well deserves to be kept in Memory.

What Means of Improvement of our own Country, as well in *Europe* as *America*, have we squandered away in the last 40 or 50 Years, to aggrandize a Power, that has forgot all the Benefits she has received from us, and is unnaturally, as well as ungratefully, joined with our implacable Enemies the *French*, against her Supporters, who have been for many Campaigns so expensive in her Favour, that the Cost of any one of those bestowed upon ourselves in improving our natural Advantages, as well in *South* as *North Britain*, *Ireland*, and our Colonies, as would have made this Kingdom the noblest Empire on Earth, without needing Allies or foreign Support.

The *TAY* is indisputably the largest River in *Scotland*. It rises in *Braidalbin* on the Frontiers of *Lorn*, and, augmented by several Waters in its Passage, is navigable to *Perth*. The *Firth* of *Tay* is not indeed so large

large or so commodious as that of *Forth*; but from *Buttonness* to *Perth* it is not less than 40 Miles; and the Whole may be, without any great Impropriety, stiled a Harbour; which has *Fife* on one Side, and the Shires of *Perth* and *Angus* on the other, very fertile and pleasant Countries both, furnishing various Commodities and Manufactures; Corn, Coal, and Lead, may be reckoned among the former; Shalloons and other Woolen Stuffs, Thread, Linen, and Salt, among the latter, to which we may add Fish, which is a very profitable Article.

The River of SOUTH-ESK rises amongst the Mountains in the North of *Angus*; and running directly South many Miles, it makes an Angle near the Seat of the Earl of *Airly*, and directs its Course Eastward, falling at length into the *German Ocean*, a little below *Montrose*.

The River DEE, rises out of *Loch-Dee*, which lies at the Foot of the Hills that divide the Shire of *Aire* from *Galloway*, and after running many Miles in a Serpentine Course, and receiving the Waters of the great River KEN, declining more to the South-east, falls at length into the *German Sea*, with a very copious Stream; on the East-side of which stands the Town of *Kircudbright*. It is a clear, sharp Stream, gradually augmented by many Brooks and Rivulets, and celebrated from all Antiquity for breeding great Quantities of excellent Salmon.

The River DON rises some Miles further to the North, and declining to the North-east, falls, as well as the *Dee*, into the *German Ocean*, as I have said. Both these Rivers have Bridges over them, at no great Distance from the Fall; that over the *Dee* consists of seven Arches, and is esteemed a magnificent Work; that over the *Don* is only of a single Arch, sustained on each Side by a Rock, and is a most noble and surprizing Piece of Workmanship.

The River DEVON, or DOVERN, rises not many Miles North from the *Don*, and running through *Strath-bogie* in a winding Course, declining however constantly to the North-east till it reaches the Town of *Strath-bogie*, and then runs for a few Miles directly North, turns afterwards due East, at length turns again to the North; and passing many Miles on one Side of a beautiful Country, which from thence derives the Name of *Strath-devon*, bending a little to the West, falls at length into that Part of the *German Ocean* which is stiled *Murray-Firth*.

The SPEY is a River of as long a Course as most in *North Britain*. It rises in the Mountains of *Badenoch*, in the Heart of the Shire of *Inverness*. Its Waters quickly spread themselves to such an Extent, as to become a small Lake, called *Loch-Spey*; from which, resuming the Form of a River, it proceeds several Miles South-east; then, fetching a Compass, it turns North-east, and in that Direction runs many Miles till it reaches *Ruthven*; from whence digressing more to the East, and receiving many Rivulets by the way, it rolls on with a rapid Stream to *Rothies*; and from thence directing its Course Northwards, falls into the *Firth* of *Murray*, at a Place called *Garmach*, or *Garmouth*, which is a Creek of no great Importance, frequented only by small Vessels. There are very fine Woods on the Banks of this River, throughout the greatest Parts of its Course, the Value of which would be much increased, if the Navigation of the *Spey* could be rendered more practicable than it is.

The LOSSY rises not many Miles above the Royal Burgh of *Elgin*, in the pleasant and plentiful Country of *Murray*, and falls into *Murray-Firth* a few Miles below it, at a Place called *Loffy-mouth*, or *New-Port-Elgin*.

The River of FINDORN rises in the Hills of *Mon-cbrolky*, where its Waters quickly spread into a Lake; passing

passing out of which, and running South-west, they soon form a larger, which is called *Loch-Moy*, wherein is a considerable Island, upon which stands *Moy-Hall*, the Seat of *Mackintosh*. Issuing from thence it takes a wide Compass, and passing by *Conbrugh*, thro' which runs the great Military Road to *Inverness*, turns gradually to the North-east, becoming the Boundary of the two Shires into which *Murray* is divided; *viz.* *Elgin* and *Nairn*. After receiving many smaller Streams, crossing the Wood of *Tornaway*, belonging to the Earl of *Murray*, and running at a small Distance from the antient Town of *Forres*, declining a little to the North-west, it falls into a Basin, which receives likewise a lesser River that runs thro' *Forres*, and two other little Streams, which make all together a better Harbour than any of the former, though dry when the Tide is out, and with a Bar at the Mouth of the River, which, however, is less apt to shift, and of Consequence the Harbour is safer than most of the rest. Not far from this Bay stood antiently the rich and famous Abbey of *Kinlofs*.

The River *NAIRN* also falls into *Murray-Firth*. This *Firth*, according to *Ptolemy*, was the *Æstuarium Vararis*. At the Bottom of it, and on the South-Bank of the River *Nesse*, stands the Town of *Inverness*, sometimes, as antient Writers affirm, the Residence of the Kings of *Scotland*.

The River *NESSE* is about four Miles long, with a fair Stone-bridge over it at *Inverness* of seven Arches.

On the North east Coast of *Scotland* we meet with several Rivers of no inconsiderable Course, which, however, are not of any great Service in Point of Navigation. The River *BEAULIEU* absorbs the Water of five Lakes, runs many Miles, and then falls into the Loch of the same Name. Both River and Loch derive their Appellation from a stately Abbey of *Cister-tian* Monks, founded by *John Lord-Bisset*; plentifully endowed, and which was so called from the remarka-

ble Pleasantness of its Situation. Some are of Opinion, that the *Romans* penetrated thus far, and little, if at all, further; and to them attribute a great Part of these Remains which have been discovered at Low-water; whence it is very probably conjectured, that what was now a Loch, was once dry and habitable. The Cairns or huge Heaps of Stones that are seen under Water, are most likely to be *Danish*; but the Urns found likewise, seem Monuments of the *Romans* having had here, at least, a temporary Fortrefs. There is abundance of fine Timber, though chiefly Fir, on the Banks of this River; but the Falls are so many, as to prevent its being brought to an advantageous Market.

The River CONNELL is swelled by the Water of no less than six Lakes, and rolls with a copious Stream into *Cromertie-Firth*, passing by *Dingwall*, an old Royal Burgh, near its Fall, and on the South-side, at the Mouth of the *Firth*, stands *Cromertie*. Of the River little or nothing is to be said, except that it is famous for producing Pearls: But the *Firth* is one of the finest Harbours in this Island; and by antient Geographers therefore justly stiled *Portus Salutis*: Narrow indeed at its Entrance, but very safe within, two Miles broad, and 15 long; notwithstanding which, it is, in a great measure, without Ships and without Trade.

There is a large River runs out of *Lochshim*, in the County of *Sutherland*, which *Loch* is 12 or 15 Miles long, and which River empties its Waters into the *Firth* of *Dornok* or *Tayne*, Royal Burghs, or antient Corporations both; the latter standing on the South, the former on the North-side of the *Firth*.

A few Miles further North, the River VYNES falls into *Murray-Firth*, and, a little beyond that, the River HELMSDALE forms a small Creek at its Mouth, which is the last dependent on the Port of *Inverness*.

All

All these Rivers abound with Fish; and the People are very industrious in making the best Use they can of the several Inlets along the Coast, and of the few and those small Vessels, they have. Yet surely they might be put into a way of doing something better for themselves, and of becoming thereby of more Consequence to the Community by a little Encouragement, considering that they have immense Quarries of white Marble, Corn, Salt, Salmon, Beef, Wool, Hides of various Kinds, and Tallow, to say nothing of Silver, Lead, Copper, and Iron Mines, that are known to be in the Counties behind them, or of the Report that Gold is found in some of the Streams of *Dournesse*; and yet, perhaps, if these Countries were at a much greater Distance, we might be inclined to visit and search them more strictly.

On the Coast of *Caithness*, are also several Rivers, that, running an East Course, fall into the *Firth*, and amongst these, the most distinguishable is that, at the Mouth of which stands the Burgh of *Weick*, and from which we sometimes find it stiled the *Shire of Weick*.

The River THURSO in *Caithness*, runs about 20 Miles, and then falls into a Bay, upon which stands the Town of *Thurso*, where are a Custom-house, a small Port, a few Vessels, and a little Trade.

West from hence runs the River of FORS, at the Mouth of which is also a little Town of the same Name.

In the County of *Strathnaver*, the first Stream of Consequence we meet with is the River STRATHY, which runs out of a Loch of the same Denomination, and, after a Course of between 20 and 30 Miles, falls into a little Creek, which is called *Strathy-Bay*. ARMSDALE River, a large Stream, but of a much shorter Course, is the next; and to the West of this, lies the Water of NAVERN, flowing from a Loch of the same Name, the greatest Body of Water in this County,

County, and from which it derives the Appellation of STRATHNAVERN.

Besides these, there are two other Rivers running out of the Lakes *Loyal* and *Dournes*, and many noble Bays and large Inlets of the Sea; which might be made of Benefit to the Inhabitants, and to Commerce and Navigation.

The River IRWIN rises on the Border of the Shire of *Lanerk*; and running a North-west Course for about 23 Miles, makes the Boundary of what was called the Bailiwick of *Cunningham*. As it falls into the Sea, it meets with another considerable River from the South-west; and by the Junction of both these Waters is formed a convenient Harbour, upon which stands the antient Royal Burgh of *Irwin*,

The River AIRE rises on the Edge of *Lanerkshire*, and running through the County of its own Name in a West Course, near 20 Miles, in which Space it receives many auxiliary Streams, falls at length into what is commonly called the *Firth of Clyde*.

The River BLAINOCH rises amongst the Mountains which divide the Shire of *Aire* from the County of *Galloway*, and running a South-east Course 10 or 12 Miles, turns then almost directly East, and receiving in its Passage two other pretty large Streams, falls into the Sea at *Wigton*, where it meets also with the Waters of the River CREE, and the Opening of the Shore between them constitutes what is called *Wigton-Bay*.

The River NETHE, NID, or NITHE, rises in the South Part of the Shire of *Aire*, and running in a winding, but constantly in a South-east Course, receives in its Passage several Rivers, the principal among which are the SCAR and the KAIRN, falls at last, with a very full Tide, into the Sea, some Miles below the Town of *Dumfries*.

The River ANNAN has its Source at *Arrick-stone*, near those of the CLYDE and the TWEED. It is very remarkable, that though these three Rivers rise as it
were

were together, they run into different Seas; the *Tweed* into the *German Ocean*, the *Clyde* into the *Irish Sea*, and the *Annan* into the *Solway Firth*, after passing through the *Stewartry of Annandales* to which it gives Name, and a little below the *Town of Annan*.

The *ESK* is the last River that runs into the *Solway Firth*.

Thus much for the most remarkable Lakes and Rivers in *North Britain*.

III. Of the Fisheries in Scotland, including that of Pearls.

THE Salmon-fishery is particularly the Boast and Delight of the *Scots*; insomuch that for it they too much neglect all the rest.

Their SALMON are accounted the best in *Europe*; and though their Barrels be a Third less than those of *Berwick*, yet they have yielded 10 Livres more per Barrel, in *France*; partly because of their Goodness, and partly because better cured, wherein the Magistrates and Town-council of *Aberdeen* take a very particular Care. Salmon abound not only in the navigable Rivers of *Scotland*, but in those which are less, in most Parts of the Kingdom; and they valued them so much formerly, that in several of their old Acts of Parliament they forbid selling them to *England*, except for Gold. *Clyde* abounds with Salmon, for which the Town of *Renfrew* has been famous; and Bishop *Lesley*, in his Description of *Scotland*, says, They used, in his Time, to employ 60 Vessels in Fishing most of Spring and Summer; but it is much short of *Aberdeen*, where the same Author says, The Rivers *Dee* and *Don* exceed all those of the Kingdom for Number and Goodness of Salmon: for which he assigns this Reason, That they delight in clear Streams, which occasions the Rivers in *Scotland*

to abound more with Salmon than those of other Countries, where the Rivers are more muddy. The other Places, most remarkable for Salmon-fishing in *Scotland*, are in the *Dovern* or *Devern* at *Banf*, the Rivers *Nefs*, *Nairn*, *Findorn*, *Loffy*, and *Spey*, in *Murray*: the latter abounds with Salmon for 60 Miles together. *Lochlomond* in *Lenox* is remarkable for Salmon of an excellent Taste; *Lochou* in *Argyle*, the like: and there is good Salmon-fishing in the Rivers *Lough* and *Spenie* in *Lochaber*, in the Bay of *Cromertie*, near *Dingwal* Castle, and in the Rivers *Tay* and *Tweed*, and other smaller Rivers in the bordering Counties. They have marl'd or speckled Salmon in *Harries*, *North-vist*, and *Benbecula*. And in the Isle of *Sky*, there are no less than 30 Rivers all abounding with Salmon.

As to their COD-FISHING, Mr. *Spruel* (an eminent Scots Merchant, who laid an Account of the Product of the Kingdom for Trade before their Parliament antecedent to the *Union*) says, he was informed by a *Yarmouth* Man, who used to buy those Fish and Salt on the Scots Coast, that he has sometimes got 4000 cured Fish in a Voyage, at 1*d.* or 2*d.* apiece, and retailed them again from 18*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.* apiece; which shews what vast Advantage might be made of this Trade, since the Scots Cod are reckoned as good or better than those of *Newfoundland*. And what contributes much to the Cheapness of this and the Herring-fishery in *Scotland*, is, that they are caught with fewer Hands, and Vessels of far less Expence, than Doggers, which must be well manned and strong, because obliged to lie at Sea; whereas the Scots catch those Fish in their own Creeks, Bays, and Harbours, where few Hands, and open Vessels, are for the most Part sufficient, because they are seldom exposed to any Danger by Storms, being always near the Shore, and laid up at Night.

HERRINGS

HERRINGS abound on all the Coasts of the Kingdom, but especially in the Western Isles, which are reckoned the best and fattest, though not so large as those taken on the Eastern and Northern Coasts. The Scots Herring-fishing is accounted the best in the World, and the *Dutch* have got a great Part of their Wealth by it.

A Fishery was attempted in the Isles by King *Charles I.* in Conjunction with some Merchants; and a Magazine was erected for that Use in *Hermetra*, one of the *Harries* Islands, and another in the Isle of *Vacksay*; but the unhappy Civil War coming on, it was not prosecuted. It was renewed by King *Charles II.* and succeeded well for a time: the Fish they caught were accounted the best in *Europe*, and yielded a Price accordingly; but the King withdrawing his Money afterwards, to supply his pressing Occasions, the Merchants were displeas'd at it, and differing among themselves, did also withdraw theirs; which ruined the Design.

Some *Dutch* Families settled in the Village of *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, soon after that Prince's Restoration; and so much improved the Inhabitants in the Fishing Trade, during the small Time of their Abode there, that they still exceed all those of the neighbouring Isles and Continent; they brought the Natives a great deal of Money likewise, for their Sea and Land-Fowl: but King *Charles II.* being prevailed on to send away the *Dutch*, it was a great Loss to the Country.

Herrings are sometimes bought in the Isles for 6*d.* per Barrel; and when cured, and sent abroad, yield from 25 to 40*s.* per Barrel; and sometimes 36000 Barrels of white Herrings have been exported to *France* from *Clyde* in a Season, besides what were exported from *Dunbar*, and other Parts of the Kingdom, to *France*, and other Nations; which may serve as a Specimen to shew how capable that Trade is of Improvement,

provement, especially considering the Situation of the West of *Scotland* and the Isles, from whence they may be a Month sooner at Market with them, than from any Part of *England* and *Holland*; and, with the Advantage of taking and curing them cheaper and sooner than the *Dutch* can possibly do, considering how far they have to sail backward and forward, what Risques they run at Sea, and what Numbers of Tenders they are obliged to send to and again betwixt their own Country, and their Doggers, with Provisions, Salt, &c. they might soon be outdone in that profitable Trade by the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*, who may lie ashore at Night, and land their Fish as soon as caught, without any Danger from Tempests or Enemies; many of those Bays where Herrings abound, being very safe for Ships to ride in.

The Herring fishery in the *Forth* lasts annually about two Months, and is or might be of great Service. They commonly employ there about 800 Boats, and in them at least between 5 and 6000 Men and Boys. It is computed that about 40,000 Barrels are caught and cured in a Season. These, though lean, are very firm, sound Fish, came formerly to a good Market in *Sweden*, and are still sold with considerable Profit in the *Canaries*, the *Western Islands*, and in several Parts of *America*. About one Sixth of these Herrings may be spent at Home, and the Value of what is exported is modestly computed at 20,000 *l*.

The manner in which this Fishery is carried on, renders it exceedingly beneficial to the Country. The Boats belong partly to the Fishermen, who employ the rest of the Year in catching of White Fish; but the greatest Part are commonly the Property of Ship-Carpenters, and other Persons on Shore, who build and equip them in the Way of Adventurers.

An Adventure of this Kind is called a *Drave*, and is thus managed: Two or three Fishermen associate five or six Landmen, for there are commonly eight or nine
to

Men to a Boat. Each Fisherman has a Net of his own, the rest are taken up of the Netmakers, who by this Means enter likewise into the Adventure. A Person is appointed in the Nature of a Purser, who lays in Provisions and other Necessaries, and receives the Money for which the Fish is sold. When the Season is over, the Account is made up, and all the Expences being first discharged, what remains is divided into eight or nine Shares, or, as they call them, *Deals*. The Proprietor of the Boat draws one Deal; every Fisherman Half a Deal; every Landman, who has never been in the Trade before, a Quarter-Deal. Thus all Parties are interested in Profit and Loss; and by this Fishery it is plain, that several thousand good Seamen are made every Year, who work the other ten Months as Labourers, Farmers Servants, or Artificers *. It is besides a Fund of Business for Ship-Carpenters, Coopers, Spinners of Twine, Net-makers, and other Mechanicks for the better Part of the Year. It is to be regretted, that a Fishery, so useful to the Country, should be under any Discouragements; and yet some there are. The worthy Gentleman from whom we borrow this Account, proceeds to enumerate some of these Discouragements.

Whales in abundance frequent the Islands of *Fladden*, *Orkney*, and *Lewis*: 114 ran ashore on the Island of *Orkney* at one time, in the Year 1691.

Cod, *Tusk*, and *Ling*, are caught in vast Plenty upon all their Coasts.

Haddocks, *Sturgeon*, *Turbut*, *Trouts*, *Perch*, *Pike*, *Scate*, *Greybeard*, *Mackerel*, *Keeling*, *Whiting*, *Sea-urchin*, *Cat-fish*, *Cockpadle*, *Lyths*, *Spirlings*, *Soles*, *Flukes*, *Garvie*, *Eels*, are also caught on the *Scotish* Coasts in great Plenty, for Home-consumption.

Otters,

* Over all the Coast where Servants hire themselves to Places, they commonly bargain to have the *Drawe* free.

Otters, whose Skins are useful for Muffs, &c. are very numerous in the Isles.

Shell-fish of all Sorts, as *Lobsters*, *Crabs*, *Oysters*, are also found in vast Quantities in the Western Islands; the latter so large, that they must be cut in three or four Pieces, to be eaten.

Cockles, *Muscles*, *Limpets*, *Wilks*, *Scallops*, and *Spouts*, are cast by the Tide in such Numbers on the Isles, that the People cannot consume them.

PEARL being the Product of Fish, it is proper to discourse of the *Scots* Pearl here. Mr. *Spruel*, the Merchant abovementioned, who understood the Pearl-trade best of any Man in that Kingdom, having dealt in it above 40 Years, says, He has sometimes given 100 Rixdollars, which is near 25*l.* for One *Scots* Pearl; and that he had *Scots* Pearl as fine, clear, and more transparent, than any Oriental Pearl. Though the latter be more easily matched, because they are all of a yellow Water, yet Foreigners covet *Scots* Pearl. The more Wrinkles there are in a Pearl-shell, the better Sign it is of the Age and Goodness of a Pearl; for the smooth Shells are young and barren: therefore he proposed, that a Law should be made to forbid the Fishing of young Pearl; for the longer they stay in the Water, the more valuable they are: so that he would have no Shells taken up less than four Inches in Length, or two or three in Breadth; and that none shall be allowed to offer any Pearl to be sold, that weighs less than five Grains; which is as reasonable as Laws to prevent the taking of the young Fry of Salmon, since Pearls are of much more Value. And that they might have time to grow and increase, he proposes, That Pearl-fishing should be forbid, except once in ten Years at least; because he has been sorry to see some thousands of young Pearls offered to Sale, that were of no manner of Value; whereas, had they lain in the Waters their due time, they might have been worth from four to fifty Crowns apiece.

Pearl

Pearl is found in most Places of the Nation where Salmon are taken ; and once in 20 Years, he says, there is a great Pearl-fishing in *Scotland*. This does not hinder, but that Pearl-shells of the Size he proposes, or larger, may be taken up at any time when found ; and these are probably to be had among the unfrequented Isles.

Particular Places where Pearls abound, are the Rivers in the Isle of *Sky*, where they are frequently found in black Mussels, especially in the Rivers *Kilmartin* and *Ord*, where Pearls have lately been found of 20*l.* per Piece ; and in a fresh-Water Lake near the South-side of *Locheinardstad*. In that same Island there are also Mussels that breed Pearl.

Though the small Pearl be not so useful for Ornament, yet they may be of very good Use in Physic, and make a fine Article in the Apothecaries Bills, being reputed the chief of all Cordials, and very good against the Plague, violent and pestilential Fevers, Fluxes, Heart-burning, Giddiness of the Head, Trembling of the Heart, &c. which is sufficient to shew, that the Pearl-fishery well deserves Encouragement, since we may be supplied with it much cheaper at Home, than from the *Indies*.

IV. *Of the Cattle, Horses, Fowls, &c. of Scotland.*

THE Country abounds in Flocks of Sheep, and Herds of Cattle ; which are generally black, except in Corn-soils, where they seldom breed or keep any more than are necessary for the Plough or the Pail. But it is observable, that such as are bred in the Corn-countries, are much larger than those bred in other Parts, and equal in Size to those bred in some Parts of *England*, even where the Land seems to be better.

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In general, their Sheep and Cattle are much smaller than those of *England*, especially in Pasture-lands; yet are they of a far sweeter and more delicious Taste. The *Highlanders* bring great Numbers of them yearly into the *Lowlands*, where some are fatted; but the Bulk of them, and also many of those bred in the *Lowlands*, are sent into divers Parts of *England*, especially to *St. Faith's* near *Norwich*, where they turn out to good Account; as I have observed in its Place.

They have also very many *Hogs*, and an incredible Number of *Goats*, particularly in the North, and *Highlands*; the latter they eat themselves, but the former they for the most part pickle and export, as they likewise do vast Quantities of *salt Beef*.

In the Southern Counties there are no *Deer*, except in Gentlemens Parks; but every where else they are in great Plenty.

They breed great Numbers of *Horses*, especially in *Galloway* and the *Highlands*; small indeed, but capable of great Fatigue; especially if we consider, that they are not only more proper for the Saddle, and other Uses in that Country, which, being hilly, will not admit, in many Places, of Teams and Carriages; but are more hardy than Horses of a larger Size, and will thrive upon what would starve great Horses. Nevertheless, in many Places of the *Lowlands*, they can breed Horses fit for War, Coach, or Carriage.

Scotland has not only Plenty of *domestic Fowl*, such as are common to other Countries, but many that are peculiar to themselves, especially in the Islands, where they are in such Multitudes, that the Inhabitants can neither consume nor vend half of them; but their Trade for them still increases, as it has done since the *Union*.

Their *Fowl* and *Eggs* afford a large Fund of Trade for Food, and their *Feathers* for Bedding, and other Uses: their Fat is made use of by the Inhabitants, not only in
many

many Cafes where Oil is neceffary, but likewise for Phyfic.

V. Of the Linen and Woolen Manufactures of Scotland.

FLAX abounds in Scotland, fo that, befides what they confume themfelves, they export great Quantities of *Linen*, brown and whitened; which is one of the greateft Manufactures of the Kingdom, and, if duly regulated and encouraged, as it is more and more fince the *Union*, might fave a great deal of Money in the Ifland, befides what it might bring into it; for the *Scots* have much improved their *Linen Manufacture* of late; and, befides fine *Linen*, make very good *Holland*, *Cambrick*, *Mufins* plain and ftriped, *Calicoes*, *Damasks*, *Ticking* for Beds, &c. white and dyed *Threads*, *Laces*, *Tape*, &c.

Mr. Spruel (in his *Account current betwixt Scotland and England*) fays, He has known, out of a Pound of Flax of *Scots* Growth, which coft but 12 *d.* fix Spangles of fine Yarn spun, which was fold at *Glasgow* at about 4*s.* 8*d.* per Spangle; which made the Product of that 12 *d.* to the Spinners 28*s.* and, made into fine Muffin, that fame Pound of Flax amounted to 10 or 12 Dollars, which is 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* or 2*l.* 16*s.* the Charges of Weaving and Whitening deducted. He adds, That, from one Pound of *Scots* Flax, Lace-makers have made *Lace* to the Value of 8*l.* Sterling; which is fufficient to fhew how much the *Linen Manufacture* may be improved there, and how many poor Women, who are not capable of employing themfelves otherwife, may get a Livelihood by it, and what Money it may bring into the Nation.

Their **HEMP** is alfo capable of being improved, not only to fave Money in the Ifland, which is exported for *Canvas*, *Sailcloth*, &c. but alfo to export, and to make *Nets* for their *Fifhery*, and other Ufes.

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The numerous and large Flocks of Sheep they have in *Scotland*, produce abundance of *WOOL*, from whence come Manufactures of several Sorts ; as *Broad-cloth*, *Coarse* or *Housewife's cloth*, *Fingrims*, *Serges*, *Bays*, *Crapes*, *Temmin*, *Glasgow Plaids*, *Worsted-Camblets*, and other Stuffs, and *Stockens*, for Home-consumption and Export ; besides their *Tallow* and *Skins*. Their *Wool* is not so fine as that of *England*, by reason the Country is almost every where destitute of all manner of Shelter for their Sheep during the Winter, which is often very severe ; yet they have brought their *Broad-cloth* lately to a great Perfection, but can never equal *England* in that Part of *Woolen Manufacture* : nevertheless it is very proper for *Serges*, *Bays*, *Camblets*, *Shaloons*, and other Stuffs ; and by due Regulation is capable of great Improvement for a foreign Trade. They are very expert in making *Stuffs* ; and for *Plaids*, I shall observe by-and-by, they exceed all the World.

An Instance of what great Improvement may be made of their *Wool*, we have from Mr. *Spruel* (in his *Account current*) ; viz. That they make such fine *Worsted Stockens* at *Aberdeen*, that they yield 10, 15, 20, and 30 s. a Pair for *Womens Stockens* ; which shews, that they are capable of making *Stockens* at lower Rates, especially considering that they have Store of very good *Wool* brought thither from the *Highlands* and *Isles* ; which, because sold at the *Cross* of *Aberdeen*, is commonly called *Cross-Wool*. The most remarkable Places besides in *Scotland*, for good *Wool*, are *Galloway* and *Tweeddale* ; from which great Improvement might be made in *Bays*, *Serges*, and *Shaloons*.

The *Scots Plaids* are a Manufacture, in which, as I have said, they exceed all Nations, both as to Colour and Fineness. They have of late been pretty much fancied in *England*, for *Beds*, *Hangings*, *Window-curtains*, and *Night-gowns*, for both Sexes ; so that
Attempts

Attempts have been made at *Norwich* to imitate them ; but they fall much short of the *Scots* in Colour, Fineness, and Workmanship, as is evident at first Sight. Their greatest Trade for their Woolen Manufactures, and other Commodities, has for many Years been with the *United Netherlands*, where they have a *Conservator*, who serves both for a Consul and Envoy, to take care of the Affairs of their Trade, being Part of the antient Privileges they enjoyed by Treaties with the Dukes of *Burgundy* and others, when Sovereigns of the *Netherlands*. From this Trade the Towns of *Rotterdam* and *Ter-veer* have acquired considerable Wealth ; in Return for which, the *Scots* have been always well esteemed in those Provinces ; and the States allow them Churches, and Maintenance for their Ministers.

VI. Of the Grain and Pulse of Scotland.

THE WHEAT of *Scotland* is so excellent, that *Joseph Scaliger*, who had been in the Country, says, No Bread in *Europe* is comparable to what is made of it, for Whiteness, Lightness, and easy Digestion ; and I found what he says of it to be strictly true. It abounds most in the *Merse*, *Lothian*, *Gavrie*, &c. where they have not only enough for their own Consumption, but for Exportation.

OATS are the most universal Grain of the Kingdom, and exceed those in *England*, for all Uses. They thrive very well every-where, and are produced in such Quantities, as afford a considerable Fund for Export, both in Grain and Meal, and make very good Bread and Drink.

PEAS they have in great Plenty, both for their own Consumption and for Exportation ; and they are so good of the Kind, that the labouring Husbandmen make good nourishing Bread of them.

BEANS they have also in great Plenty for their own Use, and for Export.

BARLEY grows likewise very well in *Scotland*; but they sow more of that sort they call *Bear*, which has four Rows of Grain upon an Ear; whereas other Barley has but two: of this they make good *Bread*, *Broth*, *Ale*, and *Beer*, and export great Quantities.

RYE grows also very well in *Scotland*, and makes good *Bread*; but they do not cultivate it near so much as they do the Grain above-mentioned.

VII. Of the Mountains, Wood, Timber, &c. of Scotland.

THE most remarkable Mountains of *Scotland* are the *Grampian* Mountains, which run from East to West, from near *Aberdeen* to *Cowall* in *Argyleshire*, almost the whole Breadth of the Kingdom, famous for the Battle fought on them betwixt the *Romans* and the antient *Scots* and *Caledonians*, under the Conduct of *Galgacus*, as we find in *Tacitus*. The next most remarkable Chain of Mountains are those of *Lammermoor*, which run from the Eastern Coast in the *Merse* a great way West. Next to these are *Pentland Hills*, which run through *Lothian*, and join the Mountains of *Tweeddale*; and these again are joined by others, which run through the whole Breadth of the Island. Other remarkable Mountains are those called *Cheviot Hills*, in the Border betwixt the two Kingdoms; *Drumbenderlaw* and *North Berwicklaw*, both in *East-Lothian*; *Arthur's-seat* in *Mid-Lothian*; *Cairnapple* in *West-Lothian*; *Tentock* in *Clydsdale*; *Brainmore* in *Argyle*; the *Ochel* Mountains in *Perthshire*; the *Lowmonds* and *Largolaw* in *Fife*; in *Angus*, *Dundee-law*, and Part of the *Grampians*; in *Caithness*, *Ord*; and in the *Orkney* Islands, the Mountains of *Hoy*.

There are many large Woods of OAK in *Scotland*, which afford Materials for *Building* and *Shipping*, and for the Husbandman's Use; and the Country is very improveable this way, if Planting were more encouraged:

aged: however, they have at present not only such as are fit for the Uses above-mentioned, but also for *Pipe-staves* and *Barrels*; and their *Bark* is of Use to the *Tanners*, great Quantities of which are annually exported to *Ireland*, and elsewhere. They have likewise *ASH-TREES*, *ELMS*, and others, fit for *Building*, and other *domestic* Uses; and great Forests of *FIR*, which afford Materials for *Building* and *Shipping*; and might, with due Care, afford *Pitch* and *Tar* without being obliged to bring such large Quantities from the *Northern* Countries, as is usually done by the Inhabitants of *Britain*.

There were formerly many large Woods in *Scotland*, among which the Forest of *Caledonia* was famous; but there are now not the least Traces of it left.

The Woods are more rare than formerly in the Southern Parts of the Kingdom; of which the most remarkable now left are those of *Hamilton*, *Calendar*, and *Torwood*: but in the North, especially in *Perthshire*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, and *Mar*, there are many Forests, some of them 20, and some 30 Miles in Length.

They have abundance of *Fruit-trees* of all Sorts in their Gardens and Orchards, and might, by Improvement, not only have sufficient to afford them Fruit for Home-consumption, but also Cyder for their own Drinking, and Export.

VIII. Of the Medicinal Waters, Fountains, Springs, &c.

THE more remarkable Medicinal Fountains in *Scotland* are *Moffat Wells*, which spring from the Top of a Rock near the Town of that Name in *Annandale*. The Wells are two in Number, near one another; the higher Well runs through whitish and crystalline Stones, and the lower through black

ones, resembling Marcasites of Antimony. The Smell of the Water is like that of Gunpowder, and it dyes Silver of a black Colour. To the Stones of the upper Well grows a Matter resembling stinking Sulphur of Antimony, of a yellowish red Colour; the Stones of the lower Well are of the Colour of Antimony, and some of them contain a metallic Matter, that sparkles like Antimony. Where the Stream of the lower Well runs down into a neighbouring Brook, there sticks to the Rock a whitish Salt, and perhaps a nitrous Matter, which has the diuretic Virtue of the Water. Those Waters also purge by Stool and Vomit, and are very good against Colic and Nephritic Pains, because they powerfully remove the Obstructions of the Bowels. They are outwardly applied to Ulcers, and against Pains in the Joints. They are singularly serviceable in all Kinds of Colics; but are not to be meddled with by Persons who have Coughs, distempered Lungs, or hectic Heats, &c. They are strongest in their Operation in the driest Season of the Summer and Autumn, but are not so good in a rainy, or in the Winter-season.

Mabon's Well, near St. *Mabon's* Church, has the same Virtue, but does not operate so strongly; and there is a Well of the same Nature discovered not many Years ago at *Hallyards*, within six Miles of *Edinburgh*.

Montrose Spaw is of a whitish Colour, soft Taste, and discovers but little of the Mineral. It is very diuretic, and, if drank in a sufficient Quantity, purgative. It relieves Pains in the Stomach, Weaknesses of all Kinds, the Strangury, Gravel, Stone; Scurvies even in the worst Condition; Spitting of Blood.

Peterhead Spring, in the Shire of *Aberdeen*, celebrated as a Vitriolic Water in the last Century, by Dr. *Moore*, Professor of Medicine in that ancient University. The Waters are pretty much of the same Nature with those of

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The Spring of *Aberbrothock* in the County of *Angus*; which are apparently impregnated with Steel. This Water has a brisk spirituous Taste at the Well; yet tolerably bears Carriage to some Distance. It relieves in gravelly and scorbutic Cases; removes Acidity in the Stomach: but its greatest Virtue is in nervous Cases, and broken Constitutions.

The *Dunse Spaw* in the *Merse*. It appears, upon a strict Examination, to be a very pure chalybeate Spring, but, notwithstanding the Simplicity of its Contents, of very powerful Virtue when drank on the Spot. The Scum, that settles on the Surface, has been applied with Success to weak Eyes. The Water taken under proper Directions, to the Amount of two Quarts in 24 Hours, removes Flatulencies in the Stomach; cures Indigestion; frees Children from the Worms; strengthens the Bowels; and is of singular Service in the Scurvy, and also in scrophulous Cases. In nervous and even in spasmodic Cases there are Instances of its Efficacy; and of its curing Palsies even in old People: the Credit, therefore, of this Spring may be considered as thoroughly established. See Dr. *Hume's Essay on the Virtues of these Waters, Edinburgh, 1751, 8vo.*

Glendy Spaw rises at a small Distance from the famous *Kairn*, on the Top of the *Grampian Hills*, in a Bog, with Moss round about, and no Rock near it. It mounts up in Bubbles, as if boiling, through the Moss, which is loaded with Ochre. These Waters may be drank with little or no Preparation, and are serviceable in removing gravelly Complaints, in most Scurvies, and cutaneous Distempers; and particularly beneficial in nervous Cases, and in a general bad Habit of Body.

Kincardine Spaw is a pure Chalybeate, and has very near the same Properties with the Spaw of *Aberbrothock*.

At *Kinghorne* a very clear and cold Water flows from the Clefs of a Rock, which quickly paffes through the Body; is of excellent Ufe for recovering a loft Appetite, and againft the Gravel and Stone; it is outwardly applied to watery and itching Eyes, and againft Rednefs and Pimples in the Face. The famous Dr. *P. Anderson* wrote upon its Ufefulness. There flows alfo from the fame Rock a whitifh viscid Liquor, which is an excellent Cosmetic.

Arthrey Well, two Miles North of *Stirling*, flows from a Mountain; where is a Copper Mine, with fome Mixture of Gold and Silver: the Water is very cold, and, being tinctured with the Minerals it flows through, is of Ufe againft outward Diftempers.

In *Glenelg*, at a Place called *Achignigle*, is a Stream which turns Holly into a greenifh Stone, of which they make Moulds for cafting Musquet-bullets, and Melting pots for melting Brafs, and other Metals, and Whirls for Womens Spindles.

There is a petrifying Fountain, near the Cattle of *Slaine*, in the Shire of *Buchan*, the Water of which, dropping from a natural Cave, prefently turns into Pyramids of Stones, which are brittle, and make good Lime.

There is another in *Hamilton Wood*, the Stones made by which refemble petrified Mofs.

At a very fmall Difftance Weft from *Aberdeen* fprings *Aberdeen Spaw*; the Virtues of which, in many Chronic Diftempers, have been celebrated by Dr. *William Barclay*, Profeflor of Phyfic in that Univerfity.

At a fmall Difftance from *Cortachie*, the Earl of *Airley's* Seat on the River of *South-Efk*, arifes a Steel Water, at the Foot of a Hill, amongft rocky Stones, that sparkle like *Marcafites* when they are broken. Thefe Waters refemble in a great meafure, and have much the fame Virtue as, thofe of *Aberbrothock*, and are both drank with the greateft Succels immediately after the ceafing of the Spring Rains; that is,
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in the Months of *May* and *June*, or, before those of the Autumn, in the Months of *August* and *September*.

In the Year 1748 a very valuable Mineral Spring was discovered, on the *Hartfell* Mountains, three Miles distant from *Moffat*; known to cure hot tetterous Eruptions, obstinate Ulcers, Bloody Flux, Bloody Urine, Spitting of Blood, Rheumatic Pains, and Weaknesses of every Kind, more especially those arising from long Illnesses. But, what must appear very singular, and the Belief of which nothing but the Evidence of Facts could support, these Waters have done most surprizing Cures in Consumptions of the Lungs in a very short Time: and what renders the *Hartfell Spaw* still more valuable, its Waters bear Carriage as well, if not better, than any of like Virtue; and may be drank, with very near the same Advantage, at any Distance, as upon the Spot. See *Medical Essays and Observations*, Vol II. P. 15.

St. Katherine's Well in *Lothian*, at a small Distance from *Edinburgh*, has been long remarkable for an Oil of a black Colour, and pleasant Smell, floating on the Top of the Waters; which has been used medicinally, with great Success, for old Aches, and wandering Pains.

At *Monckton*, near *Edinburgh*, is a Well, called *The routing Well*; because of the Noise it makes before Tempests, from the Part of the Well which looks towards that Quarter of the Sky, from whence the Tempest is to blow.

There is another on the West-side of *Campsey Hills*, which divides *Stirlingshire* from *Lenox*; whose Water makes People drunk.

IX. Of Precious Stones, and other valuable Commodities.

THE following valuable Commodities, and Precious Stones, are said to be found in different Parts of *Scotland*.

Coral and Coralline, in the Isles of *Lewes, Sky, and Fura*.

Ambergrise, on the Coasts of the Islands *Berneria, South-vist, Bintire, and Orkney*.

Marcasites, Lapis Ceraunius, Lapis Hæcticus, Agat of different Sizes and Colours; all in the Isle of *Sky*.

Crystal, in the Isles of *Sky, Arran, and St. Kilda*.

Fullers Earth, in the Isle of *Sky*.

Fine Shells, which pass in *Africa* for Money, in the Isles.

Loadstone in the Isle of *Cannay*.

Sperma Ceti, on the Coasts of *Orkney*, and other Isles.

Mines of *Gold*, in *Crawford Moor*. Also *Azure*, in the Reign of *James IV*.

Silver Mines, three Miles South of *Linlithgow*, in the Reign of *James VI*.

Copper, in *Airthey*, near *Stirling*.

Lead, in *Clydsdale*, of which the *Earl of Hopton* makes good Account.

Lead and Tin in *Orkney*.

Iron, at *Dunfermling* in *Fife*.

Coal, in *Lubinian, Fife, &c.*

Free-stone, Slate, Lime-stone, Marble, in great Plenty, all over the Country.

And *Sir Robert Sibbalds* asserts, that they have also *Diamonds, Rubies, Carbuncles, Hyacinths, Jaspers, Cornelians, Amethysts, &c.* to whom I refer you for farther Satisfaction on this Head.—But most of these are greater Rarities in this Age, than they seem to have been in the former.

X. Of the Customs, Manners, Language, &c. of the Scots.

THE Scots are divided into **HIGHLANDERS**, who call themselves the antient Scots; and into **LOWLANDERS**, who are a Mixture of ancient Scots, *Picts,*

Picts, Britons, French, English, Danes, Germans, Hungarians, and others.

Buchanan describes the Customs of the *Highlanders* graphically thus: ‘ In their Diet, Apparel, and Household-furniture, they follow the Parsimony of the Antients; they provide their Diet by Fishing and Hunting, and boil their Flesh in the Paunch or Skin of a Beast. While they hunt, they eat it raw, after having squeezed out the Blood. Their Drink is the Broth of boiled Meat, or Whey: they keep it some Years, and drink it plentifully in their Entertainments; but most of them drink Water. Their Bread is of *Oats* and *Barley*, the only Grain produced in their Country, which they prepare very artfully: they eat a little of it in the Morning, and, contenting themselves with that, hunt, or go about their Business, without eating any more till Night. They delight most in Cloaths of several Colours, especially striped; the Colours they affect most, are purple and blue. Their Ancestors, as do most of them still, made use of Plaids very much variegated; but now they make them rather of dark Colours, resembling that of the Crops of Heath, that they may not be discovered, while they lie in the Heaths waiting for their Game. Being rather wrapped up than covered with those Plaids, they endure all the Rigours of the Seasons, and sometimes sleep covered all over with Snow.’

Here let me observe, that in my Tour through these Parts, when I have been forced by the Weather to retreat for Shelter into their Huts, I have seen their Children, several sometimes in an Hut, full of the Small-pox, and, at their Height, they have been walking and lying in the Wet and Dirt, the Rain at the same Time beating violently through the Thatch: yet they seemed hearty, drinking Whey and Butter-milk, and generally do very well.

Buchanan proceeds :

‘ At home they lie upon the Ground, having under
 ‘ them Fern or Heath (covered with a Sheet or Blan-
 ‘ ket) ; the latter laid with the Roots undermost, so as
 ‘ it is almost equal to Feathers for Softness, but much
 ‘ more healthful ; for the Quality of Heath being to
 ‘ draw out superfluous Humours, when they lie down
 ‘ weary and faint upon it at Night, they rise fresh and
 ‘ vigorous in the Morning. They affect this hard
 ‘ way of sleeping ; and if at any time they come into
 ‘ other Places of the Country, where there is better
 ‘ Accommodation, they pull the Coverings off the
 ‘ Bed, and lie down upon them, wrapped in their
 ‘ Plaids, lest they should be spoiled by this barbarous
 ‘ Effeminacy, as they call it.’

The Act that passed in the Session of 1745-6, on the Suppression of the Rebellion, for obliging them to alter a Dress, which creates a Distinction, that is impolitic to be kept up in a Kingdom, where the whole People are to be considered as one, will be the harder of Digestion, as the *Highlanders* have Time immemorial to plead for this Dress, and believe it to be attended with all those Advantages to Health, &c. And this has been found true ; the Legislature, by an Act passed Sess. 1746-7, having given further Time for their Compliance with the former Act. The good End proposed in civilizing these People, and in obliging them to submit to the Customs and Manners of the rest of their Fellow-subjects in the same Parts of the United Kingdom, are Considerations that ought and must predominate. And the unnatural Rebellion, which so large a Part of these People joined in, gives the greater Reasons for it, and for their Compliance. But so fond are the most barbarous People of their antient Customs, that we all remember to have read, that it raised Comotions in *Ireland*, when the *English* restrained that People from making their Cattle draw

draw with their Tails fastened to their Ploughs and Carriages.

Our *Camden* speaks of the *Highlanders* as follows :

‘ These Parts are inhabited by a People uncivilized, warlike, and very mischievous, commonly called *Highland-men* ; who, being the true Race of the antient *Scots*, speak *Irish*, and call themselves *Albin-nich* (in *Braidalbin*) ; a People that are of firm and compact Bodies, of great Strength, swift of Foot, high-minded, inured to Exercises of War, or rather Robbery, and desperately bent upon Revenge. They wear, after the Manner of the *Irish*, striped Mantles (Plaids) of various Colours, with their Hair thick and long ; living by Hunting, Fishing, and Stealing. In War, their Armour was formerly an Head-piece and a Coat of Mail ; and their Arms a Bow, barbed Arrows, and a broad Back sword ; [but later a broad Sword, a Durk and Pistol at their Girdle, and a Target at their Shoulder :] ‘ and being divided into Families, which they call Clans, what with Plundering and Murdering, they commit such barbarous Outrages, that their savage Cruelty hath made the Law necessary, which enacts, That if one of any Clan hath committed a Trespas, the rest shall repair the Damage ; or whoever of them is taken shall suffer Death.’

The *LOWLANDERS* partake much of the Temper of the People, of whom we have mentioned them to be composed, but most resemble the *French*, occasioned by the long League betwixt the two Nations, their mutual Commerce, frequent Intermarriages, and Custom of travelling into *France* to study the Law, and other Sciences, and by their affecting to serve in the *French* armies. But, since the Union of the Crowns, the *English* Customs, and Way of Living, have obtained much in the *Lowlands*, where the *English* Tongue has been their natural Language for above 600 Years ; but still retains more antient *Saxon* and

French. This being extraordinary, and perhaps singular, that a foreign Language should prevail in a Country altogether independent of *England*, and where the Inhabitants are of another Lineage, and maintained such fierce and long Wars to preserve their distinct Sovereignty; the *Scotish* Antiquaries and Historians give the following Reasons for it:

1. The frequent *Saxon* Auxiliaries sent to assist the *Picts* against the *Scots*, which occasioned many of those *Saxons* to settle in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, then possessed by the *Picts*.

2. The last considerable Effort made by the *Picts*, in Conjunction with the *English*, to recover their Country against *Donald V.* of *Scotland*; who, after he had defeated the *English* and *Picts* upon the River *Jedd*, in *Tiviotdale*, neglecting to improve his Victory, was afterwards surprised by them near *Berwick*, and taken Prisoner after a great Slaughter of his Men. Upon this Success, the *English*, under the Conduct of *Osbreth* and *Ella*, possessed themselves of the Country as far as *Dumbarton*, without restoring the *Picts*; the major Part of which retired to *Denmark* and *Norway*, and the Remainder were cut off by the *English*, to prevent their calling in Foreigners. Thus the *English* continued in Possession of that Part of the Country, from the Year 858, till about the Year 875, when King *Gregory the Great* of *Scotland* recovered the Country; and the *Scotish* Proprietors the Possession of their Estates; but willingly entertained the *English* Commonalty and Husbandmen, who were as desirous to stay, their own Country being, at that Time, infested by the *Danes*; and they rather chose to be under the Dominion of the *Scots*, who were Christians, than under that of the *Danes*, who were Pagans.

3. Great Numbers of the *English* came into *Scotland* to assist King *Malcolm III.* against the Usurper *Macbeth*, whom he rewarded, after his Victory, with Possessions in *Scotland*.

4. A great many *English* came to *Scotland*, after the *Norman Conquest*, with *Edgar Atheling*, and his Sister *Margaret*, who was afterwards married to King *Malcolm* above-mentioned; which makes the Reasons of the *Scots* Historians for the prevailing of the *English* Language in the *Lowlands* of *Scotland*, very probable.

It has been gaining Ground upon the old *Scots* Language ever since, which is now confined to the *Highlands*, and the *Isles*, where most of those of Note do also understand *English*: though, about 100 Years ago, the old People in *Galloway* generally understood the *Erse* or antient *Scots* Language, which is now, in a manner, quite worn out.

XI. Of the Religion and Ecclesiastical Government of Scotland.

THE *Established Religion* of *Scotland*, since the Revolution, and confirmed by the Act of *Union*, is what is called *The Presbyterian*; being a Church Government by *Pastors, Teachers, Elders, and Deacons*. Before the Revolution, the Church was governed by *Bishops*; but they, not at all relishing the new Settlement, were abolished.

The Ecclesiastical Courts, as they now stand, are Four; *viz.*

1. The *Kirk-Session*, consisting of the Minister, Elders, and Deacons, in each Parish, who consider the Affairs of the Parish as a Religious Society. They judge in all Matters of lesser Scandals, can suspend from the Communion, and regulate all Particulars relating to public Worship, and the Poor.

2. The *Presbytery*, which consists of the Minister, and one Elder, from 5 to 10, 12 or more neighbouring Parishes, who chuse one of these Ministers to be *Præses* or Moderator. Here are tried Appeals from the *Kirk-sessions*; and here they inspect into the Behaviour of the Ministers and Elders within their respective

pective Bounds. They supply vacant Parishes, ordain Pastors, examine and license Schoolmasters, and young Students, for probationary Preachers; and judge when, or on whom, to inflict the greater Excommunication.

3. The *Provincial Synod*: This is composed of all the Members of several adjacent Presbyteries. It meets twice a Year at some principal Place within its Bounds; and is opened by a Sermon. Their Business is, to receive Correspondents from the neighbouring Synods, who are a Check upon one another; to determine Appeals from the *Presbyteries* in their District; to inquire into and censure the Behaviour of the Presbyteries themselves. They likewise have Power to transport or remove a Minister from one Place to another; which often occasions great Disturbance. Hence lie Appeals, however, to,

4. The *General Assembly*, the highest Ecclesiastical Court in the Kingdom, which meets yearly in the Month of *May*, and sits about 10 Days. A Lord Commissioner, who is always a Nobleman of the first Quality, presides here, as a Representative of the King's Person. All the Members of this are annually elected; and the Moderator of the last Year's Assembly opens the new Sessions with a Sermon.

The same Discipline, as to the main of the several Forms and Proceedings, was observed in the Episcopal Times, only they had no Lay-Elders: the Bishop, or his Deputy, being a Minister, or Ministers, within the Bounds, presided in all Presbyteries and Diocesan Synods, as the Archbishop of *St. Andrews* did in the National or General Assemblies. For it must be observed, that Episcopacy in *Scotland* differed from Episcopacy in *England*; for here it was as low as the Nature of an Episcopal Church could admit: the Bishops were *sine quibus non*, they had no Lay-chancellors, but did all Things *Presbyterorum Consilia*.

The Number of Churches in *Scotland*, since the Reformation, is much less than it was before. However, there are none now of peculiar or exempt Jurisdiction. They are about 950, beside some few Chapels, which make up 68 Presbyteries, included in 13 *Provincial Synods*, which were formerly divided into *two Provinces*, and two Archbishops and 12 Bishops, as follow :

1. The Archbishoprick of ST. ANDREW'S contained all *Fife*, Part of *Perthshire*, *Angus*, and *Mernis*.

2. The Bishoprick of EDINBURGH contained the *Three Lothians* (some few Parishes excepted), *Stirlingshire* and the *Merse*.

3. DUNKELD contained the North Parts of *Perthshire*, and some Parts of *Angus* and *Lothian*.

4. DUMBLANE contained the West and South Parts of *Perthshire*.

5. BREECHIN contained Part of *Angus* and *Mernis*.

6. ABERDEEN contained all *Aberdeenshire*, and Part of *Bamff*.

7. MURRAY contained *Murray*, *Nairn*, *Bamff*, and *Inverness*.

8. ROSS contained the Shires of *Ross*, *Cromertie*, and Part of *Inverness*.

9. CAITHNESS contained *Caithness*, *Sutherland*, and *Strathnavern*.

10. ORKNEY contained all *Orkney* and *Zetland*.

11. The Archbishoprick of GLASGOW, which was very extensive, contained the Shires of *Clydsdale*, *Dunbarton*, *Renfrew*, *Air*, *Dumfries*, *Peebles*, *Selkirk*, and *Roxburgh*.

12. The Bishoprick of GALLOWAY contained the Shire of *Wigton*, and *Stewartry* of *Kircudbright*.

13. The ISLES contained *Arran*, *Bute*, *Cumbra*, and almost all the *Hebrides*, or *Western Isles*.

14. ARGYLE contained all the Shire of *Argyle*, *Lochaber*, and some few of the *Isles*.

The

The 13 PROVINCIAL SYNODS, into which Scotland is at present divided, are,

1. **LOTHIAN and TWEEDALE**, consisting of seven Presbyteries; viz. *Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Biggar, Peebles, Dalkeith, Haddington, and Dumbar.*

2. **MERSE and TIVIOTDALE**, consisting of six Presbyteries; viz. *Dunse, Chirside, Kelso, Jedburgh, Selkirk, Erskilton.*

3. **DUMFRIES** consists of four Presbyteries; viz. *Middlebee, Lochmaban, Pentpont, and Dumfries.*

4. **GALLOWAY** consists of three Presbyteries; viz. *Wigton, Stranrawer, and Kircudbright.*

5. **GLASGOW and AIR** consist of seven Presbyteries; viz. *Air, Irvin, Paisley, Hamilton, Lanerk, Glasgow, Dumbarton.*

6. **ARGYLE and AIR** consist of five Presbyteries; viz. *Denoan, Campbelton, Inverary, Kilmoir, Sky.*

7. **PERTH and STIRLING** contain five Presbyteries; viz. *Dunkeld, Perth, Dumblane, Stirling, Auchterarder.*

8. **FIFE** contains four Presbyteries; viz. *Dunfermling, Kirkaldy, St. Andrews, Cowpar.*

9. **ANGUS and MERNIS** contain six Presbyteries; viz. *Meigle, Dundee, Forfar, Breechin, Aberbrothock, Fordun.*

10. **ABERDEEN** consists of eight Presbyteries; viz. *Kincardin, Aberdeen, Alford, Garioch, Deer, Turreff, Fordice, Ellon.*

11. **MURRAY** consists of six Presbyteries; viz. *Strathbogie, Elgin, Forres, Inverness, Abernethy, Aberlower.*

12. **ROSS** consists of four Presbyteries, viz. *Chanonry, Tain, Dingwal, Dornoch.*

13. **ORKNEY** consists of three Presbyteries; viz. *Caithness, Orkney, Zetland.*

The Law of Scotland has provided against Pluralities; and throughout the whole Country there are

no Benefices worth less than 50 *l. per Ann.* Sterling; which, in that Country, is a good Maintenance; nor any that exceed 150 *l. per Ann.*

In the 17th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, an Act was made, whereby Ministers in *Scotland* taxed themselves, in order to raise, by annual Rates, out of their Stipends, a Fund for Support of the Widows and Children of the Established Clergy of *Scotland*; by which the Relict of each Minister is to be allowed an Annuity, and his Child or Children a certain Sum, in proportion to the Rate he annually paid.

XII. *Of the Order of the Thistle, or St. Andrew, in Scotland.*

THE Order of *St. Andrew*, or the *Thistle*, by reason of its great Antiquity, and memorable Institution, is, upon all Occasions, called, *The most Antient and most Noble Order of the Thistle*, being founded, as all the *Scots* Historians assert, by *Achaius*, the 65th King of *Scotland*, after a signal Victory obtained over the *Saxons*, *Anno* 819, and dedicated to *St. Andrew*, the Patron or tutelar Saint of *Scotland*.

This Order came at length to shine forth in fuller Splendor in the Reign of King *James V.* who was himself a splendid and magnificent Prince. He caused the Collar of the Order to be composed of two antient Badges or Symbols of the *Scots* and *Picts*; *viz.* the *Thistle*, and *Sprigs of Rue*; but about the Time of the Reformation it fell into Desuetude, and was then rarely used by the Knights; being so very zealous for the Reformed Religion, that they left their Order, where they laid down their Popery; and it was never after reassumed, till the Reign of King *James VII.* who, for the better regulating of the Order in all its Proceedings, signed a Body of the Statutes, and appointed the Knights Brethren to wear the Image of *St. Andrew* upon a blue watered Tabby Ribband; and likewise

likewise named the Royal Chapel, or Abbey Church of *Holy-rod-house*, to be the Chapel of the Order (the old Church of St. *Andrew's* being ruined at the Reformation); for which End it was put in excellent Repair, but was divested of all its beautiful Ornaments by a furious Rabble at the late Revolution.

Her late Majesty Queen *Anne* was pleased to revive the said Order upon the 31st of *December*, 1703. and signed a Body of Statutes, wherein the Colour of the Ribband was changed from Blue to Green, to make a Distinction between this Order, and that of the *Gar-ter*: all which Statutes the late King *George I.* was pleased to confirm, with some additional ones, among which was that of adding Rays of Glory to surround the whole Figure of St. *Andrew*, which hangs at the Collar. And though, from the Time of the Reformation, both Elections and Instalments had been dispensed with, his Majesty was pleased to order, that for the future Chapters for Election shall be held in the Royal Presence; to which End he commanded the great Wardrobe to provide the Knights Brethren, and Officers of the Order, with such Mantles, as are appointed by the Statutes of the Order.

XIII. *Of the Civil Government of Scotland.*

I. **T**HE *College of Justice*, commonly called, *The Session*, consists of a President, and Fourteen fixed Senators, or Judges, called *Ordinary Lords of Session*, and two Extraordinary Lords; and they have seven Clerks of Session, and six other inferior Officers. Before this Court all Civil Causes are tried at stated Times, which they determine by Acts of Parliament, and the Custom of the Nation; and, where these are defective, they decide according to the Imperial and Civil Law, not according to the Rigour of the Letter, but according to Equity and Justice. There lies no Appeal

Appeal from this Court, but to the Parliament; and the Presence of nine Judges is required to make their Decrees valid. The Parliament has full Power to affirm or reverse, with Costs not exceeding 200*l.* Sterling.

This Court has distributive Justice only, both in Law and Equity; but no Authority as to Life or Limb, unless for some Faults competent to themselves. Since the Union, Lords of Session are appointed a Committee for Planting of Churches, and Valuation of Tythes.

2. *The Jusficiary*, commonly called *The Justice* or *Criminal Court*, consists of five Lords of the Session, and the Justice-General and Justice-Clerk. They try all Crimes. All Prosecutions in this Court are raised by the King's Advocate; and the greatest Traitor is, here, allowed Advocates to plead for him.

3. *The Court of Exchequer* was established in pursuance of the *Act of Union*, in the sixth Year of Queen *Anne*; and has the same Power, Authority, Privilege, and Jurisdiction over the Revenue of *Scotland*, as the Court of Exchequer in *England* has over the Revenues there. The Judges have also the Power of passing Signatures, Gifts, and Tutories, &c. The Court consists of a Chief, and four other Barons; and it has two Remembrancers, a Clerk of the Pipe, Attornies, Auditors, and other Officers.

The Officers of State are,

1. The Keeper of the Seal, and his Officers.
2. The Lord Privy Seal, and his Officers.
3. Lord Clerk Register, and his Officers.
4. Lord Advocate.

The *Faculty of Advocates* enjoy many and great Privileges with the rest of the College of Justice; and have a Dean, a Treasurer, Clerk, Curator, and other Officers.

Writers of the Signet are those, who subscribe all Writs and Summonses that pass the Signet; and they,
as

as well as the Advocates, are capable of being made Ordinary Lords.

Besides the above National Judges, every particular County or Shire has a chief Magistrate, or his Depute, Ordinary Judge in all Cases Civil and Criminal; but an Appeal lies from this Magistrate, in most Cases, to the Session and Court of Justiciary.

The Sheriff is, in Effect, the supreme Justice of Peace, to whom the Law principally intrusts the securing the Quiet and Tranquillity of the Part of the Kingdom of which he is Sheriff. King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* bought in some, and designed to buy in all the rest, of these heretable Sheriffalties; but most of them yet remain in the great Families of the Kingdom.

Bailiffs, Stewards, and Constables, in their respective Districts, have the same Liberty as Sheriffs in their Shires.

There are three Sorts of Burghs; *viz.* *Burghs Royal*, *Burghs of Regality*, and *Burghs of Barony*; every one whereof is a Corporation, and holds Courts, though only the Royal Burghs send Members to Parliament.

The *Royal Burghs* are one intire Body, governed by, and accountable to, one general Court, called, *The Convention of Burrows*, which is annually held generally at *Edinburgh*, and has Cognizance of all Matters relating to the Trade and Interest of all the Burghs in general.

Regalities are Feus granted by the King to some particular Subjects, whose Authority and Jurisdiction are very large and extensive, both in Civil and Criminal Cases; and the Lord, or his Baillie, has not only the Power of *Furca & Fossa*, Pit and Gallows, but a Jurisdiction with the Magistrate *in Civilibus*. But these Regalities will be, in all Probability, abolished by Consent of the Proprietors of them, by virtue of an

Act made 20 Geo. II. for that very Purpose; and which I shall mention in the next Article.

As to *Burghs of Barony*, every one that holds a Barony of the Crown, has a Court wherein lesser Causes, both Civil and Criminal, are tried, &c.

The *Commissariat Courts* are a kind of Ecclesiastical Courts. The Commissaries of *Edinburgh*, who are four, particularly try Causes of Matrimony and Adultery, in order to a plenary Divorce, not only *a toro & mensa*, but even *a vinculo matrimonii*; so that the innocent Party may marry, as if the offending Party were naturally dead.

The *Court of Admiralty* is a supreme Court, in all the Causes competent to its own Jurisdiction; and the Lord High Admiral is the King's Lieutenant and Justice-General upon the Seas, and in all Ports, Harbours, and Creeks of the same, and upon fresh-water and navigable Rivers below the first Bridge, or within Flood-mark. And no Appeal lies to the Court of Session for Maritime Matters. All Maritime Causes, Crimes, Faults, Trespasses, Quarrels, &c. are triable before the Lord Admiral's Judge (for he himself never judges in Person) by the Civil Law, and Customs of *Scotland*. Nevertheless, there are some particular Jurisdictions of Admiralty hereditary in some great Families; as the Duke of *Argyle*, who is Admiral of the *Western Isles*; the Earl of *Sutherland*, of the Shire of that Name; the Earl of *Morton*, of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, &c. And such Men of War as come up the Firth of *Forth*, for guarding and securing the Coasts, receive Orders from the Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*.

By the 6th of Queen *Anne*, Justices of Peace are established in *Scotland*, with the same Authority as those in *England*.

XIV. *A short View of the Acts of Parliament of Great Britain, that have made any Alteration in the Laws of Scotland, from the Union of the two Kingdoms, Anno 1707.*

UNION of the two Kingdoms] By 5 A. R. cap. 8. it was Enacted, that the Kingdoms of *England* and *Scotland* should be united into one Kingdom, by the Name of *Great Britain*, to commence on the first of *May* 1707.

Parliament] That the said united Kingdom should be represented by one Parliament.

Succession of the Crown] That the Succession of the Crown be settled in the Protestant Branches of the *House of Hanover*, as it stands limited in *England*.

Land Tax] That when 1,997,763 *l.* 8 *s.* 6 *d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ shall be raised in *England* by a Land-Tax, the Quota for *Scotland* should be 48,000 *l.* as the Quota of that Kingdom; *Scotland* not to be charged with any Duties laid on by the Parliament of *England* before the Union.

Coin, Weights, and Measures] to be the same as in *England*.

Trade, Customs, and Excise] The Subjects of the united Kingdom shall have free Trade to all Places belonging to either. To be regulated, as in *England*, throughout the united Kingdom.

29 *Geo. 2. c. 12.* A Method is prescribed for granting Licences to retail Ale, &c.

Civil Government] The Courts of Session, or College of Justice, the Courts of Justiciary, and the inferior Courts of *Scotland*, to remain as they are; and no Cause in *Scotland* to be cognizable in the Courts of *Westminster*.

20 *Geo. II. cap. 43.* Regulations of the Sheriff's Court.

Offenders

Offenders by Dittay] 8 A. cap. 15. The Method of taking up Offenders by Dittay, and exhibiting Informations by the Strefs of the Portous Roll, abolished.

8 A. cap. 15. Informations in order to make up Dittays concerning Crimes to be tried in the Circuits in *Scotland*, to be by Presentments made by the Justices at their Quarter-Sessions, or upon Information taken by them for Stewards, Bailiffs of Regalities, &c.

20 Geo. II. cap. 43. Advocation of Causes under 12*l.* Value discharged.

Superiors, Vassals, disarming Highlanders.

1 Geo. I. cap. 20. An Act for encouraging all Superiors, Vassals, Landlords, and Tenants, who continue loyal to King George.

By 25 Geo. II. cap. 41. the Crown is enabled to purchase Superiorities in *Scotland*.

Vassals Attendance] 1 Geo. I. cap. 54. enjoins, That the personal Service and Attendance, which was wont to be paid to the Heads of Clans, and Owners of Estates, at the Pleasure of such Chiefs, under the Names of personal Attendance, Hosting, Hunting, Watching, and Warding, shall be, for the future, paid in Money, annually; and the said personal Service, &c. shall be utterly annulled.

This Act was further enforced in the same Reign, 11 Geo. I. cap. 26. on the Non observance of the former, by many of the contemptuous *Highlanders*.

21 Geo. II. cap. 33. Encouragement to Vassals continuing dutiful.

Highlanders disarmed] 1 Geo. I. cap. 54. An Act for more effectual securing the Peace of the *Highlands* in *Scotland*; which enacts, That no Person within the said *Highlands* shall use or bear Broad-swords or Target, Poynard, Wingar, or Durk, Side-pistol or Gun, or any warlike Weapons, in the Fields, or in the Way to or from any Church, Market, Fair, Burial, Huntings, Meetings, &c. However, not to extend

extend to Noblemen, Officers of Justice, or Commoners, having yearly 400*l.* Scots, or who are otherwise qualified to vote at Elections for Parliament-men; allowing to every such Commoner, two Firelocks, two Pair of Pistols, and two Swords; and that the Magistrates of the Royal Burghs may keep Arms in Magazines.

Two other, 19 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 39. and 21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 34. For disarming the *Highlands*.

26 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 22. *Stirlingshire* included.

19, 20, and 21 *Geo.* II. No Persons, but Soldiers in the Army, are to wear *Highland* Cloaths, that is to say, the Plaid, Philbeg, or little Kilt, Trousers, Shoulder-belt, or any Part of the *Highland* Garb.

Equivalent.

1 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 27. Commissioners are appointed to state the Debts due to *Scotland*, by way of Equivalent. Also,

5 *Geo.* I. *cap.* 20. An Act for settling certain yearly Funds, payable out of the Revenues in *Scotland*, and other Uses mentioned in the Treaty of *Union*; and to discharge the Equivalents claimed on Behalf of *Scotland*; and for obviating future Disputes concerning it. *N. B.* This Equivalent was stated by the *Union Act*, at 398,085*l.* 10*s.*

The said Fund to be payable out of the Excise and Customs of *Scotland*; the Charges of the Civil List there being first paid.

If the Produce of the Excise, &c. shall be deficient, to be made good out of the Revenues of *Scotland*.

Proprietors of Debts incorporated] The King empowered to incorporate the Proprietors of 248,550*l.* 9*s.* 0*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$, on whom the above-said Annuities are settled: the said Sum to be the Joint-Stock of the Company, and every one to have a Share in the Annuity in proportion to his Debt.

Elections of Peers and Commoners:

Sixteen Peers of *Scotland* to be chosen out of the *Scots* Peerage, to sit and vote in the House of Lords; and *forty-five Representatives* of *Scotland*, in the House of Commons of the Parliament of *Great Britain*; thirty for the Shires, &c. and fifteen for the Royal Burghs.

12 *A. cap.* 6. No Person, who has purchased an Estate, intitled to elect, or be elected, a Member of Parliament, till after a Year's Possession.

Anno 1734. An Act for better regulating the Election of Members to serve in the House of Commons for *Scotland*; and for incapacitating the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, and Barons of the Exchequer there, to be elected, or to sit and vote as Members of the House of Commons.

6 *A. cap.* 23. An Act requiring the Election of sixteen Peers. By the same Act, Peers of *Scotland* are to be tried as *English* Peers are, for Treason or Felony.

16 *Geo.* II. An Act to explain and amend the Laws touching Elections for *Scotland*, and to restrain the Partiality, and regulate the Conduct, of Returning Officers.

Scots Customs and Privileges in Statu quo.

Royal Burghs] Their Rights and Privileges to remain intire.

Regalia and Records] Of *Scotland* to remain there.

Alterations in Scots Customs, &c.

Great Seal] Only one to be made for the united Kingdom, different from the Great Seal used in either. Another Seal for *Scotland* to be used in Matters of private Right.

Privy Council] By 6 *A. cap.* 6. After the first of *May* 1708. there shall be but one Privy Council for the united Kingdom.

Exchequer] 6 *A. cap.* 26. An Act for erecting a Court of Exchequer in *Scotland*, after the Model of that in *England*. Jurors to have 5 *l. per Ann.* Four Terms annually for the Court of Exchequer. Writs of Error there to be returnable in the Parliament of *Great Britain*.

Malt-Act] 11 *Geo. I. cap.* 8. The Duties on Malt in *Scotland*, settled 3 *d.* the Bushel; being half the Duty paid in *England*.

Church-Government, Toleration, &c.

The Presbyterian Church-Government to remain established in *Scotland*. The Church of *England* to remain established in *England*.

10 *A. cap.* 7. It shall be lawful for those of the Episcopal Communion in *Scotland* to assemble for divine Worship to be performed by Pastors ordained by Protestant Bishops without Disturbance, except in Parish-Churches.

Such Pastors to exhibit their Orders at the Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, and the same to be registred, paying one Shilling.

Such Parsons may baptize and marry, provided the Christenings be registred, and Banns three Times published in the Episcopal Congregations.

One hundred Pounds Penalty for *disturbing* such Congregations.

19 *Geo. II.* No Pastor or Minister of such Communion shall officiate, unless they first take the Oaths, and pray for the King and Royal Family by Name.

Excommunication] No Pain or Forfeiture to be incurred by any Person on any Excommunication by the Church-Judicatories in *Scotland*. Ministers to pray for the Royal Family.

Patrons] 10 *A. cap.* 12. Patrons of Churches, &c. restored to their Right of Presentation.

Papists and Nonjurors, to register] 9 *Geo. I. cap.* 24.

An Act to oblige Papists and Nonjurors to register their Estates in *Scotland*.

10 *Geo. I. cap. 10*. An Act to explain the said Act, to oblige Papists to register their Estates.

Civil Government.

Sheriffs] 21 *Geo. II. cap. 19*. Sheriffs-depute, &c. not to be Officers to any Subject.

28 *Geo. II. cap. 7*. For 15 Years, to hold their Offices so long as his Majesty shall appoint, afterwards *ad vitam aut culpam*.

Justices of Peace] A sufficient Number to be in *Scotland*, who, besides the Powers such Justices now have there, shall have the same Authority as Justices of Peace in *England*.

Circuit Courts] In *Scotland* to be held but twice a Year.

Another, 8 *A. cap. 15*. None obliged to attend Lords of Justiciary in their Circuits, but the Sheriff, and his Officers.

And 10 *A. cap. 23*. Another for appointing Circuit-Courts to be held only in *April* and *May*.

29 *Geo. II. cap. 43*. Of the Circuit Courts.

Christmas Vacation] 10 *A. cap. 13*. The Yule Vacance restored.

1 *Geo. I. cap. 28*. An Act to take away the Yule Vacance, or *Christmas Vacation*.

3 *Geo. II. cap. 32*. The Judges of the Court of Session are impowered to adjourn their Sessions; so that they may still have a Yule Vacance, or *Christmas Vacation*, if they see fit.

Lords of Session] 10 *Geo. I. cap. 19*. An Act to explain the Law concerning the Trial and Admission of Lords of Session in *Scotland*.

Oaths] 6 *A. cap. 14*. An Act requiring the Abjuration-Oath to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland*.

Another, 8 *A. cap.* 14. requiring the Oaths to be taken by all Officers in *Scotland*.

Another, 5 *Geo. I. cap.* 29. To make the former more effectual, and to cause the Oaths to be taken by Ministers and Preachers in *Scotland*.

20 *Geo. II.* An Act was made to give Relief to Persons in *Scotland*, whose Title-Deeds and Writings were destroyed, or carried off, by the Rebels in the late Rebellion 1745.

20 *Geo. II. cap.* 43. Directions for Officers poynding Goods.

By 20 *Geo. II. cap.* 51. Heirs of Tailzie, &c. are empowered to sell to the Crown.

Prisons] 20 *Geo. II. cap.* 43. Regulations of Prisons in *Scotland*.

By 21 *Geo. II. cap.* 19. his Majesty's Forts are made lawful Prisons.

By another Act, 20 *Geo. II.* all Heretable Jurisdictions of Justiciary Regalities, Heretable Bailleries, and Constabularies, Stewartries, Sheriffships, and Deputy-Sheriffships, in the Possession of Subjects, are taken away from the said Subjects, and restored to the Crown; and Provision is made for the more effectual Administration of Justice in *Scotland*.

Another Act was made, 20 *Geo. II.* whereby the Tenure of Wardholding in *Scotland* is taken away, and converted into Blanch and Feu-holdings, the Casualties of Single and Life-rent. Escheats incurred by Horning and Denuntiation, in Civil Causes, are also taken away, and Vassals are discharged of their Attendance at Head-Courts: and the Services of Tenants are ascertained, and Heirs of Tailzie are allowed to sell Lands to the Crown.

By another Act, 21 *Geo. II. cap.* 19. the Method of taking Evidence in Writing, in Cases not capital, is taken away.

By 21 *Geo. II. cap.* 33. the Evidence of Offenders is admitted in Trials for Theft of Cattle.

Treason,

Treason, and other Crimes.

7 *A. cap.* 21. High-Treason, and Misprision of Treason, to be deemed the same in *Scotland* as in *England*; and the Crown impowered to grant Commissions of Oyer and Terminer to try the same in *Scotland*.

Jurors] Jurors at such Trials to have Estates at Forty Shillings *per Annum* each.

Treason, Indictments, and Presentments] After the Decease of the Pretender, and three Years after the *Hanover* Succession shall take place, no Attainder for Treason shall disinherit the Heir.—And then a Copy of the Indictment for Treason, and a List of the Witnesses to prove it, and the Names of the Jury with these Additions, shall be delivered to the Party indicted ten Days before the Trial.

But, by an Act 17 *Geo.* II. the first-mentioned Provision is not to take place, till the Deaths of the Sons of the Pretender.

19 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 25. Suspected Persons in *Scotland* may be summoned to appear at *Edinburgh*.

21 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 19. For Trials of High-treason, &c. committed in the *Highlands*.

22 *Geo.* II. *cap.* 48. Directions for Proceedings to Outlawry for High-treason.

Capital Crimes] Theft of landed Men, Murder under Trust, wilful Fire-raising, firing Colehughs, and Assassination, to be no longer Treason in *Scotland*, but Capital Offences, and punished as such.

Bail] Enacted, That double Bail be taken in Criminal Cases.

Forfeited Estates] The Act relating to the forfeited Estates, *Anno* 1715, appropriates 20,000 *l.* out of the said Estates, for making a capital Stock for erecting Schools in the *Highlands*, after other Uses and Designments, appointed by the said Act, are complied with.

By 25 *Geo. II. cap. 41.* Forfeited Estates in *Scotland* are annexed to the Crown unalienably. *Sect. 14.* The Rents of forfeited Estates in *Scotland* are to be applied to the improving the *Highlands*.

Capital and Corporal Punishments.

Not to be executed to the South of the *Firth*, within 30 Days after Sentence; nor any North of the *Firth*, within less than 40 Days after Sentence.

Lord Lieutenant, &c. impowered by this Act to summon the Clans to deliver in their Arms.

3 *Geo. II. cap. 32.* An Act for enabling the Judges of the Court of Session in *Scotland* to adjourn the said Court, and to limit the Time for the Execution of Sentences importing Corporal Punishments in that Kingdom.

Further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Magistrates, and Courts of Judicature, to put in Execution any Sentence importing Corporal Punishment, less than Death or Dismembering, in any Part of *Scotland*, South of the *Firth*, within eight Days after it is pronounced; and, to the Northward of the *Firth*, within ten Days after it is pronounced.

And the Judges of the Court of Justiciary, or any of them, are authorized, upon Application to them, to delay Execution, if they think proper, for 30 Days; to the end Application may be made for Relief against any hard or unjust Sentence.

Trade and Manufactures.

Linen Manufacture] 10 *A. cap. 21.* An Act for regulating the making of Linen-cloth.

Another, 12 *A. cap. 20.* for regulating the Linen Manufactures.

And 13 *Geo. I.* An Act for regulating the Linen and Hempen Manufactures of *Scotland*, which gives great Encouragement to that improving Branch.

Woolen Manufactories] 6 *Geo. I. cap. 13.* An Act for regulating the Woolen Manufactories in *Scotland*.

10 *Geo. I.*

10 *Geo. I. cap. 13.* An Act to explain and amend the Act for regulating Woolen Manufactories in *Scotland*.

Fisheries and Manufactories] The annual Sum of 2000 *l.* to be applied to the Encouragement of the Fishery, and other Manufactories in *Scotland*, the said Annuities to be in lieu of all Equivalents claimed by *Scotland*.

13 *Geo. I. cap. 26.* An Act for encouraging the Fisheries, and other Manufactories and Improvements in *Scotland*; empowering his Majesty to settle a Plan for improving the same.

Naval Stores] 2 *Geo. II. cap. 32.* An Act to encourage the Importation of Masts, Yards, and Bowsprits, from *Scotland*.

Highways] 5 *Geo. I. cap. 30.* An Act for making the Laws more effectual for repairing Highways, Bridges, and Ferries, in *Scotland*, in the same manner as in *England*.

By an Act 15 and 16 *Geo. II.* an additional Duty was laid on Foreign Cambricks for seven Years, in order to allow a Bounty upon certain Species of *British* and *Irish* Linens.

By another Act 18 *Geo. II.* an additional Bounty was allowed on the Exportation of the said Linens.

XV. *Brief Observations on the preceding Fourteen Articles; with the Division of Scotland into Shires, &c.*

FROM the foregoing Particulars you will perceive, Sir, that this Part of the united Kingdom is far from being so inconsiderable a Country as some would have it thought, who give themselves the Licence of making National Reflections; an ungenerous Vice, to which the *English* are but too much addicted, as well with regard to *this*, as a *neighbouring Kingdom*, and a still nearer *Principality*. You will observe, that

there are but few things wanting to make *Scotland* as populous, and as full of Trade, Shipping, and Wealth, in proportion, as most, if not the best, Counties in *England*. Those few things, indeed, are very difficult, if not impossible, to be obtained, as things stand; particularly,

1. A Change in the Disposition of the common People, from a Desire of Traveling Abroad, to an industrious and diligent Application to Labour at Home.
2. Stock and Substance to encourage that Application. Sloth is not a Disease of the Nation. The *Scots* are as diligent, as industrious, as apt for Labour and Business, and as capable of it, when they are Abroad, as any People in the World; and why should they not be so at Home? No doubt they would, if they had suitable Encouragement.
3. Great Alterations in their Method of Husbandry, by which their Lands would be improved, and the Produce thereof turn to better Account; of all which something shall be said in my Progress through the Country, as Occasion offers.
4. If Vassalages, Servitude, and other Bas-Tenures, or Holdings of Lands, were legally altered, and the Superiors obliged by Law to sell, or accept of a valuable Consideration for, their Feus and Superiorities*.
5. If they were more accustomed to Leases for Years or Lives, such Tenants and Leaseholders would be better enabled and encouraged to improve the Ground, than otherwise they are, or can be.

* This is nearly effected by virtue of the Act lately passed for that Purpose.

In the mean time, I shall endeavour to shew what *Scotland* really is, and what it might be, if those Engagements were fulfilled, which were promised to them before the Union; such as erecting Manufactures under *English* Direction, embarking Stocks from *England* to carry on Trade, employing Hands to cut down their Northern Woods, and to bring the Fir-Timber and Deals to *England*, of which *Scotland* is able to furnish a great Quantity; and, lastly, encouraging their Fishery, &c.

But, leaving its Manufactures and Wants to the Consideration of those in whose Power it is to promote and supply them, I shall hasten to conclude this Letter; but first shall give you an Account of the present Division of this Part of the united Kingdom into Counties, &c.

Scotland then is divided into 31 Shires or Counties, and two Stewartries; which I shall give, as follows, in Alphabetical Order, though, from the Nature of my Work, I cannot observe that Method in my future Letters.

Shires of

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. <i>Aberdeen</i> | 14. <i>Fife</i> |
| 2. <i>Air</i> | 15. <i>Forfar, or Angus</i> |
| 3. <i>Argyle</i> | 16. <i>Hadington</i> |
| 4. <i>Bamff</i> | 17. <i>Inverness</i> |
| 5. <i>Berwick</i> | 18. <i>Kincardin</i> |
| 6. <i>Bute</i> | 19. <i>Kinross</i> |
| 7. <i>Caithness</i> | 20. <i>Lanerk</i> |
| 8. <i>Clackmannan</i> | 21. <i>Linlithgow, or West-</i> |
| 9. <i>Cromertie</i> | <i>Lothian</i> |
| 10. <i>Dumbarton</i> | 22. <i>Nairn</i> |
| 11. <i>Dumfries, with the</i> | 23. <i>Peebles, or Tweedale</i> |
| <i>Stewartry of Annandale</i> | 24. <i>Perth</i> |
| 12. <i>Edinburgh, or Mid-</i> | 25. <i>Renfrew</i> |
| <i>Lothian</i> | 26. <i>Ross</i> |
| 13. <i>Elgin</i> | 27. <i>Roxburgh</i> |

28. *Selkirk*
29. *Stirling*

| 30. *Sutherland*
| 31. *Wigton.*

The Stewartries of *Kircudbright* and *Orkney.*

And now, Sir, having pemsid these general Things, which will save me much Repetition in my following Letters, I will conclude this with assuring you, that I am

Your humble Servant.

L E T T E R II.

Containing a DESCRIPTION of the MERSE, the Two LOTHIANs, of EDINBURGH, LEITH, &c.

S I R,

I Am just now entered *Scotland* by the ordinary Way of *Berwick*, which stands on the North-side of the River *Tweed*, and has a Bridge by which it is joined to *Northumberland*. I shall add, a few Particulars to the Account I gave of it in the preceding Volume. *Berwick* was originally a *Scots* Town, and is to this Day no Part of *England*; but has divers distinct Customs and Privileges, and is mentioned in all Statutes and Proclamations as a Place or Liberty of itself, distinct from *England* and *Wales*. It was formerly the chief Town of the *Merse*, which to this Day is called the *Shire* of *Berwick*. It has but one Church, which is under the Jurisdiction of the Bishop, and in the Gift of the Dean and Chapter, of *Durham*.

At

At a Distance, it seemed to be a more delightful Place than I found it when on the Spot. The Bridge is stately, consisting of 15 Arches, over the noted River *Tweed*; which, at high Water, appears to be a noble River; but is near dry at low Water, just by the Bridge. The Houses are tolerable for so far North; and the Fortifications are good, especially on the *Scots* Side: it has Fosses, which are broad, and full of Water, conveyed into them by an Aqueduct of curious Contrivance. It had once a very strong Castle; but of late it has been demolished, and several considerable Edifices are built with the Stones.

A fine Barrack to ease the Inhabitants from quartering of Soldiers hath been built here, consisting of a square spacious Court of Free-stone: At the upper End is the Magazine; on each Side the Soldiers Apartments, in the Angles, those of the Officers; and at the Entry the Court de Guard. These are the first Barracks erected in *Great Britain*; and it would be a great Ease to the Inhabitants in most considerable Towns, if they had them every where; and who knows, now that a standing Force has been for so many Years introduced, what may come to pass, particularly in fortified and garrison Places? A very fine House with good Gardens, belong to the Governor; who is always a considerable Person in the Army.

The Situation of this Town carries it a good Way into the Sea; so that the *Tweed*, and that, almost incircle it, and make it a Peninsula. It returns two Members to Parliament, and is a Town and County of itself; it is large and populous; and carries on a great Trade in Corn and Salmon, with the latter of which the *Tweed* abounds. It was always a Bone of Contention between the two Nations, whenever they were at Variance, and sometimes in the Possession of the one, sometimes of the other. Sir *Thomas Stanley* took it from the *Scots* in the Reign of King *Edw. IV.* and the *English* fortified it so strongly, that all the At-

tempts of the *Scots* to reduce it afterwards were ineffectual.

As soon as we get out of the Town, we enter on *Scots* Ground, though, in times of War, it used to be Part of what was called *Debatable Land*, and on that Account but thinly inhabited; for the Borderers of each Kingdom often made Inroads on one another, notwithstanding that a great Number of Men, at an incredible Trouble and Expence, kept Watch every Night; besides which, there were Watch-towers all along the Borders at proper Distances, and several Laws relating to the Borders made by Commissioners from both Kingdoms.

The first thing we observed, was the Sea on the Right-hand, and the River *Tweed*, which fetches a Reach Northward, on the Left. The Land between lies so high, that in stormy Weather it is very bleak and unpleasant, having little or no Shelter: however, the Land, compared to what we left in *Northumberland*, or what we soon found farther in *Scotland* is good.

The first Town in *Scotland* is *Mordington*, a poor sorry Village; yet gives the Title of Lord to a Branch of the noble Family of *Douglas*.

When we entered upon the *Scotish* Borders, the first Town we came to is almost as perfectly *Scots*, as if you were 100 Miles North of *Edinburgh*; and there is very little Appearance of any thing *English* there, either in Customs, Habits, Usages of the People, or in their way of Living, Eating, or Behaviour: nor are there many *English* Families to be found among them.

On the contrary, you have in *England* abundance of *Scots* Men, *Scots* Customs, Words, Habits, and Usages; nay, even the Buildings in the Towns and Villages all over *Northumberland* imitate the *Scots*; witness their building their Houses with the Stairs going up to the second Story on the Outside of the House

House, that one Family may live below, and another above, without going in at the same Door (which is the Scots way of Living); as you may see in *Alnwick*, *Wirkworth*, and several other Towns; witness also their setting their Corn in great Numbers of small Stacks without-doors, not making use of Barns, but only a particular Building, which they call a Barn, though no more than a Threshing-floor, into which they rake one of these small Stacks at a time, and thresh it out.

About three Miles farther East is a small Harbour, with a Town called *Aymouth*, where a Fort was formerly raised to curb the Garrison of *Berwick*. This Town gave Title of Baron to the late Duke of *Marlborough*; but the Patent being granted only to him, and the Heirs Male of his own Body, the Honour extinguished with him. It affords a good Harbour for Fishing-vessels. In Queen *Elizabeth's* time, the *French* held it, and fortified it, as it was the first Port in *Scotland* they could safely land their Supplies at, for the Queen-mother; but they were obliged to quit that, and the Kingdom, some time after, by a Treaty, Queen *Elizabeth* supporting the Reformers against her.

Claret I found here in great Plenty, and very cheap, and the best of Fish in abundance: but the Cookery was so nasty, as also the Women, and the Towns (as is too generally the Case throughout *North Britain*) so stinking with human Ordure, that it was impossible to avoid loathing such Jakes's, as I found myself among.

From this Bridge we enter upon a most desolate, and, in Winter, frightful Moor for Travelers, especially Strangers, called *Coldingham-Moor*, upon which, for about eight Miles, you hardly see an Hedge, or a Tree; and I met with but one House all the Way, and that not an House of Entertainment.

Coldingham,

Coldingham, whence this Moor derives its Name, was an old Monastery, built by *Edgar*, King of *Scotland*, about the Year 1100. and famous for its Lady Abbess *Ebba*, of whom they tell us the following Story.

This Lady was the Daughter of *Edelfred*, King of *Northumberland*; and, when her Father was taken Prisoner by the Pagan *Mercians*, she got into a Boat in the *Humber*, with three other Women; who, by their own Prayers only, were miraculously preserved, and carried as far as *Scotland*, where, under a Promontory, they were driven on Shore by a Storm, and their Boat dashed in Pieces.

When they got ashore, they laboured with their Hands, and made themselves a little Hut to lodge in; they continued their religious Way of Living, and the Country-people sustained them with Food; till at length, acquiring a great Character by their Sanctity and Austerity, they were addressed to, far and near, for their Prayers; and, by the Charity of the People, got enough to build a Religious House at *Coldingham*.

Here, as Fame says, when the cruel *Danes* came on Shore, the religious Lady (who, it seems, was very beautiful too!) cut off her Nose, and upper Lip, and made all her Nuns do the same, in order to preserve their Chastity. Whereupon the barbarous *Danes*, enraged at their Zeal, fired their Nunnery, and burnt them all alive. From this Lady, who, it is said, was fainted for these Sufferings, the Promontory, where she landed, is to this Day called *St. Ebbe's-Head*, and vulgarly, by our Sailors, *St. Tabbe's*. There was once, upon the Point of this Promontory, a strong Fort, called *Fast-castle*, belonging to the Earl of *Hume*; but it has been some time demolished.

A little to the North-west is the Town and Castle of *Duns*, remarkable for the Birth of *John Duns Scotus*, Anno 1274. some of whose Family were then in Being there. *Duns Scotus* was a Friar Minor, and the greatest

greatest Scholar of his Age. *Scaliger* says, there was nothing his Genius was not capable of. But his chief Study was in Points more nice than necessary, whereupon he was called *Doctor Subtilis*. His Followers, called *Scotists*, were great Opposers of the *Thomists*, another Set of Scholastics, so named from *Thomas Aquinas*. He studied at *Oxford* and *Paris*; and died of an Apoplexy at *Cologne*. After *Berwick* was taken by the *English*, the Sheriff-Court was kept here, which was but lately removed to a Market-town, called *Greenlow*; which is also a Royal Burgh, and the principal in the Shire, belonging the Earl of *Marchmont*.

Duns was also remarkable for the Encampment of the *Scottish* Army, under General *Lesly*, assembled to oppose King *Charles I.* when he came to the *English* Borders with an Army, to persuade that Kingdom to Obedience. It has the best weekly Market for Cattle in *Scotland*, and is a Place of the best Trade in this County.

Coldstream is also a Market-town, in this County of *Merse*, where was antiently an Abbey. In the Year 1703. An Act passed for Repairing and Widening the Road from *Deanburn-bridge*, through *Greenlow*, and Part of the *Jedburgh Road*, by *Lauder*, in the Shire of *Berwick*, to *Cornhill* in the County of *Durham*; and for building a Bridge over the *Tweed*, near *Coldstream*.

Eccles also is a Market-town: and *Ersilton* is noted for the Birth-place of the rhyming Poet *Lermouth*, so much admired by the vulgar *Scots*. *Hume* was formerly the Residence of the Earls of that Name, which they derived from the Town; and they had a strong Castle there, now demolished.

The inconsiderate Vanity of the antient *Scottish* Gentry and Nobility, of deriving their Names from the Places of their Residence, had this Inconvenience attending it, that, in a few Generations, it lost the old Name of the Family from whence the *Changelings* descended.

scended. Thus the *Dunbars* and *Humes*, originally the same, came to be thought two distinct ones. In like manner, the *Gordons*, *Swintons*, *Ridpaths*, *Nisbets*, and the *Spotswoods*, as some say, though all of the same Original, must have lost the Knowledge of it, had it not been for Tradition, or the Armorial Bearings of the several Families, which bespeak them to be of the same Lineage. This Hint may serve, once for all, as to those Families called of *that Ilk*; i. e. whose Surname and paternal Estate are the same, and are generally esteemed antient and honourable.

The County of *Merse*, or *March*, formerly gave Title of Earls of *March* to the Family of *Dunbar*, who, according to *Camden*, derived their Origin from the famous *Gospatrick*, Earl of *Northumberland*, who retired into *Scotland* on the *Norman* Conquest, and was honoured with the Earldom of *March*, and Castle of *Dunbar*, by the then King *Malcolm Canmore*, whence his Posterity took the Name; while another Branch, being possessed of the Barony of *Hume*, assumed that for their Surname, which they still retain. *George de Dunbar* being proscribed in the Reign of *James I.* of *Scotland*, the Title of Earl of *March* was conferred on the Duke of *Albany*, then one of the Family of *Stewart* and *Lenox*; which being extinct, King *William III.* conferred it on *William Douglas*, Brother to the Duke of *Queensberry*.

Having passed over *Coldingham-Moor*, called also *Lamber-Moor*, the *Lowlands* of *East-Lothian* shew themselves from the Top of a steep Hill, and give a Prospect of a fruitful and pleasant Country. As soon as we come down the Hill, there is a Village, called *Cockburnspath*, or *Cobberspath*, where Nature forms a very steep and difficult Pass, and where 1000 Men, well-armed, and doing their Duty, could keep out a great Army, if there were Occasion for it.

The next Shire is that of *East-Lothian*; and the first House of any Note we met with in it, was that of *Dunglass*,

Dunglass, the Seat of Sir *James Hall*. *Dunglass* is a small Village, of the same Class of Filthiness and Misery, as those of *Ayton*, *Aymouth*, &c.

But here we began to see, that *Scotland* is not naturally so barren, as some People represent it; but might be made equal even to the richest, most fruitful, most pleasant, and best improved Part of *England*, if the *Scots* had the same Methods of doing it, and were as good Husbandmen, as the *English*; and this might easily be brought to pass, would the Gentry set about it.

The Truth is, the Soil hereabouts is very good, and the Sea-ware, as they call the Weeds which the Sea casts up, abundantly supplies the Defect of Marl, Chalk, or Lime-stone; for by laying this continually on the Land, they plow every Year, without letting it lie fallow, as we do; and I found they had as much Corn, as our Ploughmen express it, as could stand upon the Ground.

The next Town of Note is *Dunbar*, a Royal Burgh, which, in *Scotland*, is much the same with what we call a Corporation in *England*; and sends Members to Parliament in like Manner; only, in *Scotland*, these Burghs have some particular Privileges separate to themselves; as that, for Example, of holding a Sort of Parliament, called a *Convention of Burghs*, a Method taken from the Union of the *Hans Towns* in the North, in which they meet and concert Measures for the public Good of the Towns, and of their Trade, and make By-laws, or Acts and Declarations, which bind the whole Body. Nor have they lost this Privilege, by the Union with *England*, but it is preserved intire, and is now many ways more advantageous to them than it was before, as their Trade is more considerable than before.

This Town of *Dunbar* is an handsome, well-built Town, situated in the Mouth of the River *Firth* on the South-side towards the *German Ocean*. The Houses,

Houses, as in most of the principal Towns, all built with Stone, and covered with Slate. It hath been fenced in with a strong Stone Wall; but that is now decayed. On the opposite Side of the Haven appear the Ruins of a Castle, almost covered with the Sea at Flood-tide, which formerly was remarkably strong; and was the Seat of the Earls of *March*, afterwards stiled Earls of *Dunbar*; a Fortrefs often won by the *English*, and as often recovered by the *Scots*; but demolished in the Year 1656. by Order of the Commonwealth, to prevent its being a Retreat for the Royalists, then called Rebels.

Dunbar is a very considerable Port, and of great Advantage to all Ships in the River, in case of Strefs of Weather; but yet its Entrance was so difficult by steep Rocks, in the Mouth of the Harbour, that the Corporation had exhausted itself by endeavouring to cut through them; and, being unable to proceed farther in it, and, at the same time, the Town-house and School of the Town being run to Decay, and the Town itself destitute of fresh Water; to answer all these good Purposes, they procured an Act to pass, in the Year 1718. intituled, *An Act for laying a Duty of Two Penies Scots, or One Sixth Part of a Penny, upon every Pint of Ale or Beer that shall be sold within the Town of Dunbar, for improving and preserving the Harbour, and repairing the Town-house, and building a School, and other public Buildings there; and for supplying the said Town with fresh Water.*

This Duty has been of great Service to the Town, and has enabled them to make a great Progress in the intended Improvements: but the principal Works, which were to dig up Part of a Rock at the Bottom of the Harbour, to carry out the great Pier to the Rock called *The Beacon Rock*, to cut the Slope of the Island down to a Perpendicular, and to supply the Town with fresh Water, remaining undone; and the Act expiring

piring in the Year 1738. the same was continued for 25 Years longer, by an Act passed 10 *Geo. II.*

They had here a great Herring-fishery, which has decayed very much of late Years; and they cure Herrings here, as they do at *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, though I cannot say they cure them so well, nor are they so fit for keeping and sending on long Voyages. The Herrings themselves may indeed make a little Difference, being generally larger, and fatter than those of *Yarmouth*; which makes it more difficult to cure them so as to keep in an hot Climate, and on a long Voyage. Some public-spirited Persons have set up Whale-fishing here, with Success. But from the Commencement of the present War, *Dunbar* has suffered in common with other Harbours on this Side the Island. It continues nevertheless, in a flourishing, though not in the same flourishing State, and has five Creeks dependent upon it, in the Custom-House Accounts. This Place, if the Port was once improved as far as it is capable, so as to receive more Ships, and those of larger Burthen, and that Allowance to maintain those Improvements which they now enjoy continued for a further Term, would, from the Convenience of its Situation, and the industrious Temper of the People in the Country about it, become, in all Probability, much more considerable than we now find it. Here was formerly a strong Castle, which was demolished by Act of Parliament during the Minority of King *James VI.*

Between the Town and the great Road stands a pleasant and agreeable Seat of the Duke of *Roxburgh*, called *Broxmouth*. It consists of a Body and two Wings, and a fine paved Court between the Wings, with a good Avenue coming up to it, and a spacious Parterre adorned with Statues behind it; the Whole in the Middle of a fine Park, prodigiously planted with Trees in great Thickets between it and the Sea; for the Gentlemen of *Scotland* are now set upon planting Forest-trees, as well for Ornament as Profit.

A little

A little farther, is the Castle of *Tenningham*, a noble old Seat of the Earls of *Haddington*, of late Years greatly improved. Many Millions of Trees are planted in a sandy Down, or *Links*, as they call them here, between the House and the Sea, which are very thriving.

On the South-west Side of *Dunbar*, under the Mountains, near a Place called *Dun-hill*, is the Field where the Battle was fought between *Oliver Cromwell* and General *Lestly*, Commander of the Scots Army, where the desperate Few (for *Cromwell's* Army was not above 8000 Men) defeated and totally overthrew the great Army of the other Side, killed 6000 of them, and took 10,000 Prisoners, to the Surprize of the World.

Here we turned out of the Way, to see the Marquis of *Tweedale's* fine Park at *Yester*, or *Zester*; in the Center of which stands a very noble House, but in a too low Situation.

The Earl of *Tweedale*, in the Reign of K. *Charles II.* having seen the Plans of *Greenwich* and *St. James's* Parks, was so pleased with them, that, as soon as he went down into *Scotland*, he laid out the Plan and Design of all those noble Walks and Forests of Trees, which he planted here. A Gentleman, whose Judgment I can depend upon, told me, that if ever those Trees came to be worth but Six-pence apiece, they would be of more Value than the Fee-simple of the whole paternal Estate of the Family. Nor is this unlikely, if it be true, that his Lordship, and his immediate Successor, planted above 6000 Acres of Land with Fir-trees; and where-ever any of them failed, they were constantly renewed the next Year.

The Park itself is said to be eight Miles round, and exceeds, in many respects, (particularly as to Walling and Planting) *Richmond* Park in *Surry*; but the Plantation of Fir is not confined to this Estate; for the Family has another Seat at *Pinkey*, near *Musselburg*, where
the

the same Lord planted also a great Number of Trees, as his Successors have likewise done at another Seat, which they have in *Fife*, near *Aberdour*.

As this Planting is a great Encouragement to the Nobility of *Scotland* to improve their Estates by the same Method, so we find abundance of Gentlemen follow the Example; insomuch, that you hardly see an House of Note, especially in the South Parts of this Country, but is adorned with Groves and Walks of Fir-trees about it; by which we may reasonably expect, that in a little time *Scotland* will have no need to send to *Norway* for Timber and Deal, but will have sufficient of her own, and, perhaps, be able to furnish *England* too with considerable Quantities.

This noble Palace stands about half a Mile from the Park-gate, to which you go by a paved Coach-way through a Thicket. It is of Free-stone, curiously wrought, of 120 Feet in Front, and 60 Feet deep, and on each Side of the Fore-front are two Pavilions or Wings. The Offices under Ground are very noble, and vaulted with paved Galleries of Communication. You enter the Body of the House up six or eight Steps into a large Hall 36 Feet high, and behind it a Salon from the Garden of the same Height; and at top is a Gallery for Musick, which opens into both, exactly as at *Blenheim House* near *Woodstock*. The Rooms of State, which run on each Side of this Salon fronting the Garden, are very stately, and of an exact Symmetry; and those from the Hall have no Communication with the Apartments in the two Parlours. A mathematical Stone Stair-case leads you up to the Apartments above, ballustraded with Iron.

The Parterres and Garden behind the House is very spacious, rising up by an easy Ascent into the Park. A handsome Bason is in the Middle of the Parterre, with a *Jet d'Eau*, with four good Statues, one at each Corner. There are abundance of Ever-greens, and Green Slopes regularly displayed; and to the West of
the

the Garden, on an artificial Mount, is a pleasant Summer-house. At the upper End of the Garden, fronting the Salon, are a Pair of Iron Gates, which open into the Park. The Green-house joins the Pavilion to the West, as does a Laundry to the East. There is a pretty rapid Stream runs by the House, and by its rustling through the Trees as it runs through the Park, makes the Whole very rural. There is a pretty Bowling-green by this River Side, and the Stables, Hen-house, and Coach-houses, are at a Distance in the Park, as is the Custom, in all the great Houses I have yet seen in *Scotland*. Every Nobleman's House hath what they call the *Mains*, where their Land-labourers, Grooms, and every body belonging to the Stable and Poultry, reside.

About two little Miles from *Yester*, I arrived at *Letbington*, the antient Seat of the *Maitlands* Earls of *Lauderdale*. It is an old Tower, full of good Conveniencies, and one good Apartment made by the Duke of *Lauderdale* in the Reign of *Charles II.* who also inclosed the Park with a Stone Wall. There are some beautiful Avenues in this Park, and a great deal of Planting round the House.

From the Town of *Dunbar* to *Edinburgh*, the Country may be reckoned as fruitful, pleasant, and rich, as any in *Scotland*, or, indeed, as most in *England*. The Sea is on the Right-hand at a moderate Distance, and the Hills on the Left, farther off, which are habitable, and feed large Flocks of Sheep, and have many open Roads leading over them from *Edinburgh*, and other Parts, towards *England*.

The most material thing this Country wants, is more inclosed Pastures, by which the Farmers would be enabled to keep a sufficient Stock of Cattle well foddered in the Winter; and thereby not only be furnished with Store of Butter, Cheese, and Beef, for the Market, but likewise, by the Dung of the Beasts, enrich their Soil, according to the unanswerable Maxim

Maxim in Graſing, That Stock upon Land improves Land.

Two other Articles would increaſe and enrich them, which they ſeldom or never praſtiſe :

1. Folding their Sheep within move able Hurds.
2. Fallowing their plowed Land.

The firſt would fatten the Ground, and the latter deſtroy the Weeds ; which would be of great Service to the Land at a Diſtance from the Sea, where they have not the Benefit of Sea-weed.

But at preſent, for want of Incloſures, they have no Winter Proviſion for Black Cattle ; and therefore the Farmers have no Dairies, no Butter or Cheeſe, in any Quantity, and no Heaps of Dung in their Yards, to return upon the Land for its Improvement. Thus a good Soil is impoveriſhed for want of Huſbandry.

From *Dunbar* we paſs another River *Tyne*, which, to diſtinguiſh it from the two *Tynes* in *Northumberland*, I ſhall call *Scots Tyne*, though not ſo diſtinguiſhed here. It riſes in the Hills near *Yeſter*, and, watering Part of the fine and pleaſant Vale I mentioned before, runs by *Haddington*, a Royal Burgh, and an old, half-ruined Town, with the Remains of an old Nunnery. It was formerly large, handſome, and well-built, and reckoned very ſtrong ; for, beſides the Walls of Stone, which were in thoſe Times eſteemed very good, the *English* fortified it with Lines and Baſtions. Four of which latter were very large, as may be ſeen by what remains of them to this Day. It had alſo a large Ditch, and was ſo ſtrong, that the *English*, commanded by Sir *George Wilford*, defended it againſt a great Army of *French* and *Scots*, though his Garriſon was almoſt all ſwept away by the Plague, till he was relieved from *England*, when he quitted it, after demolishing the Fortifications.

They have a good Stone Bridge here over the *Tyne*, though the River is but ſmall. The Church was large, but has ſuffered in the Ruin of the reſt, and but Part

of it is repaired, though big enough for the Number of Inhabitants. There are in it some Monuments remaining of the Dukes of *Lauderdale*, and other *Maitlands*, antient Lords of this Part of the Country; but as the Choir of this Church is open and defaced, they have suffered with the rest. There are, however, some good Houses here, and the Streets are well-paved. The Post-house is the best Inn I have seen in *Scotland*, and inferior to none I have seen on the *London Road*.

In and about this Place I saw something of a Manufacture, and a Face of Industry, which was the first I had hitherto seen the least Appearance of in *Scotland*; particularly, here was a Woolen Manufacture, erected by a Company or Corporation for making Broad-cloth, which they call *English Cloth*; and as they had *English Workmen*, and *English Wool*, they really made it very good; but I cannot say they could bring it so cheap to the Market, as they do in *England*. This was the Reason, that though, before the late Union, the *English Cloth* being prohibited upon severe Penalties, their own Cloth supplied them very well; yet, as soon as the Union was made, by which the *English Trade* was opened, the Clothiers from *Worcester*, *Gloucester*, *Wilts*, *Somerfet*, and *Devonshire*, brought in their Goods, and, underselling the *Scots*, those Manufactures were not able to stand it. However, the People turn their Hands to other things, are still employed in Spinning, Dying, Weaving, &c. and carry on a good deal of that Sort of Business.

On the North-side of the Mouth of the *Forth* stand the Remains of *Tantallon Castle*, infamous in the *Scots History*, for being the Seat of Rebellion in the Reign of King *James V*. Hence came the odd Fancy among the Soldiers, That the Drums beating the *Scots March*, which was invented by the King's Soldiers when they marched against the Earl of *Angus*, who held out this
Castle

Castle againſt him, ſay, *Ding down Tantallon*. But it is now no more a Fortrefs, being intirely demolifhed.

Over-againſt this, in the Mouth of the ſame River, ſtands a ſteep Rock, called the *Baſs*, inaccessible on all Sides, except by one narrow Paſſage. It was formerly ſlightly fortified, rather to prevent its being made a Retreat for Pirates and Thieves, than for any Uſe it could be of to command the Sea; for the Entrance of the *Forth* is ſo wide, that Ships can go in and out, without the leaſt Danger of being hurt by any thing, that could be offered from the *Baſs*.

In the Times of the late King *Charles II.* and his Brother King *James VII.* it was made a State Priſon, where the Weſtern People, called in thoſe Days *Cameronians*, were confined, for being in Arms againſt the King. And after the Revolution a deſperate Crew of People got Poſſeſſion of it; and having a large Boat which they hoisted up upon the Rock, or let down, at Pleaſure, committed ſeveral Piracies, took a great many Veſſels, and held out the laſt of any Place in *Great Britain* for King *James*: but their Boat being at laſt either ſeized or loſt, and not being ſeaſonably ſupplied with Proviſions from *France*, as they uſed to be, they were obliged to ſurrender.

The *Solan* Geefe are the principal Inhabitants of this Iſland, a Fowl rare as to its Kind; for they are not found any-where in *Britain*, that I can learn, except here, in ſome of the leſſer Iſlands in the *Orcades*, and in the Iſland of *Ailzye*, in the Mouth of the *Clyde*. They come as certainly at their Seaſon, as the Swallows or Woodcocks, with this Difference (if what the People there tell us may be depended on), that they generally come exactly to the very ſame Day of the Month.

They feed moſtly on Herrings; and therefore it is obſerved, they come juſt before, or with them, and go away with them likewise, though it is evident, they do not follow them; for they go all away to the North,

but whither, is not known. As they live on Fish, so their Flesh has the Taste of Fish, which, together with their being so exceeding fat, makes them, in my Opinion, a very coarse Dish, rank, ill-relished, and soon cloyes the Stomach. But here they are looked upon as a Dainty.

It is a large Fowl, rather bigger than an ordinary Goose. It is web-footed, but its Bill is pointed like a Crane or Heron, only much thicker, and not above five Inches long. When they are coming, they send some before to fix their Mansion, which, for that Reason, are called *Scouts*. The Inhabitants are careful not to disturb them, till they have built their Nests, and then they are not to be frightened by any Noise whatsoever. They lay but one Egg at a time, which they so dextrously fix by one End to a Point of the Rock, in the Middle of the Nest, that if it be pulled off, it is difficult to fix it so any more. They hatch it by holding it fast under one Foot, and seldom leave it, till it be hatched. The Fish caught by the old ones often serve the Inhabitants for Food, and the Sticks they bring to make their Nests, supply them with Fuel. They make great Profit both of the Flesh and Feathers of their Young ones, which are taken from their Nests, by one let down the Rock with a Rope. When young, they are of an Ash colour; but when old, white.

At the Top of the Rock is a fresh-water Spring, with a small Warren for Rabbits; but the Bottom of it is almost worn through by the Tide. It was formerly the Possession, and sometimes the Seat, of the antient Family of *Lauder*, who a long time refused to sell it, though often solicited to it by several Kings. King *James VI.* told the then Laird, *He would give him whatever he pleased to ask for it; whereby that Gentleman had a fine Opportunity of making a good Bargain; but after he had told his Majesty, That he would sell it upon these Terms, and the King desiring to know*
what

what he would ask, he answered, *Your Majesty must e'en resign it to me; for I'll have the old Craig (i. e. Rock) back again.* However, the Family, at last, coming to Decay, it was purchased by King *Charles II.*

From hence, keeping the Shore of the *Forth*, due West, we find a Range of large and populous Villages all along the Coast, almost as far as *Leith*.

All this Part of the Country is delightfully spread with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; as the Duke of *Roxburgh's* near *Dunbar*, the Earl of *Haddingtoun's* at *Tinningham*, both already described, the Lord *Beilhaven's* at *Beilhaven*, and that of the Family of *Dalrymple* Earl of *Stair*, who have fine Seats at the Burgh of *North Berwick*, (where is a small, but pretty good Market), *Hales*, and in the Neighbourhood of this Place.

The House and Estate of *Dirleton*, now in the Family of *Nisbit*, is pleasantly seated in this Part of the Country; as are *Clerkington* and *Ormistoun*, thriving little Towns, belonging to the Family of *Cockburn*; round which they have an handsome Estate, so well planted and improved, that I do not remember to have ever seen a more beautiful Spot of Ground. They have also a pretty good Seat here; but when I saw it, it was much out of Repair.

I must here add the antient and noble Houses of *Seton* and *Winton*, both Palaces (for so they deserve to be called) of the late Earl of *Winton*, who did so many weak and rash Things in the Affair of the Rebellion in 1715. They are now in a State of Ruin, as is the Estate on which they stand; which, for its Value, is as fine as any in *Scotland*, lying all contiguous with itself, and valued at almost 5000 *l. Sterling per Annum*; but, all being under Forfeiture, it was sold to the *York-Buildings* Company. The fine Gates, and Stone Wall, were demolished by the Government, after it had been made a Garrison by the *Highlanders*, who from hence began their hair-brain'd March to *Eng-*

land, which Expedition ended at *Preston*. The Name *Seton* was given the Family from the Term *Set-on*, which one of the Ancestors of it used to the Soldiers he commanded, when entering upon an Engagement. They were reckoned a very gallant Family; and no true *Scotsman* can well omit telling the memorable Story, That in the Year 1332. when *Edward II.* came before *Berwick*, where *Sir Alexander Seton* was then Governor, he summoned him to surrender, and threatened to hang his two Sons, whom he had among his Hostages, if he delayed. Accordingly a Gallows was erected near the Town-Wall, and the young Men were led forth. Tendernefs for his Children began to move the Governor, when his Lady (of the Name of *Cheyne*) came and told him, *He and she were both young enough to have more Children; but if he surrendered, he could never recover his Honour.* Upon this, he refused, and the Tyrant cruelly murdered the young Gentlemen; but the Lady was rewarded with two Sons afterwards.

The Towns upon this Coast, as I said, stand very thick; and there are two or three Articles of Trade which render them more populous, and more considerable, than they would otherwise be.

1. There are great Quantities of White Fish taken and cured all along this Coast; and I observed, that they were very well cured, merchantable, and fit for Exportation.

2. There is great Plenty of Coal in the Hills, so near the Sea, that the Carriage is easy, a great deal of which is carried to *Edinburgh*, and other Towns thereabouts.

3. They make very good Salt at almost all the Towns upon the Shore; as at *Seton*, *Cockenny*, *Preston-pans*, and several other Places. They have a great Trade for this Salt to *Norway*, *Hamburgh*, *Bremen*, the *Baltic*, and even *Holland*; and the Number of Ships loaded with it here yearly is very considerable.

4. They

4. They take great Quantities of Oysters here also, with which they not only supply the City of *Edinburgh*, but carry abundance of them in large open Boats, called *Cobles*, as far as *Newcastle upon Tyne*; from whence they generally bring back Glass Bottles.

At several of these Villages are little Moles and Harbours, or Piers, built up at a considerable Expence, for securing the Ships that come to load Salt, and other Goods; as at *North Berwick*, *Aberlady*, *Preston*, *Preston-pans*, (which is also noted for good Malt-Liquor), *Cockenny*, *Port-seton*, &c.

Near *Preston-pans*, so called from the Salt-pans there, was fought (if it may be said to be fought, where one Side hardly stood its Ground) the unhappy Battle between the King's Forces, under the Command of Sir *John Cope*, and the Rebels, in *October 1745*.

The Country hereabouts is both pleasant and populous, and full of Gentlemens Houses; among which is *Salton*, belonging to the *Lord Justice Clerk*.

We came next to *Musselburgh*, an antient *Burgh of Regality*. In this Town are many Hands employed in the Woolen Manufacture, especially in coarse Stuffs for the Use of the Poor; and they have continued many Years successfully this Branch of Trade without any Rival.

A little West from this lies *Fisher-raw*, so called from a very large Row of Houses mostly inhabited by Fishermen, who were formerly more numerous here than at present; for the Mussel-Trade, which was of old reckoned very valuable, is now given over; and their chief Business, at present, consists in catching Cods, Haddocks, Whitings, and some few Shell-fish.

More to the South are two small Villages, called *New-biggings*, and *God-speed all*; but they are so nearly joined to *Musselburgh* and *Fisher-raw*, that a Stranger would take them to be all one continued Town. Nevertheless, they have not had a Church since the Reformation, but are only a Part of the Parish of *In-*

veresk, an adjoining Village, so called, because it stands on the River *Esk*, which, though it be sometimes so full of Water as to overflow its Banks, yet, being rapid, it is not made navigable.

Nastiness here seems to be delighted in, as in other Places, which I have observed upon. The Women, as if they could trust to *Sex* merely, for Recommendation to the Men, have dirty Clouts tied round their Heads, falling about their Shoulders, and peep out of Pieces of boarded Windows, just big enough for their Heads.

The Ale here is cheap, being but a Penny a *Chopping*; for now the Word *Quart* is left off; and a Pint is called a *Mutchkin*. Their Butter is loathsome both to Eye and Taste, which they always turn into Oil, when they use it: the Sailors are far cleaner Cooks than the Women. In short, the Filthiness of their Food makes one in Danger of a Surfeit, while their dirty Beds cause one to apprehend the Music called the *Scots Fiddle*.

The Village of *Inveresk* enjoys so good an Air, that the eminent Dr. *Pitcairn* called it the *Montpelier* of *Scotland*. It is very full of People, and there are several very handsome Houses and Gardens in it, which invite the Citizens of *Edinburgh* to take Lodgings here in the Summer, as the *Londoners* do at *Kensington-gravel pits, Hamstead, Hackney, and Highgate*.

But the Glory and Beauty of this Parish is *Pinkey*, which formerly belonged to *Seton*, Earl of *Dumfermling*, but now to the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, who usually resided here, before his House at *Yester* was finished; which, though it be the most magnificent Building, yet is not so agreeably situated as *Pinkey*, which stands near the Sea, just as we enter into *Musselburgh*.

In the Court before the House is a large Stone Well, covered with an Imperial Crown of Stone, supported by Pillars of the *Ionic* Order. The great Hall on the Right, as you enter, is adorned with Views of the
great

great Cities of *Italy*; and in a Drawing-room adjoining to it, is a Billiard-table. The great Stair-case on the Left is balustraded with Iron, and crowded with Pictures.

The first Apartment consists of a Dining-room, Drawing-room, and Bed-chamber, all very spacious, curiously wainscoted with Oak, and hung with the Seasons in Tapestry, of the small Figures, and best Sort: the Bed is of crimson Velvet, in an Alcove, neatly supported with Pillars. The Chimneys are of Marble, and above that of the Dining-room is painted the finest Inside of a Church that is any where to be seen.

The great Gallery is very long and spacious, the Ceiling whereof is full of *Latin* Inscriptions, suitable to the several Paintings. Here are a Family Picture of the Lord *Seton*, with his four Sons and Daughters, by *Hans Holbein*; Mr. *Henderson*, the Covenanter, by *Vandyke*; the whole Length of King *Charles I.* and his Chancellor, the Earl of *Dunfermline*, in his Robes, by the same Hand. The first Earl of *Tweeddale*, with his eight Sons and seven Daughters, all in one Picture, as big as the Life, takes up almost one End of the Room. There are fine Altar-pieces, Passion-pieces, and others of that Kind, which were saved from Plunder out of Monasteries at the Reformation. Here is likewise a good Picture of the Earl of *Strafford*, and another of the Duke of *Lauderdale* (who married his only Child to the Heir of this Family), with great Numbers of Family Pictures of the *Hays* and *Setons*. There is also well preserved the genealogical Tree of the Family, from the Year 970 to this Time; viz. the *Hays*, *Giffards*, and *Frasers*. But many of the Pictures have been carried to *Yester*.

The Parterre behind the House is very large, and nobly adorned with Ever-greens; and on each Side of it spacious Gardens. The whole stands in a Park above three Miles in Circumference, well planted with

an incredible Number of Fir-trees, and walled round with Stone. I confess, if I had been Owner of *Pinkey*, I should hardly have built *Yester*; for *Pinkey* stands nobly, and has a commanding Prospect, not only over the adjacent Country, but also of the Coast of *Fife*, over the Sea, at nine Miles Distance: whereas *Yester*, as I have said, lies in a Bottom, and all its Views are bounded within itself. *Yester*, it is true, is the antient Seat of the Family, whose Title to *Pinkey* is but late, and (some say) was precarious.

Near this Place was fought a Battle by *Edward Seymour*, Duke of *Somerset*, when he came to force the *Scots* into the Marriage of their young Queen *Mary* with his Nephew King *Edward VI.* which was, doubtless, a very coarse Way of Wooing. Here was a great Slaughter of the *Scots*: but though the *English* won the Battle, yet they lost their Prize; for the young Queen was privately embarked, carried to *France*, and afterwards married to the Dauphin, who became King *Francis II.*

The *English* call this the Battle of *Musselburgh*; but some *Scots* Gentlemen riding out with us, to shew us the Place where the Action was begun and ended, we all agreed, that the *Scots* are in the right, who call it the Battle of *Pinkey*.

Adjoining to the Seat of *Pinkey*, is a grand Machine wrought by Water, for pumping Water out of the Coal-mines; of which there are great Numbers hereabouts, and almost in every Part of *Lothian*. They also make vast Quantities of white Salt in this Shire; and it produces great Plenty of Lime stone. In the Reign of *James I.* a Mine was found in it, out of which they got a great deal of Silver.

Lothian and *Stirlingshire* lie very commodiously along-side the *Forth*, for exporting their Coals, called *Scots Coal*, to different Ports of the Kingdom.

I now approached the capital City of *Edinburgh*; but must say a Word or two of its Situation, before I
enter

enter it. Standing then, at a small Distance, and taking a View of it from the East, you have really but a very confused Idea of the City, because the Situation being in Length from East to West, and the Breadth ill-proportioned to it, you view it under the greatest Disadvantage possible; whereas, if you turn a little to the Right-hand towards *Leith*, you have a very handsome Prospect of it; and from the South you see it to yet more Advantage, because it is increased on that Side with new Streets.

At the Extremity of the East-end of the City stands the Palace of *Holy-rood house*; leaving which, a little to the Left, you come through a populous Suburb to the Entrance, called the *Water-port*. From hence, turning West, the Street goes on, in a strait Line, through the whole City, to the Castle. It is above a Mile in Length; and is, perhaps, the largest, longest, and finest Street, for Buildings, and Number of Inhabitants, in the World.

From the Palace-door, which stands on a Level with the lowest of the plain Country, the Street begins to ascend very gradually, being no-where steep; but this Ascent being continued for so long a Way, it is easy to imagine, that the farther Part must necessarily be very high; for the Castle, which stands, as it were, at the Extremity, West, as the Palace does East, makes, on all the Three Sides (that only excepted which joins it to the City), a very steep and frightful Precipice.

Together with this continued Ascent, you are to suppose the Edge or Top of the Ascent so narrow, that the Street, and the Row of Houses on each Side, take up the whole Breadth; so that, which way soever you turn, you go down Hill immediately; which is so steep, that it is very troublesome to those, who have not very good Lungs, to walk in those Side-lanes, which they call *Wynds*. By this Description you will perceive, that the City stands upon the narrow Ridge of a long ascending Mountain.

On the North-side of the City, towards the West-end of it, where the Castle stands, is a Lough or Lake of Water, which has a small Brook that runs through it; so that it cannot be said to be quite standing. There was formerly another Lake on the South-side of it, which, being now filled up, is built into a Street, though so much lower than the high Street, that, as I said before, the Lanes between them are very steep.

The Town is so antient, that no History has recorded when, by whom, or on what Occasion, it was built; yet it seems most natural to conclude, that such a Situation could not be chosen, but for a Retreat from the Outrages and Attempts of the *Britons*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, or other Enemies; for, having an impregnable Castle at the West-end, and a Lake on either Side, the Inhabitants had nothing to defend, but the Entrance at the East-end, which it was easy to fortify.

If this was not the Reason for chusing the Situation, what should have hindered them from building the City in a pleasant, delightful Valley, with the Sea flowing up to one Side, and a River running through the Middle of it? such as that Space of Ground, between it and the Sea, where the Town of *Leith* stands. There they would have had a noble, pleasant, and most useful Situation, a very fine Harbour for their Trade, a good Road in the *Forth* for their Ships of Burden; a pleasant River, which, with small Art and Charge, might have been so drawn round the City, as to have filled its Ditches, and made its Fortifications almost impregnable, as the *French* did, when they fortified *Leith*. Or, had they gone to the South-side of the City, and extended it towards *Libertoun* and *Good-trees*, they had found a Plain large enough to have contained another *London*, watered on the South-part with a pleasant Brook, capable, by the Help of Pipes, to have conveyed Water into every Street and House.

A great

A great Part of this convenient Space for building a noble City has been made the Property of the Corporation; and the Magistrates for the Time being have always refused to suffer any Houses to be built upon it, because the old City would then be soon deserted, to the great Loss of all the Proprietors of the Buildings there, many of whom it would totally ruin.

These things they did not foresee, or not understand in those Days; but, regarding immediate Safety, fixed on the Hill, as a sure Strength, formed by Nature, ready at their Hand. By this means the City lies under such Inconveniencies, as are made a Subject of Reproach by some, as if the People delighted in Stench and Nastiness; whereas, were any other People to live under the same Unhappiness of a rocky and mountainous Situation, a Throng of Buildings from 8 to 12 Stories high, a Difficulty of obtaining Water (that little they have, being to be carried up to the uppermost Apartments), we should find a *London*, or a *Bristol*, as dirty as *Edinburgh*, and, perhaps, less able to make their Dwelling tolerable, at least in so narrow a Compass; for, though many Cities have more People in them, yet, I believe, there is none in the World, where so many People live in so little Room.

But, although I have made these Excuses for the Nastiness of this Place, * yet cannot the Fact be denied. In a Morning, earlier than seven o'Clock, before the human Excrements are swept away from the Doors, it stinks intolerably: for, after Ten at Night, you run a great Risque, if you walk the Streets, of having Chamber-pots of Ordure thrown upon your Head: and it sounds very oddly in the Ears of a Stranger, to hear all Passers-by cry out, as loud as to

* At *Bath*, where they are afraid of digging Vaults or Privies, lest they should damage the Springs which support them, they are not so execrably nasty, as our Author here, and in other Places, describes our Brethren.

be heard to the uppermost Stories of the Houses, which are generally six or seven high in the Front of the High street, *Hoad yare Hoand*; that is, *Hold your Hand, and throw not, till I am passed.*

Every Staircase is called a Turnpike or Land, with the Addition of some Name to distinguish it from another. The Families of the best Rank have generally but one Floor, some only half a Floor, and others less. The Gentry take the first, second, or third; the Middling and Poor mount higher.

When you ascend their Staircases, which are all of Stone, the first Thing on every Landing presented to View, are human Excrements, so thick laid, that it is difficult to pass them without treading in them. They keep Close-stools, which they call Boxes, in their Bed-rooms; and these they empty out of the Windows in the Night.

The Women here are many of them very handsome; generally light-hair'd, and fair, but freckled. They are much more industrious than the Men, taking laudable Pride in having most Part of what they wear the Product of their own Hands. They are great Admirers of white Thread Stockens (a Fashion the *English* Ladies are come into), and scruple not to shew that they are, as they walk; nor are the Women of either the North or South Part of *Britain*, half so shy as they used to be in this Particular: their monstrous Hoops have made them, we may very well say (harsh as it may sound), above Shame. But this may be said in Praise of the *Scotish* Women, which cannot of the *English*, that their white Stockens are generally their own Work. It is indeed a very great Rarity to see a *Scotish* Woman sit idle; nay, over the Teatable, that expensive Time-waster in *England*, they are generally at work, either upon the Thread which makes them Linen or Plaids, or else knitting themselves Stockens or Gloves; which they do to great Perfection.

From

From the principal Street are many Wynds, or narrow Turnings, and it is not easy for a Stranger to find his Way to any one of the Dwellings, which in these Wynds are, as it were, piled one upon another. But there is in *Edinburgh* a very useful kind of Black-guard called *Cawdys*, who attend at Taverns, Coffee-houses, and other public Places, to go on Errands, and know every body of any Note in the Town. These Boys, though they are in Rags, and lie every Night upon the Stairs, or in the Streets, are yet considerably trusted, and have seldom proved unfaithful. They are subject to a kind of Captain, or Magistrate, called the Constable of the Cawdies, who punishes any Neglect or Misdemeanor generally by Fine of Ale or Brandy, but sometimes corporally. Most of them are commonly acute, and execute whatever Employment is assigned them with great Speed and Address. It is said, that a Judge formerly abandoned two of his Sons to this Way of Life for a Time, believing they would acquire that Vigilance and Acuteness, which could no otherwise be taught them, and which would be of great Use in an higher Station.

Having thus considered the City in its outward Appearance, and in its Situation, I must next look into its Inside, where we shall find it (notwithstanding all its Disadvantages) a large, populous, rich, and even Royal City.

From the Palace-gate Westward, the Street is called the *Canongate*, where the Canons of the Abbey formerly resided; which is a kind of Suburb by itself, as *Southwark* is to *London*. In this Part of the Street, though otherwise not so well inhabited as the City itself, are several very magnificent Houses of the Nobility, built for their Town-residence when the Court was here. Of these the Duke of *Queensberry's*, the Earl of *Winton's*, the Duke of *Roxburgh's*, the Earl of *Panmure's*, and the Earl of *Murray's*, are the chief: the first and last are very large and princely Buildings,
all

all of Free-stone, large in Front, and have good Gardens behind them.

At the Upper or West-end of this Street, where it joins to the City, is a Gate, which parts the City from the Suburb, but does not discontinue the Street, which widens, and is more spacious, when you are through the Gate, than before. This is the famous *Nether-bow Port*, whose Doors were like to have been taken away by the Parliament, when the Affair of Captain *Porteous* was under their Consideration, as I shall mention more particularly by-and-by.

Just at this Gate, on the Outside, are two Streets, one of which is called *St. Mary Wynd*, and the other *Leith Wynd*: the first leads out of the City, South, into the great Road for *England*, by the way of *Kelfo*; and at the Foot of it is a Gate turning Westward into the low Street, called the *Cowgate*, because the Cattle are often driven through it to and from the great Market-place: the other leads North into a Suburb called the *Calton*; from whence there is a very handsome Gravel-walk, 20 Feet broad, continued to the Town of *Leith*, which is kept in good Repair at the public Charge, and no Horses suffered to come upon it.

We now enter the City at the *Nether-bow Port*, and have an open View up the high Street. It must not be expected I should describe all the Buildings of the City; I shall therefore touch upon some few, and go on. The first of any Note is a fine House, on the South-side of the Street, a little within the Gate, belonging to the Marquis of *Tweddale*, with a Plantation of Lime-trees behind it, the Place not allowing Room for a large Garden: adjoining to this are very good Buildings, which, if set out in handsome Streets, would adorn a noble City; but being crowd'd together in narrow Wynds and Alleys, deserve no Notice.

A little farther, on the same Side, is the *Trone Kirk*; and near it, in the Middle of the Street, stands the

the Guard-house, where two Companies of disciplined Men, cloathed and armed like Grenadiers, at the Charge of the Town, do Duty every Night, and keep the public Peace of the City.

About Mid-way between the *Nether-bow* and the Castle, is the great Church, which, before the Reformation, was Collegiate, and dedicated to *St. Giles*; but it was afterwards divided into several Preaching-places, and Districts of the City were allotted to them, so as to be parochial. When King *Charles I.* erected a new Bishoprick at *Edinburgh*, which before that time was in the Diocese of *St. Andrews*, it was made a Cathedral, and the Dean was Forenoon Minister of that Part of it called the *New Kirk*, which is the Choir, Chancel, or Eastern Part. In it is a Gallery for the King, or his Commissioner. Here also the Magistrates assemble, and the Judges in their Habits, in time of Session. In a large Chapel, on the South-west Part of this Church, the General Assembly hold their Sessions, as does also the Commission of the Assembly, in the Interval between the General Meetings.

The great Cross under the Tower is called the *Old Kirk*; and the Front or West-part of the great Church is divided into two Parts: that on the South is called the *Tolbooth Kirk*, and that on the North *Haddo's Hole*, from the Laird of *Haddo* (Grandfather to the present Earl of *Aberdeen*), who, being a great Royalist and Anti-covenanter, was kept Prisoner in a Vault there, till he was beheaded.

The Steeple in the Middle is very high, and of good Architecture; the Summit of it resembles an Imperial Crown. Here they have a Set of Bells, which are not rung out as in *England* (for that Way of Ringing is not known in this Country), but are played upon by the Hand with Keys, like an Harpsichord, the Person playing having great Leather Covers to his Fists, by which he is able to strike with the more Force. They
play

play all manner of Tunes very musically, and the Town gives a Man a yearly Salary for playing upon them from twelve to one every Day, *Sundays* and *Holidays* excepted.

On the South-side of this Church (formerly the Church-yard) is a Square of very fine Buildings, called the *Parliament-Close*, the West and South-sides of which are mostly taken up with the Parliament-house, the several Courts of Justice, the Council-chamber, the Exchequer, the public Registers, the Court for the Royal Boroughs to assemble in, the Lawyers Library, the Post-office, &c. The great Church makes up the North-side of the Square, and the East and Part of the South-side is built into private Dwellings very stately, lofty, and strong, being seven Stories high to the Front of the Square; and the Hill they stand on having a very steep Descent, some of them are no less than 14 Stories high backwards. In the Middle of this Square is an Equestrian Statue of King *Charles II.* which is reckoned very fine.

The Parliament-house is a stately, convenient, and large Structure. Over its Entrance are the Arms of *Scotland* well cut, with *Mercy* and *Truth* on each Side for Supporters; and this Inscription, *Stant his felicia regna*; importing, that these Virtues make Kingdoms happy. And under the Arms was this Motto, *Unio Unionum*; relating not only to the Union of the two Crowns, but signifying that their Advice was necessary to the Maintenance of it. The Room for the Meeting of the Parliament had, on that Occasion, an high Throne for the Sovereign, or the Commissioner, with Benches on each Side for the Nobility and Bishops, and Forms conveniently placed in the Middle, for the Commoners. Without the Area, was a Pulpit for Sermons to the Parliament, on particular Occasions; and behind the Pulpit a large Partition for others, besides the Members, to hear the Sermons, and Debates of the House, when they thought

thought fit to allow it. This Building, in some measure, resembles *Westminster-hall*, and, though not quite so large, has a much more curious Roof. In the South or Upper-end one of the Ordinary Judges sits every Week in Session-time, to hear Causes in the first Instance; but when the Parliament sits, that Court is removed to another Part of the Hall. At the West-end of it are kept the Sheriff and Commissary Courts. Near the North-end is the Town Council-house or *Guild hall*, and over it is the Justiciary or Criminal Court. At the South east Part of the Parliament-house, is a Door from what they call the *Outer-house* (where the Lord Ordinary sits) into the *Inner*, where sit the other 14 Judges, or Lords of Session; which is the supreme Civil Judicature of *Scotland*; over which are Apartments for the Lords of Exchequer.

In *May 1752*, a fine Marble Statue of *Duncan Forbes, Esq;* late Lord President of the Court of Session, was set up in the Outer Parliament-house. His great Merits, Loyalty, and Abilities, are too well known, to need Encomiums here. He is represented sitting in his Robes, Papers in his Left-hand, leaning upon the Chair, the other extended. The following Inscription is placed below it in gilt Letters :

DUNCANO FORBES DE CULLODEN,
 SUPREMÆ IN CIVILIBVS CVRIÆ PRÆFECTI,
 JVDICI INTEGERRIMO,
 CIVI OPTIMO,
 PRISCÆ VIRTVTIS VIRO,
 FACVLTA JVRIDICA LIBENS POSVIT,
 ANNO POST OBITVM QVINTO.
 C. N. M, DCC, LII.

Thus *Englished* :

To *Duncan Forbes of Culloden, President of the Supreme Civil Court, a most upright Judge, a most valuable Citizen, a Man of unblemished Virtue, the Faculty*

Faculty of Advocates with Pleasure erected this Monument, in the fifth Year after his Decease, A. D. 1752.

In the Lower-part, under the Parliament-house, is a noble Library of Books and MSS. belonging to the College of Justice, or Gentlemen of the Law.

The great Opening into the high Street being the only Passage into it for Coaches, is at the North-east Corner, a little from which is the Market-cross, where all their Proclamations and public Acts are read and published by Heralds, and Sound of Trumpet. Here is the great Parade, where Gentlemen meet for Business or News, as at the Exchange, every Day from eleven to one.

Near the West-end of the great Church stands the *Tolbooth*, or common Prison, as well for Criminals as for Debtors. It was formerly the Place of Residence for the Provost of *St. Giles's*, as most of the adjacent Houses were for the Canons and Choristers of that Church.

The great Church, and this Prison, both standing in the Middle of the Street, the Breadth and Beauty of it is for some Space interrupted; but, those Buildings past, the Street opens again to its former Breadth, and is now called the *Lawn-market*, from the *Linen-market* being kept there. This Part of the Street extends West to a narrower one, which leads to the *Castle-hill*. At the upper end of it is a Stone Building appropriated to several public Offices of lesser Value, called the *Weigh-house*; for below Stairs are Warehouses, with public Weights and Scales for weighing heavy Goods.

Here the Street parts into two, one of which leads to the *Castle-hill*, as already noticed; and the other turns South-west, and, descending gradually, leads to the *Grass-market*, a Place very like *Smithfield* in every respect, where is kept a weekly Market for Black Cattle,

Cattle, Sheep, Horses, &c. This Street, which is called the *West-bow*, is inhabited mostly by Wholesale Dealers in Iron, Pitch, Tar, Oil, Hemp, Flax, Linseed, Drugs, Woods, and such-like heavy Goods.

This City hath seven Gates, or Ports, as they are here called, *viz.*

1. The *Nether-bow Port* : This is the chief Gate ; it was magnificently built in 1606, and adorned with Towers on both Sides, and a fine Spire a-top. This is the Entrance from the Palace, and the principal Suburb called the *Canon-gate*.

2. The *Cow-gate Port*, at the East-end, likewise gives Entrance to the Street of that Name, leading to the Abbey by a Backway.

3. The *Potter-row Port*, gives Entrance to the Suburb so called, and leads to *Dalkeith, Kelfo, &c.* Southward.

4. The *Society Port*, so called from the Society of Brewers, who had a great square Court near it, now built into an handsome square, after the *English* manner.

5. The *West Port*, the only Gate at the West-end of the City, which leads through a large Suburb to *Glasgow, Stirling, Queens-ferry*, and from thence to the West and North *Highlands*.

6. The *New Port*, at the East-end of the Lake, leading Northward towards a Village called *Mouter's Hill* and *Leith*.

7. The *College-kirk Port*, leading also to *Leith*.

The Markets here are very well supplied with all the Necessaries of Life, and are mostly kept in distinct Market-places walled in, and reserved for the particular Things they are appointed for; such as,

- | | | |
|------------------------|--|------------------------|
| 1. The Meal Market. | | 4. The Fish Market. |
| 2. The Flesh Market. | | 5. The Corn Market. |
| 3. The Poultry Market. | | 6. The Leather Market. |

Besides

Besides these, is a Weekly Market for all Sorts of Woolen Manufactures, and Linen Cloth, kept in that Part of the high Street called the *Lawn Market*, just now mentioned. In the same Street, below the Cross, is an Herb and Fruit Market kept every Morning, which abates before Noon, so that it is no Incumbrance. The Market for Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Grass, is kept in that large Space of Ground within the *West Port*, called the *Grass Market*.

On the South side of the City, towards the East-end, stands a large Building, erected at the Charge of the Surgeons and Apothecaries of this City, in which is their great Hall, hung round with the Pictures of all the eminent Surgeons of this Place, that have flourished since this Building was founded. Here they have also a Theatre for Dissections, and a Chamber of Rarities, in which are several Skeletons of uncommon Creatures, a Mummy, and many other Curiosities.

Near the *Potter-row Port* stands the College, or University. It consists of three Courts, two lower, and one higher, equal to the other two. These Courts are encompassed with neat Buildings for the Use of such Students as please to lodge in them; for they do not live in common, nor are they obliged to reside, but only to attend their Classes at certain Hours. There is an high Tower over the great Gate, looking to the City.

The *Public Schools* are large and commodious: there are Accommodations for Students, handsome Dwellings for the Professors, and fine Gardens for their Recreation. It was founded in 1580, by King *James VI.* upon a Petition from the City to grant them a Charter with the Privilege of an University; but the Foundation was not perfected till 1582. The Persons established by the Foundation were, a Principal or Primate, a Professor of Divinity, four Regents or Masters of Philosophy, and a Professor of Philology called

called *Prof. Humaniorum Literarum*, or Regent of Humanity. In 1640, the Town added a Professor of Mathematics: to which have been lately added Professors of Ecclesiastical History, Civil Law, Theoretical and Practical Medicine, Chymistry, &c. The Dignity of Chancellor and Vice-chancellor of the University is in the Lord Provost and Town-council.

They have a good Library, which was founded by *Clement Little*, one of the Commissaries of *Edinburgh*; since which it is much increased by Donations from the Citizens, Persons of Quality, and others, who had their Education there. The Library is neatly kept, well furnished with Books put in very good Order, cloistered with Wire Doors, which none but the Keeper can open, which is more commodious, and less encumbering, than Multitudes of Chains, commonly used in other Libraries. The Books given by the grand Benefactors are kept in distinct Apartments, and the Donor's Name over them in Letters of Gold.

Over the Books hang the Pictures of several Princes, and of the most eminent Reformers at Home and Abroad; and near them is kept the Skull of the famous *Buchanan*, very intire, and so thin, that the Light may be seen through it. It was deposited there by Mr. *Adamson*, formerly Principal of the University, who procured it to be taken out of his Grave, and fastened some *Latin Verses* to it in his Commendation. The Original of the *Bohemian Protest* against the Council of *Constance*, for burning *John Hus* and *Jerome of Prague*, Anno 1417, is there, with 105 Seals of *Bohemian* and *Moravian* Grandees annexed to it. It was procured by a *Scots Gentleman* in his Travels, and given to the University.

At the farther End of the Library, is a Staircase, which leads to the higher and lower Common Halls, where they hold their Commencements and College-Entertainments. In this Place are several Maps, Globes, Books, and Rarities; and, among others, a crooked

crooked Horn, cut out of a Woman's Head when 50 Years old, and who lived 12 Years after it. It is several Inches long, and was taken out of her Head by a Surgeon *Anno 1671*. Here also are Lectures read, Exercises performed, and Apartments for the Professor of Divinity to teach his Pupils in, and for a select Library proper for Divines.

In this higher Common Hall, which is a very spacious Room, are placed such Books as have been bought by, or given to the College, since the Library below was full; and in the South-end of it is a curious and noble Museum, collected by the very eminent Sir *Andrew Balfour*. It contains a vast Treasure of Curiosities of Art and Nature, domestic and foreign, from almost all Parts of the World; and is greatly valued by the Virtuosi, containing some Rarities that are not to be found, either in those of the *Royal Society at London*, or the *Ashmolean at Oxford*. Sir *Robert Sibbald*, having a Mind to engraft his Name and Merit on that of the celebrated *Balfour*, made a Present of a great Number of Shells, and other Curiosities, to the College, on Condition the Magistrates would print the Account of it, called, *Auctarium Musei Balfouriani e Museo Sibbaldiano*; to which I refer the Reader.

Eastward from the College is the High-school, well endowed, and with proper Apartments for one Master and four Ushers, who teach Youth Grammar and Rhetoric.

In *Gray's-close*, near the *Cowgate Port*, is the Mint-house, in a large Court, with neat and convenient Buildings, and other Accommodations for the Master, Officers, and Workmen. It is now disused for that Purpose; and is a Sanctuary, or a Place of Privilege.

At a small Distance from the College are two neat Hospitals, with pretty Gardens to each of them; and a little farther is the Church-yard of the *Franciscans*, or *Grey-friers*, the common Burial-place for the whole
City

City within the Walls, where are a great many curious Monuments. It contains about two Acres of Ground.

Adjoining to it is *Heriot's Hospital*, a large and stately Building, the most magnificent of its Kind in the World, adorned with a consecrated Chapel, large Walks, delightful Greens, and pleasant Gardens. It was built by the Reverend Dr. *Balkanqual*, to whom *George Heriot*, Jeweller to King *James VI.* left near 17,000 Pounds, to be disposed of in pious Uses, which that worthy Dean did, by building and endowing this House, and giving Statutes to it, which he ordered should be *unalterable*. 'Tis a Nursery for an indefinite Number of the Sons of Freemen, who are maintained, cloathed, and educated in useful Learning, till they are fit for Apprenticeship, or to go to the University, where they are allowed handsome Salaries and Exhibitions.

On the South-side of the City, in the way to *Leith*, is a beautiful Collegiate Church, built by Queen *Mary of Guelders*, Queen to King *James II.* of *Scotland*, and decicated to the *Holy Trinity*, but now parochial, though nothing but the Church Part was ever finished.

Near it is *St. Thomas's Hospital*; wherein old decayed Citizens, and their Widows, are very decently provided for, and allowed a Chaplain.

Over-against it is *Bridewell*, or the House of Correction, in which dissolute People undergo Discipline, and are kept to hard Labour. An Apartment is in it for lunatic and distracted Persons.

Of late Years, Mrs. *Hare* left a noble Benefaction for a new Hospital for Female Orphans of decayed Freemen, which created a laudable Emulation in many others, whose united Contributions have raised another for the same good Purpose.

An Infirmary, called the *Royal Infirmary*, after the Example of those in *London*, *Winchester*, &c. is erected at *Edinburgh*, by the liberal Contribution of many

well-disposed Persons. There was so general a Goodwill to the Work, that the like Spirit had hardly ever been known any-where. The Proprietors of several Stone-Quarries made Presents of Stone to it; others of Lime; Merchants contributed Timber; the Wrights and Masons were not wanting in their Contributions; the neighbouring Farmers agreed to carry Materials *gratis*; the Journeymen Masons contributed their Labour for a certain Quantity of hewn Stones; and, as this Undertaking is for the Relief of the diseased, lame, and maimed Poor, even the Day-labourers would not be exempted, but conditioned to work a Day in a Month *gratis* to the Erection. The Ladies too contributed *in their own way* to it; for they appointed an Assembly for the Benefit of the Work; and, it being well attended, every one contributed bountifully to it. It has met with no small Encouragement from the Nobility and Gentry; and his Majesty was pleased to give 100 *l.* towards it: so that it is really a noble Work.

The Physicians were incorporated in 1682 by King Charles II. and have their College near the *Nether-bow* in the *Fountain-cloze*. They are deservedly esteemed learned and able, and give not place to the Physicians of any Country.

On the North-side of the City is a neat Physic-garden, containing some thousands of Exotic Plants and Simples.

The City is governed by a Lord Provost, whose Office is much the same with that of the Lord Mayor of *London*; four Bailiffs, who, besides the Power of Aldermen in the Government of this City, have that of Sheriffs, and a Common-Council, ordinarily consisting of 25 Persons, but extraordinarily of 38. All these are chosen annually, and the Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, are to be Merchants; or if any Tradesman be chosen, he must quit his Trade, and not return to it without Leave of the Magistrates and
Town-

Town-Council; and he must also be a Year or two a Member of the Common-Council. No one is to continue in the Council above two Years at a time, except he be a Member of it by virtue of a superior Office. The Bailiffs are to be chosen indifferently out of 12 Candidates proposed, and none is to be elected Deacon out of any of the 14 incorporated Trades, except he has been Master of his Trade two Years at least; and must not continue Deacon above two Years at a time. The 14 incorporated Trades are:

Surgeons.	Tailors.
Goldsmiths.	Bakers.
Skinners.	Butchers.
Farriers.	Cordwainers.
Hammermen.	Weavers.
Wrights.	Wakers, <i>i. e.</i> Fullers.
Masons.	Bonnet-makers.

The Magistrates are chosen annually upon the *Tuesday* next after *Michaelmas-day*, by 38 Electors, whereof 20 are to be Merchants and Tradesmen, who are to chuse such as in their Conscience they think best qualified; and these Magistrates, and the Town-Council, have the Administration of the Government, except in some reserved Cases; such as the Election of Magistrates, Dean of Guild and Treasurer, and setting of Feus or Leases, giving Boundaries and Places, and other public Matters; in which Cases they are to consult the 14 Deacons of Trades.

None of the Merchants or Traders are to have any particular Conventions, or make any By-laws among themselves without Consent of the Magistrates and Town-Council, except to chuse their own Deacons at the appointed Time, to make Persons free of their Trade, or to try their Work; and one of the Commissioners for Parliament was always to be chosen out of the Tradesmen, and another out of the Merchants.

The Auditors of Accompts are to be chosen out of an equal Number of both. The Lord Provost, Dean of Guild, and Treasurer, are not to continue longer than two Years at a Time; and the Bailiff must be one Year a Bailiff, one Year Old Bailiff, and one Year free of Office. Before the Union, the Lord Provost for the Time being was always one of the Privy-Council.

The Trained Bands of the City consist of 16 Companies; besides which, they have a standing Company of Town Guards.

And here it will be proper to take notice of the notorious Riot committed in this City on the 7th of *Sept.* 1736, in relation to Captain *Porteous*, which made so much Noise, and brought down upon this famous City the Resentment of the Legislature of *Great Britain*.

The Case was this: One *Andrew Wilson* was condemned for a Robbery of the public Money, committed on the Highway; and, on *Wednesday* the 14th of *April* 1736, the Day appointed for his Execution, the Magistrates, being apprehensive that a Rescue would be attempted, ordered Capt. *John Porteous*, at the Head of a Detachment of the City-Guard, to attend the Execution, and Powder and Ball were delivered to them for that Purpose. While *Wilson* was hanging, the Populace insisted that he should be cut down before the usual Time, and, being refused, attempted to do it by Force; and, meeting Opposition from the Captain and his Guard, they outrageously pelted them with Stones, and hurt several of the Detachment. Hereupon the Captain ordered them (as he was accused, but which he denied) to fire; and, upon the Mob continuing their Insults, and the Captain's Men firing over their Heads to intimidate them, the Captain ordered them to level their Pieces, and fired himself, both which however he denied; and by that means six Persons were mortally wounded, and 14 others

others very desperately maimed and hurt. Hereupon the Captain was brought to his Trial, and, on a very solemn Hearing, was found guilty of firing a Gun himself, and ordering his Men to fire; and so was condemned to be hanged upon a Gibbet, on the 8th of *Sept.* 1736. The Captain drew up a Petition to her late Majesty, then Regent of the Kingdom, in the Absence of the King; and insisted on his Innocence, praying for Mercy; and, great Application having been made to her Majesty for changing the Sentence to Transportation, a Reprieve for six Weeks was granted: which arriving, on the 2d of *September*, at *Edinburgh*, occasioned the most extraordinary Riot that ever was known, or heard of, all Circumstances considered, except that at *York* against the *Jews*, mentioned in its Place.

For, on the 7th of *September*, the Night before the Captain was to be executed, had he not been reprieved, about 10 at Night, some Men by Surprise entered the City, and seized all the Fire-arms, Battle-axes, and Drums belonging to the City-Guard.

The Mob hereupon, in a few Minutes, locked and secured all the City-Gates, and, with Drums beating an Alarm, attempted with Hammers, and other Instruments, to force open the [*Tolbooth*] Prison-door: but failing, they desperately set fire to it, and burnt it. When they entered the Prison, they made the Under-keeper open the double Locks of the Apartment where the Captain was. He begged in vain to be spared till the Afternoon; and making some Resistance, they dragged him down Stairs by his Legs, and hurried him away. This was about 11 at Night, and they marched out with Lights before them. In their Way to the *Grass-Market*, passing by a Barber's Sign-post, some called out to hang him up there; but it was resolved to hang him where the Murders, for which he was condemned, were committed. So they proceeded to the Place where, on Executions, the Gal-

lows used to be fixed ; where they kept him above a Quarter of an Hour, till they opened a Shop, and brought out a Rope, one End of which they threw over a Sign-post about 20 Feet high. He desired some Time to prepare for Death ; but was answered, They would allow him no more than those had, who were shot. They then pulled him up in the Dress in which they found him ; *viz.* a Night-gown and Cap : His Hands not being tied, he fixed them between his Neck and the Rope, whereupon one with a Battle-ax struck at his Hands. They then let him down, and he having on two Shirts, they wrapt one of them about his Face, and tied his Arms with his Night-gown, and then pulled him up again, where he hung till Day-light next Morning ; when he was cut down, and carried to the *Grey-friers* Church. Upon inspecting his Body, it appeared his Left-shoulder was wounded, his Back discoloured, and his Neck broken. He denied his giving Orders to fire, with his last Breath.

It was observed, that this Mob was under a stricter Concert, and better Conduct, than usual ; for, marching along to the Execution, the unhappy Man observing a Gentleman of his Acquaintance, he gave him a Purse of 23 Guineas, which he desired might be delivered to his Brother ; which they offered not to obstruct. They left indeed the Prison-doors open, whereby several Prisoners escaped ; but after they had perpetrated the unprecedented Fact, they left the Arms and Drums at the Place of Execution, where they were found next Morning. Moreover, during the Tumult, Parties of armed Men, with Drums, patrolled in the different Streets, to prevent any Surprize from the King's Forces quartered in the Suburbs. The Magistrates, attended with several of the Burgeses, attempted, as was said, to disperse the Mob ; but were pelted with Stones, and threatened with Fire-arms, if they did not retire. After the Execution was

was over, they went to the Lord Provost's House; and, telling him they were satisfied, departed, without offering any other Violence. Nay, it is said, that, to do the Act with more Decency, having no Clergyman, they ordered two of the gravest among them to exhort the unhappy Man, as they carried him to Execution.

The Boldness, Secrecy, and Conduct of this Enterprize, was the most extraordinary Instance of its kind that ever was known; and the Keeper declaring, that though the Persons who first entered, and demanded the Keys, wore Leather Aprons, they were otherwise well dressed, it made some imagine, that Persons above the vulgar Rank had an Hand in it.

Be this as it would, the Insult on the Sovereign Authority was too flagrant to be overlooked. Proclamations, with Rewards of 200 *l.* Sterling, were issued for apprehending the Rioters; and when the Parliament met, vigorous Measures were taken in the Affair. The Lord Provost, *Alexander Wilson* by Name, was ordered up to *London* in Custody; the Magistrates were ordered up also, to attend the House of Lords at *London*; and finally, an Act of Parliament was passed, to disable the said *Alexander Wilson* from holding or enjoying any Office of Magistracy in *Edinburgh*, or *Great Britain*; a new Provost was enjoined to be chosen, and a Fine of 2000 *l.* levied on the City of *Edinburgh* for the Use of the Widow of Captain *Porteous*, as Punishments for their respective Remissnesses in not endeavouring to prevent this Insult on Sovereignty, and all lawful Authority.

This Act, however, passed not without great Debates; and as some thought it impossible to prevent a Design so well concerted, and so suddenly and boldly executed, they were of Opinion, that the City of *Edinburgh* was treated with too much Severity. But, after all, it could not be expected but that the Legis-

lature should shew the highest Indignation against so insolent a Riot.

This Act was passed in the 10th Year of his Majesty, and in the same Year was also passed another, for the more effectual bringing to Justice any Persons concerned in this strange Attempt; in which Fugitives not surrendering were made liable to Death; the Concealing of those who should be declared Fugitives was also made Death. This Act was to be read before Morning Sermon in every Church of *Scotland*, every *Sunday* for a Year: Impeachers were to be encouraged, and discharged; Informers rewarded with 200*l.* Sterling for every Person they should convict, and be admitted Witnesses.

But so secretly was this dark Affair managed, that I don't remember any-body has suffered on the Account; and the Reading of the Act was but indifferently digested by many in that Kingdom.

Great Severity was intended; such as the imprisoning, as well as disqualifying the Lord Provost for a Year; the abolishing the Town-guard of the City of *Edinburgh*, and the taking away the Gates of the *Nether-bow Port*, and keeping open the same. But the City of *Edinburgh* was happily saved from this Disgrace.

The Churches in this populous City and Suburbs are 12, including the Chapel of the Castle; the Ministers about 20; besides three Chapels.

The 12 Churches are:

1. The Canon-gate Kirk.
2. The Collegiate, or College Kirk.
3. The Trone Kirk, or Christ's Kirk.
4. The New Kirk.
5. The Old Kirk.
6. The Tolbooth Kirk.
7. *Haddo's Hole* Kirk.
8. The Lady *Yester's* Kirk.

} All these are Parts of the
Cathedral of *St. Giles's*.

9. 10. The

9. 10. The Grey-friers Kirk, now divided into two.
 11. The West Kirk, or *St. Cuthbert's*.
 12. The Chapel of the Castle.

There are also about 20 Meeting-houses of the Episcopal Party; for though Presbytery be the established Religion of *Scotland* since the Revolution, yet a great Number of the People of all Ranks are not of that Profession, especially in the Northern Parts.

The Churches are always very full; for the People in this Country do not wander about on the Sabbath-days, as in *England*. They have also one very good Custom as to their Behaviour in Church, which I wish was practised in *England*: if any Person comes in after Divine Service is begun, he takes no notice of any body, nor any body of him; whereas the *English* make Bows and Cringes, even in the Middle of Prayers. Not that the *Scots* want Manners; for they shew them more properly after the Sermon is done, and the Blessing given, when they all look round upon their Friends, especially to Persons of Distinction, and make their Civilities as courteously as their Southern Neighbours.

The City is encompassed with a kind of *Roman* Wall on every Side, except the North, where it is secured by a Lake.

The Castle only, and the Palace, remain to be mentioned. The first is strong both by Situation and Art, but far from being impregnable, as has been experienced more than once. It was formerly called the *Maiden Castle*, because the *Pictish* Kings kept their Daughters in it. Still more antiently it was called *Alatum Castrum*, or the *Winged Castle*, perhaps from its Form, and standing on so high an Hill, as it were in the Air. It is situated at the West-end of the City, as we have said, where the Rock rises to an high and large Summit. 'Tis inaccessible on the South, West, and North. The Entrance is from the Town, where the Rock is also very high; and is de-

fended by a round Battery, and an Out-work at the Foot of it. In the Castle is a Royal Palace of hewn Stone, where are kept the Regalia, and chief Records of State, as also the Magazine for the Arms and Ammunition of the Public.

A Chapel is also in it for the Use of the Garrison; and it is furnished with Water by two Wells in the Rock. From the Castle is a delightful Prospect over the City and neighbouring Country, and to the River of *Forth*, from whence it is saluted by such Men of War as come to Anchor in *Leith* Road. The Governor is always a Person of prime Quality, and General of the Forces.

The Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Fort-Major, and some other Officers, have very good Apartments; and there are deep Vaults in the Rock, which, they say, are Bomb-proof.

The Palace, called *Holy-rood-house*, is a very handsome Building. The Entrance is majestic, and over the Gate is a large Apartment, which the Duke of *Hamilton* claims as Hereditary Keeper of the Palace. Within this is a large irregular Court, where are Coach-houses and Stables, which, I think, are very improperly placed here; for if they had stood farther off, either in the Park, or without the Out-gate, and a Barrack, or Guard-house, like the Horse-guards at *Whitehall*, built in their stead, it would have been much more becoming a Royal Palace.

This may be called the *Escorial* of *Scotland*, being both a Royal Palace, and an Abbey, founded by King *David I.* for Canons Regular of *St. Austin*, who named it *Holy-rood-house*. The Entrance from the great outer Court, already described, is adorned with Pillars of hewn Stone, under a Cupola in the Form of an Imperial Crown, balustraded on each Side a-top. The Fore-part has two Wings, on each of which are two Turrets; that towards the North was built by King *James V.* whose Name it bears in Letters of Gold;

Gold; and that towards the South (as well as all the rest) by King *Charles II.* whereof Sir *William Bruce* was Architect. The inner Court is very stately, all of Free-stone well hewed, with Piazzas round it, from which are Entries into the several Apartments, truly royal and magnificent; but, above all, the Long-Gallery is very remarkable, being adorned with the Pictures of all the *Scots* Kings from *Fergus I.* to *James VII.* inclusive, by masterly Hands. Those Kings who were eminent, and all the Race of *Stuarts*, are in full Length; the others are but Bustoes.

You turn to the Right to the Royal Apartments, as at *St. James's*; and the Stair-case and Guard room run exactly as there, but far more lofty and magnificent. Duke *Hamilton's* Apartment (as Hereditary Keeper) is in the double Tower to the North, and the great Council-Chamber in the Tower to the South. The Earl of *Perth*, when Chancellor, in the late King *James's* Reign, converted this noble Room into a Popish Chapel, and his Apartment behind it was the Jesuits School, which, being demolished by the Mob at the Revolution, has been neglected ever since. The Chimney-pieces are all of Marble, and the Apartments two Pair of Stairs for the Officers of State are very well kept, being lent to several of the Nobility, who now live in them.

Behind this Palace, the Conventual Church makes a Wing to the North; and Eastward from it is *St. Anne's-yard*, which was designed to be branched out into Gravel-walks, adorned with Statues; but the Revolution coming on, attended with a long and expensive War, and afterwards the Union with *England*, prevented its being put in Execution.

The Church is very high to the Roof, and the Pillars are as exquisite as those of *St. George's* Chapel at *Windsor*. It is an antient, very reverend, but declining Fabric, and used only as a Burial-place for Persons of Quality. In it King *James VI.* was crowned by

Bishop *Hepburn*, assisted by *John Knox*, as was King *Charles I.* by Archbishop *Spotswood*.

King *James VII.* began to erect a magnificent Throne here for the Sovereign, and 12 Stalls for the 12 Knights Companions of the most noble and ancient Order of *St. Andrew*, or *the Thistle*, which he had revived after a long Disuse. The finest Carvers and Masters in *Europe* were employed in it. But at the Revolution the Rabble demolished all, and, ransacking every Corner, fell upon a Vault quite filled up, so as not to be known what it certainly was, in which were found the Bodies of King *James V.* and *Magdalene of Valois*, his first Queen, together with Lord *Darnley's*, all embalmed, and preserved in Pickle; whereby the Malice of *Buchanan*, and others, to blacken Queen *Mary's* Memory, was discovered; for she gave her Husband a Royal Funeral, suitable to his high Dignity, and did not carry him by Porters privately to a common Burial-place, as that Author had asserted *.

The adjoining Park is about four Miles in Circumference; but, which is very odd, there is neither Deer nor Tree in it, though it affords good Pasture for Cattle. There is a very high and craggy Rock in it, near half a Mile to the top, called *Arthur's Seat*, from *Arthur* the *British* King, who, they say, used to view the adjacent Country from thence.

This Palace, or Abbey, and Park, is a Sanctuary for Debtors; and no one, but by a special Warrant from the Lords of Session (which there are few Examples of their granting), can arrest any Man, who has entered his Name in an Office kept there for that Purpose.

It may not be amiss to observe, that according to several Acts of Parliament, divers great public Works have been undertaken, and mostly brought to Perfection, for the Benefit of the City of *Edinburgh*, and
Town

* Lord *Darnley* was seven Feet eight Inches in Stature: a very pottly Personage once!

Town of *Leith*, and their Vicinities, within these few Years past, by Benefit partly of the easy *Scotish Tax* of two Pennies *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale and Beer sold in the said City; and partly of the Discontinuance of what they called the *Petty-port Customs* there: some of which Works are as follow:

The Magistrates have, at a great Expende, collected the Springs, and renewed the Pipes, which convey Water to the Town; rebuilt the Fountains in the High-street; enlarged the Harbour of *Leith*, and deepened its Channel; have built several hundred Feet of Quay there in a very sufficient manner; have built two new Churches; have paved, at a great Expende, with Causey-stone, the whole High-streets and Way leading to their City; have made a good Highway from *Edinburgh* to *Leith*; have built a large Workhouse for the Poor, to be employed in Manufactures, and endowed the same with 300*l.* per *Annum*; also have settled Salaries on the Law-Professor at *Edinburgh*, and Stipends on the Ministers of the two new Churches; have rebuilt the City Walls; and taken Measures for paying their old Debts, as well as those incurred on account of the Rebellion in 1715.

They further proposed also, by means of this Fund, to narrow the noxious Lake on the North-side of the City, commonly called the *North-Loch*, into a Canal of running Water; to erect a Street of Communication to the Fields, on the North-side of the City; to build a proper Hall for the Court of Justiciary, and an Edifice for the public Records; to establish a Salary to a Professor of Civil History, and *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities; another to a Professor of *Scots* Law, and other public-spirited Purposes. And all this is provided for and established by an Act, which passed 9 *George* I. *Anno* 1722. confirming and continuing a *Scotish* Act of Parliament in 1693. and an Act of 3 *George* I. to which Act of 9 *George* I. we refer the Reader.

I shall juſt ſtop to mention an odd Circumſtance, that was of fatal Conſequence to the poor Dogs about *Edinburgh* and *Leith*, in the Month of *April 1738*. A mad Bull-bitch having bitten many Dogs in the *Fleſh-market*, to prevent the bad Conſequences that might follow, the Magiſtrates of *Edinburgh* iſſued a Proclamation, ordering all the Dogs in that Incorporation to be forthwith put to Death, under Penalty of 5 *l.* Sterling, and Imprisonment to the Owners for 12 Calendar Months; and to prohibit all Perſons from keeping Dogs for 30 Days from that Time: and the Magiſtrates of *Leith* joining in the Order, nothing was to be ſeen for ſeveral Days, but chaſing, hacking, flaſhing, hanging, and drowning of Dogs; and great Lamentations were heard from divers, for the Loſs of their favourite Puppies; for with ſuch Zeal was this Order executed, that the Ladies had enough to do to preſerve any of their Lap-dogs; and, as it was, many Gentlemen got rid by it of formidable Rivals.

The following odd Accident happened at *Edinburgh*, in *September 1740*. A Soldier belonging to the Regiment in the *Cannon-gate*, went to the King's Park on a Sheep-stealing Expedition, where he unluckily happened to engage with a large headſtrong Ram, near one of the Precipices at *Arthur's Seat*, mentioned above, which pushed him headlong from the Top of the Rock, ſo that they both fell down together, and had their Necks broke. The unhappy Fellow was found next Morning with an Handful of the Ram's Wool clenched in his Fiſt.

Hawthornden, four Miles Southward from *Edinburgh*, is celebrated for its Caves hewn out of the Rock; and,

Roslin for an antient Chapel of exquisite Workmanſhip. It is the only thing of its kind that eſcaped the Fury of the firſt Reformers. It is a *Gothic* Building, on the Outside, each Buttrefs being adorned with Statues, as big as the Life, in the Niches, and of each Side

Side of the Windows, which are very spacious. This Chapel lies in *Mid-Lothian*, four Miles from *Edinburgh*. The Foundation was laid in 1440. by *William St. Clair*, Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Holdenbourg*, &c. It is remarkable in all this Work, that there are not two Cuts of one Sort. The most curious Part of this Building is the Vault of the Choir, and that which is called the *Princess's Pillar*. This Chapel was possess'd by a Provost, and seven Canons Regular, who were endowed with several considerable Revenues, through the Liberality of the Lords of *Roslin*.

Here lies buried *George* Earl of *Caithness*, who lived about the Beginning of the Reformation; *Alexander* Earl of *Sutherland*, Great Grandson of King *Robert de Bruce*; the Earls of *Orkney*, and nine Barons of *Roslin*. The last lay in a Vault so dry, that their Bodies have been found entire, after fourscore Years, and as fresh as when they were first buried.

This Place is remarkable, according to *Buchanan*, *Lesley*, and other *Scotch* Historians, for three Victories obtained over the *English* in one Day, in the Neighbourhood, by *John Carminey* Governor of the Kingdom, and *John*, as others say, *Simon Fraser*, with 8000 Men, over three Bodies of the *English*, consisting of 10,000 each, the latter End of *February*, 1302.

We next visited *Leith*, the Sea-port of *Edinburgh*, which is a large and populous Town, or rather two Towns; for the River or Harbour parts them: but they are joined by a stately Stone Bridge of one large Arch, to which Ships of Burthen may come, and, at High-water, lay their Sides close to the Shore.

Here is a very fine Quay, well wharfed up with Stone, and fenced with Piles, able to discharge much more Business than the Place can supply, though the Trade is far from being inconsiderable. At the Mouth of the Harbour is a very long and well-built Pier, or Head, which runs out beyond the Land a great way, and defends the Entrance into the Harbour from being filled

filled up with Sand, as it would otherwise be, when the Wind blows hard at North-east. There are also Ranges of Piles, or Break-waters, as the Seamen call them, on the other Side of the Harbour, all which are kept in good Repair; and, by this means, the Harbour is preserved, and kept open, in spite of a flat Shore, and a large Swell of the Sea.

On the other Side of the Bridge are the Remains of a strong Castle, built by *Oliver Cromwell*, to command the Port, which is not yet so far demolished, but that a little Expence would restore it. Here the Rebel *Highlanders*, in 1715. made a bold Stop, and took Possession of it for one Night; but not finding their Friends in the City in any Condition to join them, and the Troops preparing to attack them, they quitted it in the Night, and marched off to the Earl of *Winton's* House, as I have already related.

This Town was once very strong; for the *French* held it for some Years against the Reformers, but were at last driven out by an Army which *Queen Elizabeth* sent from *England* to assist the Protestants. It is under the Jurisdiction of the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, and is governed by a Bailiff under them. Near the Water at *Leith* is a good Copper-mine.

At *Leith* the *Forth* is seven Miles over, and holds that Breadth for five or six Miles; but is narrower a little beyond *Cramond*, and at *Queen's-ferry* is reduced to two Miles in Breadth.

Queens-ferry is a small Fishing-Town situated close by the *Forth* Shore, supposed to be so called from *St. Margaret*, Queen to King *Malcolm Canmore*, who used to ferry over here as the shortest Passage to *Dumfermling*, where she resided much, and laid the Foundation of a Monastery.

In the Middle of the *Forth*, just opposite to this Village, is a small Island, with the Remains of an antient Castle upon it. Here is a fine flat Corn Country along the Banks of the *Forth*, of which we have a constant
View

View on the Right; but on the other Side, to wit, *Fifeshire*, we see a vast Ridge of Mountains.

After leaving *Leith* we have a beautiful Prospect of the City and Castle of *Edinburgh* on our Left, in which the whole City appears not unlike an huge Castle, by reason of the Height of its Houses.

At *Cramond*, just mentioned, and in the Lands of *Inglestown*, as well as at other Places in this County, Roman Antiquities have been found: particularly, near the former Place were dug up two Stones, late in Sir *Robert Sibbald's* Yard at *Edinburgh*, upon one of which is a Laurel Crown, and on the other a *Roman Securis*: they are supposed to have been Part of a Pillar erected in *Domitian's* Time, when *Agricola* was in these Parts. Near this Place, in the Beginning of *December 1740*. a Whale between 50 and 60 Feet in Length, and 16 in Depth, was cast on Shore; whose Mate afterwards, tumbling about above the Ferry, was heard to make an hideous Moan, as is supposed, for its Loss.

Between *Edinburgh* and this Town the Country is thronged with the Seats of Noblemen and Gentlemen; among which the Marquis of *Annandale* has a very pretty one, with a fine Garden inclosed with a Brick Wall, a thing hardly to be seen any-where else in *Scotland*; the want of which is the Reason why the Wall-fruit doth not thrive so well as it would otherwise do; for the Stone does not hold the Warmth of the Sun, after it is gone, as the Bricks do.

But the Beauty of this Part of the Country is *Hopton* House, built upon a delightful Plain, on the Bank of the River. It was originally a Square; but there are two Wings lately joined to it, which add greatly to the Beauty of the Building. The Situation is so extremely good, and gives so elegant a Prospect as well to the Sea as to the Land, that nothing can be finer. It is exquisitely finished both within and without; and there are some Pieces of curious Painting in it, besides a great

a great Number of Family Pictures. The Stables and Riding-place are by far the finest and most magnificent in *Scotland*.

From hence the *Forth* widens again, and soon after is three or four Miles wide, and makes a safe and deep Road, with good Anchor-ground, where, if there were a Trade to answer it, a thousand Sail of Ships of any Burthen might safely ride.

On the South-shore, upon a narrow Point of Land running into the Water, stands *Blackness* Castle, wherein State-Prisoners were confined in former times, especially such as were taken up for religious Differences; many of whom miserably perished here, either by the Unhealthiness of the Place, want of Conveniences, or something worse. This Castle might be of Use, if the Harbour were more frequented; but as it is not much so, there seems to be no Occasion for it at present.

Farther West is *Burrowstounness*, a long Town, consisting only of one straggling Street, which is extended along the Shore, close to the Water. It has been, and still is, a Town of the greatest Trade to *Holland* and *France* of any in *Scotland*, except *Leith*; but it suffers very much of late by the *Dutch* Trade being carried on so much by Way of *England*. However, if the *Glasgow* Merchants would settle a Trade to *Holland* and *Hamburg* in the *Forth*, by bringing their foreign Goods by Land to *Alloway*, and exporting them from thence, as they proposed some time ago, 'tis very likely the *Burrowstounness* Men will come into Business again; for as they have the most Shipping, so they are the best Seamen in the *Forth*, and are very good Pilots for the Coast of *Holland*, the *Baltic*, and the Coast of *Norway*.

The Inhabitants of this Town obtained an Act in the 17th Year of King *George II.* to lay a Duty of two Penies *Scots* on each Pint of Ale sold in it; in order to raise Money to repair and maintain their Harbour.

But

But it is time to put an End to this Letter, which I do, by assuring you, that I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant.

As a Post-script to this Letter, I will add the following Postscript to a Letter written to me from a Friend, dated *Edinburgh, September 3. 1754.*

A Contract being entered into by some Gentlemen from *England*, with Mr. Scot of *Milenny*, to dig for Copper at *Lymphoy*, in his Grounds, about six Miles West of *Edinburgh*, upon paying him one tenth Part of the Profits; they have begun to work, and the Mine already turns out to Advantage.

L E T T E R III.

Containing a DESCRIPTION of the following Shires and Towns; viz. *Annan, Dumfries, Galloway, Air, Renfrew, Glasgow, Stirling, Linlithgow, Clidfdale, Tweeddale, Roxborough, &c.*

S I R,

AS I entered the East-side of *Scotland* at *Berwick upon Tweed*, and have carried on my Account through the *Lothians*, so, having traveled over the West Part at another Journey, when I went from *England* by a different Road, I shall here give you the Particulars of that.

Passing

Passing the River *Esk*, or (as it is commonly called) the *Solway Firth*, beyond *Carlisle*, we entered *Scotland* on the Side of *Dumfriesshire*. The Division of this County into *Eskdale*, *Nithsdale*, and *Annandale*, is but the ordinary marking out the Rivers *Esk*, *Annan* and *Nith*, as I observed of the Rivers *Thesdale*, *Tyndale*, *Swaledale*, and others, in the North of *England*; for the whole Province makes but one Shire; viz. that of *Dumfries*.

The first Place of Note we came to in *Scotland* was *Annan*, the chief Town of *Annandale*, which, being a Sea-port, and, having a good Harbour, was once a Town of pretty good Trade; but it was often taken by the *English*, who, at last, burnt it to the Ground, in the Reign of King *Edward VI.* from which it never recovered. Here was a good Salmon-Fishery, and a Trade to *Ireland* by the *Isle of Man*; but most of the Merchants, and Men of Substance, being removed to *Dumfries*, the Town continues, to all Appearance, in a State of irrevocable Decay.

The Town and Castle of *Lochmaben* is a Royal Burgh, as well as *Annan*. Three Parts of it are surrounded by Lakes, which afford excellent Fish; and one particularly, which is found no-where else. The Castle, as well as that of *Annan*, is now demolished.

Moffat, a small Town, on the River *Annan*, is remarkable for its medicinal Springs, as I have mentioned before, p. 27.

The Town of *Rivel* deserves to be mentioned, on account of a very good Salt made out of a particular Sand there, which they gather up and boil.

From *Annan*, keeping the Sea as close as we could to the Left, we went on due West to *Dumfries*, a Sea-port Town at the Mouth of the River *Nid*, or *Nith*, which gives Name to the third Division of the County, called *Nithsdale*; but this Town is the Capital of the whole Shire, and indeed of all the South-west Part of *Scotland*.

Scotland. Here, as in some few other Ports on this Side of the Island, the Benefits of Commerce, obtained to this Country by the Union, appear much more visible than on the East-side.

Dumfries was always a good Town, with large Streets, and full of reputable and wealthy Merchants, who trade into foreign Parts, and employ a considerable Number of Ships, especially since they have embarked in Trade to *England*, and the *English* Plantations. This Town is also advantageously situated for an Increase of Commerce on the River *Nid*, or *Nith*; for, though it stands near two Leagues from the Sea, yet the Tide flows up to the Town, and Ships of Burden come close up to the Quay; and, about four Miles below it, the largest Merchant-ships in *Britain* may ride in Safety.

Over the River *Nith* is a very fine Stone Bridge, at this Place, with nine Arches, and so broad, that two Coaches may go abreast on it. Here they have also an Exchange for the Merchants, an handsome Church, a Tolbooth or Prison, and a Town-hall for the Use of the Magistrates. They had formerly a Woolen Manufacture here; but the Union has, in great measure, suppressed these Things in *Scotland*, the *English* supplying them much better and cheaper: yet, at the same time, it must be observed, that the *Scots* have more than an Equivalent by an open Trade to *England*, and all the *English* Plantations.

The Castle in this Town is very old; yet is still pretty good and strong. This Castle, as well as that at *Carlawrok*, near the Mouth of the River, which has been a very magnificent Structure, belonged formerly to the antient Family of the *Maxwells*, Earls of *Nithsdale*; the only remaining Part of which, being unhappily embarked in the Rebellion of 1715. and taken in Arms at *Preston* in *Lancashire*, made his Escape out of the *Tower*, and never was retaken.

The



The Inhabitants of the Town of *Dumfries* exerted themselves in a distinguishing manner for the present Establishment, in the Year 1715. fortified the Town at a great Expence, and provided themselves with Arms and Ammunition. This involving them in a large Debt, an Act passed, *Anno* 1716. for laying a Duty of two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer fold within the Town, and its Privileges, for paying the said Debts, and for building a new Church, the other being not capacious enough to hold the Inhabitants; and also to make a convenient Harbour there, for the Preservation of Ships, and Improvement of Trade.

This Act enabled them to make some Progress in the designed Projections; but the Town having been forced to rebuild Part of their old Church, the Council-house, and Prison, which were become ruinous, they were rendered unable to proceed in the most useful Parts of their Undertaking; and, as the Act expired in the 10th of King *George* II. they procured the same to be continued in that Session for 25 Years longer; and also an additional Duty on the Tonage of Shipping, and on Goods imported and exported into, and out of, the Port of *Dumfries*.

There are many considerable Woods in this County, the chief of which is *Holy-wood*, where was an Abbey, which gave Surname to the famous Astrologer *Johannes de Sacro Bosco*, or *Holy-wood*. *Drumlanrig* also, the noble Palace of the Duke of *Queensberry*, is remarkable for its Wood of Oak six Miles long.

At this Town the River *Nith* parts the Stewartry of *Galloway*, and the Shire of *Dumfries*; and in the Middle of the Bridge over it is a Gate, which is the Limit between them. This Neighbourhood of *Galloway*, which is a great and rich Province, promotes the Trade of this Place very much.

We

We could not pass *Dumfries*, without going out of our Way to see the Castle of *Drumlanrig*, the fine Palace of the Duke of *Queensberry*, just mentioned, which stands at 12 Miles Distance, upon the same River. The Vale on either Side is pleasant, and tolerably good; but when these rapid Rivers overflow their Banks, they do not, like *Nile*, or even like the *Thames*, and other Southern Streams, fatten and enrich the the Soil; but, on the contrary, they lodge so much Sand and Splinters of Stone upon the Surface of the Earth, and among the Roots of the Grass, that it spoils and beggars it; nay, the Water is sometimes hurried on with such Force, that it washes the best Part of the Earth away, where the Soil is light.

Drumlanrig is like a fine Picture in a dirty Grotto, or an Equestrian Statue set up in a Barn. It is environed with Mountains, which have the wildest and most hideous Aspect of any in all the South Part of *Scotland*.

We were not so much surprized with the Height of the Mountains, and the Barrenness of the Country beyond them, as with the Manners of the People, who are not so polished here, as in other Parts of *Scotland*. But what was most wonderful, was, to see so glorious a Palace, with such fine Gardens, and every thing about it so truly magnificent, standing in a wild and mountainous Country, where nothing but what was desolate and dismal could be expected. However, the Situation, like that of *Chatsworth* in *Derbyshire* is certainly a Foil to the Buildings, and sets them off with greater Advantage.

If you come to the Palace by the Road, which leads to it from *Edinburgh*, you pass the River *Nith*, which is there both broad and deep, over a stately Stone Bridge, erected by the noble Founder of the Castle, and Builder of the House, the first Duke of *Queensberry*.

The

The Building is four-square, with Roundels on the inner Angles of the Court, in every one of which is a Stair-case, and a kind of Tower on the top. It stands on the Summit of a rising Ground, which is beautifully laid out in Slopes and Terraces. At the Extent of the Gardens are Pavilions and Banqueting-houses, exactly answering to one another; and the Greens, Espaliers, and Hedges, are in great Perfection.

The Apartments are fine, and richly furnished. The Gallery is filled, from one End to the other, with Family Pictures of the Duke's Ancestors, most of them at full Length, and in their Robes of State, or of Office. *William*, the first of the Family, was a younger Son of *James* Earl of *Douglas*, who got the Barony of *Drumlanrig* by a Deed from his Father, as his Portion, in the time of King *Robert* III. He was afterwards sent Embassador to *England* to ransom King *James* I. who was detained there. In the Year 1708. the late Duke of *Queensberry* was created Duke of *Dorset*, as also Marquis of *Beverley*, and Baron of *Ripon*, in *England*.

The next Trip we made was to *Galloway*, so called from the *Gauls*, from whom the antient Inhabitants descended. It is divided into two different Districts; that towards the West is called the Shire of *Wigton*, and the other towards the East (which, as I said before, begins at the Middle of the Bridge of *Dumfries*), is called the Stewartry of *Kircudbright*, of which the *Maxwells*, Earls of *Nithsdale*, were Heretable Stewards. The Country hereabouts seems one continued Heath, proper for grazing small Cattle, which are generally sold in *England*; and where-ever you perceive a Grove of Trees, you may depend upon it, there is a Laird's House near it, which are mostly old Towers of Stone, strongly built, to prevent a Surprize from Inroads which were frequent between the two Nations, before the Death of Queen *Elizabeth*.

The first Town of Note on the Coast is *Kircudbright*. Though its Situation is extremely convenient for carrying on a very advantageous Commerce, we saw nothing but an Harbour without Ships, a Port without Trade, and a Fishery without Nets. This is owing partly to the Poverty, and partly to the Disposition, of the Inhabitants, who are indeed a sober, grave, religious Sort of People, but have no Notion of acquiring Wealth by Trade; for they strictly obey the Scriptures in the very Letter of the Text, by *being content with such Things as they have*. The River *Dee*, which enters the Sea here, and forms the Harbour, comes out of the Mountains near *Carrick*, and is so full of Turnings and Meanders, that, though it is not above 70 Miles in a Line, it runs near 200 Miles in its Course.

The County of *Galloway* lies due West from *Dumfries*; and as that Part of it they call the *Upper Galloway* runs out farther into the *Irish* Seas than the rest, all that Bay on the South-side may be reckoned Part of *Solway* Firth, as all on the North-side is called the Firth of *Clyde*, though near 50 Miles from the River itself.

The Western *Galloway*, or the Shire of *Wigton*, runs out with a Peninsula so far into the Sea, that, from the utmost Shores, you see the Coast of *Ireland*, as plain as you see *Calais* from *Dover*.

Port Patrick, which is the ordinary Place for the Ferry or Passage to *Belfast*, and other Ports in *Ireland*, has a tolerable good Harbour, and a safe Road; but there is very little Use for it at present; the Packet-boat, and a few Fishing-vessels, when I was there, were the Sum of its Navigation.

Upon an Hill near the Town we plainly saw *Ireland* to the South-west, the Coast of *Cumberland*, and the *Isle of Man*, to the South-east, and the *Isle of Ila*, and the *Mull of Kintyre*, to the North-west.

As we passed into the Peninsula, we stopt at *Stranra-
wer*, situate on the North side of the Isthmus, which
is

is formed by two Arms of the Sea ; one on the North-side, called *Lock-Rian* ; and the other on the South called the Bay of *Glenluce*. Upon the former of these Bays, (for such they both are) stands this Town. It is a Royal Burgh, which has a most convenient Position, in respect to the great Body of Water it commands, and to the Country lying round on every Side ; so that from the latter it derives a reasonable Share of domestic Trade ; and some foreign Commerce, as also a small Intercourse with our *North American Colonies* from the former. *Port Patrick*, just now mentioned, standing at a little Distance to the West, immediately on the Sea, is a Member of this, with eight Creeks belonging to it ; and exclusive of these, there are two, which immediately depend on *Stranrawer* with a Custom-house, and a proper Establishment, and some Officers also for the Receipt of the Revenue arising from Salt. The Peninsula before described, on which are *Port Patrick*, and all its Creeks, may be from its Northern Horn, which is called *Fairland Point*, to the *Mull of Galloway*, in its Southern Extremity, about 30 *English Miles* in Length, and from three to six in Breadth, containing in the Whole 90 square Miles at least. In the old Language of the Natives, it was called the *Rinnes of Galloway* ; and though no way extraordinary in respect to Soil, being hilly rather than mountainous, yet is not deficient in Grain, abounds in Grass, and, consequently, in Sheep and Black Cattle. But if any Manufactures were introduced here, as there is room for many, and raw Materials for several, the Excellence of its Situation, (which is alike favourable for Fishing, Coasting, and foreign Commerce) would quickly appear, and render this District, which is equal in Size to *Jersey* and *Guernsey*, not inferior to them in Cultivation, Produce, or Number of People ; to accomplish which salutary Change, there are no other Instruments requisite than Industry and Perseverance ;

rance; for were these once perfect, Experience and Emulation would quickly effect the rest.

Six Miles South of *Wigton* lies *Whithern*, the ancient *Candida Casa*, a Royal Burgh, but very poor, especially since the Dissolution of the Priory. In this Town was the Seat of the Bishop of *Galloway*, which was founded by *St. Ninian* upwards of 1200 Years ago.

But though the People of *Galloway*, especially on the Sea-coast, are much to blame for not falling into Commerce, Navigation, &c. yet they are not quite idle; for they are great Cultivators of the Earth, and Breeders of Cattle, of which they send above 50,000 Head every Year to *England*. Besides, they have the best Breed of strong, low, punch Horses in *Britain*, if not in *Europe*, which are from thence called *Galloways*. These Horses, which are very much bought up in *England*, are remarkable for being good natural Pacers, strong, easy Goers, hardy, gentle, well-broken, and, above all, not apt to tire.

Proceeding from *Lower Galloway* hither, we had like to have been driven down the Stream of a River, though a Countryman went before for our Guide; for the Water swelled upon us as we passed, and the Stream was very strong, so that we were obliged to turn our Horses Heads to the Current, and sloping over, edged near the Shore by degrees; whereas, if our Horses had stood directly-cross the Stream, they could not have kept their Feet. The Inhabitants follow Fishing, as well in the Sea, as in the Rivers and Loughs, which lie every-where under the Hills; in which, about *September*, they catch an incredible Number of excellent Eels; by which they are no less Gainers, than by their little Horses.

This Part of the Country is very mountainous, and some of the Hills prodigiously high; but they were all covered with Sheep, and other Cattle, the Gentlemen hereabouts being the greatest Sheep-masters (for so they

call themselves), and the greatest Breeders of Black Cattle and Horses, in *Scotland*.

We now entered the Shire of *Air*, full North from the *Mull*, or North-point of *Galloway*: and as we, before, coasted the South Bay, or Firth of *Solway*, which parts *England* from *Scotland*, so now we coasted the Firth of *Glyde*, which, for near 60 Miles, lies on the West-side of the Shore, standing away North-east from the Point of the *Mull*. This Shire is divided into three great Bailleries; viz. *Carrick*, *Kyle*, and *Cunningham*.

Carrick is a more fruitful and better cultivated Country than *Galloway*, and not so mountainous; but it does not so much abound in Cattle, especially Sheep and Horses. Though there is no considerable Port in this Part of the Country, yet the People begin to trade here; and those who live towards the Coast are great Fishermen, and are employed by the Merchants of *Glasgow*, and other Places, to catch Herrings for them. *May-hole* is the chief Town; but, though it stands on the Coast, it has no Harbour, and is poor and decayed. The Market is pretty good, because there are many Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood, and the Coast near it full of People; but the Houses are mean, low, and very coarse. The Family of *Kennedy*, Earls of *Cassils*, are, or were, Lords of great Part of the Country, and have a good antient Seat; but we did not go to see it.

Coming to the North Bounds of *Carrick*, we passed the River *Dun*, over a Bridge of one Arch, consisting of 90 Feet; which is much larger than the *Rialto* at *Venice*, or the middle Arch of the great Bridge at *York*. We found many large ones in this Country, though, I think, none so large as this, except at *Glasgow* and *Stirling*. This Bridge led us into the County of *Kyle*, the second Division of the Shire of *Air*. Here I observed, that, contrary to our Expectation, we found, the farther

ther North we traveled, the Country was the finer, better, and richer.

Kyle is more populous than *Carrick*; and the Soil being better here, and the Country more plain and level, on the Banks of the River are abundance of Gentlemens Seats, tho' most of them are built Castle-wise, because of Enemies. But that Fear being now over, they begin to plant and inclose after the Manner of *England*.

The *Scots* Writers tell us a long Story of a great Battle in this Country, between *Coilus*, or *Kylus*, a *British* King, and their *Fergus* I. where the former was killed, and from thence the Country took his Name. Many Monuments of this Battle are still to be seen here. The Place where it was fought, is called *Coil-field*; a Church near it is called *Coil-town* Kirk. The River, near which it was won, and which falls into the River *Air*, four Miles above the Town of *Air*, is called *Coil*; a Lake not far from it, near which the *Scots* encamped, is called *Lake Fergus*. A Trumpet resembling a crooked Horn, which has a very shrill Sound, was digged up in the Field of Battle, and is still kept in the Laird of *Caprington's* House, called *Coil-field*, and made use of to call his Servants and Workmen together. Here, or, as some say, at *Largis* in the Bay of *Clyde*, was another bloody Battle in the Year 1263. between King *Alexander* III. of *Scotland*, and *Acho* King of *Norway*, who came to the Port of *Air* with a great Fleet of Ships, and 20,000 Men, who, after ravaging the Country, was routed, and lost his Army, and 140 Ships. At this last Battle, an *Irish* Gentleman, of the Name of *Mackenzie*, behaved so well, that King *Alexander* gave him the Lands of *Kintail*, which continued in the Possession of the Earl of *Seaforth*, his Successor, till the late Earl taking Part with the Pretender, his Estate became forfeited. From this brave *Irishman* are descended the numerous Name of *Mackenzie*.

Over the River *Air* is a Bridge of four Arches, near the new Town; and South of the Bridge stands the old Town of *Air* or *Erigena*, famous for its Antiquity and Privileges. It has a very large Jurisdiction of near 64 Miles, reaching from the Mouth of *Clyde* to the Borders of *Galloway*. It stands on a sandy Plain, but has pleasant green Fields two Miles South and North of it. In the Fields betwixt the Mouth of the River *Dun* and *Air*, stands a very beautiful Church. The Town has a very good Harbour in the River, and lies conveniently for Trade: and it is easy to see, that it has been much larger than it is at present. It is now like an old Beauty, and shews the Ruins of a good Face, but is still decaying every Day; and from having been the fifth best Town in *Scotland*, as the Townsmen say, it is now the fifth worst; which is owing to the Decay of its Trade: so true it is, that Commerce is the Life of Cities, of Nations, and even of Kingdoms. What was the Reason of the Decay of Trade in this Place, is not easy to determine, the People themselves being either unwilling or unable to tell. Here, over the River *Irwin*, which divides *Air* from *Cunningham*, is a good Bridge of four Arches. *Air* is noted for the treacherous Murder of many Noblemen and Gentlemen by the *English* in *Wallace's* Time; when they were called together during a Truce, (after *Edward I.* had over-run the Country), on Pretence of holding a Court of Justice; and were treacherously hanged one after another, as they entered the King's large Barns, where the Court was held.

This was as severely, as justly, revenged by *Wallace*, with whom, as Warden of *Scotland*, they had made the Truce, and whom they endeavoured to entice thither by their Charter of Peace, as they had done a great many others of Quality. But he, having Notice of what had passed, surpris'd them that very Night in their Jollity, rejoicing that they had, as they thought,

thought, by these treacherous Murders, secured *Scotland* for ever; and having set Guards round the Barns, that none should escape, he burnt all the *English* in them. The Ruins of those Barns are still shewn here.

Oliver Cromwell built a Citadel at *Air*, well fortified with a Fosse, and a Stone Wall. At the Restoration it was demolished; and at present only some Houses, and Angles of the Ramparts, are standing.

Two Miles North of *Air Town* stands *Kincaise*; which has been, from Time immemorial, a Place of Retirement for leprous Persons.

From *Air*, keeping still North, we came to *Irvin*, upon a River of the same Name. Here they have a Port, which formerly was in much better Condition than it has been for some Years past, the Harbour being so much decayed by Length of Time, and other Accidents, that the Trade of the Town began to decay; for the Water not being confined to its proper Channel, the Harbour became so choaked up with Sand-banks, that it was of little Use to what it had been; so that Ships of very small Burden were frequently shut up for several Months in the River, before they could sail out to Sea. At the same time, the Town-house, Church, Streets, and other public Works, as the common Gaol, and one of the Arches of the Bridge, were each in a ruinous Condition: all which occasioned an Act of Parliament to pass in the Ninth of K. *George II.* for laying a Duty of two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer sold in the Town of *Irvin*, and its Liberties; and a Duty of a Penny Sterling upon every Ton of Coals shipped off for Transportation. But thus much must be said, that notwithstanding the declining Condition of its Harbour, before this Act passed, it carried on a greater Trade than most of the Ports between *Air* and *Dumfries*. Their chief Trade is in *Scots* Coal, which they export in great Quantities to

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Ireland;

Ireland; for the neighbouring Hills abound with this Commodity. *Irvin* is the Capital of that Division of the Shire of *Air*, which they call *Cunningham*; and is really within the Firth of *Clyde*, though not actually within the River itself. The Name of *Cunningham* signifies *The King's Habitation*, from the Beauty of its Situation.

As it has more Trade than the other Ports I have been speaking of, so it is better built. Here are two handsome Streets, a good Quay, and a capacious Harbour. The Country is rich and fruitful, filled with Gentlemens Seats, and well-built Houses; and wherever you turn your Eye, you see nothing but beautiful Inclosures, pleasant Pastures, and Grass-grounds, so that we thought ourselves in *England* again. It is said, this inclosing the Ground was owing to the *English* Soldiers, who were placed here and in *Kyle* by *Oliver Cromwell* (for at *Air* he built a Citadel, as I have said); these promoted and encouraged the People to inclose and improve their Lands, and instructed them in the manner of Husbandry practised in *England*, which they have not forgot to this Day.

A little from *Irvin* stood *Kilmarnock* Castle, the Seat of the Family of the *Boys*, late Earls of *Kilmarnock*, which, on the 15th of *March* 1738-9. was intirely consumed, with the Furniture, and a curious Collection of Books and MSS. nothing being saved but the Charter-chest. On the other Side is the Castle of *Eglington*, the Seat of the antient Family of the *Montgomeries*, Earls of *Eglington*. On the North-east Borders of this Country, where it joins to *Clydsdale*, is the Castle of *Loudon*, the noble and beautiful Seat of the Earl of *Loudon*.

Upon the Bay of *Clyde* stands the Town of *Largis*, famous for the Defeat of the *Norwegians* by King *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*, which some give to *Kyle*, as we have said above.

Kilmaers,

Kilmaers, in the same County, is the Seat of the noble and antient Family of *Cunningham*, Earls of *Glencairn*. *Camden* says, that the Family derives its Original from one of that Name concerned in the Murder of *Thomas à Becket*, who fled into *Scotland* on that Account, and therefore bear an Episcopal Pall in their Arms; but it is plain, from their Motto, *Over, Fork, over*, that it is *Fork*, and not an Episcopal Pall; and the Family, no doubt, is of a much higher and nobler Original.

In the Sea lies *Lady Isle*, where is great Plenty of Rabbits and Fowl, but no Inhabitants.

With the Division of *Cunningham* I quitted the Shire of *Air*, which is, without Exception, one of the pleasantest Counties in *Scotland*.

Joining to it North, and bordering on the *Clyde* itself, lies the Barony of *Renfrew*, which was the antient paternal Estate of the *Stuarts*, before they succeeded to the Crown of *Scotland*; and his Royal Highness the Prince of *Wales*, among other Titles, is styled Baron of *Renfrew*. It is a pleasant, rich, and populous Country; and though the Soil is not thought to be so good as in *Cunningham*, yet that is abundantly recompensed by the Neighbourhood of *Glasgow* and the *Clyde*, and the great Commerce of both.

The ancient Channel of the *Clyde*, into which the Tide flows, furnishes it with a very convenient Harbour, called *Puddock*; and, by Spring-tides, Vessels of tolerable Burthen are brought up to the Bridge. The Inhabitants addict themselves pretty much to the *Irish* Trade; and having the Benefit of a public Ferry, draw no small Advantage from being the Centre of Correspondence between the Counties on both Sides of the Firth.

We kept our Route from *Irvin* along the Coast, as near as we could; so that we saw all the Firth of the *Clyde*, and the very Opening itself, which is just at the West Corner of this County. There are some Vil-

lages and Fishing-towns within the Mouth of this River, which have good Business.

The first Town of Note is called *Greenock*, which seems not to be an antient Place, but to be grown up in later Years, by being a good Road for Ships to ride in, that come into and go out of *Glasgow*, as Ships for *London* do in the *Downs*. The Town is well-built, has many rich trading Families in it, and a Castle to command the Road. It is the chief Place in the West of *Scotland* for the Herring-Fishing; and the Merchants of *Glasgow*, who are concerned in it, employ their Vessels for catching and curing the Fish, and for carrying them abroad to Market afterwards; and their being ready on all Hands to go to Sea, makes them often leave the Care of their own Ships to the *Greenock* Men, who are good Seamen, and excellent Pilots for those difficult Seas.

At the West-end of a Bay on the Firth is a small Town, called *Gowrock*, where are a noted Road and Harbour lately fitted up.

Paisley, a very thriving Place, which is increasing in Buildings every Day, also stands in this County on the River *Cart*; and, tho' no Borough, is larger than *Renfrew*. It was formerly noted for its noble Abbey of the Order of *Cluny*; the Monks of which wrote a Chronicle, called, *The Black Book of Paisley*. The Abbey and Church, with fair Gardens and Orchards, and a little Park for fallow Deer, are all inclosed with a Stone Wall about a Mile in Circuit. The Water of the River *Whitcart*, upon which *Paisley* stands, is commended for its Extent and for the Pearls frequently found thereabouts, and three Miles above. They commonly fish for them in Summer-time, and meet with them in a Shell-fish larger than an ordinary Mussel, at the Bottom of the Water. It lies on the West-side of *Clyde*, over-against *Glasgow*. The Remains of the Abbey are still to be seen, and the Town bears the Marks of having been fortified. At the
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West-end of it are the Remains of a large *Roman* Camp and *Prætorium*, which some suppose to be vaulted underneath, because the Ground, when trod upon, sounds hollow. Here it was *Mary* Queen of *Scots* was defeated by her rebellious Subjects under the Bastard Earl of *Murray*, from whence she took Refuge in *England*, and was there most *inhospitably* imprisoned for several Years, and at last beheaded. In the Lands of *Newyards*, near *Paisley*, on an high Ground, is a Fountain noted for ebbing and flowing with the Tide.

The Country between *Paisley* and *Glasgow*, on the Bank of *Clyde*, I take to be one of the most agreeable Places in *Scotland*, for its Situation, Fertility, Healthiness, and for the Benefits it receives from the Neighbourhood of *Glasgow*, and the Sea.

The great Church of *Glasgow*, and that noble Street of *Paisley*, are about 600 Years old, and are authentic Proofs of the Power and Riches of the Church in those Days, which was able, in times of Poverty and Rudeness, to erect a Variety of noble Piles, the Expence of any one of which would sensibly distress the Whole of this Part of the United Kingdom, in its now flourishing State, to finish.

I am now come to the Bank of *Clyde*; but my Method here, as in *England*, forbids my wandering North, till I have given you a full View of the South. The *Clyde* and the *Forth* may be said to cross *Scotland* here, their two Firths not being above 20 Miles distant from one another, which, if joined, would divide it very near in the Center.

Nor can I refrain mentioning over again (see p. 8.) how easy a Work it would be to make a Navigation from the *Forth* to the *Clyde*, joining the two Seas, as the King of *France* has done in a Place five hundred times more difficult, namely, from *Thoulouse* to *Narbonne*; and as the late Czar of *Muscovy*, *Peter*, justly surnamed *The Great*, did in several Places of infinitely

greater Difficulty and Expence. What an Advantage in Commerce would this be! It would establish a Trade between *Ireland* and the Merchants of *Glasgow*, and open a Communication between the West-coast of *Scotland*, and the East of *England*, even to *London*; nay, several Ports of *England* on the *Irish* Sea, from *Liverpool* Northward, would all trade with *London* by such a Canal. It would take up a Volume to lay down the several Advantages that would immediately accrue from such a Navigation, and in particular in Times of War; but it must lie till Posterity, by the rising Greatness of their Commerce, shall not only feel the Want of it, but find themselves inclinable, as well as able, to effect it.

Glasgow is the Emporium of the West of *Scotland*, being, for its Commerce and Riches, the second in this Northern Part of *Great Britain*. It is a large, stately, and well-built City, standing on a Plain, in a manner four-square; and the four principal Streets are the fairest for Breadth, and the finest built, that I have ever seen in one City together. The Houses are all of Stone, and generally uniform in Height, as well as in Front. The lower Stories, for the most part, stand on vast square *Doric* Columns, with the Arches, which open into the Shops, adding to the Strength, as well as Beauty, of the Building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best-built Cities in *Great Britain*.

It stands on the Side of an Hill, sloping to the River; only that Part next the River, for near one third of the City, is flat, and by this means exposed to the Water, upon any extraordinary Flood: it is situated upon the East Bank of the *Clyde*, which is not navigable to the Town but by small Vessels. Its Port therefore is *Newport-Glasgow*, which stands near the *Clyde's* Mouth, and is an Harbour for Ships of the greatest Burden. Here it is on a good Wharf or Quay the Merchants load and unload. Their Custom-house is
also

also here, and their Ships are here repaired, laid up, and fitted out, either here or at *Greenock*, where Work is well done, and Labour cheap.

The City is joined to the Suburbs on the West Bank of the *Clyde*, by an handsome Bridge. And it is proper to observe, that in the Year 1759. an Act passed, intituled, *An Act for improving the Navigation of the River Clyde, to the City of Glasgow, and for building a Bridge cross the said River, from the said City, to the Village of Gorbells.* The Preamble sets forth, that the River *Clyde*, from *Dumbuck* to the Bridge of *Glasgow*, is so very shallow in several Parts, that Boats, Lighters, Barges, or other Vessels, cannot pass to and from the City of *Glasgow*, except it be in the Time of Flood or High-water at Spring-tides; and that if the same was cleansed and deepened, and the Navigation thereof made more commodious, by a Lock or Dam over the same, it would be a great Advantage to the Trade and Manufactures of the said City and Parts adjacent, and to the Public in general.

The Act takes notice, that the Bridge of *Glasgow*, leading to the Village called *Gorbells*, is so narrow and inconvenient, that there is not Room for one Carriage to pass another, and, by reason of its Weakness and Insufficiency, no heavy Carriages are permitted to pass over it; Power is therefore given to the Magistrates and Council of *Glasgow*, to erect a Bridge of Stone at or near to the Place where the said Bridge is erected, and to be 30 Feet broad, and sufficient for Wheel-carriages of all Kinds to pass and repass over the same, whereby the Passage to the said City will be rendered much more safe and easy. See the Act itself.

Where the four principal Streets meet, the Crossing makes a very spacious Market-place, as may be easily imagined, since the Streets are so large. In the Center stands the Cross. The Houses in these Streets are all built upon one Model, with Piazzas under them, faced with Ashler Stone, and well fashed. As we

come down the Hill from the North-gate to this Place, the Tolbooth and Guild-hall make the North-west Angle, or Right-hand Corner of the Street, which is new rebuilt in a very magnificent Manner. Here the Town-council sit, and the Magistrates try such Causes as come within their Cognizance, and do all their other public Business: so that, as will be easily conceived, the Tolbooth stands in the very Centre of the City. It is a noble Structure of hewn Stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious hourly Chimes. All these four principal Streets are adorned with several public Buildings.

But the chief Ornament of this City is the College or University, a most magnificent and stately Fabric, consisting of several Courts. The Front to the City is of hewn Stone, and excellent Architecture. Its Precincts were lately enlarged by some Acres of Ground purchased for it by public Money; and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall.

It owes its Erection to Archbishop *Turnbull*, and was legally founded by King *James II.* in 1453. by virtue of a Bull from Pope *Nicolas V.* granting it all the Privileges, Liberties, Honours, Immunities, and Exemptions, given by the Apostolical See to the College of *Bononia*, in *Italy*, for teaching Universal Learning. They are enabled by the Munificence of a generous Benefaction, to send Exhibitioners to the University of *Oxford*. A Rector, a Dean of the Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology, three Philosophy-Professors were established by the first Foundation; and afterwards some Clergymen taught the Civil and Canon Law there.

In 1577. King *James VI.* established a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four Bursars, a Steward to furnish their Table, a Servant for the Principal, a Janitor to look after the Gate, and a Cook.

The Family of *Hamilton* gave some of the Ground on which the College stands, with an adjacent Field.

Kings,

Kings, Parliaments, the City of *Glasgow*, several of the Archbishops, and many particular Persons, have been Benefactors to it.

In 1662. the Earl of *Dundonald* gave 1000 l. Sterling to it, for the Maintenance of poor Scholars. The great *Buchanan*, and the famous *Cameron*, had, among other eminent Men, their Education here.

Several fine *Roman* Stones, digged up in the latter End of 1740. near *Kirkintilloch*, with very curious Inscriptions, have been removed to this University, where before was a good Collection of Pieces of Antiquity, chiefly found near the same Place.

In the higher Part of the City stands the great Church, formerly Cathedral and Metropolitan, dedicated to St. *Mungo*, who was Bishop here, about the Year 560. It is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprizes the Beholders with its stupendous Bigness, and the Workmanship of the Artisan. The several Rows of Pillars, and the exceeding high Spire which rises from a square Tower in the Middle of the Cross, shew a wonderful Piece of Architecture. It is now divided into several Preaching Places, one above the other.

Near the Church stands a ruinous Castle, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop, who was legal Lord or Superior of the City, which stands on his Ground, and from whom it received its first Charter, and many Privileges. It is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewn Stone, and has a fine Prospect into the City.

The Duke of *Montrose* has so great an Interest here, and in the Country round, that he is, in a Civil Sense, Governor of this City, as he is legally of their University, and much beloved in these Patts.

Glasgow is a City of Business, and has the Face of Foreign as well as Domestic Trade; nay, I may say, 'tis the only City in *Scotland*, at this Time, that apparently increases in both. The Union has, indeed, answered its End to them, more than to any other Part
of

of the Kingdom, their Trade being new formed by it; for as the Union opened the Door to the Scots into our *American Colonies*, the *Glasgow Merchants* presently embraced the Opportunity; and though, at its first concerting, the Rabble of this City made a formidable Attempt to prevent it, yet afterwards they knew better, when they found the great Increase of their Trade by it; for they now send near 50 Sail of Ships every Year to *Virginia, New-England*, and other *English Colonies in America*.

But if this City could have a Communication with the Firth of *Forth*, so as to send their Tobacco, and Sugar by Water to *Alloway* below *Stirling*, as they might from thence again to *London, Holland, Hamburg*, and the *Baltic*, they would very probably in a few Years double their Trade.

The Share they have in the *Herring-Fishery* is very considerable; and they cure the Herrings so well, and so much better than they are done in any other Part of *Great Britain*, that a *Glasgow Herring* is esteemed as good as a *Dutch* one.

I have no room to enlarge upon the Home Trade of this City, which is very considerable in many Things. I shall therefore touch at some few Particulars.

1. Here are two very handsome Sugar-baking Houses carried on by skilful Persons, with large Stocks, and to very great Perfection. Here is likewise a large Distillery, for distilling Spirits from the Melasses drawn from Sugars, by which they enjoyed a vast Advantage for a time, by a reserved Article in the Union, freeing them from *English Duties*.

2. Here is a Manufacture of Plaiding, a Stuff cross-striped with yellow, red, and other Mixtures, for the Plaids or Veils worn by the Women in *Scotland*.

3. Here is a Manufacture of Muslins, which they make so good and fine, that great Quantities of them are sent into *England*, and to the *British Plantations*, where they sell at a good Price. They are generally

striped, and are very much used for Aprons by the Ladies, and sometimes in Head-cloaths by the meaner Sort of *Englishwomen*.

4. Here is also a Linen Manufacture; but as that is in common with all Parts of *Scotland*, which improve in it daily, I will not insist upon it, as a Peculiar here, though they make a very great Quantity of it, and send it to the Plantations, as their principal Merchandize. Nor are the *Scots* without a Supply of Goods for sorting their Cargoes to the *English* Colonies, without sending to *England* for them; and it is necessary to mention it here, because it has been objected by some, that the *Scots* could not send a sortable Cargo to *America*, without buying from *England*; which, coming through many Hands, and by a long Carriage, must consequently be so dear, that the *English* Merchants could under-sell them.

It is very probable indeed, that some things cannot be had here so well as from *England*, so as to make out such a sortable Cargo as the *Virginia* Merchants in *London* ship off, whose Entries at the Custom-house consist sometimes of 200 Particulars, as Tin, Turnery, Milanery, Upholstery, Cutlery, and other *Cracked-lane* Wares; in short, somewhat of every thing, either for Wearing or House-furniture, building Houses or Ships.

But though the *Scots* cannot do all this, we may reckon up what they can furnish, which they have not only in sufficient Quantities, but some in greater Perfection than in *England* itself.

1. They have Woolen Manufactures of their own, such as *Stirling* Serges, *Musselburgh* Stuffs, *Aberdeen* Stockens, *Edinburgh* Shalloons, Blankets, &c.

2. The Trade with *England* being open, they have now all the *Manchester*, *Sheffield*, and *Birmingham* Wares, and likewise the Cloths, Kerseys, Half-thicks, Duffels, Stockens, and coarse Manufactures of the North of *England*, brought as cheap or cheaper

to them by Horse-packs, as they are carried to *London*, it being a less Distance.

3. They have Linens of most Kinds, especially Diapers and Table-linen, Damasks, and many other Sorts not known in *England*, and cheaper than these, because made at their own Doors.

4. What Linens they want from *Holland* or *Hamburg*, they import from thence, as cheap as the *English* can do; and for Muslins, their own are very acceptable, and cheaper than in *England*.

5. Gloves they make better and cheaper than in *England*; for they send great Quantities thither.

6. Another Article, which is very considerable here, is, Servants, whom they can transport in greater Plenty, and upon better Terms, than the *English*, without the scandalous Art of Kidnapping, Wheedling, Betraying, and the like; for the poor People offer themselves fast enough, and think it their Advantage, as it certainly is, to serve out their Times soberly in the foreign Plantations, and then become diligent Planters for themselves; which is a much wiser Course, than to turn Thieves, and then be transported to save them from the Gallows. This may be given as a Reason, and, I believe, it is the only one, why so many more of the *Scots* Servants, who go over to *Virginia*, settle and thrive there, than of the *English*; which is so certainly true, that if it holds on for many Years more, *Virginia* may be rather called a *Scots* than an *English* Plantation.

I might mention many other Particulars; but these are sufficient to shew, that the *Scots* Merchants are not at a Loss, how to make up sortable Cargoes to send to the Plantations; and that, if we can outdo them in some Things, they are able to outdo us in others. If they are under any Disadvantages in the Trade I am speaking of, it is, that they may not, perhaps, have so easy a Vent and Consumption for the Goods they bring back, as the *English* have at *London*, *Bristol*, or *Liverpool*;

Liverpool; for which Reason, they have lately fet up a Wharf at *Alloway* in the *Forth*, whence they fend their Tobacco and Sugars thither by Land-carriage, and ſhip them off from thence for *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, or *London*, as the Market offers; and indeed they carry on a profitable Trade with *England* in Tobacco, from the Difference of Duty, &c.

Now, though the carrying their Tobacco and Sugars ſeveral Miles over Land may be ſome Diſadvantage; yet if, on the other hand, it be calculated, how much ſooner the Voyage is made from *Glaſgow* to the Capes of *Virginia*, than from *London*, the Difference will be made up in the Freight, and in the Expence of the Ships, eſpecially in time of War, when the Channel is thronged with Privateers, and the Ships wait to go in Fleets for fear of Enemies; for the *Glaſgow* Veſſels are no ſooner out of the Firth of *Clyde*, but they ſtretch away to the North-weſt, are out of the Road of the Privateers immediately, and are often at the Capes of *Virginia* before the *London* Ships get clear of the Channel. Nay, even in Times of Peace, they muſt always be allowed, one time with another, at leaſt 14 or 20 Days Difference in the Voyage, both going out and coming in, which, taken together, is a Month or ſix Weeks in the whole Voyage; and, conſidering Wear and Tear, Victuals and Wages, this makes a conſiderable Difference in the Trade.

One thing ſtill I muſt take notice of, before I quit *Glaſgow*. I have mentioned, more than once, the Duties laid on Ale and Beer ſold in divers Towns in *Scotland*, for the Benefit and public Emolument of the ſaid Towns; but have here to take notice of the like Duty laid for a different Purpose, that is to ſay, for a Punishment. The Caſe was this:

When the Malt-duty was extended, for the firſt Time to *Scotland*, it occaſioned much murmuring; and particularly *Daniel Campbell*, Eſq; who lived at
Glaſgow,

Glasgow, and was Member for that Town, having given his Vote for it in Parliament, the Populace rose, entered his House, destroyed all his Goods and Furniture, and committed other Acts of Violence and Outrage.

This the Legislature resenting, as a Defiance of lawful Authority, an Act passed, in the 12th of King *George I.* 1723, to take from the Town of *Glasgow* the Benefits of an Act before passed, for laying a Duty of two Pennies *Scots* on every Pint of Ale or Beer brewed for Sale in the said City, and its Privileges; and vesting it for the Remainder of the Term, which was for 13 Years to come, in his Majesty, to be put under the Commissioners of Excise, in order to raise the Sum of 6080*l.* for satisfying the Damages and Losses sustained by Mr. *Campbell* in the said Riot; but it provided, that, when the said Sum was paid, the Duty of two Penies *Scots* was to return, for the Remainder of the Term, to the Magistrates, for the Purposes for which they were originally granted. This occasioned no good Blood, it may be believed, between the City and Mr. *Campbell*; but yet, this was not the last Time this City had the Honour to be represented in Parliament by the same Gentleman, as it is joined with the Burghs of *Renfrew*, *Ruglen*, and *Dunbarton*!—So placable, and so forgiving, are the generous *Scottish* Nation; or, at least, so little Title has the City of *Glasgow* in particular to the National Motto of *Scotland*! Nor did this good Behaviour turn out to the Disadvantage of the City; for, in the 9th of *George II.* a new Act passed, continuing the former Act for 25 Years longer, and extending it to the Villages of *Gorbells* and *Port Glasgow*, both which Places were in the Jurisdiction of the City, and reaped all their Advantages from its Neighbourhood; the latter especially, at which the People of *Glasgow* had built, and constantly maintained, a very commodious Harbour, and yet were neither of them in the former Act.

Here

Here is a Custom-house, which is a handsome Building, and has a fair Establishment of Officers, and the Jurisdiction of the whole Firth and River on both Sides.

A Society has been lately erected at *Glasgow*, under the Name of *The Glasgow Charitable Marine Society*; the End of which is to provide for such Seamen as shall become old or disabled in the Service of the Merchants of that City, and also to afford Relief for their poor Widows and Children.

From *Glasgow* I went eight Miles Southward to *Hamilton*, a Town pleasant and well-built, the Church of which is the Burying-place of the Noble Family of *Hamilton*. But it is chiefly noted for its fine Palace, the Seat of the Duke of *Hamilton*, premier Peer of *Scotland*, and nearly related to the Royal Family of the *Stuarts*. The House at present is large, though Part of the Design was unfinished when I was there. It has a fair Front, with two Wings, and two more are laid out in the Ichnography of the Building, which were not then begun. The great Court-yard before the House is spacious, and was to be balustraded with Iron, between Pillars of Stone, as that of *Dalkeith* is; and behind it is a noble Parterre, adorned with Statues; and, lower, spacious Bounds for a Canal and Fish-ponds, with large Gardens on each Side.

The Front is very magnificent, all of white Freestone, with regular Ornaments according to the Rules of Art. The Wings are very deep. The Apartments are truly noble, and more fit for the Court of a Prince, than the House of a Subject. The Pictures, the Furniture, and other Decorations, are exquisitely fine, and suitable to the Dignity of the Possessors.

The Situation of the House has all the Advantage imaginable; for it stands in a plain Country, near enough to the Banks of *Clyde* to enjoy the Prospect of its Stream, and yet far enough from it to be out of the Reach of its Torrents and Floods.

The

The Offices of this Palace join the Town. Adjoining to the great Park is a very romantic Garden, called *Baroncleub*, which consists of seven hanging Terras-walks, down to a River-side, with a wild Wood full of Birds on the opposite Side of the River. In some of these Walks are Banqueting-houses, with Walks and Grottoes, and all of them filled with large Evergreens.

The great Park is about seven Miles in Circumference, and noted for its fine Oaks and Firs; and the small River *Avon* runs through it. It is walled round with Stone, and well-stocked with Deer. The lesser Park is rather a great Inclosure, than a Park; though this, as well as the other, is extremely well planted with Trees. The Gardens are finely designed; but I cannot say they are so well finished and kept as those at *Drumlanrig*.

Ruglen is another Town in this County, which gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Hamilton*.

Here are also the Town and Castle of *Douglas*, which gives Title and Surname to the Dukes of *Douglas*; of which Family more anon.

Crawford-Lindsey, in this County, gives Title also to the Earl of *Crawford*, who claims Precedency as first Earl.

In *Crawford-Moor*, Gold has been found in the Sand of the Brooks after Rain, and that in pretty large Pieces; and they have dug up *Lapis Lazuli* there. The Remains of a *Roman* Causeway are to be seen in this County, from one End to the other.

We then turned to the Left for *Stirlingshire*, and, after passing the *Clyde*, came to *Kilsyth*, a good plain Country Burgh, tolerably well built, but not large, near which the Marquis of *Montrose* gave a great Overthrow to the Covenanters in the Civil Wars. Here, upon a particular Occasion, we went to see *Calendar-House*, the Seat of the unhappy Earl of *Kilmarnock*,

marnock, Commander of the Rebel Hussars in 1745. It is an old Building, that had been some time in Decay; but has on the Back of it, upon an Hill, a fine Wood of Firs. In the Front is a vast Space of level Ground, the *Forth* keeping its Course in the Middle; and the great Number of Gentlemens Seats on either Side the Banks of the *Forth* yields a noble Prospect from hence. These Houses are of white Stone, the Roofs covered with blue Slate, which make an agreeable Glittering when the Sun shines upon them.

The Town of *Falkirk* is about a Mile from *Calendar-House*; but has nothing remarkable in it, except the other old decayed House of the Earl of *Calendar*.

I shall say nothing of the Battle that was fought in 1745, at *Falkirk*, between the King's Forces and the Rebels, referring myself to the latter End of this my Northern Tour, for a particular Account of the Rise, Progress, and Extinction, of that unnatural and unprovoked Rebellion. *Falkirk* is a Burgh or Barony, situated on a rising Ground. A notable Battle was fought here between King *Edward I.* and the *Scots*.

Tor-Wood is in the Neighbourhood of this Town. It chiefly consists of Firs and Beech. It was thought the Rebels would have made a Stand here, when his Royal Highness the Duke marched to the Relief of *Stirling Castle*, then besieged by them. The Town of *Stirling*, nine Miles off, being built, like *Edinburgh*, on an Hill, makes a fine Appearance from hence.

About *Falkirk* we plainly saw the Remains of the antient Work, which they call *Severus's Wall*, *Adrian's Wall*, or *Graham's Dyke* (for it is known by all these Names); built by the *Romans* cross this narrow Part of the Country, and fortified with Redoubts and Stations to defend the South Country from the Incursions of the *Picts*, *Irish*, and other wild Nations, in the *Highlands*. This Wall reached from *Dunbriton Firth* (so they called the Firth of *Clyde*) to the *Forth*, and was several Times repaired, till the Destruction of the
Roman

Roman Empire in Britain, with which it perished. Yet neither this, while it stood, nor the stronger one at Newcastle, called Severus's Wall, could so well preserve the Country from the Invasion of Picts and Scots, but the Romans were often obliged to send powerful Succours to the Relief of the distressed Britons. Camden thinks, that this Wall was built by Antoninus Pius, who, being adopted by Adrian, assumed his Name. Be this as it will, it is certain, that in all the Scottish Histories, it is called Graham's Dyke. I have already, in Vol. III. given the Account of this famous Wall, from the lately published Work of John Warburton, Esq; intitled Vallum Romanum; to which I refer.

There were along the Wall great and noble Forts, strongly intrenched, and, though within the Wall, able to receive a whole Army together. The Forts which remained in Mr. Pont's Time, who traced them all *, were these; one at Langtoun, a Mile East of Falkirk; one just at Rouintree Burnhead; one at Wester-Gowden, about St. Helen's Chapel; one at the Croykill; a very great one at the Top of the Banhill; one at Atchindevy; one at Kirkintilloch, or Kaerpen-colloch; one at East-Calder; one at Hilltoun-Calder; one at Balmudy; one at Simerstone, and over Kilwin River, and Carestoun; one at Atermynie; one at Balcastle, over-against Banhill; one at Kaellybe, over-against Croykill, one at the Roch-hill, over-against the West-wood; a large one at Bankyir, over-against Castle-Cairy; one at Dumbase. In the Ruins of that at Bankyir was found a large Iron Shovel, or some Instrument resembling it, so weighty that it could hardly be lifted by one Man. At the same Fort also were discovered several Sepulchres covered with large rough Stones; and at Dun-Chroe Ghyr, by Mony-Abroch, were formerly large Buildings. The Length of the Wall was 36 Scots Miles, beginning between Queen's-

* See that Gentleman's Description, in Dr. Gibson's Translation of Camden's *Britannia*,

ferry and *Abercorn*; it ranged along West by the *Grange* and *Kineil*, or *Innereving*, so on to *Falkirk*; from whence it proceeded directly to the Forest of *Cumernald*; next, it ran to the great Fort at the *Banhill*, where have been found several Stones, some with Pictures engraven upon them, and with Inscriptions: from whence it went to the *Peel* of *Kirkin-tilloch*, the greatest Fort of all; and so Westward to *Dumbarton*, with a great Ditch upon the North-side of the Wall all along. It had also many square Fortifications in form of *Roman Camps*.

The *Lowlands* between the Sea and high Country are generally narrow. Near the Coast are many little Hills which overlook the Sea, and discover Towns at a Distance, which renders the Prospect very pleasant on that Side; and there is something striking in the large rugged romantic Mountains on the other.

But the Towns which seem large and fair in the distant Prospect, like almost every thing else, lose their Beauty in proportion as they are approached; a Meanness is soon discovered, which shews the Condition of the Inhabitants; all the Outskirts, which increased the Extent of them while they were remote, are found to be nothing more than the Ruins of little Houses, which have been deserted by the Inhabitants; for when these Houses begin to decay, they do not often repair them, but, taking out the Timber, let the Walls remain, and build anew upon another Spot. The fishing Towns in particular are extremely disagreeable, as the Haddocks and Whitings, which hang upon Lines to dry along the Sides of the Houses, from one End to the other, fill the Air with an intolerable Stink. It does not however appear from this Nuisance, that the Inhabitants suffer in their Health; for the Children are more numerous than in the inland Towns, and, though they are half naked, yet they are fresh-coloured, healthy, and strong.

From

From *Kilfyth*, we mounted the Hills, black and frightful as they were, to find the Road over the Moors and Mountains to *Stirling*; and, being directed by Guides, we came to the River *Carron*. The Channel of a River appeared indeed, and looked as if it had been cut out by Art through horrid Precipices, to mark out a Course for the Water; but yet not a Drop was at that Time to be seen. Great Stones, square, and formed as if cut out by Hand, of a prodigious Size, lay scattered in a confused manner in the very Course of the River, which, as we were told, the Fury of the Waters, at other times, had hurried down from the Mountains. If so, they must have been some Ages upon their Journey down the Stream: for it is not probable, that a Flood often comes with a Force sufficient to move such Stones as these, unless a great Quantity of Ice, as well as Water, comes down upon them together. But, in all Probability, they are not driven down by the Force of the Water at all; but are *Roman* Monuments; of which more by-and-by.

Here we passed another Bridge of one Arch, not quite so large as that we saw in *Galloway*, but very like it. It is finely built of Free-stone; but the Shores being flat, it rises so high, that it is not every Head can bear to ride over it. But there was a Necessity of building it with one Arch only; for no Piers in the Middle of the Channel could have borne the Shock of the great Stones, which sometimes come down this Stream.

From hence, descending on the North side, we had a View of the Firth of *Forth* on our Right, and of the Castle of *Stirling* on our Left. In going to the latter, we passed the Water of *Bannockburn*, famous in the *Scots* History for the great Battle fought here between King *Robert de Bruce*, and the *English* Army commanded by King *Edward II.* in Person; in which the *English* were utterly overthrown, and that with so
terrible

terrible a Slaughter, that though it was the greatest Army that ever marched from *England* into *Scotland*, very few escaped, and the King with much ado saved himself by Flight. How he could save himself by a little Boat (as Mr. *Camden* says) I cannot understand, there being no River near, that had any Boats in it, but the *Forth*; and then the King must have fled North, whereas he certainly fled to *England* with all the Speed he could. He might, indeed, have made use of a Boat to pass the *Tweed*; but that was at least 50 Miles from the Field of Battle.

Whether the *Scots* magnify this Victory or not, is not my Business to inquire. 'Tis certain that the *English* Army was totally overthrown here; for they lost 50,000 Men, among whom were abundance of their Nobility and Gentry.

This Place is also remarkable for the execrable Murder of King *James* III. whose young Son was by some discontented Nobles worked up to this impious Deed. But when his Understanding ripened, he saw the Action in its proper Light, and was so greatly affected by it, that he did Penance for it ever after, by constantly wearing an Iron Chain near his Flesh.

Stirling was our next Stage, an antient Town, and an important Pass, which, together with *Dunbarton*, is the Defence of the Lowlands against the Highlands; for, as one very properly said, *Dunbarton* is the Lock of the Highlands, and *Stirling-Castle* keeps the Key. The Town is situated, as I have observed, exactly as *Edinburgh*, on the Ridge of an Hill, sloping down on both Sides, and the Street gradually ascending from the East to the Castle, which is at the West-end. It is large and well built, and, though it is antient, yet the Buildings are not unlike those of *Edinburgh*.

The Church is also a very spacious Building, but not Collegiate. It stands in the upper Part of the Town, towards the End, is of good Architecture, and adorned with a lofty Tower. There was formerly a

Church, or rather a Collegiate Chapel, in the Castle, and likewise a private Chapel, or Oratory, in the Palace, for the Royal Family; but they have been long disused.

Joining to the Church, on the Top of the Hill, is a very neat Hospital for decayed Merchants, after the Manner of that at *Dundee*. It was founded by *James Cowen*, Merchant, and very richly endowed. His Statue, as big as the Life, is at the Top of the Gate, with an Inscription from the 25th of *St. Matthew*, the 35th Verse. And in the Garden of this Hospital is a pleasant Bowling-green, for the Use of the Gentlemen and Merchants.

The Castle is not so very difficult of Access as that at *Edinburgh*, but is esteemed equally strong; for the Works are able to mount more Cannon, and there is a Battery that commands the Bridge, which is of the utmost Importance, and seems to have been the main End and Purpose for which it was erected. The Walls, and all the Outworks, are so firm, that they seem in as good Condition as if they had been lately built.

The Rebels, in the Year 1745, found this Castle too strong for them, as will be observed in another Place. It was defended by that gallant old Officer *Lord Blakeney*. The Batteries they had raised were all beaten down by the Castle Guns as fast as erected, which did great Execution among their Men likewise; and, on his Royal Highness's marching to its Relief, they abandoned their Works and Cannon with the utmost Precipitation, first blowing up their Powder-Magazine in the Church of *St. Ninian*, a little Village just by, in which they were thought to have 6000 lb. Weight of Powder.

I visited the Castle, and went over the noble Monuments of the amazing Grandeur of the *Scottish* Kings, that are crumbling into Dust. Here is a fine Palace built by King *James V.* and a Parliament-house superior to that of *Westminster*.

The

The Palace and Royal Apartments are all in Decay, and likely to continue so. This is at present also the Fate of the Palaces of *Linlithgow*, *Falkland*, *Dunfermling*, and all the other Royal Houses in *Scotland*, *Holyrood house* at *Edinburgh* excepted.

In the Park adjoining to the Castle were formerly large Gardens. The Figure of the Walls and Grass-plats is still plainly to be seen.

The Park here is large and walled about, as most of the Parks in *Scotland* are; but there is little or no Wood in it. The Earls of *Mar*, of the Name of *Erskine*, who claimed to be Hereditary Keepers of the King's Children, and of this Castle, had an House at the upper End of the Town, very finely situated for Prospect, but not for Security, being too near the Castle; for were the Castle ever to suffer a close Siege, and be vigorously defended, this House would run a great Risque of being demolished on one Side or other: besides, this Nearness to the Castle makes the Site more confused to the Eye.

From a pretty little Flower-garden upon one of the Bastions on the North-side of the Castle, we had a most agreeable Prospect over the Valley, and of the Meanders, Turnings, or Reaches of the River *Forth*, which are extremely beautiful. They are so spacious, and return so near themselves with so regular and exact a Sweep, that, I believe, the like to it is not to be seen in *Britain*, and, perhaps, not in *Europe*, especially in so large a River. The *Seine*, indeed, between *Paris* and *Roan*, fetches a Sweep something like these, and some Miles longer; but then it is but one: whereas here are three double Reaches, which make six Returns together, and each of them above three Scots Miles in Length: and as the Bows are almost equal for Breadth, as the Reaches are for Length, it makes the Figure complete. It is a truly admirable Sight, and continues from a little below the great Bridge at *Stirling* to *Alloway*, the Seat of the

Earls of *Mar*. The Form of this Winding may be conceived by the Length of the Way; for it is 24 Miles from *Stirling* to *Alloway* by Water, and hardly four Miles by Land.

One would think these large Windings of the Stream would very much check the Tide; but, on the contrary, we found the Tide of Flood make up very strong under *Stirling-bridge*, though it does not flow above seven or eight Miles farther; for the Stream grows narrow apace, and the rapid Current of all Rivers in this Country checks the Tide, when it comes into narrow Limits. The same is the Case in the *Tyne* at *Newcastle*, and the *Tweed* at *Berwick*; in both of which, though the Tide flows as strong in at the Mouth of these Rivers as in this, yet the Navigation goes not near so far up.

The Bridge at *Stirling* has only four Arches; but they are very large, and the Channel widens considerably below it. At *Alloway* it is above a Mile broad, and deep enough for Ships of any Burden; so that the *Glasgow* Merchants are certainly in the Right to settle Warehouses there, and ship off their Goods for the Eastern Countries.

I was very curious to inquire into the Course of this River, as I had before into that of the *Clyde*, to see if there was a Possibility of uniting their Waters for an inland Navigation; because I had observed, that the Charts and Plans of the Country brought them almost to meet. But when I came to survey the Ground exactly, I found the Map-makers greatly mistaken; and that they had not only given the Situation and Courses of the Rivers wrong, but the Distances also. However, upon the whole, I saw plainly, that, notwithstanding several Circumstances which might obstruct it, and cause the Workmen to fetch some winding Turns out of the Way, yet a Canal of about 18 Miles would fairly join the Rivers, and make a clear Navigation from the *Irish* to the *German* Sea;

Sea; and that this could be done without any considerable Obstruction: for they would not have Occasion for above four Sluices in the whole Way, and those only to head a Bason, or Receptacle, to contain a Flush of Water, to push on the Vessels either Way, as Occasion required.

How easy such a Work would be, and how advantageous, not to *Scotland* only, but even to *England* and *Ireland*, the Thing itself will explain at first Sight. I could enter upon particular Descriptions of the Work, and answer all the Objections raised from the great Quantity of Waters in the Winter, and the Force and Fury of their Streams: but I have no room for it here; besides, I have touched upon this Subject twice before.

There is a very considerable Manufacture at *Stirling* for Serges or Shalloons, which they make and dye very well; nor has the *English* Manufacture for Shalloons broken in so much upon them, as it was apprehended it would. This Manufacture is a great Support to the poor People that are employed in it, who are thereby enabled to live very comfortably.

We had here a very fine Prospect both East and West: Eastward we could plainly see the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and the Hill, called *Arthur's Seat*, in the Royal Park at *Holy-rood-house*; and Westward we could see *Dunbarton* Castle. To the Northward we saw *Dumblain*, and the Field of Battle, called *Sheriff-muir*, between it and *Stirling*.

But our Business was not to the North yet; for, having a Part of the Border to view, we went from *Stirling* to the South-east, over some of the same Hills we passed at our coming hither, that we might leave nothing behind to oblige us to come this way again. The Duke of *Argyle* has a small House here, which the Family call the *Lowland House*, to distinguish it from the many Seats that noble Family is possessed of in the *Highlands*. The Seat formerly belonged to the

Earls of *Stirling*. The County round it, South of the *Forth*, is called *Stirlingshire*, or *Strivelingshire*.

Stirling was one of the Boundaries of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*, as appears by the Inscription on a Stone below the Castle, towards the Bridge, importing, that one of the Wings of their Army kept Guard there. On the Right of the Town stood the noble Abbey of *Cambuskenneth*. The River *Carron* is famous for some *Roman* Monuments, particularly two little Hills, called by the Vulgar *Dunipace*, *i. e.* Hills of Peace; and, two Miles lower, is a round Edifice of Stone, which, by the Description, resembles what the *Romans* called the Temple of *Terminus*. But *Buchanan* thinks, they were rather Monuments of some great Actions performed here.

From *Stirling* we went directly to *Linlithgow*, a large Town, well built, with a stately Town-house, but most famous for the noble Palace of the Kings of *Scotland*, which is the least decayed of all the rest, that of *Holy rood* excepted: for King *James VI.* repaired, or rather rebuilt it; and his two Sons, Prince *Henry*, and Prince *Charles* (afterwards King of *England*) had Apartments here, which a Traveler may easily distinguish by the different Coats of Arms, especially over those called *The Prince's Lodgings*.

This Palace stands on a rising Ground, which runs into the Lake, in Form of an Amphitheatre, and has a Descent resembling Terrace-walks. There are two Towers at each Corner of the Court, with Apartments, and a curious Fountain in the Middle, adorned with several fine Statues, from whence the Water rises to a good Height. A noble Park also belongs to it.

The Church of *St. Michael* makes a Part of this Building, and is a Wing on the Right-hand of the first Court, as the proper Offices make the Left. The Inner-court is very large and elegant for the Taste of the Times. In the Middle of this is the large Fountain

I have

I have mentioned, which still shews the Remains of some good Carving, and other Ornaments.

Here King *James V.* restored the Order of the Knights of *St. Andrew*, and erected a Throne and Stalls for them in *St. Michael's Church*, making it the Chapel of the Order. He was likewise the first who ordered the *Thistle* to be added to the Badge of the Order; and the Motto, *viz. Nemo me impune lacessit*, which is worn about it in the Royal Arms, was of his Invention. This Prince seems to have been very much honoured in the World; for he wore the Badges of three Orders besides his own; *viz.* That of the *Garter*, conferred upon him by his Uncle, the King of *England*; that of the *Golden Fleece*, by the Emperor, then King of *Spain*; that of *St. Michael*, by the King of *France*.

In his Time the *Green Ribband* was worn by the Knights Companions of this Order; but King *James VII.* changed it to the *Blue*, like that of the Knights of the *Garter* in *England*. After the Union, Queen *Anne*, the Sovereign of both, to distinguish them, restored the *Green Ribband*, and intended to have called a Chapter of the Order, to bring it once more to its full Lustre; but was prevented by Death.

In this Town, the Earl of *Murray*, Lord Regent, was murdered with a Musquet-bullet shot by one *Hamilton*. The Earl was a natural Son of King *James V.* and, aspiring to the Crown, joined with the Reformers, having first got the Revenues of the Convents of *St. Andrews* and *Pittenweem*, whereof he was Abbot, or Prior, secured to him and his Heirs. His Ambition and Intrigues were the chief Cause of almost all the Troubles of Queen *Mary's* Reign.

At *Linlithgow* is a great Linen Manufacture, as there is at *Glasgow*; and the Water of the Lake here is esteemed so extraordinary for Bleaching or Whiten- ing of Linen Cloth, that a vast deal of it is brought hither from other Parts of the Country for that

Purpose. This Lake is situate on the North-side of the Town, and between it and the Palace are Terrace-walks, which are so beautiful, that a more delightful Place can scarce be seen.

In the Year 1722, an Act passed for laying two Penies Scots on every Scots Pint of Ale or Beer sold in *Linlithgow*, and its Liberties, in order to repair the public Buildings, which were run to Decay, such as the Church and Town house, &c. to supply such Parts of the Town with fresh Water as want it; to pave and amend the Streets, and also the Avenues within a Mile round the Town; for discharging the Town-Debts, and other necessary Purposes. Great Progress was made in these laudable Undertakings by virtue of this Act; but the End being not sufficiently attained, nor likely to be, at the Expiration of the Act, these Duties were farther continued for 21 Years more, by an Act which passed in the Year 1733.

Forfichen, formerly the Residence of the Knights of *Malta*, is two Miles South-west from *Linlithgow*.

Near a Place called *Kips*, South from this Town, is an antient Chapel or Altar of great unpolished Stones, leaning so as to support one another. The Vulgar call them *Arthur's Oven*; but the Learned think them to be a Temple of *Terminus* built by the *Romans*; and others still there are, who conjecture them to be a Temple of the *Celts* or *Druids*. Near this Chapel or Altar is a Circle of great Stones, and on two adjacent Hills are the Remains of old Camps, with great Heaps of Stones, and antient Graves, which some think *Roman Works*.

About four Miles North from *Linlithgow* lies the Castle of *Abercorn*, supposed to be the *Kebercurnig* of *Bede*, where began the *Roman Wall*, thought to be founded by *Severus*.

From *Linlithgow* we turned to the Right, and following the *Clyde* upwards, from a little above *Hamilton*, where we were before, we came into the Shire of *Clydsdale*.

Clydsdale. This Tract has some Remains of Roman Antiquity; for from *Errick-stone* to *Mauls Mitre*, which borders upon the Shire of *Renfrew*, are evident Footsteps of a Roman Causeway for several Miles together; and there is a Tradition, that another Roman Street went from *Lanerk* to the Roman Camp near *Falkirk*.

Lanerk is the Capital of this County, but is no extraordinary Town; its Bridge, however, is very remarkable. It was built at a vast Expence by the Inhabitants: but the violent Current of the Water rendering the keeping it in Repair too chargeable for the Town to support, and making it require frequent Reparations, an Act of the *Scotish* Parliament passed, *Anno 1703*, empowering them to collect Tolls for Pontage, in order to keep up the same. This Act was in Force for 19 Years, and there was so much Reason for it, and the Bridge was of so great Use to the Country, that though the Duties expired in the Year 1722, yet the Rates were voluntary paid for many Years; till, certain Disputes arising with some selfish Person, who wanted to reap the Fruits of other People's Labours for nothing, an Act was passed, in the 10th of King *George II.* for enabling the Magistrates to repair and maintain so useful a Work. This Act is to continue in Force for 31 Years, and is so reasonable, that perhaps it will be perpetuated, if required: for the Rates are only 6*d.* Sterling for every Coach or Chariot, drawn by four or more Horses; 2*d.* for every Cart or Wheel-carriage; 1*d.* for every Sledge or Horse loaded or unloaded; two thirds of a Penny for every Ox, Cow, or Bull; one-sixth of a Penny for every Calf, Hog, Sheep, or Lamb; and the same for every Foot-Passenger; who must be a worse Beast than any I have named, to grudge it for so great a Convenience: Whether it has or not, I am not able at present to say.

A little below this Town the River *Douglas* falls into the *Clyde*, and gives the Name of *Douglasdale* to the Lands near it. In a Vale near this River stood a very old Castle, which had been the paternal Seat of the great Family of *Douglas* for above a thousand Years; but, by the frequent Additions to the Building, it was become such a wild irregular Mass, that, at a Distance, it seemed rather like a Town than a single Fabric, though the Apartments were very noble.

December 11, 1758, This ancient Castle was burnt down by an accidental Fire; which began in a Room where no body slept, and was got to so great a Head before it was discovered, that it was altogether impossible to prevent its Progress. The Family was alarmed about three in the Morning, at which Time the Fire was so violent, that they had little more than Time to save their Lives; so that most of the valuable Furniture of the House, Paintings, Papers, &c. were destroyed.

The complete History of this Family of *Douglas* would take up a Volume by itself, as it actually has in a late Work, where the Heroes of the Name are fully set forth, and all the illustrious Actions they have been concerned in. I shall only observe, that there are no less than seven Branches of this Family in the Peerage of *Great Britain*; namely, the Duke of *Douglas*, who is Chief of the Name, the Duke of *Queensberry* and *Dover*, the Earls of *Morton*, *Dunbarton*, and *March*, and the Lords *Mordington* and *Forfar*, the latter of whom was unhappily killed at the Fight near *Dumblain*, against the Pretender.

The Country abounds with Coals, Peat, and Limestone; but what turns to the greatest Profit, are the Lead-mines belonging to the Earl of *Hopton*; not far from which (after Rains) the Country-people find Pieces of Gold, some of which are of a considerable Bigness. This is thought to be what *Camden* calls
Crawford-

Crawford-Moor, where *Lapis Lazuli* is daily dug up with little Trouble, as I have said.

Here we left the last-mentioned wild Place on the Right, and went Westward into the Shire of *Peebles*. The first Town we came to of any Note was *Peebles*, which stands on the Bank of the *Tweed*, and is the Capital of the County. The Town is small, and but indifferently built or inhabited: yet there are some good Houses in it. It was formerly remarkable for three Churches, three Gates, three Streets, and three Bridges, of which that over *Tweed* has five Arches.

The Country hereabouts is very hilly; but those Hills are covered with Sheep, which are a principal Part of the Estates of the Gentry. A large Quantity of them are sent into *England*, to the great Damage of the Poor, who are thereby deprived of the Advantage of manufacturing their Wool. They used formerly to export it to *France*; but, by the Act of Union, the Exportation of it was prohibited, upon the severest Penalties; and, to make the Gentlemen of the Southern Counties Amends for this Loss, a great Sum of Money was at that Time granted them as an Equivalent, as I have mentioned before, to encourage them to set the Poor to work.

This County of *Tweeddale* has two remarkable Lakes in it: the one, called *West-water Lake*, abounds so with Eels and other Fish, about *August*, that, during a West-wind, they come out in such Shoals into a small River which runs from the Lake, that, we were told, they are ready to overthrow the People who go in to catch them. The other is *Lochgenen Lake*, upon *Genen-hill*, which falls into *Annandale* from a Precipice of 250 Feet high, where many times the Fish are killed by the Fall of the Water.

The *Frajers* were Ancestors by Marriage to the Family of *Tweeddale*; and of this Name was that great Captain, who contributed so much to the Victory which the *Scots* obtained in one Day over three *English*

Armies at *Rosbin*, 1301, during *Wallace's* Administration.

Merlin is said to be buried in the Church-yard of *Drumelzier*, in this County; and, according to an old Prophecy, *That the Kingdoms should be united, when Tweed and Pausel met at his Grave*, they say, that it happened so by an Inundation, when King *James VI.* came to the Crown of *England*, Anno 1603, the only time, before or since, it ever did so.

Some Remains of Antiquity are visible in this County. The Place called *Randal's Trench* seems to have been a *Roman Camp*, and a Causeway leads from it half a Mile together to the Town of *Lyne*.

In this County are two very lively Monuments of the Vanity of human Glory. The first is the Foundation of a prodigious Building (more like a Royal Palace, than the Seat of a private Nobleman) begun by the Earl of *Morton*, whose Head was no sooner cut off, than his Design perished; for it has never since been carried on.

The other is the Palace of *Traquair*, built and finished by the late Earl of *Traquair*, for some Years Lord High Treasurer of *Scotland*, and a Person in the highest Posts both of Honour and Profit in the Kingdom, who yet lost all by the Fatality of the Times; for, growing into universal Dislike by his Conduct under *Charles I.* he sunk into the most abject Condition of human Life, even to want Bread, and to take Alms; and died in those miserable Circumstances about a Year before the Restoration. The House is noble, the Design great, and well finished; but the Owner was soon turned out of it by his Enemies, who thought the sparing of his Life an Act of great Mercy.

Bishop *Burnet* represents this Earl as a very mean-spirited Man, and one that suffered himself to be made so vile a Tool in other Peoples Mischiefs, that he fell unpitied. 'Tis remarkable, that he was despised
even

even by the Party which he had served, and but too faithfully adhered to.

Here we saw the Ruins of the once famous Abbey of *Melrofs*, the Greatness of which may be a little guessed at by the vast Extent of its Remains. One may still distinguish many noble Parts of the Monastery, particularly the great Church or Chapel, as large as some Cathedrals, the Choir of which is visible, and 140 Feet in Length, besides what may have been pulled down at the East-end. By the Thickness of the Foundations, there must have been a large and strong Tower, or Steeple, in the Centre of the Church. There are likewise several Fragments of the House itself: and the Court, and other Buildings, are so visible, that 'tis easy to know it was a most magnificent Place in its Day.

Following the Course of the *Tweed*, we passed by abundance of antient Seats of Gentlemen, whose Possessions are large in this Country; such as that of the Family of *Douglas*, of whom one is called *Douglas of Cavers*, who is Hereditary Sheriff of the County, and who shews the Standard of the brave Lord *Douglas*, who was killed at the Battle of *Otterburn*, falsely, as the *Scots* say, called *Cheviot Chace*, just as he had gained the Victory; as also the Mace of Iron he fought with.

The Country, South-east from *Tweeddale*, is called *Tiviotdale*, or the Shire of *Roxburgh*: in which are some Footsteps of Roman Encampments; and a Military Way runs from *Hounam* to *Tweed*, called *The Roman Causeway*, and, vulgarly, *The rugged Causeway*.

The Town and Castle of *Roxburgh* are both now demolished. They were famous in the History of both Nations, during their mutual Wars, when the Town was frequently taken and retaken, and in the Siege of which King *James II.* of *Scotland* was killed by the bursting of a Gun.

Jedburgh

Jedburgh is a Royal Burgh, on the River *Jed*. It was one of those Towns that suffered in the Rebellion in 1715, and, being besides in Debt, and its Revenue too small to answer its Outgoings; and it being well situated for manufacturing coarse Wool; but greatly suffering for want of fresh Water; and its public Buildings, Bridges, Streets, and Works, greatly out of Repair; for these Reasons, and also to enable the Inhabitants to erect Workhouses, &c. for the Manufacture aforesaid, an Act passed, 1720, imposing a Duty of two Penies Scots upon every Pint of Scots Ale, &c. to be vended within the said Town, and its Liberties; and it now reaps the good Effects of it.

The Duke of *Roxburgh* has a great Estate. His Grace's House, called *Fleurs*, has been finely embellished of late Years, and is a noble Seat; and the Country about it, which was formerly wild and rugged, is now greatly improved and cultivated; and fine Plantations of Trees and Vistas surround the House.

From hence we came to *Kelso*, an handsome Market-town upon the Bank of the *Tweed*, which, being so near the *English* Border, and having one of the great Roads from *Edinburgh* to *Newcastle* lying through it (which is a nearer Way by far than by that through *Berwick*), is a considerable Thoroughfare to *England*. They wanted but a good Bridge over the *Tweed*, when I was there, and long after they had only a Ferry just at the Town, and a good Ford through the River a little below it. But, in the Year 1759, an Act passed, intituled, *An Act for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots, or one Sixth-part of a Penny Sterling, upon every Scots Pint of Ale, Porter, or Beer, which shall be brewed for Sale, brought into, tapped, or sold, within the Town of Kelso, in the Shire of Roxburgh, for finishing a Bridge cross the River Tweed, and for other Purposes therein mentioned.*

Here are the Ruins of an antient Monastery, founded by King *David*, for the *Cistercian* Monks, an
Order

Order instituted about the Year 1000 in *Burgundy*. It has been very large, and Part of it now serves for the Parish Church.

The Country about *Kelfo* is very pleasant and fruitful, on both Sides the *Tweed*. The River here does not part *England* from *Scotland*; but you are upon *Scots* Ground for four Miles, or thereabouts, on the South-side of the *Tweed*; and, the farther West, the more the *Tweed* lies within the Limits of the Country.

From *Kelfo* we went North, where we passed thro' *Lauderdale*, a long Valley on both Sides of the little River *Lauder*, from whence the Family of *Maitland*, first Earls, then Dukes, and now Earls again, took their Title.

The Country is good here, and fenced with Hills on both Sides. The River *Lauder* runs through it, keeping its Course due North.

The Town of *Lauder* is a Royal Burgh, the Seat of the Commissariat; and very pleasantly situated. 'Tis remarkable for the Execution done upon the Minions of King *James III.* by the *Scots* Nobility, who, headed by the Earl of *Angus*, took them out of the Court, and hanged them over *Lauder-bridge*. The Seat of the noble Family of *Maitland*, Earls of *Lauderdale*, is called *Laudersfort*: it is a stately House, about the Middle of the Valley, on the River, but not large.

We kept the great Road over an high Ridge of Mountains, from whence we had a plain View of *Mid Lothian*. One of these Mountains is called *Soutra-Hill*, and belongs to a Branch of the Family of *Maitland*, the elder Brother of which House was a Person of great Merit, and raised himself by his personal Accomplishments to the highest Posts in the Army.

I could not pass this Way to *Edinburgh* without going off a little to the Right, to see two very fine Seats. One of them is an old Abbey, belonging to

the Marquis of *Lothian* (of the antient Name of *Ker*) a younger Branch of the House of *Roxburgh*, at *Newbottle*; whose Predecessor, *Mark Ker*, being Abbot of it, turned Protestant, and got it settled on him, and his Heirs. 'Tis an old Building, but finely situated among the most agreeable Walks and Rows of Trees, all full grown; and contains one of the best chosen Collections of Pictures, Statues, and Busts, in *Scotland*.

About a Mile from hence is the Duke of *Buccleugh's* House at *Dalkeith*, without Exception the finest and largest new-built House in *Scotland*. It was built by the late Duchess, Relict of the Duke of *Monmouth*, on the Ground where the old Castle of *Dalkeith* stood, which was the Estate of the great Earl of *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland*, who was beheaded, under King *James VI.* by an Engine he himself had introduced into this Country, as I have mentioned, at *Halifax*, in *Vol. III.* He suffered for being accessory to, and acquainted with the barbarous Design of, the Lord *Darnley's* Murder.

This Palace stands on a rising Ground on the Edge of the River *North-Esk*, from whence it overlooks the Plain, with a Majesty like that of *Windsor* on the Bank of the *Thames*, making some Allowance for the Difference of the two Rivers. The Park is very large, and beautified with Waterworks, *Jets d'Eau*, and a Canal.

The Inside of this magnificent Palace is answerable to the Grandeur of the Family, being very richly furnished, and adorned with many fine Paintings, especially of the Ladies of the *English* Court, and some Royal Originals.

Just beyond the Park is *Dalkeith*, a pretty large Market-town, and the more considerable for being so near *Edinburgh*; for great Quantities of Provisions are brought hither from the Southern Countries, which are sold here, and afterwards sent to that City.

The

The 30th of *May*, 1760, the Foundation-stone of a new School-Room was laid at *Dalkeith*. It will be a very spacious Hall, worthy of the Generosity of his Grace the Duke of *Buccleugh*, and of the Honourable *Charles Townshend*, Esq; the first Promoter and Encourager of so useful a Work. The Length of the Building is 47 Feet, the Breadth 25, and the Height from the Floor 15 Feet.

I will conclude this Letter with the following Inscription on the Tombstone of one *Margaret Scott*, who died in the Town of *Dalkeith*, February 9, 1738.

*Stop, Passenger, until my Life you read:
 The Living may get Knowlege by the Dead.
 Five times five Years I liv'd a Virgin's Life:
 Ten times five Years I was a virtuous Wife:
 Ten times five Years I liv'd a Widow chaste;
 Now, weary'd of this mortal Life, I rest.
 Between my Cradle and my Grave have been
 Eight mighty Kings of Scotland, and a Queen.
 Four times five Years the Commonwealth I saw;
 Ten times the Subjects rose against the Law.
 Twice did I see old Prelacy pull'd down;
 And twice the Cloak was humbled by the Gown.
 An End of Stuarts Race I saw: Nay, more!
 My native Country sold for English Ore.
 Such Desolations in my Life have been,
 I have an End of all Perfection seen.*

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

L E T T E R

L E T T E R IV.

Containing a DESCRIPTION of the antient Caledonia, or Northern Part of Scotland; and particularly of the Shires and Towns of Fife, St. Andrews, Perth, Dumblain, Alloway, Culrofs, Scone, Angus, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Buchan, Murray, Elgin, Inverness, and the Highlands, &c.

S I R,

I AM now to enter the true and real *Caledonia*; for that Part of the Country on the North of the Firth of *Forth* is alone called by that Name, and was antiently known by no other.

I crossed the River at *Queensferry*, seven Miles West of *Edinburgh*, into the Shire of *Fife*; and, as the most considerable Places in this County are on the Sea-side, or near it, I directed my Journey East along the Coast. The first Place we came to, was the Burgh of *Innerkeithin*, an antient walled Town, with a spacious Harbour opening from the East into the River, which has been lately much neglected for want of Trade. The Town, however, is large, and still populous.

I cannot pass over a tragical Story, which happened in this Town in the Reign of the late Queen *Anne*. The Master of *Burleigh* (so the eldest Son of a Lord or Viscount is called, while the Father is living) fell in Love with a young Woman in his Father's Family; but could not prevail with her either to marry him, or to sacrifice her Virtue to him; which being known, she was sent away, and he persuaded to travel. How-
ever,

ever, before his Departure, he declared she should be his Wife at his Return; and if any one else should marry her in his Absence, he would murder him. This passed without much Notice, and the young Woman was soon after married to a Schoolmaster in this Town.

The Gentleman returned, and, understanding who was her Husband, went to his House at Noon-day, pulled out a Pistol, and shot him dead on the Spot, making his Escape unmolested.

But a Proclamation being afterwards issued, with a Reward of 200 *l.* for apprehending him, he was at last taken, and tried at *Edinburgh* by the Lords of the Justiciary, and condemned to have his Head cut off. Great Intercession was made to the Queen for his Pardon; which proving ineffectual, he found means to make his Escape out of the *Tolbooth* of *Edinburgh*, disguised in his Sister's Cloaths, the Night before he was to have been executed.

After that, he appeared in the Rebellion of 1715, and was in the Battle of *Dumblain*, or *Sheriffmuir*; but again escaped with his Life, though his Estate, which was but small, was forfeited among the rest.

Near *Innerkeithin*, a little within the Land, stands the antient Town of *Dunfermline*, which is now in a very ruinous State. For, 1. Here is a decayed Monastery, which before the Reformation was very large, but then demolished, saving a Part, which was turned into a parochial Church; and even that is now decayed, and with it the Monuments of several Kings and Queens of *Scotland*; particularly that of *Malcolm III.* who founded the Monastery.

2. Here is a decayed Court, or Royal Palace, of the Kings of *Scotland*; but by whom built, is uncertain. Almost all King *James* the Sixth's Children were born in it, particularly King *Charles I.* and the Princess *Elizabeth*, afterwards Queen of *Bohemia*; and his Queen made this Place her particular Residence, and had

had it fettled upon her by way of Jointure. Here she built herself an Apartment, over the Arch of the great Gate, for her particular Retirement, having a Gallery reaching from it to the Royal Lodgings. All is now ruinous.

3. Here is a decayed Town, the natural Consequence of the Decay of the Palace. The Treatment King *Charles II.* met with here from the Covenanters, was sufficient to make him take a Disgust at the Place.

The Church has still a venerable Face, and at a Distance seems a mighty Pile, the Building being once vastly large. What is left appears too heavy for the present Dimensions. The Church itself is said to be as long as the Cathedral of *Carlisle*, designed by the Model of that of *Glasgow*; but I rather think that at *Glasgow* was designed by the Model of this at *Dunfermline*; for it seems the most antient.

The People are poor, but would be poorer, if they had not the Manufacture of Linen for their Support, the *Diaper* and better Sort of Linen trade being carried on here, and in the neighbouring Towns, with more Hands than ordinary. The Marquis of *Tweeddale* has a great Estate in these Parts, and is Hereditary Chamberlain or Keeper of the Royal House.

The Rocking Stone, near *Balvaird* in *Fife* was a remarkable Curiosity. It was broken by *Oliver Cromwell's* Soldiers, and then it was discovered, that its Motion was performed by an egg-shaped Extubérance in the Middle of the under Surface of the upper Stone, which was inserted in a Cavity in the Surface of the lower Stone. As the lower Stone was flat, the upper was globular; and not only a just Proportion in the Motion was calculated from the Weight of the Stone, and the Wideness of the Cavity, as well as the oval Figure of the inserted Prominence; but the vast Bulk of the upper Stone absolutely concealed the Mechanism of the Motion; and, the better still to impose on the
Vulgar,

Vulgar, there were two or three surrounding flat Stones, though that only in the middle was concerned in the Feat. By this pretended Miracle they condemned of Perjury, or acquitted, as their Interest or Affection led them; and often brought Criminals to confess what could be no other way extorted from them.

From hence turning East are many Seats of private Gentlemen, and some of Noblemen, particularly one belonging to the Earl of *Morton* at *Aberdour*, which fronts the *Forth* to the South; and the Grounds belonging to it reach down to the Shore.

From this Part of the *Forth*, to the Mouth of *Innerkeithin* Harbour, is a very good Road for Ships, the Water being deep, and the Ground good; but the Western Part, which they call *St. Margaret's Bay*, is a steep Shore, and rocky, there being 20 Fathom Water within a Ship's Length of the Rocks. So that if a South east Wind blows hard, it may be dangerous riding in it: but this Wind blows so seldom, that the Ships often venture it.

He that will view the County of *Fife*, which is wedged in by the *Forth* and the *Tay*, and shoots out far into the East, must, as I said before, go round the Coast; and yet there are six Places of Note in the Middle of the County, which are superior to all the rest, and must not be omitted; *Kinross*, *Lesly*, *Falkland*, *Mel'vil*, *Balgony*, and *Cowpar*; the last a Town, the others great Houses; and one, *viz* *Falkland*, a Royal Palace, and once the most in Request of all the Royal Houses in *Scotland*.

The two Sides that still stand in the inner Square, shew a beautiful Piece of Architecture. It consists of two Stories, with Rows of round Marble Pillars of the *Corinthian* Order, set in Sockets of Stone between every Window; of each Side of the Window, a Bust in Basso-Relievo of the Emperors and Empresses, and at the Top of each Pillar a Statue as big as the Life. There are 22 Busts and 12 Pillars still remaining. The
other

other two Parts of the Quadrangle were burnt down by *Oliver Cromwell's* Army. You enter this Palace by two stately Towers, and on the Right is a Chapel, still well preserved, with Statues as big as the Life in the Niches on the Outside. Here were spacious Gardens, with a Park, well planted with Oak, and well stocked with Deer, paled round for eight Miles; but the Oaks were all cut down by *Cromwell*, to build his Citadel at *Perth*, and the Barracks; the Park he ploughed up, and only here and there some of the Pales left.

The Town of *Falkland* is clean, not unlike *Woodstock* in *Oxfordshire*. It is a Borough-Corporate, of which the King is always Provost; and they chuse Aldermen out of their own Council. It is situated on the North-East Foot of *Lomond* Hill, which is an *English* Mile to the Top, covered with the finest Pasturage for Sheep, from whence is a very extensive Prospect.

An *English* Reader will be surpris'd to hear of such Numbers of Palaces; but, however mean our Thoughts may be of the *Scots* Court in antient Times, their Kings had more fine Palaces than most Princes in *Europe*; for in the Time of King *James IV.* they had all in good Repair, and in Use, the several Royal Palaces of *Holy-rood house*, and the Castle at *Edinburgh*, the Royal Palace in the Castle at *Stirling*, *Linlithgow*, *Dunfermline*, *Falkland*, *Scone*, the Castles of *Dunbarton*, *Blackness*, and *Inverness*.

I omit lesser Seats and Hunting-houses, of which King *James V.* had several; and the several Palaces of Earl *Morton*, and others, which were forfeited into the King's Hands.

The South Coast of the County of *Fife* abounds with Towns; and the following thirteen are Royal Burghs; viz. *Innerkeithin*, *Bruntisland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dysart*, *Pittenweem*, *Anstruther Wester*, *Anstruther Easter*, *Kilrinny*, *Crail*, *St. Andrews*, all on the Coast;

Coast; *Dunfermline* and *Cowpar*, in the Midst of the County. It contains also these other Towns of Note, viz. *Toryburn*, *Aberdour*, the two *Wemys's*, *Levinf-mouth*, *Ely*, *St. Monan's*, and *Newburgh on the Tay*: and it has in it four Presbyteries; viz. at *Cowpar*, *St. Andrews*, *Kirkaldy*, and *Dunfermline*.

The Shire itself takes its Name from *Fyfus*, surnamed *Duffus*, to whom it was granted by King *Kenneth II.* for his Valour against the *Picts*, about the Year 840. His Posterity were first called *Thanes of Fife*, and afterwards *Earls*, by *Malcolm II.* about the Year 1057. and endowed with greater Privileges than any other *Earls* of the Kingdom, because of their extraordinary Services; a famous Monument of which was that called *Clan Macduff's Cross*, on the public Road to *Abernethy*, to which if any within the ninth Degree to the great *Macduff*, who was the chief Instrument of subduing the Tyrant *Macbeth*, should have recourse in case of Manlaughter, he was to be pardoned on paying a small Number of Cattle. This Monument had an Inscription importing those Privileges, now worn out; and was in such antiquated Terms, mixed with *Macaronic* or half *Latin* Words, that few Men now living would have been able to make it out.

From this *Macduff*, the Families of *Douglas*, *Wemys*, and the *Clan Chattan*, are said to be descended. The *Earl of Rothes* is Hereditary Sheriff of *Fife*.

Having seen *Aberdour*, I took a Turn, at a Friend's Invitation, to *Leshy*; but by the Way stopt at *Kinross*, where we had a View of two Things worth noting: First, The famous Lake or Lough, called *Lough Leven*, in an Island of which stands the Castle, where *Queen Mary*, commonly known in *England* by the Name of *Queen of Scots*, was confined by the then Reformers, being first compelled to quit her Favourite *Bothwell*, and afterwards her Crown; but from which she found Means to make her Escape, though, as it proved, *Out of the Frying-pan into the Fire*.

The

The Lough itself is worth seeing; 'tis very large, being above ten Miles in Circumference, in some Places deep, and famous for Fish. Formerly it had good Salmon, but now chiefly Trouts, Perch, Pikes, &c. Out of it flows the River *Leven*, which runs from thence to *Lesly*.

At the West-end of the Lake (the Gardens reaching down to the very Water's Edge) stands the most beautiful and regular Piece of Architecture (for a private Gentleman's Seat) in *Scotland*; I mean the House of *Kinrofs*, belonging to Sir *John Hope Bruce*, Bart. The Town, which has a very good Market, and a Street tolerably well-built, lies at a little Distance from the House, so as not to obtrude upon its Privacy, and yet so as to be ready to wait upon its Call. 'Tis all Beauty; the Stone is white and fine, the Order regular, the Contrivance elegant, the Workmanship exquisite.

Sir *William Bruce*, the Surveyor-General of the Works, the *Wren* of *North Britain*, was the Founder, as well as Architect, of this House. That Gentleman has left many noble Monuments of his admirable Skill and Taste in those Parts; such as the Palace of *Holyrood* at *Edinburgh*; the House of *Rothes*, and this at *Kinrofs*, besides several others.

The Situation of this House of *Kinrofs* would be disliked by some for its being so very near the Water; insomuch that sometimes, when the Lake is swelled by Winter Rains and melted Snows, it reaches to the very Gardens; but as the Country round is dry, free from stagnated Bogs, and unhealthy Marshes, this is of very little Inconvenience, if any. Sir *William* planted Numbers of Fir-trees upon the Land round his House, which the next Possessor, Sir *John Hope Bruce*, was as careful to improve as his Grandfather was to plant. Posterity will find the Advantage of this Taste, which, if it spreads as it has begun, will in time make *Scotland* a second *Norway* for Fir; for the
Lowlands,

Lowlands, as well as the Highlands, will be overspread with Timber.

From *Kinross* I came to *Lesly*, where I had a full View of the Palace of the Earl of *Rothes*, built in the Reign of King *Charles II.* by the said Sir *William Bruce*.

Here it was that our King *James II.* when Duke of *York*, lodged, most Part of the Time, when he was obliged by his Brother to retire into *Scotland*; and his Apartments are still called the Duke of *York's* Lodgings.

The Magnificence of the Inside of this House is unusually great; but what is very particular, is the long Gallery, which is the full Length of one Side of the Building, and is filled with Paintings, but especially (as that is at *Drumlanrig*) of the great Ancestors of the House of *Rothes* or *Lesly*, at full Lengths, and in their Robes of Office.

The Rooms of State at *Kinross* are well supplied with valuable Pictures, many of which are of Princes, &c. but most, if not all the full Lengths in this Gallery of *Rothes*, are of the Family, and the immediate Ancestors, of the present Earl, most of them having been Peers, and possessed of the greatest Places of Trust in *Scotland*, from the Year 1320. to 1725. so that we may imagine there may well be enough to furnish a Gallery.

Though the House is magnificent, I cannot say the Situation of it is so advantageous as that of some other Seats; for it has no extraordinary Prospect from the grand Town, though it stands on the Banks of the *Leven*, just where another smaller River joins it.

The Park on the South-side is very beautiful, six Miles in Circumference, walled round, and diversified with little Woods of Fir-trees, which have Vistas reaching through them up to the House. The Gardens are at the East-end of the House, well designed and planted, extending to the Angle where the two Rivers

meet ; so that they are watered on the North and East-side, and on the South are parted with a Wall from the Park, the West-end of them beginning from the House.

The Town of *Lesly* (seated at a small Distance West from the House, or a little North-west) has a good Market, but is, in no other respect, considerable. The House aforesaid is the principal Glory of the Place.

From *Lesly* we turned South to the Coast, and came to *Bruntisland*, situated in the Middle of the North-side of the River *Forth*, just opposite to *Leith* ; so that we have from hence a fair Prospect as well of the Road of *Leith*, as of the City and Castle of *Edinburgh*. Here is a very commodious Harbour, which has no Bar, but enters, as if it had been made by Hand, into the Center of the Town ; so that the Ships lie with their Broad-sides to the very Houses ; and it is the common Port of Safety to all Ships that happen to be forced up the Firth by Storms, or contrary Winds : and Ships trading on the Coast frequently winter here. The Water is commonly 18, and, at Spring-tides, 26 Feet deep within the Harbour ; so that it is capable of receiving and careening the largest Men of War. The Town is adorned also with a beautiful Church, and has a large Town-house and Gaol. But the Harbour having suffered much by Time and by Storms, and the Church, Town-house, and Gaol, becoming ruinous ; an Act passed, *Anno 1719*. for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots upon every Scots Pint of Beer, &c. sold within the Town and Liberties, for increasing the Revenues, restoring the Harbour, and repairing the public Structures above-mentioned. These Duties were further continued for 31 Years, by an Act 20 *Geo. II*.

Here is a Manufacture of Linen, as there is upon all the Coast of *Fife*, and especially for Green-cloth, as it is called, which has been several Years in great Demand

mand in *England* for Printing or Painting, in the room of Callicoes, which are prohibited there.

Next to *Burntisland*, upon the same Coast, is *Kinghorn*, noted for its Thread Manufacture, which the Women chiefly carry on; the Men being generally Seamen upon all this Coast, as high as the *Queen's-Ferry*.

Great Numbers of Porpoises are seen almost constantly in this Firth, which the Men make a Practice of shooting, and then bring on Shore, and boil their Fat into Train-oil, as they do that of Whales, and several other great Fish, which they sometimes meet with thereabouts. But the *Firth* affords a much more regular Fishing-trade lower down; of which in its Place.

The Ferry from *Leith* to the Shore of *Fife* is fixed in *Kinghorn*, which is of considerable Advantage to it; though sometimes the Boats, by Stress of Weather, are driven into *Bruntisland*. Many of the Inhabitants lett out Horses, and are called Hirers: they are known all over *Scotland*, as are their Skippers or Ferrymen, for their Impudence and Impositions. The Method of riding Post in this Country is, You have an Horse for yourself, and a Man runs on Foot before you for a Guide, and to carry the Horse back again; for both which you pay only two Pence a Mile. Some of these Fellows will hold running for a whole Day, as fast as you can well ride: a Dram of Whisky always quickens their Pace.

East of this Town is *Kirkaldy*, a larger, more populous, and better-built Town, than the other, and, indeed, than any on this Coast. It consists chiefly of one Street, running along the Shore from East to West a full Mile, very well-built. It has some considerable Merchants in it, in the most extensive Sense of the Word, besides others that deal largely in Corn, exporting great Quantities of it both to *England* and

Holland. Others, again, trade in Linen to *England*; who in Return bring back all needful Supplies of foreign Manufactures.

The Harbour of this Town being in a ruinous Condition, an Act was made 15 *Geo. II.* for raising Money, by a Duty of two Penies *Scots*, to repair the same.

Here are several Coal-pits, not only in the Neighbourhood, but even close to the very Sea, at the West-end of the Town, and where, one would think, the Tide should make it impossible to work them. At the East-end of the Town is a convenient Yard for Building and Repairing of Ships; and, farther on, several Salt-pans, for boiling and making Salt.

Dysert boasts, as I said, of being a Royal Burgh; but, notwithstanding, it is a very decaying Corporation: the only Support of it is, that the Lord *Dysert*, the Landlord, has a good Salt-work here, and, in the Lands adjoining, an excellent Vein of *Scotch* Coal; both which are easily put on Ship-board at a small Wharf adjoining. This, I think, is the whole Trade of the Town, except what arises from a few Nail-makers and Hard-ware Workers.

We came next to a Village called the *Wester-Wemys*, belonging to the Earl of *Wemys*, whose House stands a little farther East, on the Top of an high Cliff, with its Front looking down upon the Sea. At the West-end of this Cliff is a small Plain, once a Bowling-green, where the late Earl, being Admiral, had some small Field Pieces planted, to answer Salutes. Behind the House is a small and irregular Court-yard, with two Wings of Building, being Offices to the House on one Side, and Stables on the other. Gardens there are none, only a large well-planted Orchard, between which and the House, the Road goes on to *Easter-Wemys*.

From thence you come to another Village, called *Buckhaven*, inhabited by Fishermen, who are employed wholly

wholly in catching fresh Fish every Day in the *Forth*, and carrying them to *Leith* and *Edinburgh* Markets. The Buildings are but a miserable Row of Cottages; yet there is scarce a poor Man in it: but they are in general so very clownish, that to *be of the College of Buckhaven*, is become a Proverb.

Here we saw the Shore of the Sea covered with Shrimps, like a thin Snow; and as you rode among them, they would rise like a kind of Dust, and hop like Grasshoppers, being scared by the Footing of the Horse.

The Fishermen of this Town have a great many Boats of all Sizes, which lie upon the Beach unrigged, ready to be fitted out every Year for the Herring Season, in which they have a very great Share.

Beyond this is the *Ely*, a little Town, but a very safe and good Harbour, firmly built of Stone, almost like the *Cobb* at *Lime*, though not projecting into the Sea so much as that. It stands a little on the West-side of the Mouth of the *Leven*; the Salmon of which River are esteemed the best in this Part of *Scotland*.

To this Town the Earl of *Wemys* brings his Coal, which he digs about two Miles off, on the Banks of the River *Leven*; as also what Salt he can make. The Coal-works are greatly prejudiced by the breaking in of the Water, notwithstanding the immense Charges they have been at to prevent that Inconvenience.

The People, who work in the Coal Mines in this Country, partly from their Poverty and hard Labour, and partly from the black Hue which they get from the Coal, make a frightful Appearance.

From hence we have several small Towns on the Coast, as *Criel* or *Crail*, *Anstruther* or *Anster*, as it is usually called, also the Port of *Pittenweem*; these are all Royal Burghs.

Pittenweem is a Port and Harbour very conveniently situated near the Mouth of the *Forth*, in the Shire of *Fife*; and great Quantities of Herring, Cod, and other Fish, are taken here. But it has had two great Difficulties to encounter with; one, the low Situation of the Town, close to the Harbour, by which means the Inhabitants were at a great and constant Expence beyond their Ability, to maintain a Pier, and other Works, to defend both the Shipping, and its People: the other, that the Entrance was very narrow and difficult, and several Rocks lay in the Way of the Shipping, which was a great Hindrance to its Trade and Commerce. But in the Year 1719. an Act passed for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots upon every Scots Pint of Ale, &c. sold within the Town, and its Liberties, for remedying these Inconveniencies.

Over-against this Shore, and in the Mouth of the *Forth*, opposite to the Isle of the *Bass*, lies the Isle of *May*, known to Mariners by a Light-house upon it. The only constant Inhabitant is said to be the Man maintained there by the Government to take Care of the Fire in the Light-house. It was famous in former Times for barren Women going to *St. Adrian's Shrine* there.

Here the *French Fleet* lay with some Assurance, with the *Pretender* on board, in 1708. when the *English Squadron* approaching, the Four o'Clock Gun gave the Alarm; upon which they immediately weighed, got under Sail, and made the best of their Way, the *English* in vain pursuing them.

The Shore of the *Firth* or *Frith* ends here, and the *Æstuarium* or Mouth opening, the Land of *Fife* falls off to the North, making a Promontory of Land which the Seamen call *Fifeness*, looking East on the *German Ocean*; after which the Coast trends away North, and the first Town you come to is *St. Andrews*, an antient and once flourishing City, the Metropolis of all *Scotland*, and the Seat of the first University, and, before

fore the Revolution, an Archbishop's See. At this time it is a most august Monument of the Splendor of the *Scots* Episcopal Church in former times : and a most awful Heap of Ruins.

It is remarkable for a fine Situation, surrounded with extensive Corn-fields, abounding in excellent Wheat and Barley, and the pleasant Downs, called the *Links*, lying on the Sea-side towards the North. The famous Physician *Cardan* esteemed it the healthiest Town he ever lived in, having Occasion to experience it some Months, when he came over from *Italy*, at the Request of the Pope, to prescribe to Archbishop *John Hamilton*, when he recovered of a Consumption. And, twenty Years before, it had the Approbation of the most eminent Physicians of the Country; when an House was fitted up here for the Reception of *Magdalen*, Daughter of *Francis* King of *France*, who married *James V.* King of *Scotland*, in 1537. but that Lady died shortly after her Arrival at *Holy-rood-house* in *Edinburgh*, and never reached *St. Andrews*.

The Town of old consisted of four large Streets lying from East to West, almost parallel to one another. The Northernmost of the four, called *Swallow-street*, though formerly the principal, is now totally ruined, not so much as one House remaining. The other three by their Regularity do not seem to have been a fortuitous Concourse of Houses, as most of the other Towns of this Country do; all of them terminating Eastward at the Cathedral, which look upon each other, and seem to lament their decaying Condition. For though the Town was heretofore about two Miles in Circumference, there remain now hardly 1000 Houses; and of those near 200 are become ruinous, and not habitable. The Number of Inhabitants still amounts to above 4000; but many of them have nothing to do, there being neither Trade nor Manufactures in the Place; though at the same time it has an Harbour, but capable only of small Vessels. Near the Town

is Plenty of Free-stone, of which all the Houses are built.

Before the Reformation, this City was crouded both on account of Trade and Religion, Pilgrims coming hither in great Numbers to vilit the Relics of *St. Andrew*, said to be brought over by *St. Regulus*, about the End of the fourth Century, from *Patras* in *Greece*, where that Apostle suffered Martyrdom. Here were three religious Houses, a *Franciscan*, *Dominican*, and *Augustine* Priory, the last founded by *Robert* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, who died 1139. and was established upon some of the Revenues formerly belonging to the antient *Culdees* of this Place. *James Stuart*, afterwards Earl of *Murray*, and Regent of *Scotland*, was, in his younger Days, Prior of it. This Monastery was more like the magnificent Palace of a Prince, than a Convent of Monks professing Poverty, as appears still by its Ruins, and particularly by the Wall that encompassed it of fine hewn Stone, with many Battlements and Turrets.

Here is now only one Parish-Church, that of the *Holy Trinity*, remaining; but there are two others, which are rather Chapels, one to *St. Salvator's* College; of which, however, no Use is made, it having no Endowment, and the Provost of that College being often a Layman, even in a Presbyterian Sense. The other is the Chapel belonging to *St. Leonard's* College, the Provost whereof must be a Minister.

The Church of the *Holy Trinity* is an antient and stately Edifice, built with fine Free-stone in Form of a Cross, and has at the West-end an handsome Spire in good Repair. In it is a fine Monument of Archbishop *Sharpe*, who was assassinated upon a Moor, as he was coming Home in his Coach. It was erected by the Archbishop's Son, Sir *William Sharpe*, Bart. who, to secure it from the Fate he feared it might be liable to, mortified 6000 Merks to the City of *St. Andrews* to keep it in constant Repair; which has had its intended

Effect

Effect; for the Magistrates are very careful of it, and would be very severe upon any who should attempt to deface it.

On the North-side of the Town was the old Castle, of which now nothing is remaining but the Walls, built by *Roger* Bishop of *St. Andrews*, who died 1202. being the second Son of *Robert de Bellomont*, Earl of *Leicester*, and Chancellor of *Scotland*. It was repaired by Cardinal *Bethune*, and Archbishop *Hamilton*; the former of whom procured *George Wishart* to be burnt here in the Parade, while from his Window he glutted his Eyes with so horrid a Spectacle; but was himself afterwards assassinated, 1546. in the same Place; to revenge whose Death, the Queen Regent permitted it to be attacked by the *French*, from whom it suffered greatly. But at the Reformation it suffered more, and its Ruin has been completed since the Revolution.

To the East of the Castle are the Ruins of the stately Cathedral, founded by Bishop *Arnold*, who died 1163. and finished by Bishop *Lambertoun*, who died 1328. It was in Length from East to West 370 Feet, and the Cross from South to North 180; its Breadth 65, and its Height 100 Feet; though some draw another kind of Ichnography, and make it seven Feet longer, and two broader, than *St. Peter's* at *Rome*; and for the Height, as well as the Beauty of its Pillars, and the Symmetry and Proportion of the Whole, it was one of the best *Gothic* Structures in the World.

It was sometimes called *Kill-ri-mont*, from the Church built by *Hergust* King of the *Picts* in the fourth Century; but the Name of *St. Andrews* has prevailed for many Ages. The Cathedral was near demolished at the Reformation; but was repaired, in some Measure, by the succeeding Archbishops; but since the Revolution, it has been intirely in Ruins, as we now see it.

Near the Ruins of the Cathedral, are still remaining the Walls of the most antient Chapel of *St. Rule*, with

the great square Spire still very intire. It is in Height 105 Feet, and made of such large and durable Stones, that though it was built so many Ages ago, yet so little has it suffered by the Injuries of the Weather, that a small Sum would save it from falling for many Ages to come: and as this probably is one of the most antient Monuments of Christianity in *Great Britain*, it is Pity it should go to Ruin for want of a suitable Reparation. This, besides, would be the most proper Chapel and Chapter-house for the Knights of the most antient Order of the *Thistle*, since under the Patronage of the Apostle *St. Andrew*, (whose Relics were preserved at this Place) that Order of Knighthood had its Rise and Foundation; and by King *James VII.*'s Letters Patent reviving and restoring this noble Order, which were dated at *Windsor* the 26th of *May* 1687. it appears the Knights of the *Thistle*, or *St. Andrew*, formerly held their Chapters in the great Church of *St. Andrew*; which being demolished, his said Majesty ordered them for the future to be kept at the Chapel Royal of *Holyrood-house*.

This City is famous particularly for its University, consisting of Three Colleges, founded by *Henry Wardlaw*, Bishop of *St. Andrews*, in the Year 1412. It obtained very ample Privileges and Immunities from Pope *Benedict XIII.* which were afterwards confirmed to them by King *James I.* of *Scotland*, and by several other succeeding Kings. During Episcopacy, the Archbishops were Chancellors of it. The Rector is chosen yearly, and by the Statutes ought to be one of the Principals of the three Colleges here, called *St. Salvator's*, *St. Leonard's*, and the *New College*.

St. Salvator's College was founded by *James Kennedy* Bishop of *Andrews*, Anno 1448. who erected the Edifice, furnished it with costly Ornaments, and endowed it with sufficient Revenues for a Doctor, a Bachelor, and a Licentiate, of Divinity, four Professors of Philosophy,

sophy, and eight poor Scholars. The Earl of *Cassils* settled a Maintenance for a Professor of Philosophy. It has a good Library, founded by Dr. *Sheen*. The Edifice itself is a stately Pile of fine hewn Stone, has a large vaulted Chapel covered with Free-stone, and over it is a very lofty Spire. The common Hall and Schools are vastly large; and the Cloisters and private Lodgings for Masters and Scholars have been very magnificent and convenient; but the Fabric is of late become very much out of Repair; nor is the College Revenue able to support it.

St. Leonard's College was founded by *John Hepburne*, Prior of *St. Andrews*, in the Reign of King *James V.* with Salaries for a Principal or Warden, four Professors of Philosophy, and eight poor Scholars. A Professor of Philology was added by Sir *John Scot*, of *Scots-tarvet*, with a liberal Salary. He also augmented the Library very considerably; and Sir *John Wedderburn*, at his Death, left a great Collection of Books to it. *Fordun's MS.* of the *Scottish* History is in this Library.

By an Act made 20 *Geo. II.* these two Colleges were united, in pursuance of an Agreement they had made for that Purpose.

The *New College* was founded by Archbishop *Bethune*, Uncle to the Cardinal of that Name, with Endowments for a Principal and Professor of Divinity, and some Students in the same Faculty; for no Philosophy is taught in this College.

The last two Colleges, having a better Revenue to support them than that of *St. Salvator*, are in much better Repair. In the latter, King *Charles I.* held a Parliament, in a large spacious Room able to seat 400 Persons in regular Order; and it still retains the Name of the *Parliament-room*.

A Professor of Mathematicks was of late Years added to this University; as was also, not long since, a Professor of Medicine, with an handsome Endow-

ment by his Grace *James*, late Duke of *Chandos*; whom the University, upon the Death of the Duke of *Athol*, in Gratitude, chose to be their Chancellor; which Office is during Life; and to that alone, and that of his Vice-Chancellor, belongs the Conferring of all University Degrees. It would be for the Honour of the University, and of the others in *North Britain*, that they were less liberal in conferring them, than they too frequently are.

Mr. *James Gregory*, Professor of Mathematics in this University, famous for his Knowledge in that Science, has erected, in the College-Gardens, a commodious Observatory, and furnished it with good Mathematical Instruments.

It has produced many learned Men; among others, the famous Lord *Napier*, who invented the Logarithms, Sir *Robert Murray*, Sir *Andrew Balfour*, and the great Lawyer Sir *George Mackenzie*.

The Harbour here has suffered so much by the Encroachments of the Sea, that I fear it will never be sufficiently repaired. The Pier is founded upon a Rock of Free-stone, in Length about 400 Feet; but this Rock extends itself into the Sea 500 Feet farther, on the Point of which stands a Beacon; and the great Rolling of the Sea, breaking over the Rock, between the Pier-end and this Beacon, makes the Harbour very dangerous. In the Year 1728. it was proposed to be repaired, and the Pier carried as far as the Beacon, and a Brief was granted for that Purpose: but the Collections were too small to make any great Advance.

By all we have said, it will appear, that this antient City, and its University too, are in a very declining State. The Archbishop's Seat, and Ecclesiastical Courts kept there, beside the great Resort of Pilgrims to the Convents, brought great Business thither; which being now disused, and one new College erected at *Edinburgh*, and another at *Aberdeen*, contribute much to the Decay of both. The City enjoys still some Privileges

Privileges by the original Charter yet extant, whereby it was incorporated by King *David*, Anno 1153.

The reviving the Lustre of this once splendid City; recovering to its former Utility this once commodious Haven, and thereby restoring to its antient Prosperity the happily seated Peninsula of *Fife*, says a very ingenious Author, would be a noble Testimony of the Wisdom and public Spirit of the present Generation. This, though so long neglected, proceeds he, is very practicable, with a small Degree of Attention, and without demanding any large Expence. The Country about it abounds in Grain, as also in Coals and Salt; so that Provisions being plenty, Labour is of Course cheap. There are likewise in its Neighbourhood great Flocks of Sheep, producing large Quantities of Wool, which is of such a Staple, as may be easily spun and wove into a Sort of light Stuff, resembling the *Etamines* of *Rheims*, *Amiens*, *Mans*, *Lude*, *Nogent le Rotru*, and other Places in *France*, which are used for the Nuns Veils, the cloathing the secular Clergy in most Popish Countries, and many other Purposes; or the *Stametes* of the *Low Countries*, not much unlike them, but of all Colours, and of which there is in the *Levant* a great Consumption; which Manufactures might, without Difficulty, be brought to, and established in *St. Andrews*, where there are spare Hands enough to be employed. The Port, though fallen into so low and deplorable a Condition, still retains a Capacity of being made full as good, or better than ever it was, by removing those Heaps of Sand which entirely choak the Bason; repairing the Breaches made in the old Works; and, which is most material, by running a Stone Pier as far as the Beacon, which would hinder Vessels from being driven on the Rocks at the Entrance, and enable them to ride safe in the Harbour. The Beach, continues the same Gentleman, is as proper as any for drying Cod and other Fish in the best Method; and if the Port, become in a manner

ner useless, was once put into a proper State, with these Additions, the Herring Fishery, now no longer carried on, (as requiring better Vessels than at present belong to the Place) would be very soon retrieved. If one of the decayed Edifices was converted into what in *South Britain* is called a *Trinity House*, of which Captains of Men of War coming thither occasionally, and experienced Masters of Ships in any of the Ports on the Coast, might be Members, with a Power to examine and swear Pilots, and to inspect the other Harbours on this Side *North Britain*, and the Management of the Fisheries, reporting annually their Observations to the Trustees, it would be of Service to the Place, and at the same time a Benefit to the Public. If under their View also a College or School for instructing Youth in Astronomy, Cosmography, Geography, Natural History, the past and present State of Commerce, with the Theory of Navigation in all its Branches, were added to the University, for both which Foundations the City is admirably seated, all these desirable Ends would be speedily attained. As the Bay of *St. Andrews*, from *Fifeness* to *Red-Head*, is 24 Miles in Extent, and Ships in great Danger from the Wind at East or North-East, the restoring this, which is the only Haven of any Size in that Space, would be of general Use to the Trade of this Part of *Britain*. At present it is considered as a Creek to *Anstruther*, which is itself no more than a Member of the Port of *Kirkaldy*.

From *St. Andrews* we proceeded on to two very agreeable Seats belonging to the present Earl of *Leven*; one called *Melvil*, and the other *Balgony*. *Melvil* is a regular and beautiful Building, after the Model of Sir *John Bruce's* House at *Kinross*, described before. *Balgony* is an antient Seat, formerly belonging to the Family of *Lesly*; and if not built, was enlarged and repaired, by General *Alexander Lesly*, noted for his Services in *Germany*, under *Gustavus Adolphus*, King of *Sweden*;

Sweden; and at last, against our King *Charles I.* and his Son.

The River *Leven* runs hard by the Walls of the House, and makes the Situation very pleasant. The Park is large, but not well planted; at least, the Trees do not thrive.

From hence we went North to *Cowpar*, the Shire-town, most pleasantly situated in a Valley, upon the Banks of the River *Eden*. It is surrounded with tall Trees, which gives it a fine Appearance at a Distance. I turned to the North-east Part of the Country, to see the Ruins of the famous Monastery of *Balmerinock*, of which Mr. *Camden* takes Notice; but saw nothing worth Observation, the very Ruins being almost eaten up by Time. The Monastery was founded by Queen *Ermengred*, Wife of King *William* of Scotland.

Here we came to the Bank of another *Firth*, called the *Firth* of *Tay*, which, opening to a large Breadth at its Entrance, as the *Firth* of *Edinburgh* does, draws in afterwards, as that does at the *Queen's-ferry*, and makes a Ferry over at the Breadth of two Miles to the Town of *Dundee*; and then the *Firth* widening again just as that of the *Forth* does also, continues its Breadth from four to six Miles, till it comes almost to *Perth*, as the other does to *Stirling*.

This River *Tay* is, without Exception, as I observed before, the largest River in *Scotland*, though not of the longest Course; for it rises out of the Mountains, near the Edge of *Argyleshire*; and running first North into the District of *Braidalbin*, there receiving many other Rivers, spreads itself into a large Lake called *Lough Tay*, extending near 40 Miles in Length; and, traversing the very Heart of *Scotland*, comes into the Sea near this Place. Now, as I design to keep in this Part of my Work to the East Coast of the Country, I must for the present quit the *Tay*, keeping a little on the hither Side of it, and go back to that Part of the Country which lies to the South and East of *Dunbar-*

ton or *Lenoxshire* ; so drawing an imaginary Line from *Stirling-bridge*, due North, through the Heart of the Country, to *Inverness*, which I take to lie almost due North and South.

In this Course I moved from the Ferry mentioned above, to *Perth*, lying upon the same *Tay*, but on the hither Bank. It was formerly called *Johnston*, or *St. John's Town*, from an old Church dedicated to the Evangelist *St. John*, which is still remaining, and so big as to make two Parochial Churches, and can serve the whole Town for their public Worship.

Perth is the second Town of *Scotland* for Dignity. Near it stood antiently the Town of *Berth*, which being overflowed by an Inundation of the *Tay*, occasioned the Building of this, where it now stands.

The chief Business of this Town at present is the Linen Manufacture ; which is so considerable here, that all the neighbouring Country is employed in it, and it is the Wealth of the whole Place. The *Tay* is navigable up to the Town for Ships of good Burden; and here they ship off vast Quantities of Linen for *England*.

In the Heat of the War between the *Bruces* and *Baliols*, the *English* fortified *Perth* with good Bulwarks ; the greatest Part of which the *Scots* afterwards demolished. It is situated in an Hollow ; but is nevertheless a neat little City, pleasantly seated between two green Plains, which they call *The Incles*, and serve for bleaching their Linen Cloth. It has three very long Streets, and many cross ones, with an old Wall in Ruins surrounding every Side, but that bordered by the River.

The high Country behind it affords plentiful Pasture to Sheep and Black Cattle ; and the *Lowlands* produce abundance of Corn. When the Fir Woods, which are very regularly planted about *Dunkil*, come to be felled, and the other Improvements that have been
made

made of late Years, shall also be made known by their Effects, the Exports from *Perth* will be more considerable.

The Salmon taken here, and all over the *Tay*, are extremely good, and the Quantity prodigious. They carry them to *Edinburgh*, and to all the Towns where they have no Salmon, and barrel up great Quantities for Exportation: the Merchants of this Town have also a considerable Trade to the *Baltic* and *Norway*.

This Town was for some time the Seat of the Rebellion in 1715. but, by a peculiar Felicity, the Townsmen got so much Money by both Parties, that they have ever since been enriched by it, as appears not only from particular Families, but from the public and private Buildings which they have raised since that time; particularly a new *Tolbooth* or *Town-hall*.

The Linen Trade, which we have mentioned before, has mightily increased since the Act of Parliament in *England*, for suppressing the Use of printed Calicoes; in the room of which *Scotch* and *Irish* Linens have been bought and printed in *England*: so that the Worsted and Silk Weavers in *London* seem to have had very little Benefit by the Act.

At *Ardoch* in *Perthshire* are the Remains of a *Roman* Camp; and near *Perth* is a *Roman* Way, where several Medals, sepulchral Urns, and other Monuments of Antiquity, have been found.

From *Perth*, I went South to that Part which they called *Clackmanan*, a small Shire surrounded by those of *Perth* and *Stirling*, lying West from *Dunfermline*, and extending itself towards *Stirling* and *Dumblain*, none of which Part I had gone over before.

North-eastward from *Perth* to *Brechen* lies a Vale which they call *Strathmore*, esteemed the most fruitful in Corn of all that Part of the Country: here are a great many Gentlemens Seats, though on the North-side of the *Tay*, particularly the noble Palace of *Glames*,
the

the Hereditary Seat of the Family of *Lyon*, Earls of *Strathmore*.

It is one of the finest old-built Palaces in *Scotland*, and by far the largest. When you see it at a Distance, it is so full of Turrets, and lofty Buildings, Spires, and Towers, some plain, others shining with gilded Tops, that it looks not like a Town, but a City; and the Appearances seen through the long Vistas of the Park are so different, that you would not think it the same House any two ways together.

The great Avenue is a full Half-mile, planted on either Side with several Rows of Trees. When you come to the outer Gate, you are surpris'd with the Beauty and Variety of the Statues and Busts, some of Stone, some of Brass, some gilded, some plain. The Statues in Brass are four, one of King *James VI.* one of King *Charles I.* booted and spurred, as if going to take Horse at the Head of his Army; one of King *Charles II.* habited like that in the *Royal Exchange, London*; and one of King *James VII.* after the Pattern of that which is at *Whitehall*.

From hence I came away South-west, and, crossing the *Tay* below *Perth*, but above *Dundee*, came at last to *Dumblain*, a Town pleasantly situated, on the Banks of the River *Allan*; but without any Sort of Trade. It was made a Bishoprick by King *David I.* and the Ruins of the Bishops and Canons Houses are still to be seen; as also are those of a Church of excellent Workmanship. But within our own Memory it was made famous by the Battle fought between the Army of King *George I.* under the Command of the Duke of *Argyle*, and the *Pretender's* Forces under the Earl of *Mar*, on *Sheriff-muir*, between this Place and *Stirling*. We took a full View of the Field of Battle, and could not but reflect with Surprize, that a Rabble of *Highlanders* appearing in Rebellion, armed in Haste, and headed by a Person of no Experience in War, should come so near to the overthrowing an Army of regular disciplin-
ed

ed Troops, and led on by experienced Officers, and so great a General.

From hence I proceeded on in Sight of *Stirling-bridge*; but, leaving it on the Right-hand, turned away East to *Alloway*, where the late Earl of *Mar* had a noble Seat, and where the Navigation of the *Firth of Forth* begins. This is, as I hinted before, within four Miles of *Stirling* by Land, and scarcely within 24 by Water, occasioned by those uncommon Meanders and Reaches in the River, which give so beautiful a Prospect from the Castle of *Stirling*.

This fine Seat was formerly called the Castle of *Alloway*; but is now so completely modernized, that no Appearance of a Castle remains.

The Gardens of *Alloway* House are by much the finest in *Scotland*, and not outdone by any in *England*, consisting of about 40 Acres of Ground; and the adjoining Wood, which is adapted to the House in Avenues and Vistas, above three times as much.

Here is an Harbour where Ships of Burden safely ride. The *Glasgow* Merchants have erected Warehouses, to which they bring their Tobacco and Sugars by Land, and then ship them for *Holland* or *Hamburg*, or the *Baltic*, or *England*, as they find the Market.

The High-street of *Alloway* reaches down to this Harbour, and is a very spacious well-built Street, with Rows of Trees finely planted all the Way. Here are several Testimonies of the Goodness of their Trade, as particularly a large Deal-yard, or Place for laying up all Stores of *Norway* Goods; which shews that they have a Commerce thither. They have large Warehouses of naval Stores; such as Pitch, Tar, Hemp, Flax, two Sawing-mills for cutting or splitting of Deals; and a Rope-walk, for making all Sorts of Ropes and Cables for rigging and fitting Ships; with several other things; which convinces us they are no Strangers to other Trades, as well by Sea as Land.

East

East from *Allway*, is a small County, called *Clackmananshire*, from the Head Burgh, and is Part of *Fife*. The Country is plain, the Soil fertile; most of it proper for Pasture; and what lies below the *Orchil hills*, producing Corn very well. But the Shire is chiefly known for yielding the best of Coal, and the greatest Quantity of it, of any Part of *Scotland*; so that it is carried, not only to *Edinburgh*, but also to *England*, *Holland*, and *France*. But while the Freight from *Scotland* is so dear, and the Tax in *England* so heavy, the Price of these Coals must always be so high at *London*, as will not fail to restrain the Consumption.

On this Shore of the *Firth*, farther down, stands the neat and agreeable Town of *Culross*, lying in Length by the Water-side, like *Kirkaldy*, being likewise a trading Town, as Trade must be understood in *Scotland*. Here is a pretty Market, a plentiful Country behind it, and the navigable *Firth* before it. The Coal, the Linen Manufacture, and Plenty of Corn, will always keep something of Trade alive upon the whole Coast.

The Ruins of the Abbey of *Culross* took my Attention, Part of which is turned into a Stable. The Remains of Gentlemens Seats, of long standing, occur every where, in the Erection of which Houses, the Builders shewed, that they studied Duration preferably to Conveniency. As I passed, I was continually comparing past times with the present, in the former of which the Grandeur of the Prince, and the Splendor of the few noble Families were supported at the Expence of the People in general, who (the Clergy excepted) laboured under the lowest Degree of Poverty; Slavery and Ignorance, whereas now, our Traffickers enjoy the Fruits of their own Labour and Industry.

Here is a very noble Seat belonging to the *Bruces*, Earls of *Kincardine*, and is well worth a Traveler's Notice; and indeed these Instances of Magnificence
are

are so frequent in *Scotland*, that were we to dwell upon each of them, such of our Readers as know nothing of *Scotland*, would be apt to think we were too partial in its Favour. But it is certain, that no Gentry or Nobility in the World formerly exceeded the *Scots* in noble Houses, and all manner of Magnificence; as their Families, for Antiquity of Descent, hardly have any Equals in any one Country on Earth.

Culrofs is a Royal Burgh in the Shire of *Perth*, but in the Confines of *Fife*, famous for a Branch of the Iron Manufacture in making Girdles, *i. e.* broad round Plates, on which they bake their oaten Cakes. They told me of Mines of Copper, and of Lead, lately discovered in *Fife*, and of Silver also; but I could not learn, that any of them were actually wrought. It is, however, not improbable, but that there are such Mines; and particularly the two *Lomonds*, which are remarkable Mountains in this Shire, seem to promise Metal in their Bowels, if they were thoroughly searched. They rise up like two Sugar-loaves in the middle of a plain Country, not far from *Falkland*, and give a View of the *Firth* of *Edinburgh* South, and the *Firth* of *Tay* North, and are seen from *Edinburgh* very plain.

Having made this little Excursion to the South from *Perth*, you may suppose me now returned Northward again; and we proceeded to *Scone*, where almost all the Kings of *Scotland* were crowned, since the Subduction of the *Picts*.

The celebrated Wooden Chair, with the Stone in it, was brought away from hence, as is well known, by the victorious King *Edward I.* and placed in *Westminster-Abbey*, where it now is; but the *Scottish* Royal Blood succeeding to the *English* Crown, in the Person of King *James I.* of *England*, and *VI.* of *Scotland*, verify'd the following prophetic Distich, though at the time it was accounted no small Loss and Disgrace to the Kingdom. The Lines were these:

Ni

*Ni fallat Fatum, Scoti, quocunque locatum
Invenient Lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.*

Thus translated by the Scots:

*Unless old Prophets fail, and Wizards Wit decay,
Where-e'er this Stone is found, the Scots shall reign for ay.*

It is said to have been first dignified by K. *Kenneth*, who, having fought a bloody Battle here with the *Picts*, in which he gave them a great Overthrow, sat down to rest himself upon this Stone, after he had been tired with the Slaughter of the Enemy; upon which his Nobles came round him to congratulate his Success; and, in Honour to his Value, crowned him with a Garland of Victory; from whence he dedicated the Stone to the Coronation of all the future Kings of *Scotland*, hoping from this Omen, that they should, like him, be victorious over all their Enemies.

But the better Sort of *Scots* Historians say, their Kings brought it from *Ireland* into *I-Colm-Kill* in the *Isles*, and from thence to *Scone* or *Scoon*, when they had subdued the *Picts*.

The Palace of *Scoon*, though antient, is not so much decayed as some of those I have already spoken of; and the *Pretender*, *Anno 1715*. found it very well in Repair for his Use. Here he lived and kept his Court, in all the State and Appearance of a Sovereign. He issued Proclamations, created several Lords, Knights, and Bishops; and Preparations were made for crowning him: but as he had never, from his Landing, gone into any Protestant Church, though Episcopal, as many of his Adherents expected, but constantly performed his Devotions with his Priests after the Romish Way; so he manifested such an invincible Reluctance to comply with the usual Form of the Coronation-Oath, that the Ceremony, for which some of the Popish Ladies had

had even pawned their Jewels, was put off. An Evidence, that the Honesty of the Man overcame the Policy of the Prince; and the greater, as the *Pope* could have given him a Dispensation, at Pleasure, to justify any Breach of the Oath: — But this was such a Warning to Protestants of what they had to trust to, should he have succeeded, that it deserves to be had in perpetual Remembrance. His Mock-Royalty continued but 20 Days; he being then obliged to quit the Kingdom, by the Advance of the Royal Army.

The Gallery in this Palace is the longest in *Scotland*. The Cieling is painted; but the Painting is very old.

The Building is large, the Front being above 200 Feet; it has two extraordinary fine square Courts, besides others, which contain the Offices, Outhouses, &c. The Royal Apartments are spacious and large; but the whole Building is intirely after the antient Manner.

From *Scoon* to *Dunkeld* is so little a Way, that we could not help visiting it, being the Place where a Skirmish was fought between the Forces of *K. William*, after the Revolution, and some of the Viscount of *Dundee's* Men, who pursued the King's Forces, as they were obliged to retire from *Gillicranky*, after Lord *Dundee* himself had been killed there.

In one of my Excursions, I went from *Perth* to *Dunkeld*; and never in any Journey had I a more agreeable Variety under my Eye. We went over the Hill, as they call it; but it ought to be said Hills; or rather Mountains, as we should deem them in *England*. No sooner had we got over one, but another higher presented itself for our next Labour. Between, and upon the Declivity of these Hills, we had Fir-woods all regularly planted: as soon as we descended from an Hill, we were sure to meet with an agreeable River, which we heard before we saw it, the Water tumultuously,

tuously, as I may say, rolling over large Rock-Stones, lying in every Part, many of them above the Water : the Sides of the Bank being frequently lined with the same rocky Substance, gives a swift Motion to the Water. These craggy Stones lie so thick in some Places, as to seem to threaten a Stoppage to the Stream ; but a larger Quantity of Water being collected by them, it forces its Way with a violent Current ; and, making natural Cascades, fills a Person, disposed to Contemplation, with agreeable Sensations.

Dunkeld is the chief Market-town of the Highlands, and supposed to have been formerly the chief Town of *Caledonia*. It is situated on the North-side of the *Tay*, at the Foot of the *Grampion-Hills*. King *David* made it an Episcopal See.

We did not see it till we came just upon it : it then appeared to be a very neat and agreeable Place ; but inclosed with very high Mountains on every Side, having the forementioned beautiful River *Tay* winding almost round it ; and is very broad, so that we are obliged to be ferry'd over, to get into the Town. Here are two Ferries for this Purpose, at different Ends of the Town, where are Boats for Men and Horse always in Readiness ; at either of which Places the River is exceeding deep, and the Water looks quite black at a Distance.

The Duke of *Atbol* has a noble Seat in this Town : here was also formerly a beautiful and magnificent Cathedral Church, dedicated to *St. Columba*, the Seat of a Bishop, whose Chapter or Prebendaries were *Culdees*, or Black Monks ; but they were dissolved at the Reformation, and most Part of the Church is now in Ruins. There is, at present, a most remarkable Crack all up, and through the Building of the Steeple, which is of Stone, and which, in Painting, would make a most entertaining Landschape. The Duke's House, and this Church, makes the greatest Part of the Town.

The

The Gardens here, belonging to the Duke of *Athol*, are all of Nature's forming. You have here Variety of Mounts and Flats, adorned with Statues, and a neat Green-house; as also an handsome Stove, with many curious Plants in it, such as Pine-apples, Torch-thistles, Oranges, Lemons, &c. and several curious Coffee-trees, that thrive vastly well. The *Highland Houses* hereabouts are very oddly built, and look most miserable and desolate, they being composed of Clods of Peat, Stones, and Broom. As to Chimneys, they are little acquainted with them; there is sometimes a little Hole left open in the Top, for the Smoke to go out; other times it is in the End; and most frequently the Door performs this Office. Nay, what is more odd, in coming into this Town, I saw in one House a Chimney made of a Cart-wheel, and out of the Hollow for the Axle passed the Smoke.

As to their Way of Living it is as odd, being chiefly on Oatmeal, boiled up in various Forms, with Water, like Hasty-Pudden; we used to mix it with Milk or Ale. Their Bread is Oatmeal and Water made into thin Cakes. Their Method of making these Bannocks or Oatcakes is by kneading the Oatmeal with Water to a Paste, then flattening it with the Hand (by the Help of dry Meal) to less than Half an Inch thickness: it is laid dry upon a Girdle-Iron, to bake over the Fire. The Girdle-Iron here is a thin Iron Plate, of different Sizes; but, for ordinary Use, it is about two Feet in Diameter; this is supported by a Trevet with three Legs, and it is set upon the Hearth, and a Fire is made underneath, as Occasion shall require; they are also frequently turned, till sufficiently baked. In the Bishoprick of *Durham* they have these Plates; which are hung upon a Trammel, by means of a Girdle-handle. When Oatmeal is dear, they make them of Barleymeal, and Ale instead of Water, which in every thing is performed after the same manner; and by some are more esteemed than the others (with Oat-

meal); they thinking it not so hot for the Blood. These Cakes are made and kept in Quantities by the better Sort; and for Tea, we had them warmed before the Fire, which is soon done, and then buttered; and so they are agreeable enough.

The common People have generally two Apartments in their Houses, by means of a slight Partition; one End they lie in themselves, having a Fire in the Middle; and Chaff of Corn or Heather is their Bed; the other End is for their Oxen, Calves, &c. which are exceeding small; a full-grown Ox is seldom bigger than one of our Calves of a Year old. The Smell of the Cattle's Dung (which is generally very thick about the House), and their Peat Fire, I believe, keeps them in Health, but not free from the Itch, which is as common as their Oatmeal; and even their better Sort of People are rarely free from this Malady, which they seldom mind to cure any other way than by their dumb Music.

In turning out of the Road, about a Mile from *Dunkeld*, upon the River *Almand*, which is a Branch of the *Tay*, there is the most wonderful Cascade that ever I saw; I believe it is near 30 Yards high. It is called *The Rumbling Brig*, from the surprising Noise it makes. Close by it are two Rocks over the River, which meet together, and form a natural Bridge: to make the Passage over it the easier, the Country-people who live near it, have covered it with Sticks and Clods of Peat, it being the only Bridge they have over this River. When you stand upon it, the Fall of Water is so great, that though it is so many Yards below you, yet it will wet you all over, the Water ascending from this bottomless River (for they say it has been plumbed, but a Bottom never found) like Smoke and Rain mixed.

About 14 Miles from hence is the famous Pass of *Gillicranky*, noted for the Fight between the Viscount *Dundee*,

Dundee, and King *William's* Forces. The Mountains in its Neighbourhood, on every Side, seem to penetrate the Skies. It is situated at the Foot of a vast Mountain, and is near a Mile in Length. The River *Timel* divides it from Mountains still higher, covered with Woods. The Road is narrow and dangerous, the River lying in a vast Hollow running close to it. From these woody Mountains flow Streams of the purest Water. The Views and Prospects around this Pass are truly wonderful for their Variety.

Upon the River *Tay* lies *Errol*, the Seat of the Earl of that Name, chief of the antient Family of *Hay*, who derive their Origin from a famous Peasant, who in the Reign of *Kenneth* III. being at Plough with his two Sons, and perceiving the *Scots* flying before the *Danes*, he and his two Sons stopt their Flight, renewed the Battle, and gained the Victory; for which they had the Lands of *Errol* bestowed upon them; and the Family Arms are three bloody Shields, supported by two naked Men with Yokes, in Remembrance of this famous Victory; the Father and two Sons having no other Weapons when they put themselves at the Head of the flying *Scots*, but the Yokes they took from their Ploughs. Of this Family are, besides the Earls of *Errol*, the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, the Earl of *Kinnoul*, &c.

But our determined Route lay up the Eastern Shore, and through the Shires adjacent on that Side, as particularly *Angus*, *Mearns*, *Marr*, *Aberdeen*, *Buchan*, and so, as I laid it out before, to *Inverness*.

Mr. *Camden* tells us, That the *Firth* of *Tay* was the utmost Boundary of the *Roman* Empire in *Britain*: That *Julius Agricola*, the best of Generals, under *Domitian*, the worst of Emperors, though he pierced farther, and traversed by Land into the Heart of the *Highlands*, yet seeing no End of a barbarous Country, and no Advantage by the Conquest of it, withdrew, and

here fixed the *Roman* Eagles ; that he frequently har-raised the *Picts* by Excursions and Inroads, but always returned to his Post here, making the *Tay* his Frontier.

But our *English* *Cæsars* have outgone the *Romans* ; for *Edward* I. as is said before, passed the *Tay*, and rifled the Abbey at *Scoon* ; and, if we may believe History, penetrated into the remotest Parts, which, however, I take to be only the remotest Parts of what was then known to the *English* ; for as to the *Highlands*, the Mountains of *Loquhabar*, *Rofs*, *Murray*, *Sutherland*, and *Caithness*, we read nothing of them. From these Retreats the *Scots* always returned, *Antæus* like, with double Strength after every Defeat ; till, in the next Reign, they overthrew his Successor *Edward* II. at *Bannockburn*, and drove the *English* out of the whole Country, following them over *Tweed* into *England*, and ravaging the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Cumberland*.

Oliver Cromwell indeed (according to the Motto of a noble House in *Scotland*, RODE THROUGH) penetrated to the remotest Part of the Island ; and that he might even literally rule it with a Rod of Iron, built Citadels and Forts in all the Angles and Extremes, where he found it needful to place his stationary Legions, just as the *Romans* did ; as at *Leith*, at *St. Andrews*, at *Inverness*, *Perth*, *Air*, and several other Places. We have since seen the Forces of King *George* I. making the same Route, nay, ferrying over into the Western and North-western Islands ; here again imitating the Prudence of the old *Romans*, who employed their Soldiery in amending Roads, and making Causeways over Mountains, that were before thought inaccessible.

Where Armies have marched, there is room enough, no doubt, for Travelers. With this Assurance therefore, we chearfully crossed the *Tay*.

We

We left *Strathern*, with the little Country of *Menteith*, for our Return; and went down into *Angus* to *Dundee*, a pleasant, large, populous City, which, as it stands well for Trade, has as large a Share of it, as most Towns in *Scotland*, and that as well Foreign as Domestic.

It is exceeding populous, full of stately Houses, and large handsome Streets; particularly four very good ones, with a large Market-place in the Middle, the largest and fairest in *Scotland*, except that of *Aberdeen*.

The Inhabitants have a very large Correspondence with *England*, and ship off a great deal of Linen thither; and a great Quantity of Corn is sent from hence to *England*, as well as to *Holland*. They have likewise a good Share of the *Norway* Trade; and as they are concerned in the Herring Fishery, they consequently have some East Country Trade; viz. to *Dantzick*, *Koningsberg*, *Riga*, &c. They send Ships also to *Sweden*, and import Iron, Copper, Tar, Pitch, Deals, &c. from the several trading Ports of that Kingdom.

The Country behind them, called the *Carse*, or the *Carse of Gowry*, with the Vale mentioned above of *Strathmore*, abounds in Corn, which the Port of *Dundee* ships off in large Quantities, when a Crop allows it, to the great Advantage of the Gentlemen as well as Farmers; for as the Gentlemen receive all their Rents in Kind, they would find a great Difficulty sometimes to dispose of it, if the Merchants here did not ship it off, either for *London* or *Amsterdam*.

The Town of *Dundee* stands at a little Distance from the *Tay*; but they are joined by a Causeway or Walk, well paved with flat Free-stone, such as the Side-ways in *Cheapside* and *Cornhill*; and Rows of Trees are planted on either Side of the Walk, which make it very agreeable. On one Part of this Walk

are very good Warehouses for Merchandizes, especially for heavy Goods; and also Granaries for Corn, of which sometimes they have a vast Quantity laid up here; and these, being near the Harbour, are convenient, as well for the Housing of Goods, when landed, as for the easy shipping off what lies for Exportation.

They are famous here for their Thread-Manufacture.

The Harbour of *Dundee* was formerly very good and safe; but of late Years it became so ruinous, and choaked up with Sand, that it would not contain, as antiently, Ships of Burden, except at the highest Tides; and its Piers were so out of Repair, that Ships could not lie in it with Safety. At the same time the Tolbooth and public Gaol were so much decayed, that they were obliged to be pulled down; and the Town, being in Debt besides, could not rebuild the same. Wherefore, to answer all these good Purposes, and to pave the Streets, discharge their Debts, and provide Salaries for Schoolmasters to instruct their Children, an Act passed, *Anno* 1731, for continuing the Duties imposed by a former Act, then near expired, of two Pennies *Scots* upon every Pint of Ale and Beer sold within the Town, and its Privileges, for 25 Years longer.

By another Act 20 *Geo.* II. the said Duties were further continued for 25 Years, for the aforesaid Purposes, and for converting the Hospital of the said Town into a Workhouse.

Dundee was stormed and plundered of great Riches, by *Cromwell*, and the *English* Army.

The great Church was formerly Collegiate, and a very large Building; but Part of it was demolished in the Civil War: the Remainder is at present divided into three Churches.

They have also a Meeting-house or two for the Episcopal Worship; for you are to take it once for all,

all, that, North of *Tay*, there were far more of the Episcopal Persuasion than in the South; and the farther North, the more so. The Act passed since the Rebellion in 1745, viz. 19 *Geo. II.* obliging the Ministers of this Persuasion to qualify themselves according to the Terms of it, will probably, in a Course of Years, make a Difference for the better.

The Tower upon the great Church here is an handsome square Building, large, antient, and very high; and is a good Ornament to the City: it resembles the great Tower upon the Cathedral of *Canterbury*, but is not quite so high. There is a fine and well-endowed Hospital for decayed Townsmen of *Dundee*, where they are well taken care of, and provided for.

It was the Birth-place of *Hector Boetius*, the Scots Historian; a Man famous in his Time, and whose Work was antiently more in Esteem than of late. It gave the Title of Viscount to *Graham of Clavers*, who commanded the Forces that appeared for the late King *James* at the Revolution, and was killed at the Battle of *Gillicranky*.

Near to *Dundee*, in the Mouth of the River, lies *Brochty-craig*, noted now for a noble Salmon-fishery in its Neighbourhood. It was formerly fortified, and defended by a Garrison of *English* for many Months together.

It is 20 Scots Miles from *Dundee* to *Montrose*, the Way pleasant, the Country fruitful, and filled with Gentlemens Houses. Among these is the noble Palace of *Panmure*, forfeited in the Rebellion of 1715, by the unfortunate Earl of that Name, who was wounded in the Fight near *Dumblain*. The Surname of the Family is *Maul*; and *Maulsburgh*, a small Town near *Montrose*, is called from it.

The Town and Port of *Montrose*, i. e. the Town of *Roses*, was our next Stage, standing upon the Eastmost Shore of *Angus*, open to the *German* or the *Caledonian*

Ocean, and at the Mouth of the little River of *Southesk*, which makes the Harbour.

In the Year 1745, a *French* Ship of 20 Guns was stranded in this Harbour. It brought Men and Stores to those concerned in that Rebellion. The Men were Lord *John Drummond's*; who were saved.

This Town is well situated for Trade, and has a good Harbour, and the Inhabitants always carried on an advantageous Trade with *Norway*. But as it was still capable of great Improvements, were a Dock to be made for the Conveniency of Shipping, and if good fresh Water could be procured for it, of which it stood in very great Want; and the two Hills that defend the Town against Inundations, having also suffered by Tempests; the Corporation procured an Act, *Anno* 1719, for laying a Duty of two Pennies *Scots* upon every Pint of Ale, &c. sold within the Town, and its Privileges, for effecting these good Purposes.

The Town is adorned with fine Buildings, and has an Hospital for the poorer Inhabitants. It consists of one long Street, and another shorter, at the End of it. The Street is broad and well-paved; and here is a pretty good Kirk. It gives Title of Duke, as it did formerly of Earl and Marquis, to the Chief of the ancient and noble Family of *Graham*.

The *French* Fleet first made Land at this Port, when they had the *Pretender* on board, in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, having over-shot the Mouth of the *Firth* so far, whither they at first designed; but this Mistake, which some thought a Misfortune, was certainly a Deliverance to them; for as on one hand it gave Time to the *English* Fleet to come up with them before they could enter the *Firth*, so it left them time and room also to make their Escape; which, if they had gone up the *Firth*, they could not have done, but must inevitably have been burnt and destroyed, or taken, by the *British* Fleet under Sir *George Byng*, which was superior to them in Force. He landed on the 22d of
December,

December, 1715, with about 100 Gentlemen and Officers, and a considerable Sum of Money. The Episcopal Clergy addressed him, and so did the Magistrates; and, next Day, the Earls of *Mar* and *Marshall* went from *Perth* to meet him. On the 6th of *January* following, he made his public Entry into *Dundee*, with about 300 Men on Horseback; as he did on the 9th into *Perth*. But I have already taken notice of his short-lived Royalty.

The Royal Burgh of *Aberbrothock* on this Coast, besides being famous for the stately Ruins of the greatest Abbey in *Scotland*, deserves to be mentioned for its convenient Situation for Trade; which induced, some Years since, the Inhabitants to lay the Foundation of a new Harbour, the old one being so decayed, that it was hazardous even for small Vessels to sail into it. But the Work exceeding their Abilities, they procured Contributions towards so good a Design; but still, all proving short of what was requisite to complete the Work, and the Town having run itself into Debt by what it had done, and at the same time the public Streets and Causeways, as well as the Town-house and Gaol, being in a very ruinous Condition, they procured an Act to pass in the 11th of King *George H.* for laying a Duty of two Penies *Scots* upon every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer sold within the Town and Liberties, which commenced in *May 1738*, and was to continue for 25 Years, for bringing to Effect these good Purposes. And we may say, that of late so many of these Acts have passed, that *Scotland* will in a few Years, if harrassed by no intestine Broils, and continuing in Peace, make a better Figure than it has done for Centuries past.

The Abbey was formerly endowed with great Revenues by King *William I.* of *Scotland*, who was buried here under a stately Monument: he consecrated it to *St. Thomas of Canterbury*. Here also is a famous Mineral Water, much frequented for its Virtues in curing

divers Diseases. It is a very neat, but small Town, and pleasantly situated. Its chief Manufacture is Thread; and here are several Mills for winding it, of curious Contrivance, resembling those at *Derby*. The Thread made here passes for *Dundee* Thread, the most noted in *Scotland*.

In the inner Parts of the Shire, to the Westward, is *Forfar* the County-town, and *Brechin*, formerly a Bilhop's See, made so by King *David*, and where some Part of a small Cathedral is still standing. Its Castle, which belonged to the Earl of *Panmure*, is situated exactly like *Warwick* Castle in *England*, and is very well kept, with Terrace-walks cut out of the Rock down to the River. This Palace has a greater Air of Grandeur than *Panmure*, and belongs now to the *York* Buildings Company.

Brechin is seated upon the River *South-esk*, over which it has a stately Bridge of two Arches, and is considerable for its Salmon and Cattle Markets. It is also memorable for a great Victory obtained here over the *Danes*, by the Chief of the Family of *Keith*, Earl *Marshal*, who, having killed their General, was advanced to great Honours by *Malcolm* II. There was an high Stone erected over the Grave of the *Danish* General, which is still called *Camus's Cross*, from his Name; and at ten Miles Distance is another Cross, over the Grave of another eminent *Danish* Warrior; and both of them have antique Letters and Pictures upon them.

From *Montrose* the Shore lies due North to *Aberdeen*: in the Way is the Castle of *Dunnoter*, once a strong Fortification upon an high Precipice of a Rock. The Earl *Marshal*, of the Name of *Keith*, was Lord of this Castle, as also of a good House near it, and a great Estate: which was forfeited, by his joining the Earl of *Mar* in the Rebellion of 1715. His Lordship, making his Escape, went into the Service of *Spain*. His Brother, going into the Service of *Russia*, made
such

such a Figure there, that he was deemed one of the best Generals in *Europe*; and, entring into the King of *Prussia's* Service, was preferred to the first Military Honour, that of Velt Marechal, and fell in it, to the inexpressible Regret and Loss of his Royal Master.

Dunnoter Castle is now demolished. It is situated in the Shire of *Kincardin*, called the *Merns*. The County is noted for its Timber, having in it upwards of five Millions of Fir-trees, besides vast Numbers of other Kinds, planted within these 80 Years by the Gentry, at and about their Seats, and which they are yearly adding to, and improving. *Kincardin* was formerly the County-town; but that Advantage now, by Statute, belongs to *Stonehive*, a small Sea-port Town, lying quite in an Hollow, so that we did not see it till we were ready to enter it.

Innerberwy, on the Coast, was made a Royal Burgh by King *Alexander III*.

Paldykirk, so called from *Palladius*, first Bishop of the *Scots*, is noted for its annual three Days Fair: the principal Commodity brought to it is coarse Cloth, which is commonly transported to the *Netherlands*. These Towns, being situated by the Sea-side, and having generally a little River or Inlet of the Sea to water them, cannot fail of affording pleasant Habitations. Most of the little Villages about them support themselves by Fishing and Smuggling.

On the Lands of *Arbuthie* and *Redeloak*, are some Trenches to be seen, cast up by the *Danes* at one of their Invasions: and round the Hill of *Urie* is a deep Ditch, where the *Scots* encamped.

Fordun lies also in this County, famous in antient Times for the Reliques of the aforesaid St. *Palladius*. It is also noted for being the Surname of *John Fordun*, the *Scots* Historian, Author of the Book called the *Scots Chronicon*, to which all succeeding Historians of this Nation have been much obliged.

The Earl *Marshal* was Hereditary Sheriff of this County.

From *Stonehive* to *Aberdeen* is 12 short Miles. Within four or five Miles of that City, we have a very bad Country, the Land producing nothing but Peat, even to the very City: but the Road is paved, or, in bad Weather, it would be impassable.

About a Mile before we enter *Aberdeen*, we have a stately Bridge of Stone, consisting of seven Arches, over the *Dee*, built by Bishop *Gawin Dunbar*, which leads into the Shire of *Aberdeen*.

We then travel along the Banks of this River, and have a fine Prospect of *New Aberdeen*, situated almost close to the Sea-side. When we entered this Town, it was with Difficulty we found a public House, which they call Change-houses; there being but one Sign in the whole Place to notify such an House, though there are many of them in it.

It stands at the Mouth of two Rivers, and is divided into two Towns or Cities, one called the *New*, the other the *Old Aberdeen*, about a Mile distant from each other; one situate on the River *Don*, the other on the River *Dee*, from whence they are more properly called *Aberdon* and *Aberdeen*.

Aberdon, or the *Old Town*, lies a Mile Northward from *Aberdeen*, or the *New Town*, which is sometimes called *Bon-accord* from its Motto. It is situated in the Mouth of the River *Don*, which is remarkable for the Multitude of Salmon and Perch taken in it. Over the River *Don* is a Bridge only of a single Arch, sustained on each Side by a Rock, and is a most noble and surprising Piece of Workmanship.

Old Aberdeen was formerly the Bishop's Seat, and has a Cathedral, commonly called *St. Machar's*, a large and stately Structure, which was antiently much more magnificent: it suffered greatly at the Time of the Reformation, and more since the Revolution.

The

The chief Ornament of this Town is the *King's College*, on the South-side of it; a neat and stately Structure.

The Church and Steeple are built of hewn Stone, and the Summit of the latter resembles an Imperial Crown. The Windows of the Church were formerly esteemed for their Paintings; and something of their Splendor still remains. In the Steeple are two Bells of extraordinary Bigness, besides others.

Close to the Church is a Library, well furnished with Books.

This College was founded by Bishop *Elphinston*, in the Year 1500, and the greatest Part built by him; but King *James IV.* taking the Patronage upon him, it was called *The King's College*. The Bull for it was procured from Pope *Alexander VI.* in 1510, endowing it with as ample Privileges as those of *Paris* and *Bononia*.

There are in this College a Principal, a Sub-Principal, who is also one of the Regents, three other Regents, Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Humanity or Philology, a Professor of Divinity, a Doctor of Physic, a Professor of the Oriental Tongues, a Professor of the Civil Law, and a Professor of the Mathematics. Dr. *Frazer* has lately been a great Benefactor to it.

New Aberdeen is about a Mile distant, as we have said, from the *Old*, situated at the Mouth of the River *Dee*. It is the County-town, and by Consequence the Seat of the Sheriffs Courts. It exceeds all the Cities in the North of *Scotland* for Largeness, Extent, and Beauty. It stands in a wholesome Air, has a great Revenue from its Salmon-fishery, and the Inhabitants are generally very courteous. It stands upon three Hills, the main Part upon the highest; and the Skirts of it extend into the Plain. The Houses are neatly built, are generally four Stories high, or more, and have for the most Part Gardens and Orchards belong-
ing

ing to them; which makes the City pleasant and healthful, and the Prospect of it beautiful at a Distance.

From a round Hill, at the West-end of the City, flow two Springs, one of clear Water, and another with Water which, in Taste and Quality, comes very near the *Spa* in *Germany*: *Dr. William Barclay* wrote a Treatise concerning it.

In the High-street is a Church built of Free-stone, and good Architecture.

In this City stands the *Marshal College*, founded by *George Earl Marshal*, in the Year 1593, to which the City has added many Buildings at their own Charge.

In this College, which is a distinct University of itself, are a Principal, four Professors of Philosophy, a Professor of Divinity, and a Professor of Mathematics; and there is lately added a Professor of Physic. It has a good Library, which was founded by the City, enlarged by the Gifts of several learned Men, and furnished with Mathematical Instruments.

In this City is also a Grammar-school, founded by *Dr. Dune*, having one Master, and three Ushers. There is also a Music-school.

The Church, called *St. Nicholas's*, is an handsome Edifice of Free-stone, with a lofty Steeple, resembling a Pyramid: it was formerly divided into three Churches. The Body of this Church is adorned with a Tower, and a Steeple with Pinacles.

Here is also a Prison and a Work-house belonging to the Town, likewise an Alms-house, and three Hospitals; and near the Harbour stands the Custom-house. The Market place is beautiful and spacious, and the Streets adjoining are very handsome, and most of the Houses are built of Stone, four Stories high, with handsome Sash-windows, and are well-furnished within; the Citizens here being as gay, as genteel, and perhaps as rich, as in any City in *Scotland*.

The Bridge at *Old Aberdeen*, over the *Don*, consists of one immense Arch of Stone, sprung from two
Rocks,

Rocks, one on each Side, which serve as a Butment to the Arch ; so that it may be said to have a Foundation coeval with Nature, and which will last as long. The other Bridge is upon the River *Dee*, a Mile to the West of *New Aberdeen* ; and has seven stately Arches, as I have already mentioned. The Streets are paved with a Sort of Flint and Pebbles.

The People of *Aberdeen*, and indeed of almost all this County, are generally of the Episcopal Persuasion ; so that, were it not for the legal Establishment, the Presbyterian Preachers would have but few Hearers, and slender Incomes : almost every Parish has a Meeting-house, where the Liturgy is read : at *Aberdeen* and *Peterhead* they have beautiful Chapels, and even Organs.

The Air of this County, to those who were born in a warmer, seems cold : but is in itself healthful and temperate. The Winter is milder than can be expected from such a Climate ; which seems a Wonder to *Danes, Poles, and Prussians*, when they come into this Country, and consider that, with them, during the Winter, there is nothing but perpetual Frost and Snow. The Soil in general is not unfruitful, if duly cultivated ; it produces Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats in abundance, Pease and Beans ; nor do they want Roots and Herbs for Food and Physic ; and foreign Plants grow very well there, as daily Experience testifies. The mountainous Part of the County affords very good Pasturage, and the other as good Corn,

The adjoining Sea not only furnishes them with Plenty of Fish, but reproaches them with their Negligence, when they see the *Dutch Fleets* continually fishing on the Coasts, from whence they reap great Gain ; but 'tis the Humour of the Inhabitants to apply themselves to the Salmon-fishing, and to neglect that of all other Sorts.

The Quantity of Salmon and Perches, taken in both Rivers, is a kind of Prodigy. The Proprietors are united

united into a Company, there being so many Shares, of which no Person can enjoy above one at a Time. The Profits are very considerable, the Salmon being sent abroad into different Parts of the World, particularly into *England, France, the Baltic,* and several other Places.

The Salmon, a Fish unknown to *Pliny* (unless it were the *Esox* of the *Rhine*), as it is to this Day in all Parts of *Italy*, breed in Autumn, in little Rivers, and mostly in Shallows, where they cover their Spawn with Sand; at which Time they are so very poor and lean, that they are scarce any thing but Bones. Of that Spawn, in the Spring following, comes a Fry of small Fish, which, making to the Sea, in a little time grow to their full Bigness; and then making back again to the Rivers they were bred in, struggle against the Force of the Stream; and, whenever any Height obstructs their Passage, they will with a Jerk of their Tail (*cum Saltu*, from *salio*, to leap, whence probably they have the Name of Salmons) whip over, to the Amazement of the Spectators. In these Rivers they keep themselves till they breed, during which time there is a Law against taking them; which is from *Sept. 8. to Dec. 1.*

The Herring-fishing is a common Blessing to all this Shore of *Scotland*, and is like the *Indies* at their Door, were it properly used by the *Scots* in general: but I must observe, that by this, however, the Merchants of *Aberdeen* are able to carry on a Trade to *Dantzick* and *Koningsberg*, *Riga* and *Narva*, *Wybourgh* and *Stockholm*.

They have also a very good Manufacture of Linen, and likewise of Worsted Stockens, which they send to *England* in great Quantities, and of which they make some so fine, that I have seen them sold for 14, 20, and 30 Shillings a Pair. They also send them over to *Holland*, and into the North and East Seas, in large Quantities: yet the poor Creatures who knit them, if
they

they get two Pence a Day, think they make great Earnings.

They have also a particular Export here of Pork, pickled and packed up in Barrels, which they sell chiefly to the *Dutch* for the victualing their *East India* Ships, and their Men of War; the *Aberdeen* Pork having the Reputation of being the best cured, for keeping on very long Voyages, of any in *Europe*.

They export also Corn and Meal; but they generally bring it from the *Firth of Murray*, or *Cromertie*, the Corn coming from about *Inverness*, where they have great Quantities.

In a Word, the People of *Aberdeen* are universal Merchants, so far as the Trade of the Northern Part of the World will extend; and it may be esteemed the third City in *Scotland*, that is, the next after *Edinburgh* and *Glasgow*.

Here is great Plenty of a Sea-weed called *Dulse*, which the Poor pick off the Rocks, and sell about the Town every Day. It is eaten sometimes by itself, and sometimes with Vinegar.

This Shire contains in it *Mar*, with its Appurtenances, *Birse*, *Glentaner*, *Glenmuick*, *Strathdee*, *Strathdon*, *Braes of Mar* and *Cromar*, most Part of *Buchan*, *Formartin*, *Garioch*, and *Strathbogy*.

The latter is a large and antient Barony; it was erected into an Earldom by King *James VI.* in favour of the Chief of the noble and antient Family of *Gordon*, whom he afterwards created Marquis of *Huntley*. *Strathbogy* is very fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and is remarkable for the fine Linen-yarn spun by the Women there, and sold to the Merchant.

It is mostly inhabited by *Gordons*, Vassals to the Duke of *Gordon*, who has a magnificent Castle here, called *Strathbogy*, from the Name of the County. There were of this Name, besides the Duke, the Earls of *Sutherland*, *Aboyn*, *Aberdeen*, and late Viscount of *Kenmure*;

Kenmure; likewise a great many Gentlemen of Note in other Parts of the Kingdom.

The Village of *Strathbogy* is mean and small; yet it had a Nonjuring Meeting-house when I was there, and a Kirk and Tolbooth. The small Trade they have is in Linen-cloth, which is chiefly carried on by an *Irishman*, who brought this Manufacture to great Perfection there. At a small Distance from this Town is *Huntley-Castle*, which gives Title to the Marquises of that Name, of great Antiquity; but in Ruins. Some of its Apartments are intire, and there are to be seen very antient History-Paintings on their Cielings.

A small Distance from this Castle is a large Stone Building, which belonged to *Hamilton*, the Rebel-Governor of *Carlisle*, in 1745, and where he dwelt before he entered into the Rebellion. This Town and Castle stand in a vast Plain, and the Mountains round them are so regular, that one would think Art, and not Nature, had placed them there.

Strathbogy is a very proper Name for this Village, the Ground all around it being Marshes and Bogs. The River *Deveron* runs round one Side of the Town; the *Bogie* surrounds the other, and joins the *Deveron*; and both abound with Trouts.

About four Miles from *Strathbogy*, I passed by a Seat of the Laird of *Braco*, called *Rothy Mays*.

About a Mile farther, on the same Side, and upon a more rising Ground, is an antient House, the Seat of one *Abernethy*, called Laird of *Main*. I thought it the pleasantest Situation I had ever beheld; for hence you have a full View of the serpentine Windings of the charming River *Deveron*.

In *Aberdeenshire* are Quarries of spotted Marble and Slate; and Pearls are found in their Rivers, of a large Size, and fine Colour.

There was formerly a Mint at *Aberdeen*, as appears by several Pieces of Coin, with the *Aberdeæ* upon them, kept in the Closets of the Curious.

Other

Other Towns in this County are ;

1. *Kintore*, a Royal Burgh on the *Don*, which gives the Title of Earl to a Branch of the Family of *Keith*.

2. *Peterhead*, with a good Harbour.

3. *Inverary*, made a Royal Burgh by King *Robert Bruce*, in Memory of a Victory he obtained there. It is a small Town, but very pleasantly situated upon the River *Don* ; and sheltered with Trees on every Side.

Here the Duke of *Argyle* has built a stately Palace, on purpose to indicate what, in so advantageous a Situation, Posterity may do for enlarging and embellishing the Town, when Industry shall have improved the Country round about ; and the Inhabitants, from its Produce and its Fishery, for which it is already very justly famous, have made it, what Nature seems to have designed it, the Centre of the Commerce of the Western Coast, and of the Isles.

The Town of *Aberdeen* had suffered much by the public Commotions in *Scotland*, after the Revolution took place ; so that an Act for laying the Duty of two Pennies Scots on every Scots Pint of Ale and Beer sold within the Town, &c. had been imposed by the *Scottish* Parliament in 1695, and continued by the same in 1707, for enabling them to discharge the Debts incurred on that Occasion. And the last Act being near expired, and Debts still remaining unpaid, an Act passed, 1731, for continuing the said Duties, for 25 Years more, for the following good Purposes ; viz. for paying off the remaining Debts of the Town ; for building a new Pier on the North-side of the Harbour ; for repairing the old Pier on the South-side, which was very much sunk and decayed ; for repairing the great Church, called the *Old Church*, which was in a very decayed Condition ; for rebuilding the Town-house, which was also in a very bad State ; and for maintaining and carrying on other public Works for the Benefit of the Town.

From

From *Aberdeen* the Coast goes on to a Point of Land, which is the farthest North-east Part of *Britain*, and is called by the Sailors *Buchanness*, being in the Shire or County of *Buchan*, Part of which belongs to *Aberdeenshire*. It was to this Point the *French* Squadron, with the *Pretender* on board, in the Reign of *Queen Anne*, kept their Flight in Sight of the Shore, being thus far pursued by *Sir George Byng* with the *English* Fleet; but from hence they steered away North-east, as if for the *Norway* Coast; when the *English* Admiral, seeing no Probability of coming up with them, gave over the Chace; but they altered their Course in the Night, stood away South, and came back to *Dunkirk*, whence they set out.

On the South-side of the Water of *Eugie* stands *Peterhead*, with a Road, which will hold 100 Sail of Ships; and at this Place it is High-water, when the Moon is directly South. In many Places of this Shire are great Stones placed circularly, one of the largest in the Middle towards the South, which have the Air of Places of Worship in the Ages of Heathenism.

The dropping Cave of *Slanes* is very remarkable; of the petrified Substance whereof is made excellent Lime.

In the Month of *October*, 1752, as some Quarriers were digging for Lime-stone, near *Collistown* in the Parish of *Slanes*, they discovered a Cave of the same Nature, but a more curious Form, and easier of Access, than the famous dropping Cave above mentioned. The Stone is very white, and hangs down in a great Number of small Tubes, resembling Icicles, over a Basin of Water three Feet deep, and about four in Diameter. The Cave at Bottom is near circular, is six Feet broad, and 10 in Height. On the Left-hand of the Basin is an Ascent, which looks like the Entrance into another Cave. Upon the Right-hand is a Row of petrified Pillars, which, when cleared away, will
shew

shew the true Dimensions, and entertaining Variety of this Discovery.

This County, however remote, is full of Nobility and Gentry, and their Seats are seen even to the extremest Shores: the Family of *Frazer* carries its Name to *Frazerburgh*, in the very Northermost Point of the Country. *Erskines*, Earls of *Mar*, had their Family-seat at *Kildrummy*, in the County of *Mar*, a little South of this Part of the County, where the late unhappy Earl first set up his Standard for the *Pretender*. The *Hays*, Earls of *Errol*, are in *Buchan*; and the Family of *Forbes* Lord *Forbes*, and *Forbes* late Lord *Pitligo*, are still farther, and the latter on the very Shore of the *Caledonian* Ocean. The *Gordons* and *Keiths* are very numerous also in these Parts.

Mr. *Camden* relates, that on the Coast of this Country a great Piece of Amber was driven on Shore by the Sea, as big (to use his own Words) as an *Horse*. I shall add nothing to the Story, because it is hard to give Credit to it; for I could not learn from the Inhabitants, that they ever saw any more of it.

I ought not to omit *Innerury*, belonging to *Garioch* in *Aberdeenshire*, being the *Scotsman's* Boast; for here *Robert Bruce*, though sick, and carried in an Horse-litter, defeated *John Cumins*, and those who adhered to him, in Favour of *Edward I.* of *England*, who held *Scotland* in Subjection. This was the first Victory King *Robert* obtained, and laid the Foundation of the Overthrow of the *English* Usurpation in *Scotland*. Near the same Place also, in 1411, *Alexander Stuart*, Earl of *Mar*, defeated *Donald* of the Isles, in the bloody Battle of the *Harlow*.

From hence the East Shore of *Scotland* being at an End, the Land trends away due West; and, the Shire of *Bamff* beginning, you see the Towns of *Bamff*, *Elgin*, *Frazerburgh*, and the famous Monastery of *Kinlofs*, where the murdered Body of King *Duff* was after

after many Years dug up, and discovered to be his by various Tokens.

The Shire of *Bamff* deserves some Notice for the following Particulars; for that in it is situated *Strath-yla*, which drives a great Trade in Lime, and fat Cattle: and it abounds so with Lime-stone, that they build their Houses with it. They carry on a Trade in fine Linen, also, by means of their weekly Markets at *Keith*, a neighbouring Village, which has nothing remarkable, but an exceeding high and steep Stone Bridge, of one Arch, over a pleasant Branch of the River *Deveron*; close to which I saw a mighty Rock-stone, which makes Part of the Foundation of this Bridge. It was on a *Sunday* when I passed by here; and stopped at the Post-house for Refreshment, but could have nothing but an Egg or two, with some Wine, or thick *Scots* Ale; it being a Custom, thro' many Parts of *Scotland*, to eat only an Egg, if any thing, for Dinner, and to have an hot Supper; for their seeming Strictness in Religion will not let them do any Labour, even so much as dressing a Dinner for themselves or Travelers, although they have Fowls and other Meat in their House, till Night, when *Sunday* is over.

Upon the Banks of the *Spey*, which runs thro' this County, lies the *Bog of Gicht*, now called *Gordon-Castle*, the noblest Palace in the North, being the Duke of *Gordon's* chief Seat, adorned with pleasant Gardens, a great Park, and fine Canal, with an agreeable Fountain and Statues. The Castle appears so large, that it looks more like a Town than a Nobleman's Seat. The Duke is Proprietor of this Part of the County. *Strathave* is the paternal Inheritance of his Family: and his Grace has a fine Estate, and other Seats hereabouts. The late Duke had a little embroiled himself with the Affairs of 1715, and his Son, then Marquis of *Huntley*, still more; but got off without a Forfeiture, by his Prudence and good Fortune.

The

The *Spey* is a noble River, abounding with Salmon, and other fine Fish. Here it was expected the Rebels in 1745 would have made a Stand against the Duke of *Cumberland*, and disputed the Passage with him, as I shall take notice in another Place.

The Town of *Cullen*, an antient Royal Burgh, stands in the Shire of *Bamff*. It is chiefly noted for its fruitful Soil, and Salmon-fishing; for, having no Port, it has little Trade, except for its Corn and Salmon. At the Entrance of this Town is a noble Seat of the Earl of *Finlater*; which was plundered by the Rebels in 1745.

Forcabus is a Town lying in the Hollow, close to the Banks of the *Spey*, and chiefly consists of one Street, a Mile long; in the Middle of which is a Tolbooth lately erected; but generally the Houses are mean and scattering; the chief Ornament of all these Parts being *Gordon-Castle*, mentioned above.

The Shire itself takes Name from *Bamff*, a Burgh Royal, seated at the Mouth of *Doverne*, or *Deveron*, in the *Boyne*, where the Sheriff holds his Courts. In it are the Ruins of an old Castle; near which is the Abbey of *Deer*, formerly belonging to the *Cistercian* Monks, and founded by *William Cumin*, Earl of *Buchan*. In *Belvenie* is found the Stone of which Alum is made; and in the County of *Boyne* great Quarries of spotted Marble have been discovered.

Before we can enter the Town of *Bamff*, we are obliged to ford the *Deveron*, which is a very broad River. On its Banks we have a fine Prospect of the Town: adjoining to which, is a grand modern Building of the Laird of *Braco*'s. I thought it was the finest Piece of Architecture I had seen in *Scotland*; but, what is a great Misfortune, the Inside is not finished, so that nobody lives in it; which was occasioned by a Law-suit between the Laird of *Braco* and his Architect, about a Crack in the Building; but the Architect getting the Cause, so grieved Laird *Braco*,

that he abandoned this noble Pile, and lives amongst the Mountains near *Strathbogy*, quite a recluse Place, and distant from Company. This Building at *Bamff* is very high, square, and full of Columns of noble Architecture on every Side; it has also Towers at every Corner, and others in the Middle. It grieved me to see so noble a Piece of Work neglected. The River *Deveron* runs close by the intended Gardens; and upon it are some small Islands, where he has built agreeable Summer-houses, &c. *Bamff* is a neat Town, consisting of two long Streets, and several short ones; there are also some neat Buildings in it, and two small Harbours for Shipping; but large Vessels cannot come near them. After leaving *Bamff*, we have fine Views, traveling along the Sea-coast, of the rising Mountains near the *Firth of Cromertie*, but at a vast Distance.

Port Soya is a neat Village, six Miles from *Bamff*, the Sea coming into the Town; consequently it affords plenty of Fish, as its numerous black Rocks do vast Quantities of Dulse, and other Sea weeds, which we diverted ourselves with gathering and eating.

Buchan is Part in *Aberdeenshire*, Part in the Shire of *Bamff*: one of its principal Towns is *Frazerburgh*, and *Peterhead* is another. The latter is a good Market-town, with a Port, and small Harbour, with two little Piers for Fishing; but, being so near *Aberdeen*, has not those Advantages, that might be otherwise probably given to it; so that at Low-water it is all dry, and the smallest Ships lie aground in it.

The Lord *Saltoun* built (in the Year 1738) at *Frazerburgh*, an excellent new Pier and Bulwark, all of Free-stone; which renders that Harbour as safe and commodious as any on the East Coast; so that 30 Ships may winter there at once, with great Safety: the Water at full Sea is 18 or 20 Feet.

From the Point of Land, called *Buchaness*, the Ships begin their Accounts for their several Voyages; what

what they call their Departure: as in *England* they do from *Wintertonness*, on the North east Part of *Norfolk*, and from the *Downs* for the Voyages to the Southward.

From *Fifeness*, which is the Northermost Point, on the Mouth of *Edinburgh Firth*, being the Southermost Land of *Fife*, to this Point of *Buchanness*, the Land lies almost due North and South, and the Shore is the Eastermost Land of *Scotland*. The Distance between them is 33 Leagues, 1 Mile, which is just 100 Miles; though the Mariners say, that, measuring by the Sea, it is but 28; and from *Wintertonness*, near *Yarmouth*, to this Point called *Buchanness*, is just 300 Miles.

The River or *Firth* of *Tay* opens into the Sea, about four Leagues North from *Fifeness*; and as there is a Light-house on the *Isle of May*, as I have said before, in the Mouth of the *Firth* of *Forth* at *Edinburgh*, a little South of this Point, called *Fifeness*; there are likewise two Light-houses at the Entrance of the *Firth* of *Tay*, for the Direction of the Sailors, when they are bound into that River, and particularly for their avoiding the two Sands, which lie off from the South-side of the Entrance.

Buchanness is generally also the first Land of *Great Britain*, which the Ships make in their Voyages home from *Archangel* in *Russia*, or from their Whale-fishing Voyages to *Greenland* and *Spits-bergen* in the North Seas: and near this Point, at *Pitfigo*, a great Ship was cast away in Queen *Elizabeth's* Time, bound home from *Archangel*, having on board the first Ambassador sent by the Great Duke of *Muscovy* to any of the Christian Princes of *Europe*, he being commissioned to treat with Queen *Elizabeth* for a League of Peace and Commerce. He likewise lost a most valuable Present, designed for the Queen, of rich and costly Furs, in those Days reputed inestimable. The Ambassador was happily saved, and brought on Shore, by

the People of *Pitfligo*; but the Ship and all the Goods were lost.

From this Point of Easterly Land, all that great Bay, or Inlet of the Sea, reaching quite to the North of *Scotland*, is called *Murray Firth*; and the Northermost Point is *Dungfbyhead*, which is the North-east Point of *Caithness*, and opens to *Pentland Firth*. By *Pentland Firth* you are to understand the Passage of the Sea beyond *Caithness*, between *Scotland* and the Isles of *Orkney*. What is called *Murray Firth*, is not, like many others, the Mouth of a River, as that of *Edinburgh* or *Tay*, but is an open Bay in the Sea, as the Bay of *Biscay*, or the Gulph of *Mexico*, are; and reaches, as I have said, from *Peterhead* to *Dungfbyhead*, opposite to the *Orkneys*, the Distance of 79 Miles; but it is almost twice as far by Land, because of the Depth of that Bay, which obliges us to travel from *Pitfligo* West, near 70 Miles, till we come to *Inverness*.

This County of *Buchan* is more to be taken notice of from what is to be seen on the Sea-shore than in the Land; for the Country is mountainous, and in some Places not very fertile; but as we coasted along West, we came into a much better Country, particularly the Shires of *Bamff*, which I have already mentioned, *Elgin*, and the County of *Murray*, from whence the Bay I just now described is called *Murray Firth*.

Murray is a pleasant Country, the Soil fruitful, watered with fine Rivers, and full of good Towns, and Gentlemens Seats, more than could be expected in so remote a Part of the Kingdom.

This Country is a Plain for between 20 and 30 Miles together, and the Soil is by that means rendered more fruitful and rich, and the Temperature of the Air more softened, than in other Parts of *Scotland*; infomuch that the Harvest here, and in the Vale of *Strathbogy*, and all the Country to *Inverness*, is observed to be more early than in *Northumberland*, nay, than

than in *Derbyshire*, and even some Parts of the more Southerly Counties in *England*; as particularly in the East of *Kent* and *Suffex*. As a Confirmation of this, I affirm, that I have seen the new Wheat of this Country, and *Inverness*, brought to Market to *Edinburgh*, before the Wheat at *Edinburgh* has been fit to reap; and yet the Harvest about *Edinburgh* is thought to be as forward as in most Parts even of *England* itself. In a Word, it is usual in *Murray*, and the Country about it, to begin with their Harvest in the Month of *July*; and it is not very unusual to have new Corn fully ripe, and threshed out, shipped off, and brought to *Edinburgh* to Sale, within the Month of *August*.

The common Drink in these Parts is Ale, and sometimes Beer; and they have good *French* Wine very cheap, as I and my Company experienced; but the Inhabitants prefer *Aqua Vitæ* of their own extracting from Ale-dregs and Spices, to much richer Wines than the *French*: of this they drink plentifully themselves, and are very liberal of it to their Friends. And a Bottle of this Liquor, and some Cheese, will make a *Murray* Man undertake the longest Winter Journies, without wishing for any other Provision.

This County is divided into two Shires: the greater, called the Shire of *Elgin*; the other, the Shire of *Nairn*.

The Town of *Nairn* lies on the Mouth of the River of that Name; along which stand the Seats of many Persons of Quality.

Nairn is a Royal Burgh, and a Sea-port Town. We enter the Town over a noble Stone Bridge of one Arch. The Port is capable of receiving small Vessels; and, though there are very fine Woods in the Neighbourhood, yet they turn to less Profit than could be wished; and therefore here, if any where in this Island, Furnaces might with Propriety be set up for melting the Iron Ores, of which there are said to be no

inconsiderable Quantities within a reasonable Distance; and, by this means, even the Loppings of these Woods would be rendered of more Value, than the Woods themselves are, as things now stand.

Eight Miles from *Nairn*, and four from *Inverness*, is *Culloden-Moor*, which takes its Name from the Seat of the late Lord President *Forbes*, who was so active in the suppressing of the Rebellion in 1745, and which will be for ever memorable on account of the utter Defeat of the Rebel Army there, which put an End to it: as will be mentioned in its Place.

Near the Castle of *Caddel* or *Calder*, on that River, is a Vein of Free-stone, and many Signs of Copper.

Tarnaway Castle, on the River *Findorn*, in this County, is an old Castle and Seat belonging to the Earls of *Murray*.

A little lower on the other Side, stands the Burgh of *Forreßs*; and lower, formerly, stood the noble Abbey of *Kinlofs*, before mentioned.

At and about *Forreßs* are good Roads, and fine Prospects, especially over the Sea, with the Shipping in *Findorn* Harbour, a small Sea-port, four Miles distant from *Forreßs*. This Burgh of *Forreßs* is pleasantly situated at the End of several Ridges of Mountains, and is made up of one long Street, with a Kirk and Tolbooth, and the Ruins of an old Castle, in which, 'tis said, the Kings of *Scotland* used to reside. Here are Gardens to every House, very agreeably situated, and much regarded by the Inhabitants.

Just before we entered this Town, on our Right-hand, we were presented with the Sight of a flat square Pillar of Stone, which rises about 23 Feet in Height above-ground, and is, as the Inhabitants of *Forreßs* informed me, no less than 12 or 15 Feet below, so that the whole Height must be about 35 Feet, and its Breadth near five; it is all one intire Stone: great Variety of hieroglyphic Figures, in Low Relieve, are carved thereon; some of which are still distinct and visible;

visible; but the Injury of the Weather has obscured those towards the upper Part. What the Import or Signification is, I could hear of none that could inform me. The Whole above-ground is divided into seven Compartments, the lowest of which is almost hid by some Steps, or Supports, lately made to secure it from falling, at the Expence of the Countess of *Murray*. The second contains sundry Figures, but most of them defaced. In the third are several of a monstrous Form, resembling four-footed Beasts with human Heads, and others of Men standing by them. In the fourth Division, are six or seven Ensigns or Standards, with some Figures, holding obscure Weapons in their Hands. The fifth and sixth Divisions are filled with the like Figures; and in the uppermost of all have been others, which are now in a great measure defaced. On the reverse Side of this Stone is the Figure of a Cross; beneath which are two human Figures, of a very disproportionable and *Gothic* Form; and indeed the whole Monument, as to its Sculpture, is executed in a rude and barbarous Taste: on its Edges are continued Flourishes. The Inhabitants here told us, it was erected as a Monument of a *Danish* King; some say, slain in Battle here; others, that he died at Sea, and was brought hither, and buried; others, that it was for a *Scotch* King, &c. But *Camden* tells us it was erected as a Monument of a Victory obtained by King *Malcolm Mac-Kenneth* over *Sweno* King of *Denmark*.

In this rich County, on the River *Loffie*, which rises a few Miles above it, and empties itself into the Sea, a few Miles below it, lies *Elgin*, formerly a Bishop's See. It is situated in a very fruitful Soil, tho' somewhat sandy. The usual Place of Residence of the Bishop was at the Castle of *Spynie*, within a Mile of the Town, a very noble Seat, with fine Gardens and Woods.

But though the Town of *Elgin* has Reason to be proud of its Situation, it was not very rich in its Re-

venues; for it had long laboured under heavy and burdensome Debts; which, being increased by the Rebellion in 1715, put a Stop to divers of its new public Works, and made several others run into Decay. At the same time the River *Loffie* having very insufficient Banks, the Channel of it became choaked with Sand, which made it subject to overflow; and, moreover, the Harbour of *Loffie* itself, which may be called the Port of *Elgin*, lying not far from it, became ruinous and decayed, to the great Prejudice of Persons trading in the *Murray* Firth, as well as to the Town. For all these Reasons, and in order to enlarge and improve, as well as repair, the said Harbour of *Loffie*, an Act passed in the Year 1721, laying a Duty of two Pennies *Scots* on every *Scots* Pint of Ale or Beer, that should be vended within the said Town, and its Liberties; so that it bids fair to make as flourishing a Figure as it has done for Centuries past.

Elgin is a Royal Burgh. It consists of one very long Street, and several shorter, having a neat Church in the Middle. The Houses are almost all built upon Arches, which, with their intermediate Pillars, form agreeable Piazzas, and serve to defend the Inhabitants from the Effects of Rain, Wind, or Sun. It is also noted for the Ruins of one of the most stately Cathedral Churches in the Kingdom; most of the Endwalls are still remaining, and many noble Pillars; which shews its former Greatness: as at the other End of the Town are the Ruins of an antient Castle, still visible, though demolished in the *Danish* Wars. These Ruins are upon a large Mount; upon which you have a fine Prospect all over the Town, and of the adjacent Country, even to the Sea, and the winding Course of the River *Loffie*, which surrounds this Town at a small Distance; and which is famous for Salmon, there being annually pickled and exported from 80 to 100 Lafts, all taken in a few Months in the Summer, and in a Space of one Mile, at a Village called *Ger-mach*.

mach. The River abounds with Fish to the very Head, which are taken either with hooked Tridents by Day, or Wicker-baskets, or little Boats, covered with Hides, by Night. None but the Natives, who are used to them, will venture into these Boats.

Above *Elgin*, *Forreßs*, and *Nairn*, lies that Part of the Country, called *The Brae of Murray*, no way comparable to the lower Part for Fruitfulness; and beyond this are Mountains, Woods, and green Valleys; particularly *Stratherin*, well inhabited, and abounding with little Towns and Villages, and *Strathnairn*, a still better Soil, and possessed by several Gentlemen. *Stratherin* also abounds with Lakes, Mountains, and Streams.

In this County lies *Lochmoy*, with an Island, where the Laird of *Mackintosh* had his Seat. This Tribe is called *Clan Chattan*; and are numerous in this County.

But to say a few Words more of *Elgin*, before we leave this County: Gentlemen of all Parties and Opinions, as if this Town was the Court for this Part of the Island, leave their Highland Habitations in the Winter, and come to live at *Elgin*, with very engaging Freedom; so that it is a Place of greater Resort than could be imagined, at the Distance of 450 measured Miles from *London*, and more, if we go by *Edinburgh*.

This rich Country continues with very little Intermision, till we come to *Strathnairn*, or the Valley of *Nairn*, where it extends a little farther in Breadth towards the Mountains, and is not inferior to the other in Fruitfulness. From the Western Part of this County you may observe, that the Land goes away again to the North; and, as if you were to enter into another Island beyond *Britain*, you find a large Lake or Inlet from the Sea of *Murray*, going on West, as if it were to cut through the Island; for we could see no End of it, nor could some of the Country-people

tell us how far it reached, but that it went beyond *Lochaber*: so that we thought, till our Maps, and further Inquisition informed us, it had joined the Western Ocean.

After we had traveled about 12 Miles, and descended from a rising Ground, upon which we then were, we perceived the Lake contracted in one particular Place to the ordinary Size of a River, as if designed by Nature to give Passage to the Inhabitants to converse with the Northern Part; and then it opened again to its former Breadth, and continued in the Form of a large Lake, as before, for many more Miles than we could see; being in the Whole, according to Mr. *Camden*, 23 Miles long; but if it be taken on both Sides the Pass, 'tis above 35 Miles in Length.

This Situation must necessarily make the narrow Part a most important Pass, from the most Southerly Parts of *Scotland* to the Northern Countries which are beyond it. We have been told, the *Romans* never conquered thus far, and the Conquests of *Oliver Cromwell* have been much magnified on this Account; but if what Mr. *Camden* records, and is confirmed by other Accounts from Men of Learning and Observation, be true, this must be a Mistake; for we are told, that near *Bean-Castle*, in the County of *Nairn*, there was found, in the Year 1406, a fine Marble Vessel curiously carved, which was full of *Roman* Coins of several Sorts; also several old Forts or Mounts have been seen here, which, by their Remains, evidently shewed themselves to be *Roman*.

I now entered the Shire of *Inverness*, abounding with large Woods of Fir and Oak, and having in it some Iron Mines. It contains *Badenoch*, *Lochaber*, the South and West Parts of *Rosse*, and the Isle of *Sky*.

In the narrow Pass mentioned above, over the Lake, stands the Town and Fortrefs of *Inverness*, that is, a
a Town

Town on the inner Bank of the River *Nefs*. The Situation of it (as I have said before) intimates that it is a Place of Strength; and accordingly it has a Castle, founded in antient Times, to command the Pass: and some Authors write, that it was antiently a Royal House for the Kings of *Scotland*. Be that as it will, *Oliver Cromwell* thought it a Place of such Importance, that he built a strong Citadel here, and kept a stated Garrison always in it, and sometimes more than a Garrison; finding it needful to have a large Body of his old veteran Troops posted here to preserve the Peace of the Country, and keep the *Highlanders* in Awe, which they did effectually all his Time. The Fort or Citadel built by *Oliver Cromwell* was a large Pentagon: it was situated close to the Entrance of the River *Nefs* into the *Murray Firth*; but is now intirely in Ruins, nothing but Banks of Earth or Ditches remaining.

It is observed, that, at the End of those troublesome Days, when the Troops on all Sides came to be disbanded, and the Men dispersed, abundance of *English* Soldiers settled in this fruitful Part of the Country; from whence it received two Advantages:

1. They learnt the Art of Husbandry in full Perfection, which they did not understand before; which, with the Help of a rich Soil, has rendered this Part of the Country more fruitful than the rest of *Scotland* to this Day. And to this it is in some measure owing, that the Harvest is so early, and the Corn so good, as is observed above.

2. As *Cromwell's* Soldiers initiated them thus into the Arts and Industry of the Husbandman, so they left them the *English* Accent upon their Tongues, which they likewise preserve to this Day; for they speak perfect *English*, even much better than in the most Southerly Provinces of *Scotland*; nay, some will say, as well as at *London* itself. And indeed their Tongue is not only *Anglicized*, but their Palates too; their Way

of Eating and Cookery, Dress and Behaviour, is pretty much according to the Southern Mode.

Inverness is one of the Royal Boroughs of *Scotland*, and, jointly with *Nairn*, *Forress*, and *Chaunery*, sends a Member to Parliament.

The Town has a military Governor, and the Corporation a Provost and four Bailiffs, which differ but little from our Mayor and Aldermen. There is, besides, a Dean of Guild, who presides in Matters of Trade; and other Borough Officers, as usual in Corporate Towns.

Inverness is not only the County-town of the Shire of that Name, but it is deemed the Capital of the *Highlands*; and, as such, I shall expatiate upon it, and upon the Customs and Usages of the *Highlanders* in general. Yet the Natives of *Inverness* do not call themselves *Highlanders*, because they speak *English*. This Rule of Denomination they borrow from the Kirk, which, in all its Acts and Ordinances, distinguishes the *Lowlands* from the *Highlands*, not by the Situation, but by the Language of the Inhabitants.

But though the Inhabitants of *Inverness* speak *English*, yet there are scarce any who do not understand the *Erse* or *Irish*, which is absolutely necessary to carry on their Dealings with the neighbouring People; for, within less than a Mile of the Town, there are few who speak *English* at all, except the Gentry, who speak it in the remotest Parts.

The Town consists chiefly of four Streets, three of which concur at the Cross; but the fourth is somewhat irregular.

The Castle stands upon an Hill, which, though not large, is very steep; it joins to the Town on the South-side, is of an irregular Figure, and built with unhewn Stone. It was completely repaired, to serve as Part of the Citadel of *Fort George*, of which the Foundation stone was laid in 1726.

The

The Castle is hereditarily kept by the Dukes of *Gordon*. It was formerly a Royal Palace, where *Mary*, the Mother of *James I.* resided, when she thought it her Interest to oblige the *Highlanders*; but, before it was repaired, it consisted only of six Lodging-rooms, the Offices below, and the Gallery above. The Gallery is taken down, and, each of the Rooms being divided into two, there are now 12 Apartments for Officers. The Descent of the Castle-hill to the River *Ness* is loose Gravel, and very steep, and the Buildings on that Side reach quite to the Edge. While it was repairing, the Workmen had cut away some Part of the Foot of the Declivity, to make the Passage between the Slope and the Water somewhat wider; upon which the Gravel immediately began to run, and the Castle in a few Hours must have followed the Foundation upon which it stood, if the Town Mafons and Soldiers had not instantly run up a dry Wall at the Foot of the Hill; and happy it was for them that Stones in that Country are every where at hand.

At the Foot of this Hill is a Bridge near 80 Yards over, consisting of seven Arches well built with Stone, and maintained by the Toll of a Bodle, or the Sixth-part of a Penny, for each Foot Passenger with Goods, and a Penny for each loaded Horse: but such is the Indigence of these People, that even the Women wade over with heavy Loads at the Hazard of their Lives, the Stones on which they step being made slippery by the Sulphur, and the Water, when lowest, up to their Middle, because they cannot afford to pay the Toll. By the Side of this River, and indeed all over *Scotland*, are to be seen Numbers of Women with their Coats tucked up, stamping in Tubs upon Linen, to wash it, and, in this Place, not in Summer only, but in the Depth of Winter; for the River never freezes, but, on the contrary, will dissolve the Icicles which hang at the Feet of Horses that have passed through other Waters.

The Town-hall is a plain Building of Rubble, and there is one Room in it where the Magistrates meet upon the Town business, which would be tolerable, but that the Walls are rough, not being so much as plaistered, and the Furniture only a Table, and some wretched Chairs, all of them immoderately dirty.

The Market cross is the Exchange for Merchants and other Traders, who are frequently interrupted in their Negotiations by Horses and Carts.

Near the extreme Part of the Town, towards the North, are two Churches, one for the *English*, and the other for the *Irish* Tongue: both are execrably filthy, and much out of Repair. At some Distance from the Churches is the Church-yard, where, as is usual in *Scotland*, the Monuments (many of which are well executed, and costly) are placed against the Wall which incloses it; for these Pieces of Sculpture, if they were set up in the Church, would, as Ornaments, be deemed rank Popery.

The Houses of this Town are so differently modelled, that they cannot be comprehended in any general Description; they are, however, mostly low, because the Town is exposed to sudden and impetuous Gusts of Wind, which rush upon it through the Openings of the adjacent Mountains. The Back-part, or one End of the House, is generally turned towards the Street, and there is a short Alley which leads into a kind of Yard, from whence the Stairs ascend that lead to the first Floor; for the Ground-floor is generally a kind of Shop or Warehouse, and has no Communication with the rest of the Building.

The Walls are built of Stones that greatly differ both in Size and Shape; many of them are Pebbles, and, being almost round, there must necessarily be large Gaps between, which on the Outside they fill up, by driving in flat Stones of a smaller Size, and afterwards face the Work all over with Mortar thrown against it with a Trowel, which they call *barling*.

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On the Inside the Chafms remain, and harbour an incredible Number of Rats, which are said, in time of Scarcity, to creep into the matted Manes and Tails of the Horses, in order to be transported into other Quarters. Before the Union the Houses were neither fashed nor slated, and, to this Day, the Cieling of one Room is nothing more than the identical Boards which serve for the Floor of another; of the same kind are the Partitions between Rooms on the same Floor, so that, as the Planks dry, there is a Chink between each, through which it is easy to see all that passes: but this is not all, for the Floors are full of Holes about an Inch Diameter. One of these Holes is bored in each Plank, at some Distance from the End, when they are taken from the Saw-mill; and through these Holes they put a Cord, or, as they call it, a *Woodie*, to keep them flat to the Sides of the Horses which drag them to the Place where they are to be used, with the Corner of the other End on the Ground.

These Holes indeed are filled up with Pegs, when they are first laid; but, as the Wood shrinks, the Hole becomes wider, and the Peg less, till it drops out, and is seldom afterwards restored. The Windows that remain unfashed have two Shutters for the lower Half, and the upper Half only is glazed; so that when it is necessary to keep out the Weather, nothing can be seen in the Street. This Manner of constructing their Windows is not altogether the Effect of Penury or Parsimony; for, in the Clan Quarrels, many were shot from the opposite Side of the Way, who were discovered sitting in their Chambers through the Glass. But though it was begun by Danger, it was continued merely by Habit; for these Quarrels have not of late been carried to such Excess.

Such are the Houses in the principal Streets of *Inverness*: those of the middling Sort are yet lower, and have generally a close wooden Stair-case before the Front, which is lighted by small round, or oval Holes,
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just big enough for the Head to come through ; and in Summer, or when any thing in the Street excites the Curiosity of those without, they look like so many People with their Heads in the Pillory. The extreme Parts of the Town consist of wretched Hovels faced and covered with Turf, with a bottomless Tub or Basket in the Roof for a Chimney.

Some of the Houses are marked on the Outside, over the uppermost Window, with the first Letters of the Owner's Name, and that of his Wife if he be a married Man ; for the Woman writes her Maiden Name after Marriage, and if she be a Widow, who has had several Husbands, and does not chuse her Maiden Name, she is at liberty to take that of either of her deceased Husbands, which she likes best.

As in *London* many petty Retailers dignify their Shops with the Title of Warehouse, so the People beyond the *Tweed* aggrandize many Things, in Imitation of their *antient Allies the French*.

A pedling Shopkeeper who sells a Penny-worth of Thread, is called a *Merchant* ; the Person, who is sent to buy that Thread, *has received a Commission* ; and bringing it the Sender, is *making a Report*. A Bill to signify there is a single Room to let, is called a *Placard* ; the Doors are called *Parts* ; an Inclosure of two Acres is a *Park* ; and the Wife of a Laird of 15 *l.* a Year, is a *Lady*.

An Ale-house is called a *Change*, and the Person who keeps it, a *Gentleman* ; nor is it uncommon to see a Lord dismount from his Horse, and, folding one of these Gentlemen in his Arms, make him as many Compliments as if he were a Brother Peer. And the Reason is, the Ale-house Keeper is generally of as good a Family as any in *Scotland*, and perhaps has taken his Degree as Master of Arts at the University.

But, whatever be the Affectation of these People, they appear to be extremely wretched. The Women and Maid-servants are seen in the Streets of *Inverness*,

in the severest Frost, without either Stockens or Shoes, and here and there a Man dragging along a half-starved Horse, scarce bigger than an Ass, in a Cart about the Size of a Wheel-barrow; the Load is often not more than might be carried under his Arm, but he must not degrade himself by bearing a Burden, though perhaps his Wife is stooping under twice the Weight; for the Women carry Fish, and other heavy Loads, as the Pedlars carry their Packs.

Some of these Carters have Ropes for Halters and Harness made of the Manes and Tails of their Horses, which are shorn in the Spring for that Purpose; but, in general, they make use of birchen Twigs, twisted and knotted together, and it is from these Bands that they have learned to call all Ropes *Woodies*.

The Collar and Crupper are of plaited Straw, and, to save the Horse's Back, they put a few old Rags under the Cart-saddle. The Beasts are never either dressed or shod, and it is with great Difficulty that they keep their Footing, when the Carter has occasion to turn the Carriage, which he does by taking it up, and carrying it quite round.

The Wheels are made of three Pieces of Plank pinned together at the Edge, like the Head of a Butter-firkin; the Axle-tree goes round with the Wheels, which, when they are new, are about a Foot, or a Foot and an half Diameter, but are soon worn very small, and, as Part of the Circumference is with the Grain, and Part against it, they wear unequally, and in a little time become rather angular than round.

The Traveller will always find, that the Cattle and the Carts diminish in their Size as he goes Northward, and that the Sheep are not only gradually less, but that their Wool is coarser and coarser, till at last, upon a transient View, it would be mistaken for Hair.

In Summer, when the Horse has done his Work, the Driver attends him while he grazes by the Sides of the Road and the Edges of the Corn-field, holding
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him all the while by an Halter, lest he should encroach, for there are no Inclosures; and in Winter many of them are famished to Death, and, before they die, may be seen, from Day to Day, crawling along, hanging down their Heads, and reeling with Weakness, till they drop.

Hay indeed is, even in the *Lowlands*, a scarce Commodity; for, as soon as the Grass is cut down, they bring it to Town green for Sale; and, at *Edinburgh*, the Place allotted for this Traffick is called the *Grass-market*.

In this Place there are held every Year five Fairs; but it is impossible to conceive greater Poverty and Wretchedness, than appear among the People who keep these Fairs.

Those who bring a small Roll of Linen, or a Piece of coarse Plaiding under their Arms, are the most considerable Dealers: the rest bring perhaps two Cheeses, each of which weighs about two or three Pounds; a Kid, which at the highest Price is sold for 8 *d.* a small Quantity of Butter in something that looks like a Bladder, and is sometimes set down upon the Dirt in the Street; three or four Goat-skins; a Piece of Wood for an Axle-tree to one of the little Carts, or some other Trifle of yet less Value. The Money which they receive is not, however, carried home, but generally laid out in an horn or wooden Spoon, a Knife, or a Platter, and sometimes in a large Onion or a Carrot, which are Dainties not to be procured in their own Part of the Country, and which they frequently eat raw upon the Spot, without Salt or Bread.

The Gentlemen, Magistrates, Merchants, and Shopkeepers, are dressed after the *English* Manner, and make a tolerable Appearance. The Undress of the Ladies is a Plaid, two Breadths wide, and three Yards long, which, being brought over the Head, may either hide or discover the Face at Pleasure: it reaches to
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the Waist behind; one Corner falls as low as the Angle on one Side, and the other Part hangs down in Folds on the opposite Arm.

The Female Servants are quite uncovered to the Mid-leg, and, when they go abroad, wear a Blanket over their Heads, which is made Part of their Bedding at Night. The working Tradesmen are indolent, and indeed have little Excitement to Industry; for if a Bolt be wanting to a Door, the Owner supplies it himself with one of Wood, and a thousand Shifts are used, rather than employ the Carpenter or Smith. The Fishermen indeed are inexcusable, for they might sell much more than they do; but so long as any Money remains of the last Marketting, they will not provide for the next.

At low Ebb, when their Boats lie off at a considerable Distance from the Shore, the Women tuck up their Coats to an indecent Height, and wade to the Vessels, where they receive their Load of Fish for Sale; and when they have landed the whole Cargo, they take the Fishermen upon their Backs, and carry them on Shore in the same manner.

There is, however, among these poor People, a Sense of their Dignity as human Beings; for, though they cannot decorate their Hovels with any of the little Ornaments that are to be found in the Dwellings of some of our meanest Cottagers, yet they disdain to perform any servile Office; and an *English* Gentleman, who kept a Pack of Hounds, could not prevail upon any of them to take them to Sea, and dip them in Salt water, when he suspected they had the Mange, though he offered more than they could get by a whole Freight of Fish.

There are Salmon and Trout in Abundance; also Hares, Partridge, Grouse, Plover, Duck, Mallard, Woodcock, and Snipes; but, after *Christmas*, no Mutton is to be procured till *August*, nor any Beef till *September*, and then they may be bought for a Penny a Pound.

a Pound. A Fowl, which they call a *Hen*, may be purchased for two Pence; and there is great Plenty of Roots and Greens.

Swine are seldom seen about the *Highlands*; but Pork is very common in the low Countries, and in particular at *Aberdeen*, where great Quantities, as has been said, are pickled, and sold to other Parts for Winter Provision.

French Claret is to be had in great Perfection all over *Scotland*, except in the Heart of the *Highlands*, and sometimes even there; but the Number of *English* have of late raised the Price from 1 s. 4 d. to 2 s. a Bottle. *French* Brandy is also to be purchased for four Shillings a Gallon, and Lemons are seldom wanting.

In this Place are six Ministers; three to the *English*, and three to the *Irish* Church, who have each of them 100 l. per Annum, none having more than that Stipend, nor any less than 50 l. Their Manner of preaching is with a Whine, which they call the *Sough*; and, as they pray extempore, they are often betrayed into ridiculous Absurdities. They do not drink so much as a Dram, without saying a long Grace over it; and one of them was suspended for riding on horseback on the *Sabbath*, though it was occasioned by his not being able to pass a Ford on *Saturday* Evening, in his Way to the Kirk.

By the general Tenor of their Preaching, and their Proceedings as a Synod, a Stranger would be inclined to think, that they held nothing to be a Sin but Fornication, nor a Virtue but keeping the Sabbath. The most zealous Vigilance is continually used to discover all Breaches of Chastity, not only in the North, but in all Parts of *Scotland*; so that, at *Edinburgh*, the City-guard has beset a House a whole Night, upon Information that a Man and Woman went in there, though in the Day-time; and, in the *Highlands*, there are a Set of Fellows, who, if they see two Persons of different
Sexes

Sexes walk out to take the Air, make it their Business to dog them from Place to Place, still keeping themselves concealed, and, if they see any Familiarity, will march up, and demand Money; upon a Refusal of which they will inform, and, if they confirm their Information by an Oath, the Parties must either quit the Country, or do public Penance.

Each Church has but one Bell to give notice of Divine Service, but the Music-bells produce fine Harmony; they are play'd every Day from 11 to 12 upon Keys, like an Organ, and are heard all over the Town.

In their Marriages, they do not use the Ring, as in *England*; but the Bride, if she is of the middle Class, is conducted to Church by two Men who take her under the Arms, and hurry the poor *unwilling* Creature along the Streets, as a Pickpocket is dragged to an Horse-pond in *London*, having been attended the Evening before by the Bride-maids, who with great Ceremony wash her Feet.

When a Servant Maid has behaved well in a Place, her Master and Mistress frequently make what they call a *Penny-wedding* for her when she marries. They provide a Dinner and Supper, and invite all their Relations and Friends; and in the Evening, when there is Music and Dancing, the Bride must go round the Room, and salute all the Men, during which Ceremony, every Person in the Company puts Money into a Dish according to their Inclination and Ability; and by this Means the new-married Couple often procure a Sum sufficient to begin the World with very comfortably for Persons in their Condition.

The Moment a Child is born, it is plunged into cold Water, though it should be necessary first to break the Ice. At the Christening, the Father holds it up before the Pulpit, and receives a long extemporary Admonition concerning its Education.

The People are invited to ordinary Burials, by a Man who goes about with a Bell, and, at certain Stations, declares aloud the Death of the Party, the Name, and Place of Abode; this Bell is also tinkled before the Funeral Proceſſion. To the Burial of Perſons of higher Rank an Invitation is uſually given by a printed Letter ſigned by the neareſt Relation; but ſometimes it is general by Beat of Drum.

The Company, which is always numerous, meet in the Street at the Door of the Houſe; a convenient Number of whom (Strangers are always the firſt) are then invited into a Room, where there are Pyramids of Cake and Sweet-meats, to which ſome Diſhes, with Pipes and Tobacco, are added, merely becauſe it is an old Cuſtom; for it is rare to ſee any Smoaking in *Scotland*.

Each of the neareſt Relations preſent Wine to every Individual of the Company, and, as it is expected the Gueſt, when he has accepted the Favour of one, ſhould not reſuſe it to any of the reſt, he is in danger of drinking more than he can conveniently carry. When one Set has been thus treated, others are introduced, and, when all have had their Turn, they accompany the Corpſe to the Grave, where it generally arrives about Noon. The Miniſter is always particularly invited, though he performs no Kind of Service over the Dead, of whatever Fortune or Rank. Part of the Company is ſelected to return to the Houſe, where Wine is filled as faſt as it can be drank, till there is ſcarce a ſober Perſon amongſt them. In the end, however, ſome Sweet-meats are put into their Hats, or thruſt into their Pockets, with which they afterwards compliment the Women of their Acquaintance. This Ceremony they call the *Dradgy*, which perhaps is a Corruption of *Dirge*.

No Fees are paid to the Miniſter or Pariſh, for either Chriſtning, Marrying, or Burying.

Within

Within a Mile of *Inverness* the *Highlands* begin to rise on the North-west; but, towards some other Points, there are five or six Miles of what the Natives call a flat Country.

Somewhat to the North-east are the Ruins of the Fort built by *Cromwell*, which commanded the Town, the Mouth of the River, and Part of the flat Country on the Land-side. The Rampart is not an unpleasant Summer's Walk.

About a Mile West is a very regular Hill, rising out of a perfect Flat, which the Natives call *Tomah-curach*: it is about 400 Yards long, and 150 broad, at the Base: it looks almost like a *Thames* Wherry, with the Keel upwards; and the Inhabitants, who for that Reason sometimes call it *Noah's Ark*, suppose it to be the perpetual Haunt of Fairies and Witches.

The greatest Ornament in all the adjacent Country is an Island, distant about a Quarter of a Mile; it is about 600 Yards long, surrounded by two Branches of the *Nefs*, and well planted with Trees. To this Place the Magistrates conduct the Judges, when they are upon their Circuit, in the Beginning of *May*, and entertain them with Salmon, which is boiled the Moment it is taken out of the *Cruives*, and set upon a Bank of Turf surrounded by Seats of the same; and the Heart of the Fish lies upon a Plate in view, and keeps in a panting Motion during the Repast.

Not far from the Town, large Moor-stones, some of them 10 Feet high, are set up in regular Circles, one within another: how long they have been there ranged, or for what Purpose, cannot now be certainly known; but, if Tradition is to be believed, they were set up by the *Romans*, either for Temples in which they sacrificed to their Gods, or Tribunals for the Trials of criminal Soldiers.

At the Distance of about two Miles is *Culloden-house*, a large Stone-building, with good Gardens and a Park. This Place was besieged by the Rebels in 1715, when

when the Laird was absent in Parliament; but the Lady held it out against them, and obliged them to raise the Siege.

At about the same Distance from the Town, on the contrary Side, is another large old Building, which belonged to the Lord Advocate or Attorney general; and near it a most romantic Wood, diversified with great Heights and Hollows, with Springs of Water interspersed, that fall in numerous Cascades, and wind out among the Brush wood below.

By the small Proportion of arable Land in these Parts to the Rocks and Heaths, the most plentiful Year scarce produces sufficient to feed the Inhabitants; and consequently, in an unfavourable Season, they suffer extreme Distress.

In *Lochaber*, which, though bordering upon the Western Ocean, is yet within the Shire of *Inverness*, stands Fort *William*, so named from King *William*, in whose Reign it was built, principally as a Check upon the *Camerons*, a Clan which at that Time was greatly addicted to Plunder and Rebellion.

It stands in a very rocky and barren Country, at the Foot of a Mountain called *Benevis*, and one Face of the Fortification is washed by a navigable Arm of the Sea; on the Land-side it is almost surrounded with Rivers, which, though not broad, are rendered impassable by their Depth and Rapidity. There is also a Town called *Maryburgh* after the Queen, which was originally intended as a Sutlery to the Garrison, and afterwards erected into a Barony in favour of the Governor of the Fort. The Houses are all, by special Appointment, built of Timber and Turf, that they may be easily and suddenly burnt by the Commandant, when in danger of becoming a Lodgement for an Enemy.

Fort *William*, in a Word, is so situated, that, tho' indeed it may be blocked up by Land, and distressed by a Siege, yet as it is open to the Sea, it may constantly

stantly receive Supplies by Shipping. The Rebels in 1745 laid siege to it; but were obliged to abandon their Enterprize.

Near to the Foot of the Bridge, at *Inverness*, upon a pleasant Hill, close by the River-side, was situated *Fort-George*, which was a great Ornament to the Town, before the Rebels, in 1746, blew it up. It was not indeed a Place of such great Strength, as it was a beautiful Barrack. Their chief Engineer, who laid the Train, was mounted up into the Air by the Blast, and killed: he had a Dog which was blown up at the same time, a great Height, and thrown almost over the River; but, being not so mischievous an one as his Master, escaped with Life, though lamed.

Inverness has been of late Years much improved, and is still farther improving; for, in the Year 1718, an Act passed, for laying a Duty of a Sixth of a Penny Sterling on every Pint of Ale, &c. sold within the Town and its Privileges, for building a Church, and making an Harbour there. The Preamble to the Act gives a Description of the Place, and the Reasons of applying for it; and is to the following Effect:

That the Town of *Inverness* is situate near the Sea, and very capable of Improvements in its Trade and Commerce; and, having but a very small public Revenue, incumbered with Debts, and those increased by the Expence the Inhabitants were at in opposing the Rebellion of 1715, and the Church of the said Town, beside, being ruinous, was not large enough to contain the Inhabitants; for the effecting of these good Purposes, the said Act was passed.

This Act was to be in Force for 19 Years only; and the first five Years it produced so well, that the Magistrates of *Inverness* entered upon a Design greatly to enlarge and improve their Harbour; in order to which, they purchased Grounds, rented Quarries, built Boats for transporting Stone, deepened their Harbour, erected Bulwarks and Quays; so that it was
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made much more commodious than ever: but, the next 13 Years, the Produce of the Duties was lessened, occasioned by the excessive Use of run Tea and Brandy, which People could buy so cheap, that the Consumption of Beer and Ale was greatly lessened; and they, having run much behind-hand, were forced to apply for a further Continuation of the Act; and accordingly, in the 11th Year of King *George II.* an Act passed for continuing the same for 21 Years more, for paying the Debts contracted, and effecting the other good Purposes I have mentioned.

We have here at *Inverness* a quite *Highland Prospect*, and more especially as we look towards *Fort-Augustus*; for here we see nothing but irregular Mountains and Valleys. Here is a great Salmon-fishery up the River *Nefs*; four of the Heads of the Town go Partners, and one of them was no less than a *Baron*. The Fishermen who drag the Nets to catch the Salmon, are a Sort of amphibious Creatures, being almost always up to their Knees in the Water in drawing their Nets; they also make use of little flat-bottomed Boats for this Purpose, and Harpoons, by which means they kill great Numbers in wooden Sorts of Cages (built in the Water), where the Fish run in with the Stream, but cannot get back again. The Fish thus caught are nothing near so good as those caught with the Drag-net, where they kill them immediately, by striking them on the Head with a Stone, and so hinder their fluttering in the Water, which spends their Fat; for those caught with the Net, if dressed soon after, are found, when boiled, all over veined with an hard suety kind of Substance, and eat quite firm (and *caller*, as the People here call it, or in Perfection); but if kept a Day or Night before dressed, this Fat is all lost, and the Fish eats quite flabby and soft.

I made it my Request to a Friend, in my Tour, *Anno 1747*, into these Parts, who was obliged to go with a Detachment of the King's Forces from *Inver-*
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ness to the late demolished *Fort Augustus*, and to *Fort William*, and other strong Passes in the *Highlands* (and who favoured me with many of the preceding Observations on the Customs and Usages of the People in these Parts), to give me an Account of what he observed remarkable, suitable to my Design. He obliged me accordingly; and, from his Account, I transcribe what follows:

After two Months Stay at *Inverness*, I set out for *Fort Augustus*; in coming to which Place, I travel along the Banks of the River *Ness* four Miles, till I come to *Lochness*; from whence the River runs, and discharges itself into the *Murray Firth* at *Inverness*. *Lochness* is a most remarkable and beautiful Loch, 24 Miles long, and 2 broad, in some Places. When we are come to the Head of the Loch, the Prospect is most charming; we look strait along the Lock, and, losing our Sight in the Water, on each Side the Loch, is a Ridge of most terrible barren woody Mountains, which give great Surprize to a Stranger. We travel from the Head of this great Pool, along the Banks (which make the Foot of these Mountains), for near 12 Miles, and through a Road made with the greatest Difficulty, by blowing up monstrous Rocks, which in many Places hang stooping over Passengers, and higher than Houses, so that 'tis a little frightful to pass by them. We find many of these dreadful Passes, with Water dripping out from every Part of the fractured Rock. These are intermixed with Woods of Oak, Birch, white Poplars, and Nut-trees, with Springs of Water, and many curious Plants, peculiar to those mountainous Places. We then came to a small and pitiful House of Entertainment (yet the only one on the Road), called the General's Hut; because General *Wade* lived there, when he commanded the Forces in making these most surprizing and useful Roads through the *Highlands* of *Scotland*.

Before we came to this Place, we had a View, on the other Side this Loch, of the Ruins of the famous Castle of *Urquhart*, formerly consisting of seven great Towers, said to be built by the *Cumins*, and demolished by King *Edward I.* about four Miles to the Westward of which Castle, on the Top of a very high Hill, two Miles perpendicular, is a Lake of cold fresh Water, about 30 Fathom in Length, and six in Breadth; no Stream running to it, or from it. It could never yet be fathomed; and at all Seasons of the Year it is equally full, and never freezes.

After we leave the General's Hut, we are surprised by a Parcel of almost naked Boys and Girls, coming, upon Sight of us, down some craggy Rocks of a Mountain, to sell us *Whortle-berries*, or the *Vaccinia nigra* of *Virgil*, which they gather in almost every Part of these Mountains in prodigious Quantities. They sold to every one of us near a Mutchkin for a Baubee (*i. e.* a Pint for an Half-peny); and they chiefly live on the Fruit, when they are gathering them on the Mountains. By means of the great Stain they give, their Mouths and Hands are dyed in a frightful manner. These are agreeable Fruit to the Taste, and are accounted very astringent by the Country-people; but the Astringency lies all in the black Skin, and not in the Pulp: the King's Soldiers ate them for the Bloody-flux, when encamped at *Fort Augustus* in 1745.

After a little Way riding from this Hut, we are presented, on our Right, with a most remarkable Cataract, or Fall of Water, more than 20 Yards high: it being a small River, obstructed by vast Rocks on the Edge of a Mountain, and so lets itself into the Loch, at the Foot of this Mountain.

We leave the Loch hereabouts on our Right, and travel over continued Mountains, covered with Woods and Rocks, and see *Lochness* no more, till we come to *Fort Augustus*; but pass by several smaller Lochs, that
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are separated from the grand one by vast Mountains; we also meet with several small Rivers (abounding more with Rocks than Water), which, together with the Woods and high Mountains, give great Variety and Entertainment to a contemplative Traveler.

Lastly, when we have ascended the highest Mountains, and just going to descend, we are most suddenly and agreeably surpris'd with a Valley, and the Loch-end, close to which was a grand Building (but now in Ruins) called *Fort Augustus*; and within two or three Stones-throw, upon a more rising Ground, is another large Building, which was called the *Old Barracks*, burnt by the Rebels. The Town of *Kiliwhimen* is only a few earthen miserable Huts, thatched with Heath or Heather, and is situated near the *Old Barracks*. Just by here, and at the End of the Loch, in a very large Hollow, or Sort of Amphitheatre (being chiefly surrounded with Hills), is placed our Camp, having a River winding through, and emptying itself into the Loch; but the Water is of a brown Colour, as it is in the Loch itself; it purges Persons not used to drink it; but, among the Natives, it is accounted the best of Water, as is also the River *Ness*, at *Inverness*: but our Soldiers always complained of its giving them the Flux, with which Distemper we had great Numbers afflicted here. Several curious People told me, that this Loch (any more than the River *Ness*) never freezes. They also informed me, that it abounded much in Sulphur, and was the lightest Water in *Scotland*. The Road from hence to *Fort William* is 30 Miles, quite in a Valley, as it is from *Inverness* to this Place, and full of Lochs all the Way, from Sea to Sea, East and West. This Valley is supposed to be near 20 Feet lower than the Sea; and there is not above eight Miles of the Way from *Inverness* to *Fort William*, but what is either Lochs or Rivers.

Thus far my Friend.

To whose Account it will be proper to add the following brief History of the great Work performed by the late General *Wade*, in relation to the new-made Roads into and through the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, which have so much altered, and will more and more alter for the better, the Face of this Part of the united Kingdom.

In the Year 1724, General *Wade*, by Commission from his Majesty King *George I.* proceeded to the *Highlands*, to inform himself of some Irregularities then complained of. These *Highlands*, as has been before observed, are more than one Half of *Scotland*, composed of Mountains, which rise one above another, and extend from *Dunbarton*, near the Mouth of the *Clyde*, to the North-part of the Island, above 200 Miles in Length, and from 50 to more than 100 in Breadth. The little Vallies between are divided from one another by barren Rocks, Bogs, and Precipices. Hence the *Highlanders*, being much hindered from Commerce and Acquaintance with the more cultivated Part of the Country, were likely to continue for ever attached to their antient barbarous Customs and Manners, unless some Expedient were found to introduce Trade and Industry among them.

The General travelled over the most difficult and dangerous Passages of the Mountains, and in his Progress projected the bold Undertaking of making smooth and spacious Roads in that Heap of Confusion. In 1726 he began the Work, which he completed in 1737; employing therein only 500 of the Soldiers quartered in *Scotland*, in the Summer Season, under Officers properly appointed. These Roads are all now fit for Wheel-carriages, or a Train of Artillery, being about 250 Miles in Length, and from 20 to 24 Feet in Breadth, including Aqueducts and Side-drains, that preserve them from the Injuries of violent Rains, so frequent among the Mountains. Where the Hills permit, they run in Right-lines, notwithstanding the
Rocks

Rocks and Bogs which often interposed. The huge Stones, raised out of the Ground by Engines, are set up by the Road's Side, and serve as Guides in deep Snows; and at every five measured Miles are Pillars to inform the Traveller how far he has proceeded. The Roads enter the Mountains at two different Parts of the Low-country; one at *Crief*, 14 Miles North of *Stirling*, where the *Romans* left off their Works, yet visible; and the other at *Dunkeld*, 10 Miles North of *Perth*. The first, 85 Miles in Length, leads to *Fort Augustus*, at the West end of *Lochness*, and proceeds to *Glenalmond*, where the Hollow is so narrow, and the Mountains on each Side so high, that the Sun is seen but two or three Hours in the longest Day.

In this Vale was discovered, upon the Removal of a Rock, a *Roman Urn*, with Ashes and Bones.

From *Glenalmond* the Road continues to *Abberfaldy*, where, by a Bridge, it crosses the River *Tay*, on to *Dalnachardock*, and there falls in with the Road which enters the Hills of *Dunkeld*, and thence over the Hills of *Drummochter* to *Dalwhiney*, where it branches into two; one to the North-west, through *Garva Moor*, and over the *Coriarack* Mountains to *Fort Augustus*; the other due North to the Barracks of *Ruthven* and *Inverness*. *Fort Augustus* stands in the very Centre of the *Highlands*, half way between *Fort William* on the West coast, and *Fort George* at *Inverness* on the East-coast; and the Road passes by the Sides of the Lakes, *Nefs*, *Oik*, and *Lochy*, which divide the Northern from the Southern *Highlands*. From *Inverness* to *Fort William* is 60 measured Miles, good Part cut through solid Rock, but now the most beautiful Road in the Kingdom, and promotes a Trade from *Ireland* to the East and North of *Scotland*.

It would be needless to enumerate the various Difficulties that occurred in the making of these Roads; therefore I shall mention but two or three.

When the Miners blasted with Gun-powder the black Rock on the Side of *Lochness*, they were obliged to hang by Ropes till they bored into it. This Lake is in itself a Curiosity, being a beautiful natural Canal, 21 Miles in Length, with the Rocks and Mountains rising from the Water's Edge. It lies in a direct Line, being above a Mile in Length, 130 Fathom deep, and was never known to freeze. For the Space of 12 Miles, along the Side of the Lake, the Road forms an agreeable Terrafs, from whence the Lake is seen to either End, and along the three Lakes, *Nefs*, *Oick*, and *Lochy*, in several Places, the Road is secured from the Precipices by Walls two or three Feet high.

The *Laterfinlay* Road runs along the Side of *Lochy* for nine Miles together, on Rocks which project over the Water formerly impassable, and brought to their present Evenness chiefly by the Force of Gun-powder.

The Road over the *Coriarack* Mountain, which is above a Quarter of a Mile in perpendicular Height, is carried on, upon the South Declivity, by 17 Windings, each about 70 or 80 Yards in Length, and all supported on the Lower-side, and at the Turnings, with Stone Walls of 10 and 15 Feet high; by which the Ascent is easier for Wheel-carriages, than that of *Highgate*. The Pass of *Snugburgh*, on the North-side of this Mountain, is a deep Bottom between two steep Hills exceeding high, joined by two dry Arches, and a Wall of Supportment.

There are 40 Stone Bridges built upon these Roads; the most considerable are those of *Gary* and *Tumble*, of singular Arches, upwards of 50 Feet Space, over rapid Rivers, which in Time of Floods roll down Stones of monstrous Size; those of *Feicklaw* and *Ferrigig*, over a great Torrent which forms the famous Cascade of *Fyers*, within a Quarter of a Mile of *Lochness*; these are both raised on single Arches, each upwards of 40 Feet Span; *St. George's* Bridge, at *Garva Moor*, over the River *Spey*, which has two Arches, of 40 Feet each:

each: the Pier rests upon an Island, in the Midst of the River, and the whole Length of the Bridge is about 150 Feet; the high Bridge over the River *Spayer*, which runs at the Foot of two very steep Hills over surprising Rocks, where, at the lowest, the Water is 18 Feet deep, and in Floods rises to near 50; it has three Arches, the middlemost near 50 Feet Span, founded upon Rocks: from the Top to the usual Level of the River, is 70 Feet; the other Arches are 30 Feet each, upon dry Ground, at low Water. The Road descends a great Way down in Traverses from each Side of the River, and the Bridge is 200 Feet in Length, over a Chasm frightful to behold. Lastly, *Tay* Bridge, the only one upon the River *Tay*: this is built of Free-stone, and the Work extremely well executed; it consists of five Arches; the Middle one is 60 Feet Span; the Piers are founded upon Piles, and bound with strong Frames of Oak. The whole Length is 370 Feet, and, in the Opinion of good Judges, is a most beautiful and useful Structure. It has this Inscription:

*Mirare
Viam hanc Militarem
Ultra Romanos Terminos
M. Possuum CCL hac illac extensam,
Tesquis et Paludibus insultantem,
Per Rupes Montesque patefactam,
Et indignanti Tavo,
Ut cernis, instratam:
Opus hoc arduum suâ Solertiâ,
Et decennali Militum Opera,
Anno Æræ Christianæ 1733, perfecit G. WADE,
Copiarum in Scotiâ Præfectus.
Ecce quantum valeant
Regia Georgii Secundi Auspicia.*

In *English* thus:

Behold with Wonder this Military Way, extended, by various Passes, 250 Miles beyond the Roman Limits; triumphing over Fens and Morasses; levelled through Rocks and Mountains; and carried on as you now see it, in Spite of the River Tay. This arduous Work, G. WADE, Commander of the Forces in Scotland, brought to Perfection, by his great Judgment and 10 Years Labour of his Soldiers, in the Year of our Lord 1733. Of such mighty Efficacy are the Royal Auspices of George II.

The Ease and Convenience of these Roads has induced several of the *Highland* Gentlemen to make good Ways, at their own Expence, from their Homes to the main Road; and where there were nothing but Turf-huts for 100 Miles together, there are now, at 10 or 12 Miles Distance from each other, Houses of Stone and Lime for the Accommodation of Travellers. The *English* Drovers, who used to attend the Fairs of Cattle on the Borders of the *Highlands*, now go into the Heart of the Country; and the Soldiers, who were many of them Husbandmen, taught the Inhabitants a better Manner of tilling their Ground; and many other Advantages have accrued to the *Highlanders*, and the Kingdom in general.

This Work, though so stupendous and beneficial as might have well added Lustre to the *Roman* Name, was effected by a Handful of Men, comparatively speaking, and at a small Expence. These Men, who were Soldiers, were commanded by their proper Officers, and received 6 *d.* a Day over and above their Pay; a Corporal had 8 *d.* a Serjeant 1 *s.* and a Subaltern 2 *s.* 6 *d.* With the same Encouragement much might be done in *South Britain*, where a Thousandth-part of the Labour is hardly wanting to make the Roads complete; and the Example here exhibited is a Demonstration, beyond a Possibility of Contradiction,

When we are over the Bridge of *Inverness*, we enter that which we truly call the North of *Scotland*, and others the *North Highlands*; in which are several distinct Shires, but cannot call for a particular Description, because they are all one undistinguished Range of Mountains and Woods, overspread with vast and almost uninhabited Rocks and Steeps, filled with Deer innumerable of various Kinds; among which are some of those the Antients called *Harts* and *Roebucks*, with overgrown Stags and Hinds of the Reddeer Kind; whose Flesh eats extremely well.

Before I describe, in my own Way, this frightful Country, it is fit to observe, that *Scotland* may be divided into four Districts, which I have not seen any of our Geographers do before me; yet, I believe, may not be an improper Measurement for such as would form a just Idea of the Whole in their Minds:

1. The *South-land*, or that Part of *Scotland* South of the River *Tay*, drawing a Line from the *Tay*, about *Perth*, to *Lochlomond*, and down to *Dunbarton*, and the Bank of *Clyde*.

2. The *Middle*, or *Midland*, being all the Country from the *Tay* and the *Loughlomond*, North to the Lake of *Nefs* and *Aber*, including a long Slope to the South, taking in the *Western Highland* of *Argyle* and *Lorn*, and the Isles of *Isla* and *Jura*.

3. The *Northland*, being all the Country beyond *Inverness*, and the *Lough* or River *Nefs*, North, drawing the Line over the narrow Space of *Glengay*, between the *Nefs* and *Aber*, and bounded by them both from the Eastern to the Western Sea.

4. The *Islands*, being all the Western and Northern Islands, the *Hebrides*, *Sky*, *Orkneys*, and other Isles of *Sherland*.

According to this Description, having passed the Bridge over the River *Nefs*, I am now entered on the third Division of *Scotland*, called the *Northland*. Here are not only the best Hawks of all Kinds, but Eagles in great Numbers, which prey upon the young Fawns when they fall first, and upon Wild-fowl, with which this Part of the Country abounds.

The Rivers and Lakes also in this Country are so prodigiously full of Salmon, that it is hardly credible what Quantities are taken in the *Spey*, the *Nairn*, the *Nefs*, and other Rivers hereabout.

The several Counties beyond the *Nefs*, are, *Ross*, *Sutherland*, *Strathnaver*, *Caithness*, and, beyond those, the Islands of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

Sutherland is called the Shire of *Dornoch*, from the chief Town of the Province, called *Dornoch*, a Royal Burgh, noted for a Castle belonging to the Earl of *Sutherland*; for its Cathedral Church for the Diocese of *Caithness*, which once was Part of this Shire, and for its four annual Fairs. It has three remarkable Forests, besides abundance of other Woods, which afford pleasant Hunting and Fowling. One Sort of Bird is peculiar to this Country, called *Knug*, which resembles a Parrot, and digs its Nest in the Trunks of Oak, with its Beak. There are about 60 Lakes in this County: the greatest is *Lochstin*, 14 Miles in Length; in many of them are Islands, very pleasant for Summer Habitations. In the Isle of *Brora* the Earl of *Sutherland* has an House, which he makes use of when he comes to hunt Deer, which abound in it; and in some of the Lakes and Rivers of this County, as well as in the Rivers of *Aberdeen* and *Ross*, are found Pearls of great Value. In short, this Shire so abounds with Lakes, Rivers, and Bays, that there is scarce a Farm in the whole County, but is washed either with fresh or salt Water, so that the Inhabitants have Store of Fish and Fowl. The Bear or Big in this County is reckoned excellent. It has also Silver
Mines,

Mines, and excellent Iron Mines, Coal Mines, and Quarries of Free-stone, but much neglected. It has many commodious Harbours for Ships to export its Commodities; which are Cod, Salmon, salt Beef, Wool, Skins, Hides, Tallow Butter, Cheese, &c. The Bays and Coasts also abound with Seals, have sometimes Whales, and Shell fish of all Sorts.

The Earl of *Sutherland* has a Castle beyond *Inverness*, called *Dunrobin*, situate on the Eastern Shore. In the Gardens of this Seat, though so Northerly, Saffron grows very well, and comes to Maturity.

Strathnaver is Part of *Sutherland*, and derives its Name from *Strath*, a Valley, situated on the River *Navern*, which runs through it. The Country is mountainous, and formerly was noted for breeding greater Numbers of ravenous Wolves than any other in *Scotland*. The Bays and Rivers are full of Fish; it is very woody, and many Lakes are in the Valleys. There are several Monuments in it of Victories gained over the *Danes*, particularly one at *Enbo*, which is a Stone Cross, said to be over a *Danish* King. The Inhabitants are great Hunters, and despise those who are not; so that Venison with them is a common Dish. The Situation of the Country not admitting of Towns, the Inhabitants live up and down in small Villages. On the Northern Coast of this County are several Islands. Of the many Lakes, *Lochnaver* and *Lochyol* are the largest, and the latter affords an Island which is inhabited in the Summer-time. *Borwe* and *Tong* are the Places of most Note; the latter the principal Seat of the Lord *Rea*, Chief of the *Mackays*, who is the principal Proprietor of *Strathnaver*; but holds it of the Earl of *Sutherland*, to whose eldest Son it gives the Title of Lord. The Family Name of the Earls of *Sutherland* is *Sutherland*, to the Heiress of which a Son of the House of *Gordon* married, from whom the present Earl is descended. They have a long time claimed Precedency, as the first Earls of the Kingdom; and,

in order to recover it, have reassumed their former Name. They have great Royalties, and all the Gentlemen of *Sutherland* hold of them. Lord *Duffus* is descended of this Family. The County has several Mountains of white Marble, as we were told.

North of the Mouth of the River *Nefs*, is the famous *Cromertie* Bay, or *Cromertie* Firth, noted for being the finest Harbour, with the least Business perhaps, of any in *Britain*. It is 15 Miles long, and in many Places two Miles broad; and, like *Milford* Haven in *Wales*, is able to receive the Royal Navy of *Great Britain*, both to go out and come in with Safety: but, for want of Trade, this noble Harbour, which, by Geographers and Mariners, is called *Portus Salutis*, or *the Harbour of Safety*, is become almost useless.

The Shire of *Cromertie* is denominated from a Royal Burgh, standing upon the Firth of *Cromertie*. The Waters of *Carron* are celebrated for the Pearls found in them. Of great Part of this County the late Earl of *Cromertie* was Proprietor. The Straths, or Valleys upon the Water-side abound with Woods: particularly, upon the Hills is great Store of all sorts of Game; also near *Alserig*, upon the Waters of *Braan*, and on the *Carron*, are great Woods of Fir.

Caithness is divided from *Sutherland* by the Mountain *Ord*, and a Tract of Mountains running from it as far as *Knockfin*.

Some People tell us, they have Lead, Copper, and Iron, in this Part of *Scotland*; and I am inclined to believe it; but it seems reserved for a future and more industrious Age to search into it. Should a Time come, when these hidden Treasures of the Earth shall be discovered and improved, this Part of *Scotland* would be no longer esteemed poor; for such a Production would soon change the Face of Things, bring Wealth and Commerce to it, fill the Harbours with Ships, the Towns with People, and, by consuming the Provisions, occasion the Soil to be cultivated, the Fish cured, the
Cattle

Cattle consumed at Home, and thereby diffuse Prosperity all around them.

Our Writers have represented the Inhabitants here wild and barbarous : they were so formerly, perhaps ; but we see the *Mackenzies, Macleods, Sutherlands, McLeans, M'Donalds, Gordons, M'Kays, Macphersons, M'Intoshes*, and others sprung from thence, equally accomplished for the Court or Camp.

It must be owned, here are but few Towns ; the People live, dispersed in Clans, under a kind of Vassalage, submitting to their Lords as their lawful Monarchs, and many of them acknowlege no other ; tho' this too is in a manner got over, and the Clans are less dependent on their Chiefs, than they used to be, by virtue of an Act of Parliament made for that Purpose.

Their Employment is chiefly Hunting, for their Food ; though they also breed large Quantities of Black Cattle, with which they pay their Lairds, or Leaders, the Rent of the Lands. These Cattle are driven annually to *England* to be sold, and are bought up chiefly in the Counties of *Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex* ; as I have mentioned in several Places in my *Tour*.

There are many little Towns and Villages, besides Gentlemens Seats, in *Caithness*, as far North as it is ; but the People are more addicted to good Living within-doors, than to shewy Edifices, or fine Seats. The best House in it is *Castle Sinclair* ; so called from the Name of Lord *Sinclair*, whose Seat it is ; and they have several other Castles in the County. The Lord *Sinclair*, of *Ravensheugh* in *Fife*, is Chief of the Name. His Ancestors formerly possessed *Orkney* and *Sbetland*, and were allied to the Royal Family of *Denmark*. But one of the Family squandered away his Estate, and, among the rest, these Islands ; and got for it the inglorious Title of *William the Waster*. The chief Town and Royal Burgh in *Caithness* is *Wick*, or *Weich*, whence it is called the Shire of *Weich*. This Town lies conveniently for Trade ; and has a good Harbour
for

for Ships on the Eastern Coast. It is the Residence of the Sheriff, or his Officer.

Thurso, another Town with a good Harbour, lies also on the Northern Coast, in a little Bay. West from hence runs the River of *Fors*, at the Mouth of which there is also a little Town of the same Name. The Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*, I refer to the Account of the Isles.

And I shall observe, once for all, that I am the more particular in my Description of these Northern Parts of *Scotland*, because they are least known, and less valued and esteemed, than they deserve.

This Country is surrounded with the Sea, and those two great Inlets of Water, mentioned above, called the *Nefs* and *Aber*: so that it forms a Peninsula, by means of that small Neck of Land of about Eight Miles long, which *Mr. Camden* calls the *Garrow* or *Glengarrough*, others *Glengary*. Were it not for this, the whole Division of the *Northland* would be a distinct Island, separated from all the rest of *Great Britain*, as effectually as the *Orkneys*, or the *Sky*, are from this.

That Part which lies to the East, is open to the Sea, without Cover; the West and the North are, in a manner, surrounded with Out-works, as a Defence to break off the raging Ocean from the North; for the Western Islands on one Side, and the *Orkneys* on the other, lie as so many advanced Fortifications, or Redoubts, to combat that Enemy at a Distance.

From *Dunrobin* Castle you have nothing of Note offers itself, either by Sea or Land, but an extended Shore, lying North and South, without Towns, and without Harbours; and as there are none of the former to be found, so none of the latter are necessary.

The Land thus extended lies North and South to *Dungby head*, which is the utmost Extent of it, on the
East

East-side of *Britain North*, and is distant from *Cromertie* 18 Leagues North. From this Point of *Dingsby* or *Dungsby-head*, as I observed before of *Buchan* and *Winterton*, the Sailors take their Distances, and keep their Accounts in their going farther North; *e. g.*

From this Point of *Dungsby-head* to the *Fair-isle*, or *Faro*, which is the first of *Shetland*, or the last of the *Orkneys* (call it which you will; for it lies between both), is 25 Leagues, or 75 Miles.

From the same *Dungsby-head* to *Sumburgh-head*, that is, to *Shetland*, is 32 Leagues, or 96 Miles, and to *Lerwick Fort* in *Shetland* 110 Miles.

Thus, from *Buchanness* to *Sumburgh-head* in *Shetland*, is 47 Leagues.

And from *Wintertonness* near *Yarmouth* on the Coast of *Norfolk*, to *Buchanness*, on the Coast of *Aberdeen*, is just 100 Leagues. So from *Winterton* to *Shetland* are 147 Leagues, or 431 Miles.

I am now to observe, that we are here at the extremest Point of the Island of *Great Britain*; and that here the Land bears away West, leaving a large Streight, or Sea, which they call *Pietland*, or *Pentland Firth*, and which divides between the Island of *Great Britain*, and the Isles of the *Orkneys*; a Passage broad and fair; for it is not less than five Leagues over, and has a sufficient Depth of Water for Ships to sail in: but the Tides are so fierce, so uncertain, and the Gushes and sudden Squalls of Wind so frequent, that very few Merchant-ships care to venture through it; and the *Dutch East India* Ships, which come North about (as it is called) in their Return from *India*, keep all farther off, and choose to come by *Fair-isle*, in the Passage between the Islands of *Orkney* and *Shetland*; whither they generally send their Men of War to meet them, being sure of not missing them in so narrow a Passage.

But the Passage here is much broader, being at least nine Leagues from North *Ranalsba*, the farthest Island
of

of the *Orkneys*, to *Fair-isle*, and five more from *Fair-isle* to *Shetland*: so that it is 14 Leagues clear open Sea between the *Orkneys* and *Shetland*, with only a small Island in the Way, which has nothing dangerous about it.

In the Passage between the Land's-end of *Britain*, and the *Orkneys*, is a small Island, which our Mariners call *Stroma*, Mr. *Camden*, and others, *Sowna*; and is much spoken of, as dangerous for Ships: but I see no room to record any thing of that kind, any more than the Report, that it is haunted by Witches and Spirits, which draw Ships on Shore to their Misfortune.

At *Dungsbj-head* is the most Northerly Land of *Great Britain*; where, in the Month of *June*, after a clear Day, we could see to read the smallest Print, and to write distinctly, all Night long, without the Help of Candle.

No Wonder the antient Mariners, be they *Phœnician*, or *Carthaginian*, who knew nothing of the Motion of the heavenly Bodies, when they were driven thus far, were surpris'd to find they had lost the steady Rotation of Day and Night, which, they thought, had spread over the whole Globe. They imagined the *Elysian* Fields must lie this Way, when they found they were come already to the Realm of everlasting Day.

From hence West, we go along the Shore of the *Firth*, which they call *Pentland*, where is the famous House called *John a Grot's*. We set our Horses Feet into the Sea, on the most Northerly Land, as the People say, of *Britain*, though, I think, *Dungsbj-head* is as far North. It is certain, however, the Difference is but very small, being either of them in the Latitude of $59^{\circ} 10'$ North, and *Shetland* reaching above two Degrees farther. The Dominions of *Great Britain* are extended from the Isle of *Wight*, in the Latitude of 51 Degrees, to the Isles of *Unsta* in *Shetland*, in the Latitude of 61 Degrees 30 Minutes, being 10 Degrees or full

600 Miles in Length ; which Island of *Unst*, or *Unsta*, being the most remote of the Isles of *Shetland* to the North-east, lies 167 Leagues from *Wintertonness* in *Norfolk*.

Here we found, however mountainous and wild the Country appeared, the People extremely well furnished with Provisions, especially four Sorts, in great Plenty ; two of them sufficient for a common Table, the other two, the Splendor of the greatest :

1. Very good Bread, as well Oat-bread as Wheat, though the last not so cheap as the first.

2. Venison exceeding plentiful, and at all Seasons, young or old ; which they kill with their Guns, wherever they find it ; for there is no Restraint ; on which Account all the Highlanders have Fire-Arms, and become excellent Marksmen.

3. Salmon in such Plenty as is scarce credible, and consequently so cheap, that to those who have any Substance to buy with, it is not worth giving themselves any Trouble to catch it. This they eat fresh in the Season, and at other times cured by being dried in the Sun, and so preserved all the Year.

4. They have no Want of Cows and Sheep ; but the latter are so wild, that sometimes, were they not naturally used to flock together, they would be much harder to kill than the Deer.

From hence to the West Point of the Passage to *Orkney* is near 20 Miles, which may be called the End of the Island of *Britain*, which faces directly to the North Pole ; so that the Tail of the *Great Bear* is seen just over your Head. The Day is here, in Summer, said to be 18 Hours long, the Sun remaining so long above the Horizon ; and when he is set, he makes so small an Arch of a Circle below the Horizon, that it is much above a Twilight all the Night ; but it must be remembered, that the dark Nights take in Winter their Turn, and are protracted to as great a Degree.

Yet

Yet it is observable here, that they have more temperate Winters, generally speaking, than we have in the most Southerly Part of the Island; and particularly, the Water in some of the Rivers, as in the *Nefs*, for Example, never freezes (as I have before observed); which is accounted for from the Nearness of the Sea, which, filling the Air with salt Vapours, sheaths, as it were, the acute Particles of the Cold.

For the same Reason the Snows are not so deep, nor do they lie so long upon the Ground, as in other Places. The Summits indeed of the high Hills, whither these Vapours cannot reach, are continually covered with Snow, and perhaps have been so for many Ages.

On the most inland Parts of this Country, especially in the Shire of *Ross*, they have vast Woods of Fir-trees for 15 or 20 Miles in Length, not planted by Mens Hands, as I have described in the Southern Part of *Scotland*; but as they came out of the Hands of Nature, and nourished by her Handmaid, Time. If we may believe the Inhabitants, they are large enough to make Masts for the biggest Ships; and yet are of no Service, merely for want of the Convenience of Water-carriage to bring them away. But methinks, rather than they should remain an useless Burden to the Earth, they might be cut down and burnt; from whence might be drawn vast Quantities of Pitch, Tar, Resin, Turpentine, &c. which is of easier Carriage, and would well answer the Trouble. Indeed an Attempt has been made of this kind for Pot-ash; but it did not succeed, rather through the Fault of the Undertakers at *London*, than any thing else.

And now leaving the Northern Prospect, we pass the opposite Point West from *Dungby head*, and which the People call *Faro-head*, though Mr. *Camden* calls these two Points by two different Names: the East Point, or *Dungby-head*, he calls *Virvedrum Promontorium*; the West Point, or *Faro-head*, he calls *Sarvedrum Promontorium*.

From

From hence the vast Western *Atlantic* Ocean appears; for which the Geographers have not agreed upon a Name, there being no Country to derive it from.

And now we were to turn our Faces South; for as to the Islands of this Sea, which make the fourth Division of *Scotland*, as I mentioned before, I shall take notice of them under one Head, in the Conclusion of my *Tour*.

In our Attempt to come down to the Southward by the Coast of *Tayne*, and the Shire of *Ross*, we should have been extremely disappointed, and perhaps have been obliged to get a Ship or Bark, to have carried us round the Isle of *Sky* into *Lochaber*, had it not been for the extraordinary Courtesy of some of the Gentlemen of the Country.

On the other hand, we unexpectedly met here some *Englishmen*, who were employed by Merchants in the South, to take and cure a large Quantity of *White-fish*, and afterwards of *Herrings*, on account of Trade. Here we had not only the Civility of their Assistance and Accommodation in our Journey, but the Pleasure of seeing what Progress they made in their Undertaking.

As for *Herrings*, the Quantity of them was prodigious. The Shoal was beginning to come, when we first came to the Head of *Pentland-Firth*; and in a Fortnight's time the Body of their numberless Shoals began to appear; but, before we left the Coast, you would have ventured to say of the Sea, as they do of the River *Tibiscus*, or *Thiessé*, in *Hungary*, that it was one-third Water, and two-thirds Fish. The Operation of taking them could hardly be called Fishing; for they did little more than dip for them into the Water, and take them up. I make no Scruple to say, that, if there had been 10,000 Ships to have loaded with them, they might all have been filled. The Fish did not seem to stay, but passed on the South, that they might supply

supply other Parts, and make way also for those innumerable Shoals, which were to come after.

Had the Quantity of White-fish been any way proportioned to the Herrings, there would, no doubt, have been such Encouragement to the Merchants, that they would never have given it over; but they found it would not fully answer: not but that there were great Quantities of Cod, and the Fish were sizeable and good; but, as they are taken with Hook and Line, they could not with any Dispatch get a sufficient Loading, or lay up enough in large Quantities in the Season.

The Bay of *Tayne* is unsafe for Ships, runs a great Way up into the Country, divides *Rofs* from *Sutherland*, and ends at the Promontory of *Tarbat*. We found the Town of *Tayne*, and some other Villages, tolerably well inhabited, and some Trade also, occasioned principally by the Communication with the Western Islands, and also by the Herring fishing, the Fishing boats from other Parts often putting into those Ports: for all their Coast is full of Loughs and Rivers, and other Openings, which make very good Harbours for Shipping; and, what is remarkable, some of those Loughs are infinitely full of Herrings, even where, as they tell us, they have no Communication with the Sea; so that they must have, in all Probability, been put into them alive by some particular Hands, and have multiplied there, as we find at this time, if they have not some Communications with the Sea, which are not discovered to the Inhabitants.

We could understand no more of what the People commonly said on this Side, than if we had been in *Morocco*; all the Remedy we had was, that we found most of the Gentlemen spoke *French*, and some few broad *Scotish*. It was indeed, upon other Accounts, much for our Convenience to make the common People believe we were *French*.

Should we go about here to give you an Account of the Religion of the People in this Country, it would be an unpleasant Work, and perhaps scarce gain Credit.

You

You would hardly believe, that in a Christian Island, as this is said to be, there should be People, who know so little of the Christian Religion, as not to distinguish *Sunday* from a common Day of Labour, or the Worship of God from an ordinary Meeting for Conversation. I am unwilling to record so ungrateful a Truth, which may in time find Redress; but I cannot but say, that his Majesty's Gift of 1000 *l.* paid annually to the Assembly of *Scotland*, for sending Ministers or Missionaries for the propagating Christian Knowledge in the *Highlands*, is certainly one of the most needful Charities that could have been thought of, and truly worthy of so great a Prince; and, if prudently applied, as there is Reason to believe it is, may in time dispel that Cloud of Ignorance, that has so far overspread this unhappy Part of the Country. The People have the *Bible* in their own Language, the *Erse*; and the Missionaries are obliged to preach to them, and examine and catechize their Children, in the *Erse* Language; so that we are not to despair of having this Country as well instructed in time, as other Parts of *Britain*.

The Shire of *Tayne*, with the little Shire of *Cromertie*, and Part of the Shire of *Inverness*, comprehends the whole Country called *Ross*. The first Tract towards the South-west, in the County of *Ross*, is *Kintail*, separated from the Isle of *Sky* by a narrow Firth. Next is a little Tract, called *Glenelg*, the paternal Estate of the late Earl of *Seaforth*, whose chief Seat is called *Castle Ylendoven*, lying in an Island of the above-mentioned Firth. Farther North, on the same Coast, lies *Lochew*, with thick Woods, where Iron was formerly made. A little farther North, *Lochbrim* runs into this County, and is remarkable for its noble annual Fishery of Herrings.

The Peninsula which lies betwixt the Bay of *Cromertie* and *Murray* is called *Ardmeanach*, upon the Shore of which stands the Town called *The Chanonry of Ross*, formerly a Bishop's See. It is pleasantly situated

situated in a Valley, betwixt fruitful Hills. It had once a stately Cathedral and Castle, where the Bishop dwelt. Here the late Earl of *Seaforth* had a noble House.

Beaulieu, formerly a pleasant and rich Abbey, lies near the Mouth of the River *Farrar*, and was possessed by the late Lord *Lovat*, before he forfeited by his Rebellion. The late Earl of *Seaforth* had near it a Castle, called *Kildun*. There are other Seats of ancient Families in this County; and indeed many throughout the Northern Part of the United Kingdom, which, would my Compass allow me to describe, or but to mention, would enable you to form an Idea of the numerous Families of Gentry, which *Scotland* produces.

On the West is the Isle of *Sky*, lying from the West-north-west, to the East-south-east, and bearing upon the main Land, only separated by a narrow Streight of Water; something like as the Isle of *Wight* is separated from the County of *Southampton*. We left this on our Right, and crossing the Mountains, came, with as little Stay as we could, to the Loughs called *Lochyol*, and *Lochlochy*, which run through that large Country called *Lochaber*, that is, *over the Lochs*, and which some affect to call the River *Aber*, or *Abre*, i. e. the Water which, as I said above, assists, with *Loughness*, or *Lochness*, to separate the North Land of *Scotland* from the middle Part.

This is a long and narrow Inlet of the Sea, in Length above 24 Miles, the Depth unknown: which, opening from the *Irish* Sea South-west, meets the River *Abre*, or, as the *Scots* much more properly express it, the Water of *Abre*; for it is rather a large Lake, or *Loch*, than a River; and receives innumerable small Rivers into it. It rises in the Mountains of *Rofs*, or of *Glengary*, within five or six Miles from the Shore of *Lochness*, or the Water of *Ness*, which is a long and narrow Lake like itself; and as the *Ness* runs
away

away East to *Inverness*, and so into the great Gulph called *Murray Firth*, so the *Abre*, becoming presently a *Loch*, or Lake, always goes away more to the Southward, and sloping South-west, runs into the *Irish Seas*, as above.

Lochaber is 50 Miles in a strait Line from *Inverlochby* to *Inverness*, and is one of the most barren Countries in *North Britain*; though the People have Wood, Goats, and Deer, in Plenty. *Glenco* is almost the only Town in it; it is noted for the barbarous and inhuman Massacre perpetrated there by King *William's* Soldiers, quartered in those Parts, and who cut off Men, Women, and Children, without Mercy. A Massacre that made a great Noise, and was universally detested; and what made it still the more odious, was, that the Commander in that bloody Work found Friends enough to screen him from the Inquiry that was attempted to be made into the horrid Fact, in order to find out who gave him his Orders for it.

Lochaber is noted in History for *Banco*, its gallant Thane, about the Year 1050. who was murdered by the Tyrant *Macbeth*, because of a Prophecy, That his Posterity should enjoy the Crown for a long Series of Years: which accordingly happened; for his Son, flying into *Wales*, married the Prince of *North Wales's* Daughter; by whom he had *Walter*, afterwards Steward of *Scotland*; from whom the Royal Family of *Stuart* was descended. It was on this Story, that our celebrated *Shakespeare* founded his Tragedy called *Macbeth*.

On this Water of *Abre*, just at the Entrance of the *Loch*, was antiently a Fort built to curb the *Highlanders*, on either Side, called *Inverlochby*, now *Castle William* before-mentioned.

From *Inverlochby* to *Lochness*, is the famous Road made by General *Wade*, as described p. 244.

To defend this Road from the Rage of the *Highlanders*, and, at the same time to keep them in Awe,

the General built a regular Fortification, called *Fort Augustus*, which, as has been said, was taken and demolished by the Rebels in 1745.

At this Place we take our Leave of the third Division, which I call the North-land of *Scotland*.

We have nothing now remaining for a full Survey of *Scotland*, but the Western Part of the middle Division of it; and this, though a large Country, yet affords not an equal Variety with the Eastern Part of the same Division.

To traverse the Remainder of this Country, I must begin upon the *Upper Tay*, as we may justly call it, where I left off, when I turned away East; and here we have, in especial manner, the Countries of *Badenach*, *Athol*, and *Braidalbin*: this is an hilly Country properly; but as it is watered by the *Tay*, and many other pleasant Rivers, which fall into it, there are several fruitful Valleys interspersed among the Hills; nor are even the *Highlands* themselves, or the *Highlanders* the Inhabitants, any thing so wild, untaught, or untractable, as we have been made to believe; and as are to be found in the North-land Division, that is to say, in *Strathnavern*, *Ross*, *Tayne*, &c.

The Duke of *Athol* is Lord, I had almost said King, of this Country; and has the greatest Number of Vassals of any Nobleman in this, or any Part of *Scotland*.

The late Duke was always an Opposer of the Union in the Parliament holden at *Edinburgh*, for passing it into an Act; but he did not carry his Opposition to an Height of Tumult and Rebellion.

The Duke had several fine Seats in this Country; as first at *Dunkeld*, upon the *Tay*, which I mentioned before; another at *Huntingtour*, in the *Strathern*, or Valley of *Ern*, where the Duke has a fine Park, and great Store of Deer. This may be called his Hunting-seat, whither he sometimes retires for Sport.

He

He has another Seat at the Castle of *Blair*, farther North, and beyond the *Tay*, on the Edge of *Braidalbin*, upon the Banks of a clear and fine River, which falls into the *Tay* a few Miles lower. By means of Sluices this River is formed into a Pond, quite in the Front of the House, which is six Stories high, and a Prison in Appearance; having the Windows covered with Iron Bars; its Walls five Feet thick. It has vast high Mountains on every Side; but at a great Distance from the House. The Gardens are not so curious as at the Duke's House at *Dunkeld*; but here are Statues, which the other has not; to wit, an *Hercules*, a *Diana*, *Bacchus*, and a Temple of *Fame*, filled on every Side with Bustoes of the antient Philosophers and Poets; that of the Duke himself being placed in the Middle in Lead gilt. He has also *English* Cattle, which thrive well. The Town consists only of a few Peat-houses, except the Minister's House, one pretty good *Change*, as it is called, or Public-house, and a poor old Kirk, the Pews all broken down, Doors open, full of Dirt: the Minister, however, preaches in it once a Week, in the *Erse* Tongue. Mile-stones are erected to this House from *Dunkeld*, which is about 20 Miles.

The Country of *Braidalbin* has not so much as a single Village in it of ten Houses; yet, from its Latin Name *Albania*, has often given the Title of Duke to some of the Royal Family: it is seated very near the Centre of *Scotland*; and is alleged to be the highest Ground in it; for that the Rivers, which rise here, are said to run every Way from this Part, some into the Eastern, and some into the Western Seas.

The *Grampian* Mountains here are said to cut thro' *Scotland*. As the Country is rough and uncultivated, the Inhabitants are an hardy Race of Men, who make excellent Soldiers, when they are listed abroad in regular and disciplined Troops, and I must add, that they are much civilized to what they were formerly, These

Mountains abound with Flocks of Black Cattle, Sheep, Horses, and Goats. The Beef and Mutton are of a delicious Taste, and the Wool is valued for its Whiteness and Softness.

The Duke of *Athol*, tho' he had not (till of late) an Estate equal to some of the Nobility, yet was Master of more of the Superiorities, as they are called here, than many of those who had twice his Estate.

The Pomp and Grandeur in which this noble Person lives, is not to be imitated in *Great Britain*; for he is served like a Prince, and maintains a greater Equipage and Retinue, than five times his Estate would support in another Country.

The Duke has also another Seat in *Strathern*, which is called *Tullibardin*, and which gives Title of Marquis to the eldest Son of the House of *Athol*. At the Lower-part of this Country the River *Ern* falls into the *Tay*, and greatly increases its Waters. This River rises far West, on the Frontiers of the Western *Highlands* near *Glengyl*, and, running thro' that pleasant Country called *Strathern*, falls into the *Tay*, below *St. Johnston*.

The present Duke is the only Peer, that I know of, that is so by Statute, rather than Patent: for his elder Brother, the late Marquis of *Tullibardin*, being attainted for his Adherence to the *Pretender*, the Title would of course have failed, but that (together with the Estate) it was settled by Act of Parliament on the second Brother, who is also Lord of, or King in, the *Isle of Man*, and also Lord *Strange of Knocking*, to both which he succeeded by the Death of his Cousin *James* late Earl of *Derby*.

Soon after the *Ern* shoots forth from the Mountains, it spreads itself into a *Loch*, as most of those Rivers do, called *Lochern*; and then runs by *Dupplin* Castle, the Seat of the Earl of *Kinnoul*, whose eldest Son is thence called Lord *Dupplin*. The late Earl of *Kinnoul*, when Lord *Dupplin*, married the Daughter of the Earl

of

of *Oxford*, when Lord High-Treasurer of *England*; and was, on that Occasion, made a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Title of Lord *Hay of Pedwarden*. His Estate here is a very good one; but not attended with Vassals and Superiorities, as, I observed, the Duke of *Athol's* is. The several Owners of this Seat, having been pretty much used to reside in it, have adorned it at several times, each according to his particular Genius. It has lately received a new Decoration, two Wings being added for Offices, as well as Ornament.

The old Building is spacious, the Rooms large, and Cielings lofty, filled with Furniture suitable to its outward Magnificence, particularly with abundance of fine Paintings, some of the Royal Family, among which is one of King *Charles I.* with a Letter in his Hand, held out to his Son the Duke of *York*, afterwards King *James VII.* which, they said, he was to have carried to *France*. There is also a Statue in Brass of the same King on Horseback; a Picture of *Oliver Cromwell*, another of General *Monck*, both from the Life. There is also a whole Length of that Earl of *Kinnoul*, who was Lord Chancellor of *Scotland*, in the Reign of King *James VI.* and King *Charles I.* with several other Pieces of *Italian* Masters of great Value.

Dupplin Castle is remarkable also for the greatest Defeat the *Scots* ever received from the *English*, in the Reign of *Edward Baliol*, whom the *English* came to assist. In this Battle 80 of the Family of *Lindsay* perished, and of the Family of *Hay* so many, that the Name had been extinguished, had not the Chief left his Lady with Child.

The present Earl of *Kinnoul*, when Lord *Dupplin*, that is to say, in the Life-time of his Father, made a great Figure in the House of Commons, being generally chosen to represent the University of *Cambridge*, for his Knowledge and Abilities in the Affairs of Parliament, and was remarkable for his benevolent Disposition, and Readiness to do Good to every worthy Man,

who had the Honour of knowing him. His Lordship was his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of *Portugal*.

From this Place we went to *Brecbin* in *Angus*, formerly mentioned, an antient Town, with a Castle finely situated: but the Grandeur of it is lost; the Family of *Panmure*, to whom it belonged chiefly, having forfeited it in the Rebellion in 1715.

Here I shall mention the Cataract near *Blair Drummond* on the *Keith*, which empties itself into the *Tay*, which makes so great a Noise among the Rocks, that it stuns those who come near it.

We were now, after a long Mountain-ramble, come down to the *Lowlands*, and into a pleasant and agreeable Country; but as we had yet another Journey to take Westward, we had a like Prospect of a rude and wild Part of *Scotland* to go through.

The *Highlands* of *Scotland* may be divided into two Parts, the *West Highlands* and the *North Highlands*: the latter I have spoken of at large, containing the Countries of *Athol*, *Lochaber*, *Badenoch*, *Strathspey*, *Inverness*, *Ross*, *Sutherland*, and *Strathnavern*, together with the Isles of *Sky*, *Lewis*, &c.

The *West Highlands* contain the Shires or Counties of *Dunbritton* or *Dunbarton*, alias *Lenox*, *Bute*, and *Argyle*, which last contains the Districts of *Cowal*, *Knapdale*, *Lorn*, and *Cantyre*; the Isles of *Mull*, *Jura*, *Isla*, &c.

Braidalbin is sometimes reckoned a Part of the North, and sometimes of the *West Highlands*.

On the Banks of the River *Ern* lies a very pleasant Vale, which continues from the *Tay*, quite up to the *Highlands*, called by *Claudian*, *Glacialis Ierne*; but now, according to the Usage of *Scotland*, *Strathern*, or the Vale of *Ern*. It is an agreeable Country; has many Gentlemens Seats on both Sides the River; but being near the *Highlands*, has often suffered by Depredations in former times.

In

In it are many *Roman Camps*; particularly one at *Ardoch*; besides a *Roman Highway*, towards *Perth*. Several *Roman Medals* have also been found there, and of late two *Tabulæ* curiously enamelled with a Sepulchral Stone. The *Ochil-hills*, which run along the South Parts of *Perthshire*, abound with Metals and Minerals; particularly they find good Copper, and *Lapis Calaminaris*; and at *Glenlion*, they meet with Lead. Here is great Want of Coal; but their excellent Peat, and abundance of Wood, supply that Defect.

The Family of *Montrose*, whose Chief was sacrificed for the Royal Cause in the Great Rebellion, had a strong Castle here, called *Kincardin*, which was demolished in those Wars, and is not rebuilt. The Castle of *Drummond*, situated on the Banks of the *Ern*, is almost in the same Condition, being deserted by its Owners. The two late Earls of *Perth*, Father and Grandfather of the last Earl, were forced into Exile for adhering to the late King *James II.* and the *Pretender*. King *James* had the latter in such Esteem, that he not only made him a Duke, and Knight of the Garter, but Governor to the *Pretender*.

The *Western Highlands*, properly so called, are the only remaining Part of *Scotland*, which as yet I have not touched upon.

It is hard to say, whether the Northern or Western *Highlanders* make the best Soldiers. It is certain, they both of them are defrauded of an Honour due to them, when we attribute several gallant Achievements to the *Irish* Battalions Abroad, which were performed by the *Scots*. Thus in particular it is said, the *Irish* Troops beat the *Germans* out of *Cremona*, after they had got Possession of the Town, and had taken the *French* General, the Marshal *Villeroy*, Prisoner: That the *Irish* Battalions in the *Spanish* Service behaved gallantly in *Sicily*; and so on many extraordinary Occasions. Now, though it is true, that the *Scots* came

originally from *Ireland*, yet it is to be observed, that these Soldiers were most of them *Scots Highlanders*; who, on all Occasions, go over into *France*, and list among the *Irish Troops*; nay, in the late Wars, it has been observed, that whole Regiments of *Highlanders* have been raised for the Service; who, when they were got Abroad, would take the first Opportunity to desert, and go over to the *French*, and so list in the *Irish Battalions*, their original Countrymen, and who still speak the same Language. But in the present War, our Administration have had the Address to employ whole Regiments of these brave People, to much better and more loyal and truly *British Purposes*.

Leaving the Country about *Brechin*, and the *Lowlands* of *Strathern*, we went away West; but were presently interrupted by a vast inland Sea, rather than a Lake, called *Lochlomond*. It is indeed a Sea, and looked like it from the Hills from whence we first descried it. It contains 30 Islands, three of which have Churches, and several of the rest are inhabited. The chief is *Inchmurin*, about two Miles and an Half in Length, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and abounds with Deer; which the *Scottish Kings* were accustomed to hunt there. The others most remarkable are, *Nachastel*, so called from the old Castle in it; *Inchdovanan*, noted for Broom, abundance of wild Berries, pleasant Habitations, Gardens, and Fruit Trees; *Inchennaugan*, noted for Birch-trees and Corn-fields; *Inchnolaig*, noted for Yew-trees, which grow no where else in these Islands; and *Rouglass*, where the Laird of *Macfarlan* has an handsome Seat on the East side of the Lake. *Kilmaronoch*, a fine Seat, once belonging to the Earls of *Cassils*, but now to the Earl of *Dundonald*. *Buchan Castle*, and several others.

This Lake, or Loch, is one of the largest in *Scotland*, being more than 20 Miles long, and generally eight Miles in Breadth; though, at the North End of
it,

it, not near so broad. It receives many Rivers into it, but empties itself into the Firth of *Clyde*, at one Mouth.

This Lake abounds with Fish of several Sorts, particularly a Sort called *Poans*, and by some *Pollacks*, peculiar to it; a kind of Eel, very delicious to eat. This gave Occasion to the Mistake of Authors, who said this Lake had Fish without Fins. So the Beams fastened together in some Places of the Lake, by the Inhabitants, and covered with Turf, for them to have Recourse to in time of War, and to move from Part to Part, gave Rise to the Fable of floating Islands here.

In the Beginning of *November 1755*. *Lochlomond*, in the Neighbourhood of *Dunbarton*, rose on a sudden, in a perfect Calm, to a most unusual Height; the Waters forcing their Way over considerable Tracts of Ground, where they had never been seen in the Memory of Man; and again, in a Moment or two, retiring with as much Violence to as unusual an Ebb; and thus ebbing and flowing for some Hours together, till at last, they gradually retired to their ordinary Limits, leaving Boats 40 Yards from them on dry Ground, and some of them on the top of a Pier three or four Feet perpendicular, above any Height to which the Waters had ever been known to rise. Nothing uncommon was felt or heard upon Land; but, on the contrary, a remarkable Calm was over all the Country round.

The famous *Grampian Mountains* begin near this Lake, and run Northward towards *Aberdeen*.

The County of *Lenox*, on which this Lake lies, is in Length about 24 Miles, and in Breadth about 20. The lower Part is very fertile in Corn; the higher is hilly, moorish, and more fit for Pasture. It is the paternal Estate and Property of the *Stuarts*, and extends itself from both Sides the *Levin*; which is the River that (as I said before) enters the *Lochlomond* into the

Clyde. On this Side, Eastward, *Lenox* joins to *Monteith*, which is Part of *Perthshire*, and runs up for some Length on the East-side of the *Loch*; and on the West-side it extends to the Edge of the *Lochloing*; and a great Way North, almost to the Mountains of *Lochaber*.

All our Writers of the Description of *Lenox* enlarge upon its Family of *Stuarts*, as proceeding from the Royal Line of *Scotland*; and, in some respect, the Royal Line may be said to proceed from this House; *Henry* Lord *Darnley*, eldest Son of *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, having been married to Queen *Mary*, by whom he was Father of King *James* the Sixth and First.

From this Earl *Matthew*, descended *Charles* Duke of *Lenox* and *Richmond*, who dying without Issue, in 1672. the Estate and Honour devolved to K. *Charles* II. as Heir at Law; which he conferred on his natural Son by the Duchess of *Portsmouth*, and to whom he gave the Surname of *Lenox*; from whom is descended the present Duke of *Richmond* and *Lenox*.

The *Buchanans*, among many illustrious Names, are originally of this Country; whence the famous *George Buchanan*, one of the greatest Ornaments of his Age for all polite Learning, and not hitherto equaled by any Poet or Historian since his Time, for smooth and elegant *Latin*. But his excessive Byas for the Earl of *Murray*, and his inveterate Prejudice against the unfortunate Queen *Mary*, have quite lost him the Title of Impartiality; insomuch that his History of *Scotland* was condemned by Act of Parliament, when first published, Anno 1582. Whence Sir *George Mackenzie* took occasion to say, He was both *Decus & Dedecus Patriæ*, the Grace and Disgrace of his Country.

Dunbarton is the County town of *Lenoxshire*. It was once considerable for its Trade, which is now much decayed; but is still remarkable for its Castle, one of the strongest by Nature in *Europe*; being secured

cured by the River on one Side, the Firth of *Clyde* on the other, by an impassable Morass on the third, and the Fourth is a Precipice: of this Castle the Earl of *Hay* is Governor.

The *Roman Wall*, which begins at *Abercorn*, runs through this County, and ends at *Kilpatrick* on *Clyde*, a Regality of the Lord *Blantyre's*.

We now entered the large and extended Country of *Argyle*, or the Western Islands, commonly called *The Shire of Inverary*, from the principal Town, where the Duke of *Argyle* has his Residence. It comprehends, as I have said, *Argyleshire*, *Knapdale*, *Caval*, *Kintyre*, and *Lorn*, with the Western Isles of *Coll*, *Ilcollimkil*, *Isla*, *Jura*, *Lismore*, *Mull*, *Tereff*, and *Uist*. It is 120 Miles long, and 40 broad. It joins to *Perthshire* on the East, to *Lochaber* on the North-east, to the Isles on the North-west, and to the *Irish Sea* on the South.

Kintyre is a Peninsula, which runs 30 Miles out into the *Irish Sea*, and is no more than 13, some say 16, Miles from *Ireland*. *Campbell-town*, made a Royal Burgh by King *William*, with a safe Harbour for Ships, lies in this County. *Camden* says, the People of this Part formerly made Excursions into *Ireland*, and possessed themselves of the Provinces of *Gline* and *Rowle*.

Knapdale joins to *Kintyre* on the North by a narrow Neck of Land, scarce a Mile over, through which the People of the Country draw their small Vessels, to avoid sailing round *Kintyre*. It abounds with Lakes and Bays, several of which contain Islands and Castles: and the Soil is generally fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation; yet it produces Corn in great Plenty.

Lorn is the pleasantest and most fruitful Part of the Shire of *Argyle*. The Castle of *Dunstaffnage* stands in this County, formerly a Royal Seat, where several of the antient Kings are buried. The Family of *Camp-*

bell was made Earls by King *James II.* of *Scotland.* They were a long time Lords Justices General of the Kingdom; but surrendered that Office to King *Charles I.* on a valuable Equivalent; besides having the Jurisdiction of *Argyle* and the Isles; and are still Great Masters of the King's Household in *Scotland.* They derive their Surname from the Castle of *Campbell*; and, according to *Camden,* their Pedigree from the antient Kings of *Argyle,* by a long Series of Ancestors. The Earl of *Loudon,* the Earl of *Braidalbin,* and other great Men, are of this Family.

The whole Shire of *Argyle,* taking in the above Parts, has seven Bays of the Sea entering into it, called, by the Inhabitants, *Lochs*; the chief is *Lochfyn,* famous for the Number and Goodness of its Herrings: it is said to be about 40 Miles in Length, and at the narrowest Place about four in Breadth. *Lochew* according to Bishop *Lesly,* is almost as large as *Loch-olmond,* and contains 12 Islands; in one of which is the Castle of *Enconel,* in another, that of *Gleurgubart,* and, where it enters the Sea, abounds with Salmon. The Sea-coast of *Argyle,* or as far as *Lochfyn,* abounds with high Rocks, and black Mountains covered with Heath, which afford Pasturage for Black Cattle and Deer. The Black Cattle run for the most Part wild, but are excellent Meat; and their Fat, when boiled, does not congeal, as others, but continues for some Days like Oil. The Inhabitants make great Profit of them by selling them to the *Lowlanders.*

From the *Mull* of *Kintyre* you see *Ireland* very plain, it being not above 15 or 16 Miles from the Point of Land, which they call the *Mull,* to the *Fair-Foreland,* on the Coast of *Colrain,* on the North of *Ireland.*

As I have given Accounts of several public Charities, and other laudable Institutions, in the Southern Parts of *Britain,* it would be inexcusable not to mention the Society in *Scotland* for propagating Christian Knowledge in the *Highlands,* it being one of the worthiest

the chief Designs of the present Age, as we have hinted, p. 261. and as it will comprise a Description of the said *Highlands*, and of the *Scots Islands*, we cannot insert it in a more proper Place. It is comprehended in a Letter, written *June 1739*. from a Gentleman, who is a great Encourager of this noble Institution, to his Friend; and is as follows:

‘ The Extent of the *Highlands* of *Scotland* is much
 ‘ greater than has commonly been imagined: From
 ‘ the *Mull of Kintyre* to *Faro-head* in *Strathnavern* is
 ‘ more than 200 Miles in a straight Line from South to
 ‘ North; and from *Faro-head* to *John o’Grot’s House*,
 ‘ is above 60 Miles along the North and Northern
 ‘ Coast of the Continent. Besides, there is a vast Num-
 ‘ ber of inhabited Islands, of which some are both large
 ‘ and populous: for Instance; *Jura* is 24 Miles long;
 ‘ *Isla* 16; *Mull* 24; *Sky* 48; *Long-island*, compre-
 ‘ hending *Bara*, *Southuist*, *Northuist*, and *Lewis*; 100
 ‘ and many others, from two to twelve Miles in
 ‘ Length. The Isles of *Orkney* and *Zetland* are to be
 ‘ considered by themselves; for to *Orkney* alone be-
 ‘ long 33 inhabited Islands, one of which is 24 Miles,
 ‘ and another 12, in Length. In *Zetland* there are
 ‘ about 30 inhabited Islands, some of which are six,
 ‘ others seven Miles long. Many of these Islands lie
 ‘ at considerable Distances from the Continent, and
 ‘ from one another, and are in Extent about one half
 ‘ of *Scotland*.

‘ In this large Track of Country Ignorance and
 ‘ Superstition greatly prevail: in some Places, the
 ‘ Remains even of Paganism are still to be found;
 ‘ and in many others, the Reformation from Popery
 ‘ has never yet obtained. The Parishes where Mini-
 ‘ sters are settled, are commonly of very great Extent,
 ‘ some 30, 40, 50 Miles long; and generally divided
 ‘ by impassable Mountains and Lakes; so that most
 ‘ of the Inhabitants, being destitute of all Means of

' Knowlege, and without any Schools to educate
 ' their Children, are intirely ignorant of the Principles
 ' of Religion and Virtue; live in Idleness and Pover-
 ' ty; have no Notion of Industry, or Sense of Liberty;
 ' are subject to the Command of their Popish disaffec-
 ' ted Chieftains; who have always opposed the pro-
 ' pagating Christian Knowlege, and the *English*
 ' Tongue, that they might with less Difficulty keep
 ' their miserable Vassals in a slavish Dependence.
 ' The poorer Sort have only the *Irish* Tongue, and
 ' little Correspondence with the civilized Parts of the
 ' Nation; and only come among them to pillage the
 ' more industrious Inhabitants. They are brought
 ' up in Principles of Tyranny and arbitrary Govern-
 ' ment; depend upon foreign Papists, as their main
 ' Support, and the native *Irish*, as their best Corre-
 ' spondents and Allies. This has been the Source of
 ' all the Rebellions and Insurrections in that Country
 ' since the Revolution.

' On the other hand, they are naturally of a quick
 ' Genius, of great bodily Strength, inured to Hardship.
 ' Their Country is commodiously situated for the
 ' noblest Fishery in the World; of which our Neigh-
 ' bours have made immense Profit. They have
 ' Mines and Woods, and great Quantity of Black
 ' Cattle, and vast Tracts of improveable Land;
 ' which lie waste for want of Industry in the People,
 ' and not considering the Advantage of their Situation.
 ' They are a numerous and prolific People; and, if
 ' reformed in their Principles and Manners, and use-
 ' fully employed, might be made a considerable Ac-
 ' cession of Power and Wealth to *Great Britain*.
 ' Some Clans of *Highlanders*, well instructed in the
 ' Arts of War, and well affected to the Government,
 ' would make as able and formidable a Body for their
 ' Country's Defence, as *Great Britain*, or *Switzer-*
 ' *land*, or any Part of *Europe*, are able to produce.

' In

‘ In the Year 1701. some Gentlemen of *Edinburgh*
‘ first considered of proper Methods for civilizing and
‘ reforming them; and agreed, that the Setting-up
‘ of Schools in different and convenient Places, for the
‘ instructing of their Youth in the *English* Tongue,
‘ and Principles of the Christian Religion, and dispos-
‘ ing them to Virtue and Industry, would be the most
‘ likely and effectual Means. They joined in a vo-
‘ luntary Subscription among themselves, and engaged
‘ as many others in it as they could; which laid the
‘ first Foundation of this great and public Design.
‘ They soon found the Work too heavy a Burden for
‘ a few private Hands, and made Application to her
‘ late Majesty Queen *Anne*, who was graciously pleas-
‘ ed to approve and recommend the same by her Royal
‘ Proclamation, in the Year 1708. and in 1709.
‘ granted her Letters Patent, constituting and appoint-
‘ ing a certain Number of the Subscribers to be a So-
‘ ciety, or Body Politic, by the Name of *The Society*
‘ *in Scotland for propagating Christian Knowledge in*
‘ *the Highlands and Islands, &c.* with full Powers to
‘ receive Donations of Money, &c. and to purchase
‘ Lands, &c. not exceeding 2000 *L.* a Year; and with
‘ the Profits and yearly Interest of the same to erect
‘ and maintain Schools; with many other Privileges
‘ and Regulations. The Lords of Session, or Judges
‘ in *Scotland*, according to her Majesty’s Commission,
‘ nominated 82 Subscribers to be the first Members of
‘ the Society; all of them Persons of the best and most
‘ distinguished Characters; who, at their first General
‘ Meeting, chose a President, a Treasurer, a Secretary,
‘ and other Officers. They also chose a Committee
‘ of Fifteen, who meet every Month, or oftener, as
‘ they have occasion. There is a General Meeting
‘ of the whole Society every three Months, when they
‘ assume new Members, make general Regulations,
‘ give Orders to the Committee, and receive their
‘ Accounts. All Proceedings, both of the Committee,
‘ and

and of the General Meeting, are recorded in distinct Books; which are always open to the Examination of every Contributor. The Names of the Contributors are kept in a distinct Register, with an Account of the several Benefactions.

In the Year 1710. they began to settle Schools in such Places, as had never been reformed from Heathenism: and their capital Stock having yearly increased by the liberal Contributions of many Persons of all Ranks in *Great Britain*, and amounting to above 10,000*l.* most of which is laid out upon good Security, they have increased their Schools in Proportion. Their Number at present is about 100, where above 4000 are taught *gratis*, to read, write, Arithmetic, and Psalmody. Many of the poorer Scholars have a weekly Allowance for their Maintenance, and Cloaths and Books provided for them. Great Care is taken, that the Schoolmasters are Men of Probity, Capacity, and well affected to the Government; and they are obliged, besides the teaching the Children in the Schools, to instruct those in the Principles of Religion, who are too old to come to School, and at too great a Distance from the Church. Many Popish Parents have at length permitted their Children to be instructed.

This Society has appointed Persons of Character and Consideration to be Visitors of their Schools, and to examine the Conduct and Diligence of the Schoolmasters, and the Proficiency of the Scholars, and to transmit Accounts to them at *Edinburgh*. All possible Care is taken to manage the Money to the best Advantage, not a Farthing being diverted to any other Purpose; and all the principal Officers of the Society serve *gratis*. The Success of the Undertaking has answered all the Pains and Expence of the Society. There appears a great Disposition in the rising Generation to be instructed: many have learned to read the Scriptures, and attend Divine Service,

in

in *English*, where formerly the *Irish* Tongue was only understood. Several of the Scholars are capable of assisting the Masters; and some of them being Masters of the Society's Schools. Many of them have attained to such Degrees of Knowledge, as to be admitted to the Celebration of the Lord's Supper. The Face of Reformation and Virtue begins to appear every-where; and there is Reason to apprehend, that, in a few Years, Ignorance, Popery, and the *Irish* Language, will be utterly extirpated; and, in their stead, Virtue, Loyalty, and Industry, will take place.

Nevertheless, the present Fund is far from being sufficient to the Vastness of the Design, as appears from the Report of the Commissioners appointed by his late Majesty King *George I.* Anno 1716. to inquire into the State of the *Highlands* and Islands of *Scotland*, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament of the preceding Session; who gave it as their Opinion, that no Method was so likely to reduce these Countries to a State of Peace among themselves, and hearty Subjection to the present Government, as that of establishing Schools among them: and that, over and above the present Number, 150 more were absolutely necessary to render the Design fully effectual.

This Report had so good an Effect, that it was enacted (*Anno 4 Georgii*) in the Act for vesting the forfeited Estates in Trustees, &c. That a Sum not exceeding 20,000*l.* shall be appropriated towards making a capital Stock, for a yearly Interest or Income, out of the Moneys which shall arise by Sale of the said Estates, which are in *Scotland*, towards erecting and maintaining Schools in the *Highlands*, &c. And in the Act (*6 Georgii*) for laying a Duty on wrought Plate, there is a Proviso, That nothing therein shall invalidate the said Provision for Schools in the *Highlands*, &c. But, notwithstanding this charitable

' charitable Provision of the Legislature, it is much to
 ' be lamented, that neither that Country, nor this So-
 ' ciety, ever reaped any Benefit by it, the Produce of
 ' the said Estates having been applied to other Pur-
 ' poses; whereby the Reforming and of Civilizing of
 ' that Country is left to depend very much on private
 ' Contribution.

' I must not forget to observe, That the Society's
 ' Charter extends to Popish and Infidel Countries be-
 ' yond the Seas; and that four Missionaries are main-
 ' tained for converting the native *Indians* in *America*
 ' to the Christian Faith; three of which are stationed
 ' on the Frontiers of *New-England*, between our
 ' Settlements and those of *French Canada*,; by which
 ' means the *Indians* in those Parts will more easily be
 ' kept in Subjection to our Government. The
 ' Charge of these three is, in a great measure, defrayed
 ' out of an Estate left to the Society by a late worthy
 ' Clergyman in *England* for that Purpose. The other
 ' Missionary is intirely supported at the Society's
 ' Charge in the new Colony of *Georgia*; where sever-
 ' ral of the poorer People are gone to reside.

' And, to render this Design more fully a national
 ' Benefit, his late Majesty King *George II.* from an
 ' earnest Desire to promote the Good of his Subjects
 ' in all Parts of his Dominions, was graciously pleased,
 ' in the Year 1738. to grant his Royal additional
 ' Charter, to cause such Children, as they should find
 ' proper, to be instructed in Husbandry, Houswifry, and
 ' Manufactures. The Society is taking all proper
 ' Measures for erecting Working-schools; and have
 ' good Encouragement to hope, that the landed Gen-
 ' tlemen in the *Highlands* and *Isles* will not suffer
 ' themselves to be outdone by their Protestant Neigh-
 ' bours in *Ireland*, who took the first Hint from their
 ' Design; but will, like them, lett out, and make
 ' Grants of, small Parcels of Ground to build their
 ' Schools, and for Kitchen-gardens and Agriculture;
 ' and

‘ and for the raising of Hemp and Flax for the Linen
‘ Manufacture, which is now so greatly improved in
‘ that Country. This is the distinct State of the Case,
‘ in all the Circumstances and Steps of it.

‘ As this Undertaking is not the Work of a Party
‘ or Faction, but the common Cause of Christianity,
‘ and an Attempt to civilize vast Numbers of People,
‘ near half a Million, and make them useful to So-
‘ ciety, who have been in a great measure useless, and
‘ in some Circumstances very hurtful to it; it is ap-
‘ prehended, That the Wealthy and Well-disposed,
‘ who have an hearty Zeal for the Honour of God,
‘ and the Good of the Souls of Men, a true Love for
‘ their Country, and the public Welfare, or a due
‘ Concern for the Protestant Religion, and the pre-
‘ sent happy Establishment, cannot easily find any In-
‘ stance of Usefulness more likely to turn to Account,
‘ or capable of answering more noble and extensive
‘ Purposes of Good.’

Thus far this Gentleman.

I have before mentioned, that his late Majesty gave 1000 *l. per Annum* towards this noble Design.

I shall conclude this Letter with assuring you, that I am, &c.

LETTER

L E T T E R V.

*Containing a Brief DESCRIPTION of the
Isle of Man, and of the Scottish Isles, both
Western and Northern.*

S I R,

I SHALL now present you with as brief and accurate an Account, as I can give, of the Islands of most considerable Note, lying adjacent, or belonging to this Northern Part of the Island of *Great Britain*; beginning, first, with

The Western Isles of Scotland.

THESE Islands lie in the *Deucalionian Sea*, and were called, by some, *Hebrides*. The most Southern of them is the *Isle of MAN*; which, for several Generations, has belonged to Families, who have been Homagers to the Crown of *England* for it. When it became intirely subject to the *English*, it kept a distinct Bishop of its own; whose Successors continued the Title of *Episcopi Sodorenses*, as well as added that of *Mannenses*, as if they had been Bishops of the Isles also, whose Cathedral was at *Sodor*; and, as many of the Towns therein are called by *Scots* Names, so at present it belongs to a *Scots* Peer, *James Duke of Athol*; who succeeded to this Isle, as Heir at Law to his Cousin *James Earl of Derby*.

The Isle of *MAN* is an Asylum for all Crimes committed out of the Island, but they must take Care to do nothing against the Laws there, which are strictly put in Execution. Nothing pays Custom here. Besides the Towns of *Castletown*, *Douglas*, and *Ramsfey*, there are

are 17 Country Parishes. The Language is a broken *Danish*. Their Judge or Civil Governor is the Duke of *Athol's* Lieutenant, who resides at *Castletown*: He calls a Court at Pleasure, and is invested with the same Power as if the Duke himself were there. The Laws and Statutes are said, by the Lord Chief Justice *Coke*, to be the best that can be found any where.

The Island is about 30 Miles long, and 10 broad, and is very mountainous. Their Provisions are good; their Houses very small. The Town of *Douglas* is well built of Free stone, and pretty populous; its Harbour well defended by a Fort, as is also *Castletown*, *Pool*, and *Ramsay*. The People have many good Qualities; they are generally charitable to the Poor, and hospitable to Strangers. In their Habit and Manner of living they imitate the *English*.

There are not many Quarries of good Stone: one there is near *Castle town*, which yields a tolerable good Black Marble, fit for Tomb-stones, and paving of Churches; of which some Quantities have of late been sent to *London* for those Uses. Here are also good Rocks of Lime-stone, which being burnt with Peat or Coal, is become a great Improvement of the barren Lands: and many Quarries of a blue, thin, light Slate, one of the best Coverings for Houses, of which good Quantities are exported: several Mines of Lead, Copper, and Iron, some of them have been wrought to good Advantage, particularly the Lead; of which Ore many hundred Tuns of late have been smelted and exported.

Castle-town, (called so from a very antient, but yet intire beautiful Castle, built of a coarse, but for ever durable Marble) is the first Town of the Island. This Castle is said to have been built by *Guttred*, King of *Man*, about the Year 960, and it is very probable, on many Accounts, too long to mention here.

Douglas is much the richest Town, and the best Market. The Harbour is the safest in the Island, the
Ships

Ships lying in it as quiet as in a Dock or Basin. In this Town are excellent Vaults or Cellars for Merchants Goods. Oats is the common Bread of this Country, made into thin Cakes.

The Commodities of this Island, are Black Cattle, (of which 600, by the Act of Navigation, may be imported yearly into *England*), Lambs Wool, fine and coarse Linen, and coarse Woollen Cloth, Hides, Skins, Honey, and Tallow.

There is a small Island called the CALF OF MAN, about three Miles in Circumference, separated from the South of *Man* by a Channel of two Furlongs. This little Island is well stored with Rabbits, and at one Time of the Year with Puffins, which-breed in the Rabbit-holes.

Buchanan says, the Isle of BUTE is eight Miles long, and four broad; Bishop *Lesly*, that it is ten Miles long. It is fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It has a Royal Burgh, called *Rothsay*, with an antient Castle. From this the Royal Family of *Stuart* is supposed to derive its Origin: and Duke of *Rothsay* is now one of the Titles of the Prince of *Wales*. It has another Castle, called the Castle of *Kermes*, and four Churches. This Island lies in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, eight Miles West from *Arran*; and is remarkable for its Herring-fishing. The Isle of *Bute* gives Title of Earl to a Branch of the noble Family of *Hamilton*, who is the chief Proprietor, and heretable Coroner of the Island, and has a Seat at *Rosa*; as *Callartine* has at *Kermes*, and *Stuart* of *Ascog* another. Queen *Mary*, before she married Lord *Darnley*, conferred upon him the Title of Duke of *Rothsay*. Near *Bute* are two small Islands, called *Great* and *Little Cumbrays*, the Property of the Earl of *Glasgow*.

The Isle of ARRAN, which with *Bute* makes up one Sheriffdom, lies also in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, 24 Miles in Length, and near 16 broad; fruitful in Corn and Pasturage. It is very well inhabited on the Coast;
and

and is a safe and good Harbour, covered by *Lamlash*, or the *Holy-Isle*. It has two Churches, and several Castles, of which that of *Brodich* is the strongest and most noted, and is the Residence of the *Hamilton* Family, when in these Parts; who also have a Forest here, containing about 400 Head of Deer: and the Island gives Title of Earl to the Duke of that Name. The Island has several Rivers in it, which abound with Salmon, as the Sea about it does with Herrings, Cod, and Whittings.

The People are Protestants, speak the *Irish* Language, and are still composed of several Tribes, or Clans. The most antient are *Mac Lewis*, of *French* Extraction, in *English* named *Fullerton*, and Lairds of *Kirk-Michael*, where they reside.

These two Islands are surrounded with a tumultuous and dangerous Sea, especially in an hard South-west Wind; which brings the Sea rolling in upon them in a frightful manner. But the above Harbour of *Lamlash* stands them in great stead in this Case.

Near the Isle of *Arran* is FLADA, a small Island, which abounds with Rabbits.

South-west from *Bute* lies MERNOCH, about a Mile long, and half a Mile broad, fruitful in Corn.

Now we are upon these Western Coasts, I shall mention, that, in the Month of *August* 1740. an Attempt was made by Diving, to come at one of the largest Ships of the *Spanish Armada*, stranded in 1588. on these Coasts. Another was dived for some Years ago; but the Sand being loose, it turned to little or no Account. The other, which was lost near *Portincross*, was begun to be searched after by Sir *Archibald Grant*, and Captain *Roe*, in *August* 1740. and the following was the Account that was transmitted to us; which we the rather insert, as it gives some Notion of the Operation by the Diving-engine.

The Country-people had preserved, by Tradition, the Spot pretty near where she sunk, and gave them
all

all the Information they were able : immediately the Divers went to Work, and swept for her ; which they do thus : They have a long Line, which they sink with Leads , one End of the Rope is fixed to one Boat, and the other End to another ; they row ; and whatever interrupts them, the Diver goes down to make a Discovery. They soon happened on the Place where the Ship lay, which is scarce a Quarter of a Mile from the Shore, in ten Fathom and a Foot Water. Captain *Roe* immediately went down, and found the Vessel to be very intire, to have a great Number of Guns on board, but to be full of Sand. The first thing he fixed upon was a Cannon, which lay upon the Sand at the Head of the Ship : to this he fixed his Tongs, which are made of strong Bars of Iron ; they are open, when they are let down, and have Teeth, which join into one another. As soon as they are fixed upon any thing, he gives the Signal, when they are made to shut ; and the heavier the Subject, the closer they hold. The Cannon was drawn up with a good deal of Difficulty : it measures full nine Feet, is of Brass, greenish-coloured, but nothing the worse. On the Breach there is a *Rose*, with an *E* on the one Side, and an *R* on the other, with this Inscription, *Richard and John Philips, Brethren, made this Piece, Anno 1584.* But we may be allowed to observe, That by the *E. R.* on the Cannon, which denotes *Eliz. Regina*, and the *Rose*, as also the *English* Inscription of the Makers, it should seem to us, that it could not belong to the *Armada* ; but rather to some *English* Ship, that might have been cast away there. Ten of these Brass Cannon, and ten Iron ones, have been since carried into *Dublin* ; and they hope to recover 60 out of this Ship. The Guns were all charged, and the Metal of some, by lying so long under Water, moulders away like Clay.

Several People have scraped the Iron Guns, which are as mouldy as Bricks ; and, by keeping the Metal
some

some time in their Hands, it grows so hot, that they are not able to bear it; but when it is exposed two or three Hours in open Air, it loses all its burning Quality. This is accounted for in the following manner; viz.

Dr. *Tournefort*, a *French* Physician, in his *Voyage to the Levant*, Part I. says, It is certain, that the Filings of Iron, steeped in common Water, will grow considerably warm, and much more so in Sea-water. And, if you mingle therewith some Sulphur powdered, you will really see this Mixture burn.

Sir *Isaac Newton*, in his *Optics*, p. 354. says: That even the gross Body of Sulphur, powdered with an equal Weight of Iron Filings, and a little Water, made into a Paste, acts upon the Iron; and in five or six Hours grows too hot to be touched, and emits a Flame.

Now it is certain, that cast Iron contains a great deal of Bitumen, or Sulphur, in its Composition; and that Iron in its sensible Quality effects Heat, and cannot be perceived without the Admission of Air; which is the Reason why the Scrapings should grow hot, although the Guns are actually cold to the Touch.

AILSA, or *Islesay*, in the Mouth of the *Clyde*, is a steep Rock, something resembling the *Bass* in the Mouth of *Forth*, being inaccessible in all Places, but only by one Pass, and not inhabited, except at one time of the Year; when a great Fleet of Vessels go thither to fish for Cod. It abounds with Variety of Sea-fowl, especially *Solan* Geese, and has Multitudes of Rabbits. It belongs to the Earl of *Cassil*, who receives, by the Produce of Hogs, Fowl, Down, and Fish, about 100 Merks *Scots*, yearly from hence.

Near the Isle of *Bute* lie two Islands, called CUMBRA, the *Greater* and *Lesser*; the first is about a Mile in Length, has a Church in it, and a Well, the Waters

Waters of which are reckoned, by the Natives, good against all Diseases: the other Island is less; and both belong to *Montgomery of Skelmerly*; the larger is fruitful in Corn, and the smaller abounds with Deer.

About a Mile from the Promontory of *Kintyre* lies AVONA, which signifies a good Harbour. The Danes came hither with their Fleets, when they were Masters of the Isles.

The next remarkable Island is GIGAIA, four Miles from *Kintyre*, six Miles in Length, and a Mile and an half in Breadth. The Inhabitants are Protestants. There is a Church in this Island, and a Sepulchre for the *Mac Neils*, the Proprietors of it. *Corkir*, which dyes a Crimson Colour, and *Crossil*, which dyes a Philamort, grow upon the Stones here. The Soil is good for Pasture and Arable. They have also a Medicinal Well, which they esteem a Catholicon.

A Quarter of a Mile South lies CARY, about a Mile in Compass, has good Pasturage, and abounds with Rabbits. It belongs to the Family of *Masalister*.

JURA lies 12 Miles from *Gigaia*, is 20 Miles long, and six or seven broad; it belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*, and makes Part of the Shire of that Name. This is very barren, but reckoned one of the wholesomest Places in *Scotland*: here Women seldom die in Child-bed; and one *Macrain* died in the Reign of King *Charles II.* who had been 180 *Christmas's* in one House. It abounds with many Deer, has good Pasturage for other Cattle, has many good Springs, and one good against Nauseousness of the Stomach, and the Stone. Here are two very high Mountains, called *The Paps of JURA*; which are noted Sea-marks for a very great Way. From *March* to *September* the Air is perfectly pure. There are very good Salmon in the Rivers of his Island. They have one Church here, called *Killearn*.

learn. The Inhabitants, who speak *Irish*, and wear the Plaid and Bonnet, are Protestants.

Two Miles from *Jura* lies SCARBA, four Miles long, and one broad; noted for its extraordinary Tides, and the Longevity of its Inhabitants; one of whom, a Woman, lived 140 Years.

Near to these lie many Islands of less Note, which I have not room to name.

LISMORE, or *Liffimore*, the Seat of the Bishop of *Argyle*, who, from thence, was called *Episcopus Liffmorensis*, is about eight Miles long, and two broad, and lies Eastward from *Mull* in the Mouth of *Loch yal*, which goes up to *Innerlochby* in *Lochaber*.

BERNERA, formerly a Sanctuary in Popish times, has a noble Wood of Yew. In this Isle, which is five Miles in Circumference, and lies about two Leagues to the South of *Harries*, is a Fresh-water Lake, called *Lochbruist*, where many Land and Sea-fowl build.

South-west from *Jura* lies ILA, 24 Miles long, in some Places eight, and in others 16 broad. It abounds with Corn and Cattle, has Store of Deer, and Lead-mines, with Lime-stone in vast Quantities. It has several Rivers, that abound with Salmon, and other Fish of several Sorts. In the Center of it lies *Lochfinlagan*, three Miles in Circumference. It abounds with Salmon, Trouts, and Eels, and has an Island in it; where *Macdonald*, King of the Isles, had his Residence, and made it the Seat of his Government: the Ruins of whose Court are still to be seen here. There are several Fresh-water Lakes in this Island, with Forts upon them. It has also a Medicinal Well, much frequented by the Natives for all Diseases. There are several Caves here; one of them capable of holding 200 Men. The Country is indifferently fruitful. It lies lower than *Jura*; consequently is wetter, and less wholesome. The Inhabitants are Protestants. There are four Churches and a Chapel in this Island, the most remarkable of which is *St. Columbus's Church*. It

gives the Title of Earl to the present Duke of *Argyle*; but *Campbell of Calder* is the chief Proprietor.

There are many small Islands about this, which we cannot mention.

Two Leagues North-west from *Ila* lies COLONSA, separated from *Oransa* only by Tide of Flood. It is four Miles in Length, and a Mile broad; not so fruitful as the other. There is one Church, besides two ruinous Chapels, in this Isle; some Fresh-water Lakes abounding with Trouts; and several Forts. The Proprietor is the Duke of *Argyle*, and the Inhabitants Protestants.

ORANSA is four Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass. It has also a Church and a Chapel, and had formerly a Monastery dedicated to *St. Columbus*. The Proprietor is *Macduff*.

Farther West lies the small Isle of DOWHIRTY. The Natives have a Tradition, that Pygmies once lived here. The Duke of *Argyle* is Proprietor.

North-east from *Ila* lies the Isle of MULL, 24 Miles in Length, and near as much in Breadth. It lies in the Shire of *Argyle*. The Air is temperate, cold, and moist, but qualified by fresh Breezes from the Mountains. The Natives, when the Season is moist, take a large Dose of *Aqua-vitæ* for a Corrective, and chew a Piece of Charmel-root, when they intend to be merry, to prevent Drunkenness. This Island in general affords good Pasturage for Cattle of all Sorts. They have a great many Deer, and abound with Wild-fowl, and very fine Hawks. Their Horses are little, but very sprightly; their Black Cattle excellent Meat. Their Corn is Barley and Oats. It formerly abounded with Wood, but most of it is now cut. The Heaths, besides Pasturage for Cattle, afford good Fuel for the Natives. The Bay of *Duart*, on the West-side, is a good Anchoring-place. Upon this stands the Castle of *Duart*, the Seat of the

Head

Head of the antient Family of *Maclean*, who were the chief Proprietors of this Island; but, Sir *John Maclean* having forfeited, it is now possessed by the Duke of *Argyle*. There are two other Castles, and several Anchoring-places about this Island. It has several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and abound with black Muffels, which breed Pearl. There are also some fresh-water Lakes in it; which afford Trout, Eels, &c. Divers lesser Isles lie about it, and in its Bays; several of which are very fruitful, and some impregnable. The Bay called *Lochleffan* abounds with Herrings and Shell-fish. The Inhabitants of this Isle profess Protestantism, and have two Parish-Churches, besides several ruinous Places, formerly used for Devotion. In the Sound or Bay of *Mull*, betwixt this Isle and *Lochaaber*, a great Ship, called the *Florida*, belonging to the *Spanish Armada*, was lost in the Year 1588. Persons from several Places have often dived for her, and found good Account in the Guns, and other valuable Effects they have got out of her.

Near this lies the Island of ST. COLUMBUS, two Miles in Length, and about a Mile broad. It abounds in all things produced in this Climate; was noted for antient Monuments, and particularly as being the Residence of St. *Columbus*, famous for his Discipline and Sanctity. It had two Monasteries, one for Men, and another for Women, besides several Chapels endowed by the Kings of *Scotland*, and of the Isles. It is called in the *Irish* Language, *I-colm kil*; some call it *Iona*. It contains now about 30 poor Families. The Bishops of the Isles had formerly their Seat here. This Island is famous in History for being a Seminary of Ecclesiastics, and, in a manner, the Mother Church of all the Dominions of the *Scots* and *Picts*: and, though the Abbot was only a Presbyter, yet all the Clergy of the Province, and Bishops themselves, were subject to him, as is mentioned by *Bede*. The Church dedicated to *St. Mary* is intirely demolished, and overgrown with

Grass and Weeds ; nor is there any regular Place of Worship in the whole Island. Here the Vicar of *Sorabee*, as Dean of the Isles, used three or four times a Year to catechize and preach to the People. The old Monastery, or College of Monks, was a Place of great Sanctity and Privilege ; of which temporal Privileges the Abbot was Superior, and in many things exempt from the Bishop, being subject only to the Pope, or his Delegates.

Six Miles West from this Island lies *TYRE-TY*, eight Miles long, and three broad. It is reckoned to be the most plentiful of all the Islands in the Necessaries of human Life, abounding with Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Fowl. Here is a fresh-water Lake, with an Island, and an old Castle in it, and an Harbour for Long-boats, which are used in that Country. It formerly belonged to the Family of *Maclean*, but now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*. There is one Church in this Island, called *Sorabi*, whereof the Dean of the Isles was Minister. The People are Protestants : they are not very healthy, as the Country lies low.

Near this are two Islands, called *KERNIBERG*, so strong by Nature, that a little Art would make them impregnable.

About half a League to the North-east lies the Island of *COLL*, ten Miles long, and two broad, and is very fruitful. It has several Rivulets, which afford Salmon, and a fresh-water Lake, that has Trouts and Eels. The Proprietor is a Branch of the Family of *Maclean*. The Inhabitants are Protestants : they have a Notion here, that *Tyre-ty* breeds more Women than Men, and *Coll* more Men than Women ; so that they may people each other without the Assistance of their Neighbours. The Coasts of this Island abound with larger Cod and Ling, than are to be found on the Coasts of the neighbouring Isles and Continent.

North from this lies the Isle of *Rum*, six Miles long, and four broad. It is mountainous and heathy, but the Coast is arable and fruitful. It is but thinly inhabited; and the Sea-fowl lay their Eggs in such Quantities, that, in the Spring, any one may gather what Number he pleases. The Rivulets of this Island afford Salmon; and there is Plenty of Land and Sea-fowl, especially those called *Puffins*: there are also abundance of Deer in the Mountains. The Proprietor is *Maclean of Coll*, and the Inhabitants are Protestants.

Half a Mile from *Rum* lies *CANNEY*, two Miles long, and one Mile broad, surrounded with an high Rock; but plentiful in Corn and Grass; and the Coasts abound with Cod and Ling. In the North-end there is a Rock of Loadstone, as some think, because it disorders the Needle of the Compass, when any Ships come near it. It has one Church; and good Anchorage on the North-east. The Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*, and the Inhabitants Papists.

MUCK lies South-west of *Rum*, is about four Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, surrounded with Rocks, and noted for good Hawks.

EGG lies not far from *Coll*, is three Miles in Length, and a Mile and an half in Breadth, and the Whole pretty good for Pasturage and Cultivation. On the South-end of it is a Mountain, and on the Top of that an high Rock, of about 150 Paces in Circumference, with a Fresh-water Pool in the Middle of it: there is only one Pass up to it; so that it is a natural Fort. On the South-west Side of the Isle is a Cave, capable of containing some Hundreds of People; and there are several Medicinal Wells in this Island. The Proprietors are some of the *Macdonalds*: the Inhabitants bigotted Papists.

North from this lies *SKY*, 42 Miles long, and in some Places 20, in others 30 Miles broad. It is separated from the Shire of *Inverness*, to which it belongs,

by a Firth so narrow, that a Man may easily call from one Side to the other. It is navigable by the largest Ships of War. The Current there is so violent, that no Vessel is able to sail against it, though the Wind proves ever so fair; so that the Tide must always be observed. The Way of ferrying Cows in the narrow Ferry, called the *Kyle*, where the Tide is very rapid, is thus: They tie a Withe about the Cow's Lower-jaw, and bind five of them together; after which, a Man in the End of a Boat holds the Withe that ties the foremost, and rows over, carrying, in the Space of a few Hours, at Low-water, 3 or 400 Cows. The Country is populous, the People handsome, and very healthy. Almost all the Inhabitants of *Sky* are Protestants: none of them possess any Land. It is very high Ground, as well on the Coast, as up in the Country, where are seven lofty Mountains, which lie near one another, almost in the Centre of the Island. It has a great deal of arable Land, which yields a good Increase; so that they supply the neighbouring Continent with Barley and Oats. It has many excellent Bays and Harbours for the Conveniency of Fishing, and other Trade, and about 30 Rivers, which afford Salmon.

ST. COLUMBUS'S Lake has an Island, and a Chapel in it. Most of the Bays abound with Herrings all the Summer; the Natives dry and preserve them with Salt for eight Months, without any other Art than taking out their Guts, tying a Rush about their Necks, and hanging them up by Pairs upon a Rope of Heath, across the House. Cod, Ling, Mackrel, Haddock, Whiting, Turbot, &c. abound on this Coast; as do Oysters, and all Sorts of Shell-fish. There are many large Caves in this Island, from the Roof of some of which drops a Water, which petrifies into a white limy Substance: one of them in *Slate*, called the *Golden Cave*, is said to be seven Miles long. There are

are abundance of old Forts on the Coast, which seem to have been erected by the *Danes*; they stand on rising Grounds, and so near one another, that, by a Beacon fired on any one of them, the Notice of any approaching Danger by Invasion was immediately spread through the whole Island. There are also several little Houses of Stone built under-ground, for hiding People, and their Goods, in time of War; and others above-ground, capable only of holding one Person, which seem to have been designed for Contemplation. There are several of the *Druids* Houses yet intire in the Isle of *Sky*, and in some other Isles. The Vulgar in the Islands still shew a great Respect for these Houses; and never come to the antient sacrificing Carns, but they walk three times round them from East to West, according to the Course of the Sun. The Cattle here are Horses, Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Cows frequently feed on the Sea-weed, and observe the Tide of Ebb for that End, as exactly as any Man can do. This Island abounds with Land and Water-fowl of many Sorts; and among others they have Hawks and Eagles. Some Part of it belongs to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, some of whose Ancestors were called Kings of the Isles; the middle Parts belong to *Mackinnon* of that Ilk, and the Northwest Parts belong to *Macleod*; all three Chiefs of their several Clans.

SOTA-BRITIL lies a Quarter of a Mile South of *Sky*, is five Miles in Circumference, full of Bogs, and fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation. On the West-side it is covered with Wood. The Coasts of this Island abound with Cod and Ling.

On the North side of *Sky* lies *SCALPA*, five Miles in Circumference. It has Wood in several Parts of it, and is fruitful in Corn and Grass.

A little farther North lies *RAARSAY*, seven Miles long, and three broad. It has much Wood, and is fitter for Pasture than Cultivation. On the East-

side of it is a Spring, which runs down from a Rock, and petrifies into a fine white Lime, of which it yields great Quantities. Here is also a Quarry of good Stone. On the West-side are Abundance of Caves, where People lodge, who go thither in Summer upon the Account of fishing or grazing of Cattle. There are several Forts in this Island, some of which are naturally very strong. The Proprietor is a Cadet of the Family of *Macleod*, and is as much respected by the Inhabitants, as if he were a Prince.

A Quarter of a Mile farther North, lies *RONA*, three Miles in Length. It is fruitful in Pasturage; and the Rocks about it are of Hectic Stone.

ALSVIG lies on the North-west Corner of *Sky*, is two Miles in Circumference, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and noted for the vast Shoals of Herrings about it, which sometimes entangle the Fishing-boats.

FLADDA, two Leagues distant, is but two Miles in Compass, but much noted for its Fishing of all Sorts, and for large Whales, which pursue the Fish on the Coast of it. The Sea-fowl, called *Coulternebs*, are very numerous here; and a great Flock of Plovers come hither from *Sky*, in the Beginning of *September*, and return again in *April*. There are several Rocks about this Island, particularly one, called *The Round Table*, about half a Mile in Circumference, with a Fresh-water Spring, which makes an impregnable Fort, there being only one Way to climb up to it, by one Man at a time. The Natives of *Sky*, and the neighbouring Islands, have a peculiar Way of curing the Distempers which are incident to them, by Simples of their own Product, wherein they are successful to a Miracle: they have also several Medicinal Wells.

Sixty Miles South-west from *Sky* lie nine Islands, the chief of which is *VATERSA*, which, besides many other Conveniencies, has a large Harbour, capable of the largest Ships, where, at stated times, great Numbers of Fishermen meet from the neighbouring Countries.

Two Miles from *Vaterfa* lies BARRA, seven Miles long, and three broad, called so from St. *Bar*, the tutelar Saint. It is fruitful in Corn, and noted for its Cod-fishing. The Sea enters this Island at a small Channel, and afterwards enlarges itself into a round Bay, in which is an Island, with a very strong Castle. It has a good Harbour on the North-east Side, where is Plenty of Fish; and the Rivulets on the East-side abound with Salmon.

About a Quarter of a Mile South from *Barra* lies KISMUL, the Seat of *Mac Neil* of *Barra*, which is encompassed with a Stone Wall two Stories high; within which there is a Tower, a Hall, a Magazine, and other Houses. They have a Church in this Island, and a Chapel, where the *Mac Neils* are buried. The Natives are Papists, and generally very ignorant and superstitious.

Here are several other less Islands belonging to *Mac Neil*; some of them fruitful enough in Corn and Grass, others left for Pasturage, and some of them remarkable for fishing of Ling and Cod. The Inhabitants are very healthy and hospitable: they have abundance of Sea-fowl; and, when they kill any of them for Use, they salt them with the Ashes of burnt Sea-ware, which preserves them from Putrefaction. *Mac Neil* holds his Lands of Sir *Alexander Macdonald* of *Slate*, to whom he pays 40*l.* Scots per Annum, and an Hawk, if required; and is obliged to furnish him with a certain Number of Men on extraordinary Occasions.

Betwixt *Barra* and *Uist* lie 14. small Islands, not very considerable.

A little North of *Barra* lies SOUTH-UIST, 21 Miles long, in some Places three, and in others four Miles broad. The East side is mountainous, but the West plain and arable. The Island abounds with Fresh-water Lakes, which have Plenty of Fowl and Fish, particularly Trouts and Eels. In several of

them are Islands with Forts. There is one Lake three Miles long, into which the Sea has made its way, though the People did all they could to hinder it, The Inhabitants are healthy: one Man lately lived 130 Years, and retained his Understanding. The *Irish* Tongue is here spoken in great Perfection. The *Macdonalds*, descended from the antient Kings of these Islands, are Proprietors, and with the Inhabitants profess the Popish Religion. The Soil is generally sandy, but yields a good Produce of Barley, Oats, and Rye. Ambergris is sometimes found upon the Coast.

Betwixt this Island and *Northuisl*, two Miles North, lies *BENBECULA*. The Ground is all plain and sandy betwixt them, except two little Channels, about Knee-deep at a Tide of Ebb; but the Whole is navigable by Boats at a Tide of Flood; and there lie several small Islands on the East of these Channels. *Benbecula* is three Miles long, and three broad. It has a Bay on the East-side for small Vessels, where Herrings are sometimes taken. The East Part of this Island is arable: it has several Fresh-water Lakes well stored with Fish and Fowl, and some small Forts upon the Islands in those Lakes. The Natives are Papists, and the Proprietor is one of the *Macdonalds*.

A little North of this Island lies *NORTH-UIST*, belonging to Sir *Alexander Macdonald*, nine Miles long, and about 30 in Circumference. It is fitter for Pasturage than Cultivation on the East Part, where it is mountainous; but the West-side is plain and arable, and where it is not plowed, is covered with Clover, Daisy, and Variety of other Plants, very pleasant to the Sight, and of a fragrant Smell; and affords good Pasturage. The Grain here is Barley, Oats, and Rye, which yields from ten to 30 fold; and there is no doubt, but Wheat would grow here very well. This Island has several Bays on the East-side, where Ships may ride; the chief of which are *Loch-eport*,
Loch-

Loch rona, and *Loch-maddes*; the latter is capable of containing Hundreds of Vessels of the largest Size: 400 Vessels have been laden with Herrings there in a Season. Cod, Ling, and all Sorts of Fish that frequent the the Western Seas, are to be found here. There is a small Island in this Bay, upon which a Magazine was erected for carrying on a Fishery in the Reign of King *Charles I.* There is such a Number of Fresh-water Lakes in this Island, as can hardly be believed; they are generally well stored with Trouts and Eels, and, which is more strange, with Cod, Ling, and other Sea-fish, brought in to them by the Spring-tides. These Lakes have many small Islands, which abound with Variety of Land and Sea-fowl; and some of them have Islands, with Forts: it has also several Rivers, which afford Salmon, and some of them speckled, with large Scales. The Inhabitants are Protestants.

There are several other less Islands, which lie on both Sides of *North-uist*, the most remarkable of which is *EOUSMIL*, on the West, a Rock about a Quarter of a Mile in Circumference, noted for its Seal-fishing about the End of *October*, where 320 were once taken at a time.

Three Leagues and an half farther West lie nine or ten more Rocks, which abound with Sea-fowl, and great Numbers of Seals.

A little farther North lies *BORERA*, four Miles round: it has a Fresh-water Lake, well stored with large Eels. This Island affords the largest and best Sort of Dulse. It is possessed by the Family of *Maclea*.

Half a League South from this lies *LINGAY*, which furnishes the neighbouring Islands with Peat for Fuel. It has abundance of Black Cattle, that make excellent Meat; the Natives salt it in the Hides, which, they say, preserves it, and makes it taste better, than when salted in Casks. This Island abounds also with

Deer, Sea and Land-owl of all Sorts; among the rest, with Hawks, Eagles, and Swans. The Inhabitants of *South* and *North uist* are generally well-proportioned and healthy, and many of them live to a great Age: they are very hospitable and kind to Strangers.

The Isle of LEWES derives its Name from the *Irish* Word *Leog*, signifying a *Lake*, with which this Island abounds: it is by the Islanders commonly called *The Long Island*. It is near 100 Miles from North to South, and from 13 to 14 in Breadth. It is reckoned Part of the shire of *Ross*; but the Isle of *Lewes*, properly so called, is but 36 Miles in Length, and 10 or 12 broad; and belonged to the late Earl of *Seaforth*. It reaches from the North of *Lowling-head* to the South of *Haffiness*. The Southern Part is named *HARRIES*. The Air is temperately cold and moist, and the Natives commonly use a Dose of *Usquebaugh* for a Corrective. The Island is healthy, especially in the Middle, from South and North: it is arable on the West-side for about 16 Miles on the Coast; and is likewise plain and arable in several Places in the East. It is fruitful in Corn, and yields a good Increase; their common Grain is Barley, Oats, and Rye; and they have also Flax and Hemp. There are several convenient Bays and Harbours here, particularly *Loch-stornway*, on the East-side, in the Middle of the Island; the *Birkin Island*, seven Miles Southward; *Lochcolm-kil*, three Miles farther South; *Lochsefort* and *Loch-carlway*, 24 Miles South west. This Bay is remarkable for great Numbers of Cod, Ling, and Whales, which frequent it; and all the Bays and Coasts abound with Cod, Ling, Herring, and all other Sorts of Fish taken in the Western Seas, besides plenty of Shell-fish of all Sorts, in such vast Numbers, that the Inhabitants are not able to consume them. Coral and Pearl-shells are also found in the Bays and Coasts. There are several extraordinary

extraordinary Springs and Fountains in this Island; and abundance of Caves on the Coasts, which Otters, Seals, and Fowl, frequent in great Numbers. That Obelisk (if I may call it so) in the Parish of *Barvas* in the Island of *Lewes*, called *The Thrushel Stone*, is very remarkable; being not only above 20 Feet high, but likewise almost as much in Breadth, which no other comes near. The *Dun*, or Fortification, built on an Eminence in *St. Kilda*, which is an old Fort, is about 18 Leagues distant from *North-uist*, and 20 from the Middle of *Lewes* or *Harries*, to be seen only in a very fair Day, like a bluish Mist; but a large Fire there would be as visible at Night, as the ascending Smoke by Day. In this small Isle (where are many such *Duns*), North of the Village of *Brago*, is a round Fort, composed of huge Stones, three Stories high; that is, it has three hollow Passages one over another, within a prodigious thick Wall quite round the Fort, with many Windows and Stairs.

Here also, at the Village of *Clafferniss*, is a *Druidical* Temple extremely remarkable. The Circle consists of 12 Obelisks, about seven Feet high each, and distant from each other six Feet. In the Centre stands a Stone 13 Feet high, in the perfect Shape of the Rudder of a Ship. Directly South from the Circle stand four Obelisks running out in a Line, another such Line due East, and a third to the West; the Number and Distances of these Stone being in these Wings the same: so that this Temple, the most intire that can be, is at the same time both round and winged. But to the North reach (by way of Avenue) two stait Ranges of Obelisks, of the same Bigness and Distances with those of the Circle; yet the Ranges themselves are eight Feet distant each, consisting of 19 Stones, the 39th being in the Entrance of the Avenue. This Temple stands astronomically, denoting the 12 Signs of the Zodiac, and the four principal Winds, subdivided each into four others: by which, and the 19 Stones on each

each Side the Avenue, representing the Cycle of 19 Years, it appears to have been dedicated principally to the Sun, but subordinately to the Seasons, and the Elements; particularly to the Sea, and the Winds, as is manifest by the Rudder in the Middle.

This Island abounds with Cows, Horses, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs; the Black Cattle are small, but very prolific, and prove excellent Meat; the Horses are likewise smaller than on the Continent, but as serviceable for all domestic Uses, and live very hard, having little to feed upon in the Spring but Sea-ware. The Inhabitants are well-proportioned, and in general healthy and strong, and of a sanguine Complexion; they are very quick of Apprehension, and Lovers of Poesy and Music: they are dextrous in Swimming, Vaulting, and Archery, and make stout able Seamen.

In a little Island near the greater one of *Lewes*, was a Couple of Eagles, which would never suffer any other of the Kind to continue in the Place: driving away their own young ones, as soon as they were able to fly. The Natives said, That those Eagles were so careful of their Habitation, that they never killed any Sheep or Lamb in the Island, though the Bones of Lambs, Fawns, and Wild-fowl, were frequently found in and about their Nests; so that they made their Purchase in the opposite Islands, the nearest of which is a League distant.

There are many other less Islands, which lie round this; the chief of which are, GRAVE, in the Mouth of *Lochcarlway*, an high Rock, half a Mile in Compass, affording good Pasturage, and naturally a strong Fort: the two BERNERA's, one two Miles, and the other four Miles long, and four Miles broad; both fruitful in Corn and Grass.

Near *Carlway-bay* lie four small Islands, which belong to the Inhabitants of *Lewes*, who go thither every Summer, and bring from thence great Store of
Fowls,

Fowls, Eggs, Down, Feathers, and Quills: one of them is called the ISLAND OF PYGMIES, because many little Bones, resembling those of Men, are digged out of the Ground there.

Twenty Leagues from the Point of *Nefs* in *Lewes* lies *RONA*, a Mile long, and half a Mile broad. It has an Hill on the West Part, which makes it visible from *Lewes* in the Summer-time. It was inhabited by about five Families, who had the Island, and the Fishery about it, divided among them, and were very exact and nice in their Properties; and, when their Number increased, the Supernumeraries were sent to their Landlord in *Lewes*, who once a Year sends the Minister of his Parish, and a Servant, to visit them, and bring his Rents, which are paid in Barley-meal sewed up in Skins, Sea fowl, and some Fish, &c. They have a Chapel dedicated to St. *Ronan*, in which they repeat the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and Ten Commandments, every Lord's-day. *Buchanan* says, that the Inhabitants were, in his Opinion, the only People in the World who never wanted any thing, and were satisfied with their Condition, having Plenty of all that they desired; being equally ignorant of Luxury and Avarice, and possessing, through their Freedom from Vices, that Innocence and Tranquillity of Mind, to which others can scarcely attain by great Labour, and with the Help of the best Instructions. Mr. *Martin* affirms, in his *Description of the Western Islands*, that antient Race of poor People was all destroyed about 40 Years before in the following Manner: first, a Swarm of Rats, none knows how, came into the Island, and eat up all their Corn: in the next Place, some Seamen landed, and robbed them of what Provisions they had left. By this means they all died before the usual Time of the Arrival of the Boat from *Lewes*; upon which another Colony was sent thither.

Four Leagues East from *Rona* lies *SOULISKER*, a Rock, a Quarter of a Mile in Circumference, which
abounds

abounds with vast Numbers of Sea-fowl, particularly *Solan* Geese. On this Rock there builds one Fowl, not found elsewhere, called *Colk*; it is less than a Goose, and all covered with Down, but of different Colours, which it casts when it hatches; it has a Tuft on its Head resembling that of a Peacock, and a Train longer than that of an House-cock. There were formerly 24 Churches in *Lewes* and *Harries*, and the Islands belonging to them; but, to our Shame may it be said, as Papists were prosecuted or discouraged, Profaneness gained Ground of Superstition, and one sort of Ignorance succeeded another; for, few or no Ministers being sent with suitable Provision and Encouragement, Places of religious Worship became ruinous, and the Service of God, and the Edification of the People, very much neglected; so that several Parishes in the *Highlands* and *Isles*, at present, are 20, 30, or near 40 Miles long, and very often without any Minister at all.

That Part which is called *HARRIES*, produces the same Sorts of Corn, but with a greater Increase than *Lewes*. The West-side is for the most Part arable on the Coast. It has a noble Harbour called *Scalpa*, a Mile and an half long, and a Mile broad; and there are two other Harbours within three Leagues of it, which abound with Oysters, and other Shell-fish. They have excellent Springs here, some of which are medicinal; one particularly near *Marvag* is good for restoring a lost Appetite; and one near *Borve*, good against the Colic and Gravel. There are several Caves on the Mountains, and on each Side of the Coast. and in the Middle of an high Rock, capable of holding 50 Men; which has two Wells, and but a narrow Pass to it by climbing up the Rock; so that in time of War it is an impregnable Fort. There are likewise several antient Forts in this Island. The Hills and Mountains abound with Deer, which none are allowed to hunt without Leave from *Macleod* the Proprietor.

Proprietor. *Metricks*, a four-footed Creature, about the Size of a large Cat, are pretty numerous here; their Skins are very fine, of a brown Colour, and make good Fur; and, it is said, the Dung of this Animal yields a Scent like Musk. There are abundance of Otters and Seals here, great Plenty of Land and Sea-Fowl, and, among others, Eagles, and very good Hawks. The Inhabitants both of *Lewes* and *Harries* are Protestants.

There are other Islands of small Extent belonging to the *Harries*, the chief of which are—BERNERA, two Leagues to the South: it is five Miles in Circumference, very fruitful in Barley and Rye, and yields sometimes from 20 to 30 Fold. There are two Chapels in this Island.

Half a League from thence to the Westward lies PABBAY, three Miles in Circumference, and fruitful in Corn and Grass: it has also two Chapels.

Half a League to the North lies SELLAY, a Mile in Circumference; it yields extraordinary Pasture for Sheep, which it fattens very soon, and those bred there have very large Horns.

TARANSAY, a League farther North, is three Miles round, fruitful in Corn and Grass, and yields much yellow Talc.

There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, of two or three Miles in Circumference each, all tolerably fruitful in Corn and Pasturage; particularly HERMATRA, where a Magazine for the Fishery was erected in the Reign of King *Charles I.*

Eighteen Leagues West from *Northuisht*, and 20 from *Harries*, lies the Island called ST. KILDA, or HIRTA. As this *Hirta* is the most North-west, so *Dow Hirta* is the most South-west, of all the Scots Islands. The first, properly called *St. Kilda*, is two Miles long, and one broad, faced round with a steep Rock, except at the Bay on the South-east, where Vessels enter. The Land rises high in the Middle, and
there

there are several Fountains of good Water on each Side the Island. Their Grain is Oats and Barley, the latter accounted the largest in the Western Isles. The Inhabitants are about 200 in Number, very well proportioned, and comely: they are Protestants, and very zealous, according to their Knowledge, which is but small for want of Instruction. They are very regular and just in their Conversation, and Strangers to Luxury and Excess, being ignorant of the Use of Money. They have a Chapel, where they assemble on the Lord's-day, to hear the Lord's Prayer, Creed, and ten Commandments, and neither work themselves, nor will allow any Stranger to work, on that Day. It belongs to the Laird of *Macleod*, the Chief of that ancient Clan, who commonly makes some Cadet of his Family Steward of this Island, to receive his Rents, which are paid in Fish, Fowl, Feathers, Wool, Butter, Cheese, Cattle, and Corn: and the Steward's Deputy is, in his Absence, the chief Man of the Island; and generally, except when a Minister is sent thither from *Harries*, baptizes and marries. They have an Altar and Crucifix in their Chapel, which have continued there since the Time of Popery; and, though they pay no Worship to the Crucifix, yet they swear decisive Oaths, by laying their Hands upon it, and take the Marriage-oath in the same manner. Not long ago an illiterate Fellow, one of the Natives, imposed upon their Ignorance, by pretending that *St. John the Baptist*, and the Virgin *Mary*, had appeared to him, and taught him Sermons, Prayers, and Hymns; the latter, he alleged, were effectual to secure Women against Miscarriage; and his Price for teaching them was a Sheep. He told them of a little Hill, where *St. John* and the Virgin appeared to him; and made them believe, that, if any of their Black Cattle, or Sheep, came near to taste the Grass of that Hill, they must immediately be killed and eaten; and it was necessary, that he himself should always partake of the
Treat.

Treat. He was discovered at last by his lewd Attempts upon several Women; and being, by *Macleod's* Order, transported from thence to *Harries*, he made public Confession of his Imposture in several Churches, and seemed to be very penitent; but was not allowed to return any more. Their Houses are low, built of Stone, and a Cement of dry Earth, and covered with Turf, thatched over with Straw. - They make their Beds in the Walls of their Houses, and lie commonly on Straw, though they have great Plenty of Feathers and Down. They live altogether in a little Village, on the East-side of the Island, in good Harmony; are very exact and nice in their several Properties, and allow no Incroachment upon one another; nor will they admit of it from their Landlord, or his Steward; but pay exactly what they agree on. The Island is naturally strong, and, with a little Art, might be made impregnable. There is an old Fort at the South-end of the Bay.

In the Island of *St. Kilda* is the House of a *Druidefs*, built all of Stone, without Lime, Mortar, or Earth, to cement it: it is also arched, and of a conic Figure, but open at the Top, and a Fire-place in the Middle of the Floor. It cannot contain above nine Persons, to sit easy by each other. From the Side of the Wall go off three low Vaults, separated from each other by Pillars, and capable of containing five Persons apiece.

Just such another House in all respects, but much larger, and grown over with a green Sod on the Outside, is in *Borera*, an Isle adjacent to *St. Kilda*, which was the Habitation of a *Druid*.

They have two other Islands, which belong to them; one called *SOA*, about half a Mile from the West-side of *St. Kilda*, a Mile in Circumference, and very high and steep all round.

The other is called *BORERA*, lies about two Miles North of *St. Kilda*, is about a Mile in Circumference, and most of it surrounded with an high Rock. All three

Three afford good Pasturage, and abound with prodigious Numbers of Sea-fowl from *March* till *September*. They have *Solan* Geese in such Numbers, that they keep about 20,000 annually in little Stone Houses, built on purpose for them, and for preserving their other Fowl, Eggs, &c. The latter they preserve some Months in the Ashes of Peat, and they preserve their Fowl without Salt. They eat the *Solan* Geese-eggs raw, and say they are good Pectorals. They have another Bird here, called *Fulmar*, about the Size of a Moor-hen; it picks its Food out of live Whales, and other Fishes. When any one approaches them, they spout out pure Oil from their Bills, which the Natives have a way to catch, when they surprize the Fowl; and make use of it for their Lamps, and likewise as a Remedy against Rheumatic Pains, Aches, and other Distempers: it serves them also for Vomits and Purges, for Swellings or Strains, and discussing of Tumours; in all which Cases, they say, it is very successful. Both Sexes have a Genius for Poesy, are very hospitable to Strangers, and charitable to their own Poor; for whose Maintenance they all contribute in proportion. They have but one Boat belonging to the Island, in which every Man has a Share proportionable to the Rent he pays. The Men are generally strong, stout Rowers, and will tug a long time at the Oar without Intermiffion. They use no Compass, but take their Measure from the Sun, Moon, or Stars, and chiefly from the Courses of the Flocks of the Sea fowl, because they know very well to what Rocks or Islands they resort. They are excellent at climbing of Rocks, being accustomed to it from their Infancy, in order to catch the Fowl which build on them. They have two Ropes, which belong to them in common, for climbing the Rocks; they are 24 Fathoms in Length each, and covered with Cows Hides salted, to prevent their being cut by the Rocks. The Men climb by turns, and bring home some Thousands

fands of Eggs and Fowls at a time. They also make Gins of Horse-hair, for catching the Fowl: yet sometimes they lose their Lives by climbing. The richest Man in the Island has not above 8 Cows, 80 Sheep, and two or three Horses. They have no Money, but barter with one another for what they want.

Mr. *Martin*, to whom I am obliged for most of these Particulars relating to the Islands (for it cannot be supposed, I could think of entering every one of them in Person), gives an Account of that called the SECOND SIGHT; which, he says, is a Representation, by Way of Vision, of something to come, and makes such a strong Impression upon the Seers, that they cannot see or think of any thing else, while the Vision lasts; and they appear chearful or otherwise, according to the Nature of the Object represented: they use no previous Means to attain it, and to most of them it is very troublesome. The Instances of the Truth of this *Second Sight*, as it is called, are so many, and so frequent, that it can scarcely be disputed: it is certainly a strange Illusion: but I shall not venture to give my Opinion about it; only observing, with others, that this Faculty decays in proportion as Christianity increases among them, and as they improve in Knowledge. Some of the People, to whom those Visions have been frequent, have learned by Experience, as I was told, to determine the Time, when the Things represented shall come to pass. The Rev. Mr. *John Fraser*, a late Dean of the Isles, has written a small Treatise upon this Subject, called *Δεύτερος κῆρυξ*.

I shall conclude this Description of the Western Islands with an Extract from Mr. *Toland's* Specimen of the *History of the Druids*; where he treats in general of the Properties of all these Isles, whither, it seems, he had intended to have travelled, in order to perfect his History, and rescue many valuable Pieces of Antiquity from Oblivion.

' It is certain, says that Gentleman, no Country
 ' abounds more with the Necessaries of Life, and at
 ' less Labour or Charge, than the *Hebrides*. In the
 ' first Place, there is known to be, in those Islands, a
 ' prodigious Plenty of Flesh and Fish. Their Cattle
 ' of all Sorts (as Cows, Sheep, Goats, and Hogs) are
 ' exceeding numerous and prolific; small indeed of
 ' Size (as are likewise their Horses) but of a sweet
 ' and delicious Taste; so are their Deer, which freely
 ' range in Herds on the Mountains. No Place can
 ' compare with this for Tame and Wild-fowl, there
 ' being of the latter no-where in the World a greater
 ' Diversity, many Sorts of them extremely beautiful,
 ' and rare, or utterly unknown, elsewhere. The like
 ' may be said of their various amphibious Animals.
 ' Numberless are their Fountains and Springs, Rivu-
 ' lets, Rivers, and Lakes, very wholesome in their
 ' Waters, and every-where superabounding with Fish,
 ' especially the most delicate, as Trout and Salmon:
 ' nor is it by Herrings alone, that all *Europe* knows no
 ' Seas to be better stored, nor with more Kinds, from
 ' the Shrimp to the Whale; as no Harbours or Bays
 ' are superior, whether Regard be had to Number or
 ' Commodiousness. Add to this their Variety of ex-
 ' cellent Roots and Plants, particularly those of ma-
 ' rine Growth, every one of them serving for Food or
 ' Physic. Their Pastures are so kindly, that they
 ' might live on Milk alone, with that inconceivable
 ' Quantity of Eggs they yearly gather off the desert
 ' Rocks and Islets. Bread is plentiful enough. The
 ' Ground is generally allowed to be much richer, than
 ' on the *Scotish* Continent, some Parts whereof are not
 ' seldom supplied hence with Corn.

' *Lewes* is very fruitful; and, though Barley, Oats,
 ' and Rye, be the only Grain sown there at present,
 ' yet the Ground both in that, and most of the other
 ' Islands, is fit to bear Wheat, and consequently Le-
 ' gumes of all Sorts. It is truly amazing they have
 ' any

any Crop at all, considering how unskilful they are in Agriculture, how destitute of the proper Instruments to till the Ground, and that they scarce use any other Manure but Sea-wreck or Tangles. From the Ignorance of the Inhabitants in these respects, as also in Planting, Inclosing, and Draining, many fruitful Spots lie uncultivated: but they are abundantly supplied with choice Eatables, and the most nourishing Shell fish.

In *Bernera*, near *Harries*, the Produce of Barley is many times from 20 to 30 fold. In *Harries* and *Southuist* one Barley-grain sometimes produces from 7 to 14 Ears, as in *Northuist* from 10 to 30 fold in a plentiful Year. At *Corchattan* in *Sky* the Increase amounted once to 35. If the Ground be laid down for some Time, it gives a good Crop without Dunging, some Fields not having been dunged in 40 Years. A small Tract of Ground, at *Skerrybreck*, in the said Isle of *Sky*, had yielded 100 fold. With regard to their Pastures, nothing is more common, than for an Ewe to have two Lambs at a time. Besides the ordinary Rent a Tenant paid, it was a Custom in the Islands, if any of his Cows, or Sheep, brought two young ones at a time, one of them was to go to the Landlord; who, on his Part, was obliged, if any of his Tenants Wives bore Twins, to take one of them into his own Family. Even the wild Goats on the Mountains (for such there are in *Harries*) are observed to bring forth their Young twice a Year. From hence it is evident, that those Islands are capable of great Improvement, as they abound likewise in many Curiosities, especially in Subjects of Philosophical Observation. Nor is it less plain, by the many antient Monuments remaining among them, and the Marks of the Plough reaching to the very Tops of the Mountains (which the artless Inhabitants think incapable of Culture), that in remote Ages they were in a far more flourish-
ing

' ing Condition than at present. The Ruins of spa-
 ' cious Houses, and the numerous Obelisks, old Forts,
 ' Temples, Altars, &c. undeniably prove this; be-
 ' sides, that the Country was formerly full of Woods,
 ' as appears by the great Oak and Fir-trees daily dug
 ' out of the Ground, and by many other Tokens,
 ' there being several Woods and Coppices still re-
 ' maining in *Sky, Mull*, and other Places. The Inha-
 ' bitants are not to be mended in the Proportion of
 ' their Persons; no preposterous Bandages distorting
 ' them in the Cradle, nor hindering Nature from
 ' duly forming their Limbs; which is the Reason,
 ' that bodily Imperfections of any sort are very rare
 ' among them. Neither does any over-officiously
 ' preventive Physic, in their Infancy, spoil their ori-
 ' ginal Constitution; whence they have so strong a
 ' Habit of Body, that one of them requires treble the
 ' Dose as will purge any Man in the South of *Scot-*
 ' *land*. But what contributes, above all things, to
 ' their Health and Longevity, is constant Temperance
 ' and Exercise. Their Food is commonly fresh, and
 ' their Meals two a Day, Water being the ordinary
 ' Drink of the Vulgar. They cure all Disorders of
 ' the Body by Simples of their own Growth, and by
 ' proper Diet, or Labour: hence they are stout and
 ' active, dextrous in all their Exercises; as they are
 ' withal remarkably sagacious, choleric, but easily
 ' appeased, sociable, good-natured, ever chearful, and
 ' having a strong Inclination to Music. They are
 ' hospitable beyond Expression, entertaining all Stran-
 ' gers, of what Condition soever, *gratis*; the Use of
 ' Money being still, in some of those Islands, unknown,
 ' and, till a few Ages past, in all of them. They
 ' have no Lawyers, or Attorneys: the Men and Wo-
 ' men plead their own Causes; and a very speedy
 ' Decision is made by the Proprietor, who is perpe-
 ' tual President in their Courts, or by his Bailiff, as
 ' his Substitute.

' The

‘ The present (says Mr. Toland) is the 35th Lord
 ‘ of *Barra* by uninterrupted lineal Descent, a thing
 ‘ whereof no Prince in the World can boast; and he
 ‘ is regarded as no mean Potentate by his Subjects,
 ‘ who know none greater than he. When the Wife
 ‘ of any of them dies, he has immediate recourse to
 ‘ his Lord, representing first his own Loss in the Want
 ‘ of a Female Companion; and next, that of *Mac-*
 ‘ *Neil*, his Lord himself, if he should not go on to
 ‘ beget Followers for him. Hereupon *MacNeil* finds
 ‘ out a suitable Match (neither Side ever disliking his
 ‘ Choice, but accepting it as the highest Favour); and
 ‘ the Marriage is celebrated without any Courtship,
 ‘ Portion, or Dowry: but they never fail to make
 ‘ merry, on such Occasions, with a Bottle or more of
 ‘ *Usquebaugh*. On the other hand, when any Wo-
 ‘ man becomes a Widow, she is, upon the like Ap-
 ‘ plication, soon provided with an Husband, and with
 ‘ as little Ceremony. *MacNeil* also supplies any of
 ‘ his Tenants with as many Milk-cows, as he may
 ‘ chance to lose by the Severity of the Weather, or by
 ‘ other Misfortunes. He takes likewise into his own
 ‘ Family, and maintains to the Day of their Death, as
 ‘ many old Men, as, through Age and Infirmary, be-
 ‘ come unfit for Labour, an House being built hard-
 ‘ by on Purpose for them.’

Of the Northern Isles of Scotland.

WE come now to the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.
 The *Orkneys*, called by the *Latins* *Orcades*,
 have the *Caledonian* Ocean on the West, the *German*
 Ocean on the East, the Sea that divides them from
Shetland on the North, and *Pentland Firth*, 24 Miles
 long, and 12 broad, which divides them from the
 main Land of *Scotland*, on the South. Antient Au-
 thors differ about their Number: *Pliny* reckoned them
 40, *Orosius* 33; but it appears by later Discoveries,
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that they are only 28. They lie in Longitude 22 Deg. 11 Min. Latitude 59 Deg. 2 Min. The longest Day is 18 Hours and some odd Minutes: the Winters, as in most small Islands, and indeed always near the Sea, are generally more subject to Rain than Snow. The Frost and Snow do not continue long, but the Wind is very boisterous; and it rains sometimes not by Drops, but by violent Spouts of Water.

STROMA lies so near the Coast of *Caithness*, that it was always possessed by the Earls of that County, and therefore not reckoned among the *Orcades*. This is a small Island, but not unfruitful. Authors are not agreed as to the Reason of giving the Name of *Pentland Firth* to that Streight, in Breadth about 12 Miles, which lies between the *Orcades* and the main Land: some say, it is a Corruption of the Word *Pictland Firth*, which was so called, because the *Picts* formerly inhabited those Islands, and Part of the neighbouring Continent; and that many of them perished here, when repulsed by the antient Inhabitants of *Orkney*.

Others think *Pentland Firth* the proper Name; and that it was so nominated from the Highlands or Hills in the North of *Scotland*, by which it is bounded on one Side, for the same Reason that the high Hills, which take their Rise some Miles South-west of *Edinburgh*, are called *Pentland Hills*. This Firth is remarkable for its swift, violent, and contrary Tides, occasioned by the Multitude of the Isles, and the Narrowness of the Passage, which makes it very dangerous, especially to Strangers; and, which is remarkable, the Whirlpools, with which the Firth abounds, occasioned, as is thought, by some Hiatus's in the Earth below, are most dangerous in a Calm, and whirl the Boats or Ships round, till they swallow them up; but if there be any Wind, and the Boat under Sail, they are passed without Danger. The Mariners, who use to carry Passengers between the main Land and the Isles, if at any time they are driven near those

Whirlpools

Whirlpools by the Tide, throw a Barrel, Oar, Bundle of Straw, or any other bulky thing that comes to hand, into the Whirlpools, which make them smooth enough till the Vessel pass over them; and what is thus cast in, is generally found floating again a Mile or two distant. The different Tides in this Firth are reckoned 24, and run with such impetuous Force, that no Ship under Sail, with the fairest Wind, is able to make way against them; yet the Natives on both Sides, who know the proper Seasons, pass this Firth every Day safely, except when the Weather is tempestuous.

The first of the *Orkney* Islands is SOUTH RONALSA, six Miles long, and five broad, fruitful in Corn, and well inhabited; it has a safe Harbour on the North-side, but the South-east has the dangerous Rocks called *Pentland Skerries*; it abounds with Cattle, and has two united Parish-Churches, whereof the Dean was Minister.

A little to the South-west lies SWINNA, a small Island, fruitful in Corn, capable of maintaining a few Husbandmen, and their Families; has a good Fishery on its Coasts, and is noted for a good Slate-Quarry. The Whirlpools near this Island are called the *Wells of Swinna*.

Beyond *Swinna* lie WAYES and HOY, which are but one Isle, 12 Miles long, and full of high Mountains: that Part called *Wayes* is fruitful, and very well inhabited. This Island has several good Harbours, particularly that called *North-Hope*, one of the best in the World, and properest for those who design a Fishing-trade. That Part called *Hoy*, from which it is only separated by a Spring-tide, has the highest Mountains in *Orkney*, and the deepest Vallies; which strike a Terror into Strangers, who have Occasion to travel that Way. On these Mountains there are many Sheep, which run wild, and are scarcely to be caught by any Art. On *Rora-head*, an high and rugged Promontory in this Island, an extraordinary Fowl, which

the Inhabitants call *Lyer*, builds its Nest; it is about the Size of a Duck, and so fat, that it seems to be nothing else; the Inhabitants admire it much, and venture their Lives to climb for it by Ropes, &c. It is reckoned delicious Food, eaten with Vinegar and Pepper. On a barren Heath in this Island lies an oblong Stone, in a Valley between two moderate Hills, called, by way of Contraries, *The dwarfy Stone*. It is 36 Feet long, 18 Feet broad, and 9 Feet high: no other Stones are near it: it is all hollowed within, having a Door on the East-side two Feet square, with a Stone of the same Dimension lying about two Feet from it; which was intended, no doubt, to close this Entrance. Within is cut out, at the South-end of it, the Form of a Bed and Pillow, capable of holding two Persons, as, at the North-end, is another Bed, both very neatly done. Above, at an equal Distance from both, is a large round Hole; which is supposed not only to have been designed for letting in Light and Air, when the Door was shut, but likewise for letting out Smoke from the Fire, for which there is a Place made in the Middle between the two Beds. The Marks of the Workman's Tool appear every-where; and the Tradition of the Vulgar is, That a Giant and his Wife had this Stone for their Habitation; though the Door alone destroys this Fancy, which is wholly groundless every Way besides. Just by it is a clear and pleasant Spring, for the Use of the Inhabitant.

From the Top of these Hills the Sun is to be seen all Night about the Summer Solstice. On the North Part of this Island are a Church, a Gentleman's Seat, and several Farm-houses, as also divers Lakes, which abound with Fish, especially Trouts.

Three Miles from *South Ronalsa* lies BURRA, three Miles long, and one broad, fruitful in Corn and Pasturage, and affords excellent Fuel. *Stewart of Mains* built a noble and sumptuous Stone House here.

This

This Island abounds with Rabbits, and has a Chapel; but belongs to the Parish of *South Ronaldsa*.

West from this lies FLOTTA, five Miles long, and three and an half broad, most of it encompassed with high Rocks. It has a Church, and a Gentleman's Seat; and abounds with excellent Land-fowl in its Heaths, but has little Corn-ground, and not many Inhabitants.

Near this lie FARA, CAVA, and GRANSEY, fruitful and pleasant, though small Islands.

We pass by several *Holms*, as they call them, which are left for Pasturage, and come to POMONA, the largest of the *Orkney* Islands, and for that Reason called the *Mainland*. It is 24 Miles long; in some Places 9, and in others 6 Miles broad. It is very fruitful, and well inhabited; though there are no Trees in all these Islands, but what grow in the Bishop's Gardens at *Kirkwall*, the only Town in *Orkney*, a Royal Burgh, long possessed by the *Norwegians*, pleasantly situated upon a Bay, near the Middle of it. It is about a Mile in Length, and is the Seat of Justice, where the Sheriffs, &c. keep their Courts. It consists of one Street, which is narrow; but the Houses are well built, and most of them covered with Slate. The Crown had formerly a strong Castle here, which now is in Ruins. Near the Castle stands a stately House, formerly the Bishop's Seat, and near to that a Palace, which was begun by *Patrick Stewart*, Earl of *Orkney*, in the Year 1574, but not finished, because of his untimely Death: several Rooms of it have been curiously painted with Scripture Stories. At the North-end of the Town is a Fort built by the *English*, during *Oliver Cromwell's* Administration, ditched about with a Breastwork, and other Fortifications, on which they have some Cannon planted, for the Defence of the Harbour. There is a stately Cathedral Church here, called by the Name of *St. Magnus*, who, the Natives say, was their first Apostle:

it is very magnificent for this Part of the World, and built of hewn Stone, excellently polished: it has 14 Pillars on each Side, and a Steeple erected on four large Pillars in the Middle, with fine Bells in it. There are so many Turnings, that it is hard for a Stranger to find the same Way out or in. Here is a public Grammar-school. They have a Charter for two weekly Markets, and an annual Fair, which holds three Days. The Town is governed by a Provost, four Bailiffs, and a Common-council. This Island has nine Parish-churches, many Promontories and Bays, and several Mines of good White and Black Lead; it has also several Gentlemens Seats, and divers Lakes and Rivulets, which abound with Salmon and other Fish. It has four very good Harbours; viz. one at *Kirkwall*, both large and safe; another at *Deer-sound*, very large, with good Anchorage, and capable of receiving the greatest Fleets; the third is at *Graham's-hall*; and the fourth at *Kerston*, which is very commodious, and well-fenced against all Winds. In this Island are two Temples, where the Natives believe by Tradition, that the Sun and Moon were worshipped; which Belief of theirs is very right, since the lesser Temple is semicircular: the greater is 100 Paces Diameter. There are two green Mounts, erected at the East and West-end of it; and round each of the Temples a Trench or Ditch is drawn, like that about *Stone-benge*. Many of the Stones are about 20 or 24 Feet in Height above the Ground, about five in Breadth, and a Foot or two in Thickness. Some of them are fallen down; and the Temples are one on the East, and the other on the West-side of the Lake of *Stennis*, where it is shallow and fordable, there being a Passage over by large Stepping-stones. Near the smaller Temple (which is on the East-side of the Lake, as the greater on the West) stand two Stones of the same Bigness with the rest; through

through the Middle of one of which runs a great Hole, by which Criminals and Victims were tied.

East from *The Mainland* lies COPPINSHA, a small Island, but fruitful in Corn and Grass; has good Fishing, and abounds with Fowl. It is very conspicuous to Seamen, as is the Holm to the North-east of it, called *The Horse of Coppinsha*.

North from *The Mainland* lies SHAPINSHA, five or six Miles long, and three broad; it has a very safe Harbour, and a Parish-church.

To the South-east lies STRONSA, six Miles long, and three broad, well known, because of its good Harbours, to those who frequent this Country and *Shetland* for Fishing: it is very fruitful, and well inhabited; and has a Rock belonging to it, called *Outkerrie*, remarkable for its good Fishery.

A little North-east of it lies a little pleasant Isle, called PAPA-STRONSA, very fruitful and well inhabited.

Farther North lies SANDA, about 12 Miles long, and 8 Miles broad, well inhabited, and has two Harbours; it abounds with Cattle, Hay, and Fish; but the Inhabitants are obliged to bring their Fuel from *Eda*, which lies West of it; it is ten Miles long, and in some Places five Miles broad. There is good Salt made here; and it abounds with Fish and Fowl, but not with Corn and Grass.

Three Miles West from *Kirkwall* lies DAMSEY, a small, but fruitful Island, and abounds with Fish.

To the North-west lies ROUSA, 8 Miles long, and 6 broad; it has many Promontories, and high Hills, but on the Coast is fruitful, and well inhabited; it abounds also with Fowl, Fish, and Rabbits.

There are several other Islands in the Neighbourhood, which are fruitful enough for their Extent.

Eight Miles North from *Kirkwall* lies EGLISHA, three Miles long, and two broad; it has a safe Road

for Ships, is very pleasant and fruitful, and has a Parish-Church.

Five Miles North-east lies NORTH FARA, three Miles long; it is but thinly inhabited, but affords the general Commodities of the Country.

SOUTH FARA, which lies near *Burra*, is much of the same Extent and Nature.

North from *Eglisba* lies WESTRA, eight Miles long, in some Places five, and in others three Miles broad; it is well inhabited, abounds with Corn, Cattle, Fish, and Rabbits; has a strong Castle, with a convenient Harbour.

Two Miles North-east lies PAPA-WESTRA, three Miles long, a Mile and an half broad, is well inhabited, has a good Harbour, and, together with the other *Westra*, makes up a Parish. In this Island stand, near a Lake (now called *St. Tredwell's Loch*), two Obelisks, in one of which is an Hole used by the Heathens for the tying of Criminals and Victims; and, behind them, lying on the Ground, a third Stone, hollowed like a Trough.

The People of the *Orcades* are generally healthy, stout, and well-proportioned: they are more numerous than can easily be imagined. *Bleau*, in his *Atlas*, says, they mustered 10,000 Men at once, near *Kirk-wall*, fit to carry Arms, besides those that were left to cultivate the Ground. The Commodities, which they export yearly, are Butter, Tallow, Hides, Barley, Malt, Oat-meal, Fish, salted Beef, Pork, Rabbet-skins, Otter-skins, white Salt, Stuffs, Stockens, Wool, Hams, Quills, Down, Feathers, &c. *Molucca* Beans, figured Stones, and peculiar Sorts of Fish and Fowls, are found here. The *Claiik* Geese, or *Barnacles*, which are reckoned to breed in the Trunks of Trees, or in the Timber of old Ships, and have been so frequently seen about these and the neighbouring Islands, have occasioned abundance of Wrangling among the Learned. Some of them have denied the Matter of
Fact,

Fact, and boldly asserted, there could be no such thing in Nature, as that Birds should proceed from Trees; others, who could not resist the Evidence of so many Persons of Credit, who had seen and attested the hanging of Birds of that Sort to the Trunks of Trees, &c. have had recourse to such strange Philosophical Notions for explaining this Phænomenon, as still made the thing more ridiculous and incredible. But there are two Ways to solve this Difficulty, found out by modern Authors, both of which seem very probable: the first is the *Concha Anatifera*, mentioned by Sir Robert Sibbald, in his *Natural History of Scotland*, Book III. Part II. Cap. 12. wherein he says, that those Shells stick to Sea-ware, or Logs of Fir, and suck Nourishment from them; that the Animal contained in those Shells is a Fish, but unshapely, and sends out such a Multitude of Feet, as resemble Hair, which the unwary Observer takes for Feathers; and of this Animal Sir Robert has given us a Cut in the End of his Book. Dr. Wallis, in his Description of *Orkney*, has done the like; and tells us, he has seen some thousands of those *Conchæ*, sticking to Logs of Wood driven ashore in that Country. But the Solution given by a late Author, in his *Curiosities of Nature and Art in Husbandry and Gardening*, printed at London, p. 311. seems to be still more plain, if the Fact be true; viz. That the *Barnacles* lay their Eggs, as Fish do theirs, and leave them at the Mercy of the Waves; and that as they float, they stick to what they meet, especially rotten Wood, Sea-ware, and other maritime Plants, upon which we may observe a glutinous Substance; and that they are hatched there by the Heat of the Sun.

The People of the *Orcades*, generally speaking, are very civil and industrious, hospitable, sober, and religiously disposed. Though the Air be sharp and cold, yet it may be called temperate. They are generally long-lived, the Women handsome, bearing Children

sometimes at 60 Years. They are seldom afflicted with Fevers, Stone, or Gout; but are often liable to the Scurvy, Agues, and Consumptions. They generally speak the *English* Tongue after the *Scots* way; but many antient People of the poorer Sort speak the *Norn*, or *Norway*, or old *Danish* Tongue, which has been continued from the first Planters of these Islands. They have Plenty of Black Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Rabbits, Geese, and several Sorts of Fish. They export great Quantities of Oil, Butter, and salt Fish, which turn to good Account. Their Corn-land is every-where inclosed; and without these Inclosures their Sheep and Swine, and most of their Cattle, go loose, without an Herdsman.

They formerly had their own Kings, after the Manner of the *Picts*, who were harrassed by the *Romans*; but, by the Injury of Time, or Negligence of Writers, only two are come to the Knowledge of Posterity, viz. *Bladus* or *Balus*, and *Ganus*, who was contemporary with *Caractacus*, the 18th King of *Scotland*, in the first Century.

These Isles, it is likely, were under their own Princes (of the *Pictish* Blood), till they were subdued by King *Kenneth Macalpin*, about the Year 840. But, *Anno* 1099, *Donald Bane* having assigned them to the King of *Norway*, for assisting him in his Usurpation, the *Norwegians* invaded them; and were Masters for about 164 Years, when *Magnus* King of *Norway* sold all again to *Alexander* King of *Scotland*, who gave the Property hereof to a Nobleman, surnamed *Speire*, an Heirefs of whose Family brought it to the *Sinclairs*, or *St. Clares*, one of whom carried the Title of Prince of *Orkney*, Duke of *Oldenburgh*, &c. and married a Daughter of the King of *Denmark*. But one of his Successors having forfeited, the Title and Estate fell to the Crown; though, in Truth, the *Scots* reaped but little Profit by them, being often disturbed by the Kings of *Denmark* and *Norway*, who claimed the Sovereignty;

reignty; and, in some measure, continued possessed of it, till the Marriage of King *James III.* with a Daughter of *Denmark*, when they were first mortgaged for a great Sum, due then by the Contract; and thereafter, upon her bringing forth a Son (afterwards King *James IV.*), the intire Right to them was surrendered to King *James III.* which was farther confirmed to King *James VI.* upon his marrying *Anne* his Queen, the King of *Denmark's* Daughter. The Earldom of *Orkney*, and Lordship of *Zetland*, continued in the Crown, till Queen *Mary*, being to marry *James Hepburn*, Earl of *Bothwell*, by fatal Advice of her Privy Council, advanced him to the Dignity of Duke of *Orkney*. After his Death, King *James VI.* created a natural Son of King *James V.* Earl; which failing in his Son, it returned to the Crown; and, *Anno 1647*, *William Douglas*, Earl of *Morton*, having advanced, as he said, great Sums to King *Charles I.* procured this Country in Mortgage for his Money; but it was redeemed, and, by Act of Parliament, all reannexed to the Crown, *Anno 1669*, excepting what belonged to the Bishop; which Act suppressed the Office of Sheriff, and erected one with a different Name, *viz.* to be called, *The Stewartry of Orkney and Zetland*. But the said Country, by the Union-Parliament, was dissolved from the Crown; and her late Majesty thereupon granted the same to the then Earl of *Morton*, for Payment of the yearly Sum of 500*l.* and appointed him Steward and Justicier within the Bounds thereof. Under the Steward are some Judges of his Creation and Appointment, called *Bailiffs*: in every Parish and Isle there is one. Their Office is to oversee the Manners of the Inhabitants, to hold Courts, and to determine in Civil Matters, to the Value of 10*l.* Scots (16*s.* 8*d.* English); but if the Matter be above, it is referred to the Steward, or his Deputy. Under and subservient to those *Bailiffs* are six or seven of the most honest and intelligent Persons within the Parish, called

Lawright-men: these, in their respective Bounds, have the Oversight of the People, in manner of Constables, and inform the Bailiff of such Enormities, as occasionally happen, which the latter punishes according to the Importance and Circumstances of the Fault; and, if it be above his Limits, or the Extent of his Power, he sends the Delinquent to the Seat of Justice, which is held, as we hinted, at *Kirkwall*, by the Steward, or his Deputy. These *Lawright-men* have a Privilege inherent to their Office by the Custom of the Country, which is not usual elsewhere; and this is, if there be any Suspicion of Theft, they take some of their Neighbours with them, during the Silence of the Night, and make Search for the Theft, which is called *Ransacking*, from *Ransaka*, which is to make Inquiry, in the antient *Danish*: they search every House they come to, and seizing him upon whom the Theft is found, bring him to the Seat of Justice.

The Christian Religion was not only preached, but planted very early in these Isles; for we find *Servanus* (or *St. Serf*) was their Bishop, and Preceptor to the famous *Kentigern* (whom, in a familiar way, he called *Mongah*, or *Mungo*, in his vulgar Tongue), who founded the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph* in *Wales* about the Year 560, and who had been also Bishop of *Glasgow*. And, *Anno* 1071, the People of *Orkney* sent one of their Clergy to *York*, with Letters, desiring that Archbishop (who was then, in Fact, possessed of a Jurisdiction over the Church of *Scotland*) to consecrate him to be their Bishop. The last Popish Bishop was *Adam Hepburn*, who conformed to the Reformation, and lived many Years after it. He was an eminent Man in his Time, a Lord of Council and Session; he crowned King *James VI.* was Father to the Lord *Haly-rood-house*, where he was Abbot, and where his Tomb remains to this Day. The brave Lieutenant-
General

General *George Hamilton*, Field-Marshal of *Great Britain*, was Earl of *Orkney*.

Eight Miles farther North lie the Isles of SHETLAND; betwixt them lies the FAIR-ISLE, which rises up in three high Promontories, and is seen both in *Orkney* and *Shetland*. They lie in 61 and 62 Degrees of North Latitude, and have *Norway* on the East, which is the nearest Part of the Continent of *Europe*. There are in all 46 Islands, 40 Holms, or less Isles, left for Pasturage, and 30 Rocks, frequented only by Fowl.

The first of these Islands, called THE MAINLAND, is 60 Miles long, and, in some Places, 16 broad: it runs into the Sea with abundance of Promontories. It is best inhabited, and cultivated, on the Shore; but the inner Part is mountainous, and full of Lakes-or Bogs, which makes traveling there, to Strangers, dangerous. The Air is cool and piercing; yet many of the Inhabitants live to a great Age. About the Summer Solstice they have so much Light all Night, that they can see to read by it. The Sun sets between ten and eleven at Night, and rises between one and two in the Morning; and, on the other hand, the Day is so much shorter, and the Night longer, in the Winter; which, with the Violence of the Tides, and the Tempestuousness of the Seas, deprives them of all foreign Correspondence from *October* to *April*, during which time they hear nothing of what passes in other Parts of the World. A known Instance of this was, that though the Revolution happened to begin in *November*, they knew nothing of it till the *May* following, when a Fisherman, who arrived there, told them of it; and then they imprisoned him, in order to try him for spreading such News.

They are much subject to the Scurvy, by eating too much Fish; but Nature has furnished them with great Quantities of Scurvy-grass for an Antidote. They have little Corn of their own Growth, and therefore

fore import great Quantities from *Orkney*. Their common Drink is Whey, which they barrel up, and keep in cold Cellars; this makes it very strong, so that it quickly turns their Heads. Some of them keep for their Drink Butter-milk mixed with Water, and this they call *Bland*. The better Sort have good Beer and Ale, of which they are very liberal to Strangers. They have abundance of Fish of all sorts on their Coasts for most Part of the Year: those that abound most are Cod, Ling, and Herring. They have also Shell-fish of all sorts, with Whales, Seals, Sea-calves, and Otters; and in the Winter-time they burn Oil of Fish instead of Candle. They abound with all sorts of Fowl, except Heath-cocks; and other Fowls, which frequent Heaths, will not live there, when brought thither, though they have abundance of Heath. They have Store of Geese, and many sorts of Ducks. They have Plenty of little Horses, which they call *Schelties*, very fit for the Husbandman's Use, and pace naturally. They make coarse Cloths, Stockens, and knit Gloves, for their own Use, and also for Sale to the *Norwegians*. Their Grain is Oats and Big, but most of the latter. They have abundance of Black Cattle and Sheep. Their Ewes are very prolific, and for the most Part bring forth two, and sometimes three Lambs at once. Their Fuel is Turf, Peat, and Heath. Their chief Trade of Export consists in Fish, by the Produce of which they pay their Rent, and purchase Necessaries. Their native Language is old *Gothic*, or *German*, as was also that of *Orkney*; but they generally now speak *English*. In their Customs and Habit they much resemble the *Germans*; but the better Sort imitate the *Scots Lowlanders*. Their Religion is Protestant, and they are generally, as well as the *Orkney-men*, very devout. There were few or no Presbyterians in these Parts before the Year 1700, when new Missionaries came, and ejected the old Clergy; yet the People did not care to hear them, so
long

long as they had any body else. They make use of no Physicians; and if at any time they receive Wounds, they cure themselves. There are two little Towns in this Island; the first and oldest is *Scalloway*, on the West-side of the Island, where there is a Castle four Stories high. The Inhabitants are about 100 in Number. The second and largest is *Lerwick*, which, by their Fishing-trade, is increased now to about 300 Families.

There are several antient Monuments in these Islands, and particularly those called *Piet's-houses*.

The *Dutch, Hamburghers, &c.* come hither to fish in *June*, and go away again in *August* and *September*; and sometimes there are 2000 Busses fishing in *Brassa's* Sound at once.

The most remarkable of the other Islands here, are **ZEAL**, commonly called **YELL**, 18 Miles long, and 9 broad: it has three Churches, and several Chapels. And,

Farther North lies **VUIST**, much of the same Dimensions, plain, pleasant to the Eye, fruitful, and well inhabited. It is the pleasantest of the *Shetland* Isles, has three Churches, and as many Harbours. The Inhabitants say, no Cats will live in it.

TRONDA lies over-against *Scalloway*; it is three Miles long, and two broad.

A little North-east lies **WALSEY**, three Miles long, and as many broad.

On the East of *Brassa's* Sound lies **GREAT RULE**, eight Miles long, and two broad: it has a good Harbour.

Six Leagues West from *The Mainland* lies **FOULA**, three Miles in Length.

More to the East lies **BRASA**, five Miles long, and two broad; it has some arable Ground, and two Churches.

BURRAY is three Miles long, has good Pasturage, abounds with Fish on the Coast, and has a Church
in

in it. No Mice will live here; and it is said, they will forsake the Place, where-ever the Earth of it is brought.

Shetland is divided into 12 Parishes; but there are many more Churches and Chapels in it. This Country, like *Orkney*, has no Wood in it; but they have some Fish and Fowl peculiar to themselves. The Inhabitants are very bold in venturing to Sea at all Seasons for Fish, and in climbing the Rocks for Fowl.

It has been debated among the Learned, whether these Islands, the *Orcades*, or the North-east Coast of *Scotland*, was the THULE of the Antients: but we have not room to give an Account of the Arguments for the several Hypotheses, nor to consider which of them are most conclusive; though it ought to be observed, that Sir *Robert Sibbald* has in a manner demonstrated, that the North eastern Parts of *Scotland* were what the Antients called so. For thus speaks *Claudian* of *Theodosius*, Father of the Emperor of that Name:

Ille, Caledoniis posuit qui castra pruinis.

—————*Maduerunt Saxone fuso*

Orcades: incaluit Pictorum sanguine Thule:

Scotorum cumulos flevit glacialis Ierne.

In *Caledonian* Frosts encamp'd he stood—

The *Orkney* Isles were dy'd with *Saxon* Blood:

Then THULE with the *Pictish* Gore grew hot:

Icy Strathern bemoan'd each slaughter'd *Scot*.

Silius Italicus takes notice, in *Thule*, of a Custom well known among the antient *Britons* and *Caledonians*:

Cœrulus haud aliter cum dimicat inco'a Thules,
Agmina falcifero circumvenit aëta covino.

So, when the azure Son of *Thule* wars,
He circles Armies driv'n in pointed Cars.

The chief Families in *Orkney* and *Shetland* are the *Bruces*, *Sinclairs*, *Mouats*, *Nivets*, *Gbyneys*, *Stuarts*, *Grabams*, *Moodies*, *Douglasses*, *Honeymans*, *Trails*, *Bakies*, *Southerlands*, *Craigies*, *Youngs*, *Buchanans*, &c. But the most antient, and, I may say, original, are the *Fletts*, *Hackrews*, *Richens*, *Feas*, *Skolas*, *Grottes*, &c.

In the Mouth of the River FORTH lie several Islands, the most considerable of which is the *MAY*: it was formerly dedicated to St. *Adrian*, who was martyred there by the *Danes*, and afterwards a religious Place was built in Memory of him. The Monks gave out, that barren Women, who came thither annually to worship at St. *Adrian's* Shrine, would thereby be cured of their Barrenness; and it was frequented upon that Account by Women in the Popish Times. But whether St. *Adrian* or the Monks had the most Influence in curing their Barrenness, I determine not; yet that fond, silly Persuasion obtained so much Credit, that *Wood*, of *Largo*, who was a noted Sea-captain, had a Charter of several Lands from King *James IV.* to be in Readiness upon Call to attend his Majesty and the Queen, while they visited St. *Adrian*. This Island is a Mile long from North to South, and about a Quarter of a Mile broad: it lies seven Miles from the Coast of *Fife*, has a fresh-water Spring, and a small Lake. No Corn grows here; but in the Summer it affords Pasturage for 100 Sheep, and 20 Black Cattle. The West-side is inaccessible, because of high Rocks; but the East-side is plain, and has four Places, where Boats may arrive, one of them a safe Harbour for Ships during a strong West Wind. Fish of all Sorts are numerous on the Coast of this Island; and it abounds with Fowl, particularly those called *Skarts*, *Dunters*, *Gulls*, *Scouts*, and *Kittawaax*;
the

the latter is about the Size of a Dove, and in *July* is preferred to a Partridge. The Scouts are somewhat less than a Duck, but their Eggs are larger than those of a Goose, and, being boiled hard, eat very well with Vinegar and Parsley. This Island of *May* formerly belonged to the Priory of *Pittenweem*, but was granted in Fee by King *Charles I.* to *Cunningham* of *Barns*, with Liberty to build a Light-house there for the Benefit of Ships; for the Maintenance of which they were to allow *2d. per Ton.* A Tower of 40 Feet high is built there for that End, with a Fire every Night; and the first Builder was cast away in returning from thence to his House in *Fife*, by a Tempest which some poor old Women were executed for raising.

The *Bass* lies next; but I have already given an Account of it.

Higher up in the *Firth* lies *INCHKEITH*, betwixt *Fife* and *Lothian*, a Mile and an Half long, and about half a Mile broad; the Soil is fat, and produces good Grass, and abundance of physical Herbs. It has four fresh-water Springs, and as many Harbours, one towards each Quarter. It rises in the Middle, and has a strong Stone Fort raised upon it by Queen *Mary*. There is a Stone Quarry here, which sends forth a strong sulphureous Smell, when any Pieces are broken off, but very fit for building. There are great Shoals of Fish round the Coasts of this Island, and abundance of Oysters during the Winter. This Island had its Name from the noble Family of *Keith*, whose Founder had this Island, with the Barony of *Keith-mareschal* in *Lothian*, and the Hereditary Dignity of Earl *Marshal* in *Scotland*, conferred upon him by King *Malcolm II.* in the Year 1010, for his Valour in the Battle against the *Danes* at *Bar* in *Angus*. It came afterwards to the Crown, and was given by King *Robert II.* to *John* Lord *Lyon* of *Glames*, the Chief of that Family, with the Barony of *Kinghorn*, upon his marrying

rying that Prince's Daughter. It is since in other Hands. It is observed, that here Horses grow fat in a little Time.

Higher up, within two Miles of *Aberdour*, lies an Island, called ST. COLM'S-INCH, as being dedicated to *St. Columba*: it had formerly a famous Abbey, with large Endowments; but it is now ruined; and, upon the Alienation of Abbey-lands, was given to the Lord *Downs*, a Branch of the Family of *Stuart*.

Higher up lies INCHARVY, or INCHGARY, between two Promontories, near the *Queen's-ferry*; it was also fortified, and the Guns of the Forts could reach the Shore on both Sides, so that no Ships could safely pass it without Leave.

On the Top of an high rocky Hill, at the West-end of the Islands of *Orkney*, near the Village of *Skeal*, there is a sort of Pavement consisting of Stones variously figured, some like a Heart, others like a Crown, a Leg, a Weaver's Shuttle, &c. It takes up above a Quarter of a Mile in Length, and from 20 to 30 Feet in Breadth. In removing any of these Stones, the Figure is as neat on the Under-side, as the Upper; and being as big as the Life, all of one Colour, of a redish kind of Stone, pitched in a redish Earth, and the Pavement so very long, it cannot be any of the tessellated or chequered Works of the *Romans*. Part of a Garden-wall is decorated with these Stones, and many of them are taken away by the neighbouring Gentry, to set them up like *Dutch Tiles* in their Chimneys; so that, at this Rate, in less than a Century, this Pavement will, in all Likelihood, subsist only in Books.

It has been long observed, that the Islands of *Scotland*, especially the Western, lie more conveniently for carrying on, and bringing the Fishing-trade to Perfection, than any other Parts of *Europe*.

King *Charles I.* as I have remarked in another Place, began the Experiment, in Conjunction with a Company

Company of Merchants; but that Design miscarried by the Civil War, which unhappily broke out at that time. The next Attempt was made by King *Charles II.* who also joined with some Merchants; and this succeeded well for a time. Mr. *Martin* assures us, from such as saw the Fish that were caught by that Company, that they were reputed the best in *Europe* of their kind, and accordingly bore a greater Price. But this Design was ruined thus: The King, having Occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw that which was employed in the Fishery; at which the Merchants being displeas'd, and disagreeing likewise among themselves, they also withdrew their Money; upon which that Design was laid aside till the late Act for establishing *The Free British Fishery.*

But the Revival of this undertaking will, in all Probability, be one of the Blessings, which this Island will reap by the late happy Union. What cannot *English* Money, and *Scotish* Labour, effect!

The settling a Fishery in those Parts will raise a Nursery of stout and able Seamen in a very short time, to serve the Government on all Occasions. A new Colony need not be planted there; for the Inhabitants of the Western Isles are reckoned to be about 50,000; many of whom have no Employment, and are generally dextrous at the Oar, and only want to be furnished with proper Materials for the Fishing-trade, which would encourage the Setting-up of other Manufactures. The Commodiousness and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours of those Isles, seem as if Nature had designed them for promoting Trade. They have such abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel, as would furnish Salt-pans with Fire all the Year round. The Coasts of each Island afford many thousand Loads of Sea-ware; which, if preserved, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise Kelp for Soap. Several of the Islands afford great Quantities of fine Clay, which, if improved, might
turn

turn to a good Account in making earthen Ware of all Sorts. Cod and Ling, as well as lesser Fish, are to be had on the Coasts of the little, as well as of the greater Islands: and what has been said of the Western Isles, may be said likewise of the Isles of *Orkney* and *Shetland*.

But, if these Considerations are not sufficient to induce private Persons to set on foot so beneficial an Improvement to the Whole, as a National Fishery, it is to be hoped, that a serious Attention to the Consequences of the two Rebellions of 1715 and 1745, and what might have followed, will have due Weight with our Governors for this Purpose; since such a Scheme, vigorously and effectually pursued, must employ Multitudes of idle Hands, and bind the whole *Scotish* Nation by the strongest Tie among Men, their *Interest*, to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of a Government so intent to employ their useless Hands, enrich the poorest Part of the Island, and benefit the Whole.

June 1760. This Attempt has been made, and prosecuted with some Vigour, their Neighbours of *South Britain* joining their powerful Aid to forward it: But, wherever the Fault has been, I am sorry to say, that it has not yet been attended with the Success that might have been expected from so noble and national an Undertaking; though still it is to be hoped, that the Discouragements are not so great, but that they may be overcome by Patriotism and Perseverance. I am, Sir, most truly,

Your humble Servant.

L E T T E R

L E T T E R VI,

Containing a brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Extinction, of the Rebellion raised in Scotland in the Year 1745. Together with a List of the Scottish Peerage, and of the Shires and Burghs that are privileged to return Members to the British Parliament.

S I R,

I Shall now proceed to the Performance of my Promise, made in different Parts of the preceding Letters; to wit, to give a brief Account of the Rise, Progress, and Suppression, of the unnatural and unprovoked Rebellion of 1745, purposely referred to this Place, as it was the Part where the Flame broke out; and which is the more necessary to be given, as it must be supposed to have considerably affected the several Towns and Countries which were the principal Scenes of Action; and also, as it will here appear, at one View, in all its different Progressions.

In the Summer of the Year 1745, it was known, that some Preparations were privately making for an Expedition into *Scotland*; and a principal Officer in the *French* Navy raised a Company of 100 Men, under Pretence of the *East-India* Company's Service, which were stiled *Grassins de Mer*, and were handsomely cloathed in Blue, faced with Red. They were put on board a Frigate carrying 18 Guns; and, every thing being ready, the eldest Son of the Pretender, who had been for some time before in *France*, came privately to *Port Lazare*, in *Britany*, where,
on

on the 14th of *July*, he embarked with about 50 *Scots* and *Irish*, in order to land in the South-west of *Scotland*.

This Frigate of his was joined off *Belleisle* by the *Elizabeth*, a Man of War of 66 Guns, which had been taken from us by the *French* in the last War, and was now extremely well manned for this Service. In their Passage she fell in with a Fleet of *English* Merchantmen under the Convoy of three Men of War; one of which, *viz.* the *Lion*, commanded by the gallant Captain *Brett*, engaged the *Elizabeth* for nine Hours; but soon after the Engagement began, the Frigate bore away, and continued her intended Voyage. The *Elizabeth*, when Night came on, made a shift to get away, and returned to *Brest* quite disabled, having her Captain and 64 Men killed, and 130 dangerously wounded. She had on board a large Sum of Money, and Arms for several thousand Men.

The Frigate cruised for some Days between the Islands of *Bara* and *Uist*, and at last stood in for the Coast of *Lochaber*, and there landed betwixt the Islands of *Mull* and *Sky* the young Chevalier, and his Attendants. He went first to the House of Mr. *Macdonald* of *Kenloch-Moidart*, where he remained for some time before he was in any Condition to shew himself in public; but, about the middle of *August*, being joined by the *Camerons* of *Lochiel*, the *Macdonalds* of *Glengary*, the *Stuarts* of *Appin*, and others of the Clans, to the Number of between 1500 and 2000 Men, he resolved to set up his Standard. This was accordingly done, and the Motto he made choice of was TANDEM TRIUMPHANS, that is, *At length Triumphant*.

About the middle of *August* he appeared with his Forces in the Neighbourhood of *Fort William*, and about this time published several of his Father's Manifestoes; among which one was dated in 1743, which

which plainly shewed that an Invasion was then intended; another in 1745, declaring his Son Regent; and a third, containing large Promises to the People of *Scotland*. Soon after, two Companies of *St. Clair's* Regiment fell in with the Rebels, whom they were sent to reconnoitre, and were most of them taken Prisoners, as Captain *Sweatnam* of *Guy's* Regiment was presently after; but he was released upon his Parole; and it was from this Gentleman that the first distinct Accounts were obtained of the Force, Disposition, and Design of the Rebels, who began then to think themselves strong enough to march Southward.

Lieutenant-General Sir *John Cope*, Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in *Scotland*, drew together the Troops then in that Kingdom, armed the Militia, and took such other Precautions as he thought requisite; and at length judged it expedient to march Northward, in order to find out the Enemy, supposing that they would either wait for him at the *Chain*, which is the Name usually given to the great Road cross the Island from *Inverness* to *Fort William*, or endeavour to meet and fight him in his Passage; but they did neither: for, while the General made a long and fatiguing March to *Inverness*, the Rebels gave him the Slip, and, instead of marching through the Pass of *Corryerrock*, they took the Way over the Mountains, seized *Perth* on the 4th of *September*, and on the 5th proclaimed the Pretender there; the Person called the Duke of *Perth*, the late Marquis of *Tullibardin* stiling himself Duke of *Athol*, Lord *George Murray* his Brother, and several others, joining and declaring for him; by which their Numbers so much increased, that on the 11th they began their March towards the *Forth*; which River they forded at the *Frews* on the 13th, and summoned *Glasgow*; but receiving no Answer, they on the 14th diverted their March Eastward towards *Edinburgh*.

Mean time Sir *John Cope* reached *Inverness*, from whence he dispatched Orders for Transports to be sent him to *Aberdeen*, in order to bring his Forces back by Sea to the Port of *Leith*; and with this View he marched with all possible Expedition from *Inverness* to *Aberdeen*, where he embarked his Men; and, on the 16th of *September*, entered the Harbour of *Dunbar*, where the next Day the Men landed, and on the 18th the Artillery. They were scarce well ashore, before they had Advice of the City of *Edinburgh* being in the Hands of the Rebels, with whom the Lord Provost, and some other Magistrates, had a kind of Treaty on the 16th in the Evening; and, Terms being settled, the Rebels entered the Place the next Morning about five o'Clock. General *Guest* had retired into the Castle, with a small Number of regular Troops; the Bank, and most of the public Offices having been removed into that Fortrefs before. Brigadier *Fowke*, with *Gardiner's* and *Hamilton's* Dragoons, having joined Sir *John Cope's* Army, they, on the 19th, marched from *Dunbar*, and encamped at Night on the West-side of *Haddingtoun*; the next Morning early they continued their March, and in the Evening reached *Preston-Pans*, the *Highlanders* appearing on the high Grounds to the South of them; so that they were very near each other.

Some Firing passed during the Night. *Sept. 21st* in the Morning, about three o'Clock, they attacked the King's Troops; and the Dragoons, breaking on the first Fire, left the Foot exposed to the *Highlanders*, by whom, after a short Dispute, they were defeated, a considerable Number killed, and the best Part of the rest made Prisoners, the few Field-pieces they had with them being likewise taken. This is by some called the Battle of *Preston-Pans*, by others the Battle of *Seaton*, from two little Towns near which it was fought; but if it must be stiled a Battle, it is more properly the Battle of *Glaidesmuir*, since that was the

Field of Battle, being a wide barren Heath, about seven Miles East from *Edinburgh*.

The Rebels, on the 28th, sent out Parties to *Haddingtoun* and *Dunbar*, and their Prisoners to *Perth*; and, on the 29th, began to take their Measures for cutting off all Communication between the Castle of *Edinburgh* and the Town; which, considering that they wanted heavy Artillery, and indeed all other Requisites for a Siege, was a very needless and wild Attempt.

On the first of *October*, they opened their Trenches on the *Castle-hill*, a little below the Reservoir; upon which the Castle fired upon them, killing three Men, and wounding a commanding Officer; so that by four in the Afternoon, they abandoned their Works. The City of *Glasgow* being summoned a second time, and 15,000 *l.* being demanded by way of Contribution, they were constrained to compound the Matter for 5000 Guineas, which were immediately paid. Hostilities continued between the Garrison of the Castle of *Edinburgh*, and the Rebels, till the fifth in the Evening; when, several Houses being beat down by the Artillery, and the Rebels having lost 20 Men in an Attempt to drive Part of the Garrison from the *Castle-hill*, the Communication between the Town and Castle was restored, and Hostilities ceased.

On the 7th, the Rebels demanded half a Crown in the Pound from the Landlords of Houses in *Edinburgh*, under Pain of military Execution. About the Middle of this Month they were joined by considerable Reinforcements under the Command of several Persons of Distinction, particularly old *Gordon* of *Glenbucket*, *Forbes* Lord *Pitligo*, the Earl of *Kilmarnock*, and others. They likewise received from abroad considerable Supplies of Ammunition, military Stores, small Arms, and some Field-pieces. There was also one Mr. *Boyer*, or, as he stiled himself, *Marquis de Guilles*, came over in one of these Vessels from *France*, as an Agent,

whom

whom they dignified with the Title of Ambassador. Towards the Latter-end of the Month a great Part of their Army marched to *Dalkeith*, to which Place they removed their Field-pieces and Ammunition; and, having erected a Battery at *Alloway* to secure the Passage of the *Firth*, they transported, from *Montrose*, *Stonehive*, and other Places, the Supplies they had received from abroad, and made other Dispositions to march Southward.

Mean time Field-Marshal *Wade*, Commander in Chief of the Army intended for the North, began to move that Way with his Forces; consisting of some *English* Regiments, both Horse and Foot, together with the *Dutch* Auxiliaries, and a Train of Field Artillery, while a Body of *British* Troops, under the Command of the Earl of *Albemarle*, landed at *Newcastle*. The *Trial* Sloop likewise brought into *Bristol* a *Spanish* Ship, on board of which were 2500 Fusils with Bayonets, and 100 Barrels of Gunpowder, seven Chests of Money, &c. designed for the Service of the Rebels. By this time likewise the Militia in the Northern Counties were raised, and Associations and voluntary Contributions set on Foot in most Parts of the Kingdom.

In the County of *York* particularly, through the timely Vigilance and Zeal of the Archbishop (*Dr. Thomas Herring*) assisted by the Nobility and Gentry, four new Regiments were raised, cloathed, and disciplined, at the Expence of the County. There was likewise a considerable Body of Gentlemen Volunteers on Horseback, who served at their own Expence, put in Motion under the Command of Major General *Oglethorpe*, stiled the *Royal Hunters*. In *Scotland*, the Lord President of the Court of Session, *Duncan Forbes*, Esq; distinguished himself by his Zeal and Activity, in distributing Commissions for raising several independent Companies in the North; which were to be put under the Command of the Earl of *Loudon*; so that by the

End of the Month there was an Army of 14,000 Men formed in the North of *England*, and a very considerable Body raised in the North of *Scotland*, for the Security of *Inverness*, *Fort William*, and other Garrisons there: which military Preparations, joined to the loyal Spirit which shewed itself in all Parts of the Nation, and more particularly at *London*, very probably disappointed the Designs of the Disaffected, hindered many from joining the Rebels, and even drew off some, who had gone to *Edinburgh* with that Resolution.

On the 1st of *November*, the young Chevalier came to the Camp at *Dalkeith*, and there fixed his Headquarters, as lying very conveniently, either for sending Spies, or Detachments, to see what was doing in the North of *England*. He had, however, but cool Encouragement, some refusing to read his Letters, and several of his Emissaries being seized at *Newcastle*, *Berwick*, and at other Places. He detached two advanced Corps from thence, one of which marched towards *Pennycook*, and the other to *Loanhead*, both Places being in the Way to *Peebles* and *Carlisle*: these Detachments escorted their Baggage and Ammunition; and on the 5th their Force began their March Southwards in three Columns.

At this time the Duke of *Perth* (as he stiled himself) had the Title of General; Lord *George Murray* had the Post of Lieutenant General; Lord *Elcho*, who is eldest Son to the Earl of *Wemys*, commanded those that were about the Person of the young Pretender, and were stiled his Life-guards; the Earl of *Kilmarnock* acted as Colonel of Hussars; and Lord *Pitfligo* had the Command of the *Angus* Horse.

But though, in regard to their Interests, these People were honoured with those Commands, it was known, that the Pretender confided intirely in a few Persons, most of whom came over with him. At the Head of his Councils was Sir *Thomas Sheridan*, who has
been

been long about him, an *Irish* Gentleman, of a middle Age, and reputed a Man of Capacity; Col. *Sullivan*, who had been a little while in the *French* Service, and was somewhat of an Engineer; General *Macdonald*, an *Irish* Officer, who was his Aid de Camp: Mr. *Ke'ly*, who was so long in the *Tower* on the Affair of *Atterbury* Bishop of *Rocheſter*; and Mr. *Murray* of *Broughton*, who acted all along as his Secretary. The Number of Men that the young Pretender had with him at this Juncture, ſeems to have been about 7000; ſome of whom, when they conſidered the Dangers to which they were expoſed, deſerted. But, notwithstanding this and other Diſappointments, the Rebel Chiefs, continuing firm in their firſt Reſolution, began to paſs the *Tweed* on the 6th, and the ſame Day their advanced Guards entered *England*.

His Excellency Field-Maſhal *Wade* was by this time arrived at *Newcaſtle*, had formed the King's Army there, and would have marched to fight the Rebels, if he had not found it neceſſary to be firſt informed, whether they really intended to invade *England*, and which Route they meant to take, that of *Newcaſtle*, or *Carlisle*. He cauſed likewise a Declaration to be publiſhed, promiſing Pardon to ſuch of the *Highlanders*, as returned to their Duty by the 12th of *November*; and took ſuch Precautions for the Security of the adjacent Country, as obliged the Rebels, who were too far advanced to think of retiring into *Scotland*, to throw themſelves into the *Western Road*, to which their People in general, and moſt of their Chiefs, ſeemed at firſt to be leaſt inclined.

The Rigour of the Season, their late forced Marches, and a kind of Flux among the Soldiers, retarded the Operations of the King's Troops for ſome time; but good Quarters, proper Refreshments, and the extraordinary Care of their Officers, ſoon overcame thoſe Difficulties, and put the Army into ſo good a Condition, as enabled them to go through the *Winter Cam-*

paign with fewer Inconveniencies, and much less Loss, than could be reasonably expected, considering the great Hardships, and excessive Fatigues, to which those Corps particularly, that had served all the Summer in *Flanders*, were exposed.

On the 7th of *November*, the Rebel Army advanced to *Halybaugh*, and from thence sent out Parties to scour the adjacent Country. On the 8th, they came to *Langton*; and on the 9th they appeared on a Moor two Miles from the City of *Carlisle*. This Place was formerly very strong, and considered as a Bulwark against the *Scots*. The best Part of its old Walls were standing; and the Castle, though an antient irregular Fortrefs, had such Remains of Strength, that, in the Opinion of Colonel *Durand*, who commanded there, it was tenable against a better Army than that of the Rebels. In point of Force, there was the whole Militia of the two Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmorland*, and some Invalids in the Castle; so that, when the young Pretender summoned them, they absolutely refused to give up the Place; upon which the Rebels filed off towards *Brampton*, where they spent some time in consulting what was to be done.

It is said, that the Officers were inclined to march on; but the Men shewing a Desire to return to *Carlisle*, it was not judged adviseable by their Superiors to cross their Inclinations; and therefore, after cutting a great deal of Wood for Fascines and Scaling-ladders, in *Corby* and *Warwick* Parks, they, on the 13th, began to move back towards *Carlisle*. The Place, in all Probability, might even then have made a Defence; but the Threats of the Rebels had such an Effect, that the White Flag was hung out, and the Town capitulated on the 15th, and the Castle too was given up; but the Governor took care to withdraw, as disliking the Terms, and persisted in his first Opinion, that the Place might have been defended. Thus this City fell into the Hands of the Rebels, who immediately caused the

the Pretender to be proclaimed, and put a Garrison into the Castle, under the Command of the Duke of Perth.

As soon as Marshal *Wade* had Intelligence at *Newcastle* of the Route which the Rebels had taken, he resolved, notwithstanding the Severity of the Season, to march from thence to the Relief of *Carlisle*; and accordingly on the 16th the Army began to move for that Purpose. His Excellency intended to have begun his March, as soon as it was light; but moving from the Left, the *Swiss* Troops had the Van, which delayed their Motions several Hours, to the great Prejudice of the Expedition; for the Weather being excessively cold, attended with a deep Snow, and an hard Frost, the Troops suffered very much. The Major-Generals *Howard* and *Oglethorpe*, and the Brigadiers *Cholmondeley* and *Mordaunt*, marched on Foot at the Head of the Infantry to encourage the Soldiers. It was Eight at Night, and very dark, before the Front Line got into the Camp at *Ovington*; and though the Soldiers marched with great Chearfulness, yet, the Roads being terribly broken, and full of Ice, it was foreseen, that many of the last Column might drop through excessive Fatigue; and therefore the Major-Generals *Huske* and *Oglethorpe* sent out Countrymen with Lights and Carts to assist the Rear-guard, and bring up the tired Men; in which Service they were employed till near Nine the next Morning.

On the 17th, the Marshal continued his March to *Hexham*, where he arrived with the first Line about Four in the Afternoon; but the Rear of the Army did not come up till near Midnight. His Excellency, having Intelligence that *Carlisle* had surrendered, resolved to march back to *Newcastle*; but the Weather continuing bad, and the Roads being become in a manner impassable, he did not arrive there with the Army, till the 22d; and even then the Forces under his Command were so excessively fatigued, that, if it

had not been for the great Care taken of them by the People of *Newcastle*, who shewed the utmost Zeal and Affection in providing them Quarters, they must have been in a great measure ruined by this fatiguing March.

This Invasion of the Rebels having thrown all the Northern and Western Parts of the Kingdom into great Confusion, Directions were given for forming another Army in *Lancashire*. The City of *Chester* was also put into a Condition of Defence, in a surprizing short Space of time, by the Care and Diligence of the Earl of *Cholmondeley*. At *Liverpool* likewise, all necessary Precautions were taken, and the Inhabitants of that Town shewed all the Spirit and Resolution that could be desired.

The Rebels did not continue long at *Carlisle*; for on the 19th, the young Pretender made his Entry into that City, and on the 20th his Forces continued their March to *Penrith*, from whence they advanced, on the 22d, to *Kendall*; moved from thence to *Lancaster* on the 24th; and on the 27th reached *Preston*. They were at *Wigan* and *Leigh* on the 28th; and in the Afternoon of the same Day an advanced Party entered *Manchester*, where they began to beat up for Volunteers, but with much less Success than they expected, though some few People joined them; and they had likewise picked up some Persons of desperate Fortune in their March; but however, nobody of any Rank or Distinction came in, which, without doubt, was a great Disappointment; for they had flattered themselves with the Hopes of a considerable Insurrection in their Favour.

On the 29th, the main Body of their Army moved towards *Manchester*, and about Ten in the Morning their Horse entered the Town; and the Bellman was sent about to require all such as had any public Money in their Hands, to bring it in. About Two in the Afternoon the young Pretender, at the Head of a considerable

siderable Body of picked *Highlanders*, and in their Drefs, marched into *Manchester*, and was proclaimed. In the Evening the Bellman was again sent about to order the Town to be illuminated, and at Night the Rear of their Army arrived; but, though they had demanded Quarters for 10,000 Men, it was judged they never had in *Manchester* above half that Number.

On the 30th of *October*, a Part of the Rebel Army marched for *Stockport*, and the rest for *Knotsford*: they carried off all the Horses they could meet with in the Neighbourhood of *Manchester*; at Night several Parties crossed the River *Mersey* at different Places, over Bridges made of Trees and Planks laid across, in framing of which, they compelled the Country people to assist them. It is very remarkable, that in their whole Progress no Discoveries could be made of the Routes they intended to take, because they were never given out above an Hour before their March began; and neither Officers nor Soldiers knew over Night, whither they were to go, or what Service they were to perform, the next Morning: which Secrecy, in all Probability, preserved them from Destruction; since, however formidable they might be at a Distance, those who saw them at *Manchester*, and other Places, were very far from thinking they made a dreadful Appearance.

In the mean time the Duke of *Cumberland's* Army was forming in *Staffordshire*: for, upon the Approach of the Rebels, it was resolved, that his Royal Highness should be sent down to command the Forces in that Part of the Kingdom; and accordingly he arrived at *Lichfield* on the 28th of *November*; that Army being supposed to consist of upwards of 12,000 Men, well furnished with Artillery, and making a fine Appearance.

The Army under the Command of Field-Marshal *Wade* began to move towards the latter End of the

Month, the Cavalry having reached *Darlington* and *Richmond* by the 25th: and on the 29th, Marshal *Wade*, with the Infantry, was at *Persbridge*; from whence he proposed to march to *Wetherby*, and to canton the whole Army in the adjacent Villages; looking upon this as the most convenient Situation, either for distressing the Enemy in case they should attempt to retire, or for co-operating with his Royal Highness's Forces, as Occasion should require. By these well-concerted Dispositions, all Apprehensions of Danger were in a great measure taken off, and the Country-people began every-where to recover their Spirits, and to put themselves in the best Posture of Defence they could, for fear of being visited by these *Higbland* Invaders. Such was the Situation of things at the Close of *November*; and we now return to the Progress of the Rebels so long as they continued to persist in their wild Design of advancing into *South Britain*.

On the first of *December*, the young Chevalier, with the main Body of his Army, and all his Artillery, entered *Macclesfield*; and at this time the greatest Part of the Rebels really expected an Engagement, as appeared by their scaling, firing, and putting in Order their Pieces all the Afternoon and Evening of that Day. But what were the true Intentions of the Chevalier, and his Councils of War, it is impossible to say, since at first it was believed, they intended to march into *Wales*; but perceiving that if they should accomplish that Scheme, they should certainly be shut up there, and reduced to great Necessities in a mountainous Country, with which they were not acquainted, they abandoned this Project as impracticable. On the 2d, about 2000 of their Foot passed by *Gowsworth*, and about the like Number of Horse and Foot entered *Congleton*; and the next Day, these two great Bodies of their Forces advanced, one of them to *Leek*, and the other to *Ashburn*, within 15 Miles of *Derby*.

On

On the 4th in the Morning the Pretender's Son entered *Derby* with near 500 Horse, and about 2000 Foot; and in the Evening the rest of their Forces, their Artillery, and Baggage, arrived there likewise; but with all the Precaution possible, to hinder any exact Account from being taken of their Numbers; which was a Point they laboured with the utmost Diligence during their whole March. On their first coming into *Derby*, it was judged, both from the Measures they took, and from the Behaviour of their Chiefs, that they were still disposed to march on. In the Evening, however, they held several Councils of War, in which the Disputes among their Chiefs rose so high, that they could not be concealed; yet they agreed upon nothing that Night, except levying the public Money, which they did with unusual Circumstances of Terror and Violence. The next Day they continued at *Derby*, and about Noon another great Council was held, in the Presence of the young Pretender, in which a final Resolution was taken of returning back into *Scotland*.

It was observed by the People of the Houses, where their principal Commanders quartered, that, upon the Rising of this last Council, their Chiefs looked very dejected; and that some of them railed at the *French* and *Irish* about the young Pretender, and others made no Scruple of saying they were betrayed. This is certain, that, whatever was the Matter, they were thenceforward always diffident of each other, and that the Pretender himself was afterwards not much considered, and but indifferently obeyed.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, at the Head of the King's Forces, took all imaginable Pains to force the Rebels to a decisive Engagement; and (when that was found impossible) to hinder their March into *North Wales*, or to alarm the Nation by continuing their Incurſion, and advancing farther into the Heart of the Kingdom. In order to effect the former

of these Purposes, his Royal Highness advanced to *Stone*, upon the first Advice of the Rebels being at *Congleton*; but when it appeared, that their true Design was to march to *Derby*, the King's Forces moved towards *Northampton*, to intercept them in their Route Southwards; and having been informed, that the Rebels had possessed themselves of *Swarkston* Bridge, his Royal Highness encamped on the 6th with the greatest Part of the Forces on *Meriden* Common, between *Coleshill* and *Coventry*.

In the mean time his Excellency Field-Marshal *Wade*, had marched the Army under his Command to *Wetherby*, where he encamped on the 5th: and the same Day Orders were given for the Horse and Dragoons to proceed to *Doncaster*, whither the Foot were to follow them. These Dispositions afforded sufficient Reason for the Rebels to retreat, since whoever considers them attentively, will find, that, in the first place, it would have been very difficult for them to have proceeded farther, without meeting with, and being obliged to fight, the Duke's Army, which was what they never designed; and, on the other hand, if they had succeeded in their Scheme, and by some means or other continued their March, without coming to a Battle, it must have ended in their absolute Ruin, since a Delay of two or three Days would have rendered their Retreat Northward altogether impossible.

Before we proceed farther, it is requisite to observe, that the second Son of the Pretender being arrived in *France*, there were about this time vast Preparations made for the Invasion of this Kingdom; and though, by the timely and prudent Precautions taken by the Lords of the Admiralty, they were prevented, yet they occasioned a great deal of Confusion, and proved, in that respect, of some Service to the Rebels; but, in another Sense, they were of Service to the Nation; since they not only kept alive, but heightened, that
Spirit

Spirit of Zeal and Loyalty, which had appeared from the breaking out of the Rebellion, and of which all Ranks and Degrees of People gave at this time such lively Testimonies, as were sufficient to convince even our Enemies, that his late Majesty reigned in the Hearts and Affections of his Subjects, as well as over their Persons.

Yet, in *North Britain*, the Flame of Rebellion began again to spread itself, by the Assistance of the *French*; for Lord *John Drummond* having landed with about 500 Men at *Aberdeen*, *Peterhead*, and *Montrose*, he was very soon joined by that Body which Lord *Lewis Gordon* had been raising in the North, as well as by other of the disaffected Clans, such as the *Mackenzies*, the *Mackintoshes*, the *Farquharsons*, and the *Frasers*, to the Number of between 2 and 3000 Men; with which Forces he drew down towards *Perth*, about the time the young Pretender was at *Derby*. The Earl of *London*, who was at the Head of a small Body of Men for the King's Service in the North, spared no Pains or Diligence in exciting the well affected Clans to join him; and by the Reinforcements he received from the *Macleods*, the *Grants*, the *Monroes*, the *Sutherlands* and the *Guns*, he was soon 2000 strong. At *Edinburgh* likewise, and at *Glasgow*, they began to raise Men for the Service of the Government, with great Chearfulness and Success; so that two good Regiments were completed, besides several independent Corps; as will be seen more at large, when we speak of the Measures taken by the Government, in *North Britain*, to suppress the Rebellion.

After the Rebels had raised all the Money they could on the Town of *Derby*, they set about prosecuting their Resolution of endeavouring to retire into *Scotland* by the same Road they came; and accordingly marched, on the 6th of *December* 1745. to *Ashburn*, from whence they moved the next Day to *Leek*, destroying, in their Passage, whatever they judged might be of Use to the

King's Forces that were in Pursuit of them; and, shewing a warm Spirit of Resentment for the Disappointments they had met with, thereby provoking the Country-people to do them all the Mischief they could. They carried with them a Train of Artillery, consisting of 15 small Pieces of Cannon, and one Mortar.

On the 8th in the Evening their Vanguard reached *Manchester*; and the next Morning the young Chevalier, and the Main of his Forces, came thither, where they were not received as they had been before; but, on the contrary, the Town's People, or at least the Mob, gave them some pretty visible Marks of their Dislike; which was instantly punished by an Order or Precept in the Name of the Chavalier, and signed and sealed by Mr. *Murray* his Secretary, directed to the Constable and Collector of the Land-Tax for the Towns of *Manchester* and *Salford*; requiring them to collect and levy, by the next Day at Noon, the Sum of 2500 *l.* to be paid to the said Mr. *Murray*, with a Promise of Repayment, however, when the Country should be peaceably settled under his Government.

On the 10th, they continued their March by *Pendleton-Pole* towards *Leigh* and *Wigan*, which last Place they reached on the 11th, and pushed on from thence to *Preston* the next Day; being extremely apprehensive of finding themselves surrounded in that Neighbourhood. On the 11th in the Morning, they quitted *Preston*, and continued their Route to *Lancaster*; and, on the 14th, they moved from thence to *Kendal*, which they entered about Ten in the Morning, and where they met with a bad Reception; for the Town's People fired upon their Hussars, killed one, and took two Prisoners. Their Vanguard continued their March from thence to *Shap* in their Way to *Penrith*; but, seeing the Beacons every-where lighted, and being informed that it was done to raise the Country, and that the People were disposed to fall upon them on all Sides,

Sides, they thought proper to return to *Kendall*, which they accordingly did about Two in the Morning.

On the 15th, the Pretender, with all his Forces, arrived there, and began to march from thence for *Penrith* on the 16th, by Break of Day; Lord *George Murray* commanding the Rear-guard, as he had done during the whole March. They intended to have reached *Penrith* that Night, but, finding it impracticable, they thought fit to halt at *Schap*, where we shall leave them for the present, that we may better give the Reader an Account of the Motions of the King's Forces, in order to overtake them.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, having certain Intelligence, on the 7th of *December*, that the Highlanders had begun to move Northward, put himself the next Morning at the Head of all the Horse and Dragoons, with 1000 Volunteers, in order to follow the Rebels from *Merriden*, and stop them till the Foot came up. On the 9th, Sir *John Ligonier* marched with the Brigade of Guards, and the Regiment of *Semple*, to *Litchfield*, pursuant to his Royal Highness's Instructions.

On the 10th, the Duke arrived at *Macclesfield* with two Regiments of Dragoons, having a Body of 1000 Foot at no great Distance, from whence he sent Orders to *Manchester*, and other Parts of the Country, that nothing might be neglected, that could contribute to retard or distress the Enemy. On the 11th, Major *Wheatley* was detached with an advanced Party of Dragoons to harrass the Rear of the Rebels, and to join the Light-armed Troops that were expected from the other Army.

His Excellency Field-Marshal *Wade*, having received certain Intelligence of the Proceedings of the Rebels, and of the Situation of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of his Royal Highness, held, on the 8th of *December*, a great Council of War at *Ferry-Bridge*, to consider of the most effectual Means for cutting

cutting off the *Highlanders* in their Retreat; and in this Council of War it was resolved to march directly by *Wakefield* and *Hallifax* into *Lancashire*, as the most likely way of intercepting them. But, arriving at *Wakefield* on the 10th, and having Advice that the main Body of the Rebels was at *Manchester*, and their Vanguard moving from thence towards *Preston*, his Excellency, finding that it was now impossible to come up with them, judged it unnecessary to fatigue the Forces by hard Marches; and therefore detaching Major-General *Oglethorpe*, on the 11th, with the Cavalry under his Command, he began his March with the rest of his Forces, for *Newcastle*.

On the 13th, a great Body of the Horse and Dragoons, that were, as has been said, under Major-General *Oglethorpe*, arrived at *Preston*, having marched 100 Miles in three Days, over Snow and Ice; which was a noble Testimony of Zeal and Spirit, especially in the new-raised Forces. His Royal Highness arrived about One at the same Place, and immediately gave his Orders for continuing the Pursuit of the Rebels with the utmost Diligence. On the 14th, accordingly, General *Oglethorpe* advanced towards *Lancaster*, which Place they reached on the 16th; General *Oglethorpe* continuing his Pursuit at the Heels of the Rebels. On the 17th, the Major-General was at *Shap*, and his Royal Highness entered *Kendall*, having now more Hopes of coming up with the Enemy, than at any time during the March; and the Dispositions made by the Duke for this Purpose, were such, as shewed not only the greatest Intrepidity, but also the utmost Penetration, and military Capacity.

On *Wednesday* the 18th of *December* in the Evening, Part of the Cavalry, with his Royal Highness, came up with the Rebels, after ten Hours March, a little beyond *Lowther-Hall*, which they had quitted on the Approach of the King's Forces, and threw themselves into the Village of *Clifton*, about three Miles
from

from *Penrith*; where they had great Advantages from the Situation of the Place, and from some decayed broken Walls, which served them instead of Retrenchments. His Royal Highness, however, caused the Village to be immediately attacked, by the first Force that came up, which were the King's own Regiment of Dragoons, and Part of the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse, who behaved extremely well upon this Occasion; and in an Hour's time drove them out of the Place, though a very strong and defensible Post.

While their Rear-guard was engaged with the King's Forces at *Clifton*, the main Body of the Rebels were at *Penrith*, and so apprehensive of being overtaken, that at Ten o'Clock at Night they ordered their Artillery and Baggage to advance towards *Carlisle*; and on the 19th in the Morning, they entered that City, excessively fatigued, and in much Confusion. The Rebels did not continue long there, but contented themselves with putting a sort of Garrison into the Place, composed of between 4 and 500 Men, most of them being those that had joined them in *England*, and which they had formed into a Corps under the Title of the *Manchester Regiment*.

The main Body of their Army continued their March towards *Scotland*, passing the River *Esk*, tho' very high, which cost many of them their Lives: and on the 20th and 21st they again entered *North-Er-tain*, leaving those they had thrown into *Carlisle* to shift for themselves as well as they could, and without any Hopes of Succour. These pretended, at first, that they would make an obstinate Defence; and, having most of their Artillery with them, they mounted them on the Walls, took Possession of the Castle, and carried into it all the Provisions they could find, leaving the Inhabitants little or none to sustain themselves with; so that they were in the utmost Distress, being able to draw no Relief from the adjacent Country, because the People were sensible, that whatever they

they sent them would be taken from them by the Rebels. They did not, however, continue long in this deplorable Condition, being relieved from it by the speedy Arrival of the King's Forces, who soon put an End to the Dispute, and restored the People of *Carlisle* to the King's Protection, the Rebels in the Castle being obliged to surrender at Discretion; but not till Cannon was brought up, and the necessary Dispositions made for besieging them.

While the Rebels were doing the Business of the *French* in the North, vast Preparations were still made on the Coast of *France*, and *French Flanders*, for invading this Kingdom; and the Informations which the Government received of their Embarkation, particularly at *Dunkirk*, induced his Majesty to give such Directions as were necessary for appointing proper Alarm-posts at which the Troops were to assemble, and such Signals as were requisite for assembling them; and at the same time a Proclamation was issued, commanding all Officers, Civil and Military, to cause the Coasts to be carefully watched, and, upon the first Approach of the Enemy, to direct all Horses, Oxen, Cattle, and other Provisions, to be driven and removed 20 Miles from the Place where the Enemy should attempt to land; and such Regiments of regular Troops as were at this time quartered in and about *London*, were ordered down to the Coasts of *Kent* and *Sussex*.

These wise and timely Precautions, joined to the Zeal and Spirit shewn by the Gentlemen, Clergy, and other Inhabitants of the Maritime Counties, had so good an Effect, together with the Diligence used by the Officers of his Majesty's Navy, that served on board the Squadron then in the Channel, that the Designs of the *French* were totally defeated, notwithstanding they frequently changed their Schemes.

As Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, and the rest of the Rebel Chiefs in *Scotland*, were all this time labouring with great Diligence, as well as much
Violence,

Violence, to draw together a considerable Force, in order to join the Pretender on his Return into that Country, the King's loyal Subjects there shewed the greatest Zeal and Spirit, in exerting their utmost Endeavours to raise Troops to oppose them. The City of *Glasgow* particularly distinguished itself, upon this Occasion, by levying 15 Companies of 60 Men each, at their own Expence; and having completed them by the Beginning of the Month of *December*, they marched from thence, under the Command of the Earl of *Hume*, for *Stirling*.

The City of *Edinburgh* also, having received his Majesty's Licence for that Purpose, raised 1000 Men for the King's Service; and the Earl of *Loudon*, with the Forces under his Command, marching from *Inverness*, obliged a Body of the Rebels to raise the Blockade of *Fort Augustus*, which they had formed under the Command of the Son of Lord *Lovat*; and, at the same time, the *Macleods* and *Monroes* scoured all the North of the Rebel Parties, as far as to within 12 Miles of *Aberdeen*. Such were the Transactions in *South* and in *North Britain* to the Close of the Year 1745, when the Rebels, having been obliged to fly out of *England*, began again to gather Strength in the West of *Scotland*, and to resume their Design of attacking *Stirling Castle*.

The Rebels, having passed the River *Eske*, divided into two Bodies; the lesser, consisting of about 2000 Men, marched, on the 20th of *December*, to *Ecclefechan*, and from thence the next Day to *Moffat*. The larger Body, of about 4000, proceeded to *Annan*, near the Sea-side, and, on the 21st, marched to *Dumfries*; and, having obliged the Town of *Dumfries* to pay them 1100 *l.* and to give Hostages for 900 *l.* more, they arrived on the 25th at *Glasgow*.

In the mean time the Northern Rebels, under Lord *John Drummond*, Lord *Lewis Gordon*, the Master of *Lovat*, and some other of their Chiefs, having with them

them some Artillery, Ammunition, and Money, which had been landed from on board some *Spanish* Privateers, arrived at *Perth*, which they fortified for a Place of Arms, fitting out an armed Sloop there, as they did the *Hazard*, which they had lately taken, and another stout Privateer at *Montrose*.

The young Pretender entered *Glasgow* at the Head of all his Forces, and had thereby the Inhabitants at his Mercy, the Regiment they had raised being at *Edinburgh*, and they intirely defenceless. But, how sensible soever they might be of their Danger, they did nothing contrary to their Duty to deliver themselves; on the contrary they shewed very visible Signs of Sorrow and Sadness; and the Chevalier, though he often appeared in Public, was scarce attended so much as by a Mob.

It is not at all surprising, that the Behaviour of the Rebels at *Glasgow*, these Provocations considered, should be rather worse than in other Places; and so it was. They found themselves in a rich City, abounding in whatever they wanted; and therefore they considered it as a Magazine, and began to furnish themselves immediately with Broad-cloth, Tartan, Linen, Shoes, and Stockens, to the Amount of 10,000 *l.* Sterling; so that, by this means, the Pretender in a manner new-clothed his Army, which proved a great Means of keeping them together; otherwise, in all Probability, the greater Part of them would have dispersed.

On the 3d of *January*, having finished their Business at *Glasgow*, and gleaned up what they could, they marched to *Kilsyth*; the next Day to *Bannockburn*; and on the 5th, having now the best Part of their Forces together, they summoned the Castle and Town of *Stirling* to surrender. General *Blakeney* answered, that he would defend the Place to the last Extremity; and that, as he had lived, he was determined to die, a Man of Honour. The Town, which is indeed of no
great

great Strength, after some time spent in Treaty, surrendered; and the Rebels entered it upon the 8th, when, having again summoned the Castle, to as little Purpose as before, they took a final Resolution of besieging it in Form with what Artillery they had.

The King's Forces, under the Command of Lieutenant-General *Hawley*, and Major-General *Huske*, proceeded from *Edinburgh* to the Relief of the Castle. Part of the Forces under Major-General *Huske* were sent to dislodge the Earl of *Kilmarnock* from *Falkirk*, where he lay with most of the Cavalry belonging to the Rebel Army. On the 13th, the Forces appointed for this Service began to move towards *Linlithgow*, which they entered in the Evening, at the very Instant the Earl of *Kilmarnock* was marching in on the Side next *Falkirk*, with some of his People; but, having early Intelligence of the General's Purpose and Nearness, he retired, with some Precipitation, to the main Body of the Rebel Army before *Stirling*.

On the 16th, General *Huske*, with the Forces under his Command, took possession of *Falkirk*, and was followed thither, soon after, by General *Hawley*, and the rest of the Army; who determined, at next Day, to attack the Rebels; but being informed, that the Rebels were in Motion towards him, and endeavoured to gain some rising Grounds near the *Moor of Falkirk*, he formed his Army, and advanced in good Order, the Dragoons on the Left, and the Foot in two Lines. As soon as they came within 100 Yards of the Enemy, the Dragoons were ordered to fall on Sword in Hand, and the two Lines of Infantry to advance. But, before they could put these Orders in Execution, the Rebels made a very smart Fire, which threw the Dragoons into some Disorder, and they the Foot, who made only one irregular Fire, *Barrel's* and *Ligonier's* Battalion excepted; who were presently rallied by Brigadier *Cholmondeley*, attacked afterwards by the Rebels, whom

whom they repulsed, and at length drove them quite out of the Field.

In the mean time Major-General *Huske*, with wonderful Prudence and Presence of Mind, drew together and formed a Body of Foot in the Rear of these two Regiments; which the Rebels seeing, did not venture to renew the Attack. General *Mordaunt*, taking Advantage of this Delay, rallied and formed the rest of the Troops, in which the Officers, who in general behaved well, assisted; which prevented their prosecuting their first Advantage.

There were several unforeseen, and, indeed, inevitable Accidents, that contributed greatly to, or rather might be said to have been the sole Occasion of, the Rebels gaining this Advantage. In the first Place, there was some Difficulty and Confusion in forming the King's Troops, which was succeeded by another unlucky Accident; some of the Battalions fired without Orders, which occasioned a great Confusion among the Dragoons. But the greatest Misfortune of all was, that, just as the Army began to move, there came on a violent Storm of Wind and Rain, which hindered the Men from seeing before them; and many of their Firelocks were so wet, that it is thought scarce a fifth Part of them were of Use: add to this, that they had not the Benefit of their Artillery; for, the Weather having been two Days very wet, and there being a steep Hill to climb, they could not get up time enough to do any Service in the Action; and the Commander of the Train having quitted it, for which, afterwards, he was, as deservedly as disgracefully, broke, most of the People who belonged to the Horses rode away with them; so that when the Troops retired to their Camp, they found it extremely hard to carry off their Cannon to *Linlithgow*, to which the King's Army retired, rather to avoid the Inclemency of the Weather, than in Fear of the Rebels.

The Rebels returned to *Stirling* on the 18th in the Afternoon; and again summoned the Castle: but General *Blakeney* repeated what he had before told them, that he had always been looked upon as a Man of Honour, and they should find he would die so. Upon this they began to erect two new Batteries, one upon *Gawan-Hill*, within 40 Yards of the Castle, and one upon *Lady's-Hill*, upon which they proposed to mount what battering Cannon they had, which were but seven Pieces; viz. two 18 Pounders, two 16 Pounders, and three 12 Pounders; and, while this was doing, they continued to fire upon the Castle with small Arms, which did little or no Mischief, though at the same time it exposed their Men extremely, and they suffered by the Fire of the Castle very severely; which put them more and more out of Humour with the Siege; and what contributed to increase their Uneasiness was the great Want of Provisions, which obliged them to send out Parties on all Sides, to carry off what Meal they could in any Part of the Country.

The greatest Part of their Army being returned into the Neighbourhood of *Falkirk*, they sent away their Prisoners to *Down-Castle* on the 25th, except the Officers; and the *Hazard* Sloop, which was now refitted, was ordered to sail to *France* to carry the News of this Advantage, which they magnified extremely, as appeared by the Accounts that were printed of it at *Paris*.

On the Return of the King's Army to *Edinburgh*, a very strict Inquiry was made into the Loss sustained by the late Action; which appeared to be, Officers excepted, very small.

It happened very luckily, that, as this Action proved more fatal to the Officers than to the private Soldiers, it proved as fortunate to a great many others; for the Rebels having sent most of the Officers that were taken Prisoners at *Preston-Pans* to *Glamis*, *Coupar*, and *Lesly*, when they were drawing together their Forces about

about *Stirling*, the loyal Inhabitants of *Dundee*, and other Places, formed a Design of rescuing them, and conducting them back to *Edinburgh*, which they executed with great Spirit and Diligence; and they arrived at that City on the 19th, the very next Day after the Army returned thither from *Linlithgow*.

When the News of this Battle reached *London*, it made it necessary to provide for the immediate Extinction of so dangerous a Flame, by sending down a sufficient Number of Forces, not only to render the Army in *Scotland* more formidable than before, but to increase its Strength to such a Degree, as to free the Nation from any Apprehensions of its Consequences, in case the Enemy should grow more numerous, or the *French* and *Spaniards* persist in their Design of attempting an Invasion, for their Support, in any Part of his Majesty's Dominions. It was with this View, that a Resolution was taken of embarking the *Hessian* Troops in *British* Pay, then in the Neighbourhood of *Antwerp*, for *Scotland*; and it was also thought convenient, that to restore the Spirit of the Soldiers, to extinguish all Animosities, and encourage the Well-affected in *North-Britain*, his Royal Highness the Duke should immediately go down thither.

The Troops seemed to be extremely mortified at the Miscarriage at *Falkirk*, and shewed an earnest Desire to repair it by marching again to attack the Rebels; for which the necessary Preparations were instantly made; and the Army, in a very few Days, was, in every respect, in a better Condition, and better provided, than before. On the 30th in the Morning, to the great Surprize and Joy of the Army, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland* arrived at *Edinburgh*, after a Journey amazingly expeditious, considering the Rigour of the Season. The Sight of the Duke banished all Remembrance of the late untoward Accident, and the Troops shewed uncommon
Ardour

Ardour to be led, bad as the Weather was, into the Field again.

His Royal Highness reviewed the Forces the very next Day, and marched them in Pursuit of the Rebels. He quartered that Night at *Linlithgow* with eight Battalions; Brigadier *Mordaunt*, with six Battalions more, was at *Borrowstounness*; the Dragoons lay in the adjacent Villages; and Colonel *Campbell*, with the *Argyleshire* Men, took Post in the Front of the Army towards the *Avon*. There was, at that time, a considerable Body of the Rebels at *Falkirk*, who immediately retired towards *Torwood*. The next Morning his Royal Highness made the necessary Dispositions for prosecuting his March, when he received Advice, that the Rebels were actually repassing the *Forth* with all the Diligence imaginable; which News were soon after put out of Dispute by the Noise they heard of two great Reports like the Blowing up of Magazines; upon which Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached with the *Argyleshire* Men, and the Dragoons, to harrass the Rebels in their Retreat. The Brigadier, with the Troops under his Command, arrived at *Stirling* late that Evening, where they found the Rebels had abandoned their Camp, with all their Artillery, and had blown up a great Magazine they had of Powder and Ball in the Church of *St. Ninian*; and that with so little Care or Discretion, that several of the Country-people were buried in the Ruins. They likewise left behind them all the wounded Men they had made Prisoners in the late Action, and about 20 of their own sick Men; but it was so late when the King's Forces arrived, that it was judged needless to continue the Pursuit.

On the 2d of *February*, about one in the Afternoon, his Royal Highness entered *Stirling*, and was pleased to testify his intire Satisfaction with respect to the gallant Defence made by General *Blakeney*. In the mean time, the Rebels were occupied in making

all the Dispatch in their Power, that they might be intirely out of Reach, before *Stirling* Bridge could be repaired for the Passage of the Army.

Part of them took the Road by *Tay-bridge*, towards the Hills; the rest, consisting of Lord *Lewis Gordon's* Men, the Remains of the *French*, those commanded by Lord *Ogilvie*, and the few Horse they had, got into *Perth* the very Night that Brigadier *Mordaunt* arrived at *Stirling*; and though they had taken a great deal of Pains in throwing up several Works for the Security of that Place, yet they began to abandon it, and to continue their March Northward the next Morning. Lord *John Drummond*, with the Remains of the *Scots* and *Irish* that came from *France*, made the best of their Way towards *Montrose*, and, on the 3d of *February*, the Town of *Perth* was totally evacuated. They left behind them there 13 Pieces of Iron Cannon, 8 and 12 Pounders, nailed up; and threw a vast Quantity of Ammunition into the River, together with 14 Swivel Guns that had been taken out of the *Hazard* Sloop; and set at Liberty the Sailors that had been confined there from the Time that Vessel was taken; but they thought fit to carry Captain *Hill*, who commanded her, along with them, and some few other Prisoners of the better Sort.

It is evident, that this Retreat of theirs was made with the utmost Hurry and Precipitation; and yet it was barely made in time: for on the 4th, by six in the Morning, the Bridge of *Stirling* was repaired, so that the Army passed over it; and the advanced Guard, consisting of the *Argyleshire* Highlanders, and the Dragoons, marched that Night as far as *Crief*; but the Foot were cantoned in and about *Dumblain*, where the Duke took up his Quarters that Evening, and the next Day the advanced Guards took Possession of *Perth*. We may, without Danger of incurring the Suspicion of Adulation, observe, that scarce any History can shew a more illustrious Instance of the
Effects

Effects of a General's Reputation than this before us, since, in the Space of a single Week, his Royal Highness quitted the Court of the King his Father, put himself at the Head of the Forces in *Scotland*, and saw the Enemy flying with Precipitation before him.

The Rebels were very sensible, how much the News of this Retreat of theirs, which had so much the Resemblance of a Flight, would alarm their Friends both at home and abroad; and therefore they dispersed several Papers to assign such Reasons for it, as they judged might give it a fair Appearance; alleging, that their Men were so loaded with Booty, that they were constrained to let them carry it home; that, after so fatiguing a Campaign, some Recess was necessary; and that, when they had refreshed and recruited their Forces, they would not fail to make a fresh Irruption into the *Lowlands* in the Spring. But, whatever Reasons they might pretend, the true Motives of their Conduct were these: They judged, that, by drawing the War into the *Highlands*, they should make it extremely burdensome and uneasy to the King's Forces, obtain frequent Opportunities of harrassing and surprizing them, and have a fair Chance for rendering them weary of following them through Countries, where they thought it impossible for them to have Magazines, and other Requisites for an Army of their Force. In the next place, they persuaded themselves, that the removing the War into the *Highlands*, and the Report they spread of the Severities that would be inflicted by the King's Troops, must keep their Men together, which they now found a very difficult Task; and would also contribute to increase their Strength. They had, besides these, another Reason; which was, the giving a fair Opportunity to their Friends the *French*, of attempting an Invasion in the *South*; which they flattered themselves would afford such a Diversion as would free them from all their Difficulties. And to all this might be added, that they had formed a

Project of making themselves Masters of the Chain or Line of Fortifications, that ran along the North of *Scotland* from *Fort-William* to *Inverness*; and thereby secure the Country behind them, and, at the same time, afford Means for the *French* and *Spaniards* to send them Reinforcements and Supplies, of which they had hitherto had large Promises, though but slight and ineffectual Performances.

His Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, who penetrated all their Views, took the most proper Methods that could be contrived for the defeating them. He gave Orders for the Army to march by different Roads (but in such Bodies as prevented all Danger of Surprize) to *Aberdeen*, where he proposed to fix his Head-quarters, to raise Magazines, and to receive such Succours and Supplies, as from time to time might be requisite, by Sea, from the *South*. As the *Hessian* Troops were now in *Scotland*, his Royal Highness took care to dispose of them, and some other Bodies of *English* Troops, at *Perth*, *Dunkeid*, the Castle of *Blair*, Castle of *Menzies*, and other Places; by which he effectually secured the Passage into the *Lowlands*, and put it out of the Power of the Rebels to return that Way into the *South*. General *Campbell*, with the *Argyleshire* Men, undertook the Security of *Fort-William*, a Place at that time of infinite Importance, as it secured another Passage through the West of *Scotland*, by which the Rebels might again have made their Way into *England*. These Precautions taken, his Royal Highness set out in Person for *Aberdeen*, where he arrived on the 28th of *February*.

The Rebels, in Prosecution of their Designs, made it their first Care to become Masters of *Inverness*, a Town of pretty considerable Trade on the East-side of the *Highlands*, with a good Port, and a small Fortrefs, sometimes called the Castle of *Inverness*, but more properly *Fort George*, to defend it. The Earl of *Loudon* was then there with a Body of about 1500

Men, most of them hastily raised for the Service of the Government; with whom, upon the Approach of the Rebels to within a very small Distance of the Place, he marched out, in order to act offensively; but, finding that impracticable, and that the Enemy were much stronger than he expected, he judged it proper to retreat, which he did on the 20th of *February*, without the Loss of a Man, leaving two independent Companies, under the Command of Major *Grant*, in *Fort George*, with Orders to defend it to the last Extremity. But, it seems, these Orders were but indifferently obeyed; for the Place was soon after surrendered to the Rebels; upon which the Chevalier removed his Quarters thither, having with him about 4000 Men. This Success, and the News of surprising some Parties of well-affected *Highlanders*, not far from the Castle of *Blair*, so much raised their Spirits, that they were resolved to prosecute their original Design of reducing the *Chain*; and accordingly they next attacked *Fort-Augustus*, a very small Place, and only important by its Situation between *Inverness* and *Fort-William*, in which there was a very small Garrison, of no more than three Companies of *Guise's* Regiment, under the Command of Major *Wentworth*; so that it was speedily reduced, and as speedily demolished, which was the same Fate that *Fort George* had met with: a clear Demonstration, that they did not think it necessary to have any Garrison in that Part of the Country. But as they were still incommoded by the Neighbourhood of the Earl of *Loudon*, who lay at their Back with only the Firth of *Murray* between them; the Duke of *Perth*, the Earl of *Cromertie*, and some of the rest of their chief Commanders, resolved to attempt the surprising that Earl by the Help of Boats, which they drew together on their Side of the Water; and, taking the Advantage of a Fog, executed their Scheme so effectually, that, falling upon the King's Forces under the Earl's Command unexpectedly, they

cut off some, made a few Officers Prisoners, and obliged Lord *Loudon* to retire with the rest out of *Sutherland*. But though these small Advantages served to make a Noise, and to keep up the Spirits of their Party, yet they did them little real Service; and their Money beginning to run short, and Supplies both at home and abroad failing their Expectations, caused great Divisions and Heart-burnings amongst them.

Mean time, his Royal Highness the Duke, notwithstanding the Rigour of the Season, and Badness of the Roads, took care to distress the Rebels as much as it was possible; for the very Day after he joined the Army, he detached the Earl of *Ancram* with 100 Dragoons, and Major *Morris* with 300 Foot, to the Castle of *Corgarf*, at the Head of the River *Don*, 40 Miles from *Aberdeen*, and in the Heart of the Country then in Possession of the Rebels, wherein his Royal Highness had Information of their having a considerable Magazine of Arms and Ammunition, which his Lordship had Orders to seize, or to destroy: which Commission he executed very effectually; for, the Rebels retiring upon his Approach, he became Master of the Place, and all that was in it; but, for want of Horses to carry them off, was obliged to destroy most of the Arms, and 30 Barrels of Powder.

On the 16th of *March*, having Intelligence that *Roy Stuart*, with about 1000 Foot, and 60 Hussars, was at *Strathbogie*, his Royal Highness ordered Major-General *Bland* to drive them from thence; and, at the same time, ordered Brigadier-General *Mordaunt*, with four Battalions, and as many Pieces of Cannon, to march, and support the Major-General, if there should be Occasion. On the 17th, the Major-General advanced to *Strathbogie*, and was almost within Sight of the Place before the Rebels had any Notice of his Approach; which alarmed them to such a Degree, that they quitted their Post, and retired with great Precipitation towards *Keith*. But this Success was attended with

with some little Check: for, General *Bland* having detached a Captain of *Highlanders*, with 70 of his Men, and 30 of *Kingston's* Horse, with Orders to clear that Place, and then rejoin the Army, they, contrary to his Directions, ventured to quarter there that Night; which gave the Rebels an Opportunity of surprising them, and of cutting in Pieces most of the *Campbells*, who were quartered in the Church-yard; but the Cornet, who commanded *Kingston's* Horse, retired, with some of those under his Command.

The Rebels, being very well apprized of the great Importance of *Fort-William* (the Taking of which would have made them Masters of the whole Extent of the Country from East to West, and from Sea to Sea, and would, besides, have opened them a Passage into *Argyleshire*, and the West of *Scotland*), resolved to leave nothing unattempted, that might contribute to the Conquest of this Fortrefs; and therefore ordered Brigadier *Stapleton*, with a large Body of their best Men, most of their Engineers, and as good a Train as they could furnish, to attempt it: but, the Place being defended by Captain *Scot*, an Officer of Courage, Fidelity, and Experience, they were obliged to raise the Siege on the 3d of *April*, about a Month after they had begun to move against it; which they did with great Precipitation, bending their March to *Inverness*. Upon which, Captain *Scot* detached a Party of the Garrison, which secured eight Pieces of Cannon, and seven Mortars, which the Enemy had left behind them.

They had before this received a very great Disappointment, as follows:

We have already observed, that they were in great Distress for Money, and other Necessaries, and waited impatiently for a Supply from *France*; which they hoped, notwithstanding the Miscarriage of so many Vessels that had been sent them, would soon arrive on board the *Hazard* Sloop; to which they had given

the Name of *The Prince Charles Snow*, and which they had Intelligence was at Sea, with a considerable Quantity of Gold on board, and a good Number of experienced Officers and Engineers, who were very much wanted.

On the 25th of *March*, this long-looked for Vessel arrived in *Tongue-Bay*, into which she was followed by his Majesty's Ship the *Sheerness*, commanded by Captain *Obrien*, who immediately attacked her. In the Engagement the *Hazard* Sloop had a great many Men killed, and many more wounded; so that, not being able to maintain the Fight, she ran ashore on the Shallows, where the *Sheerness* could not follow her; and there she landed her Men and Money. The Place on which she ran on shore (after being chased 56 Leagues), was in the Lord *Rea's* Country; and it happened, there was then at his Lordship's House his Son Captain *Mackay*, Sir *Henry Monro*, Lord *Charles Gordon*, Captain *Macleod*, and about 80 Men of Lord *Loudon's* Regiment, who had retired thither, when the Rebels attacked them by Boats, as has been before related.

These Gentlemen, having animated the Soldiers to attack, notwithstanding the Superiority of Numbers, those who landed from *the Prince Charles Snow*, obtained, after a short Dispute, a complete Victory, with little or no Loss on their Side. Besides five Chests of Money, and a considerable Quantity of Arms, they took 156 Officers, Soldiers, and Sailors, Prisoners, with whom they embarked on board the *Sheerness* Man of War, and sailed directly for *Aberdeen*, together with another Prize Captain *Obrien* had taken in the *Orkneys*. The Money, besides one Chest that was missing, and what had been taken out of another that was broken, amounted to 12,500 Guineas; and amongst the Prisoners there were 40 experienced Officers, who had been long either in the *French* or the *Spanish* Service.

At

At the same time that the Rebels employed so considerable a Part of their Forces in attacking *Fort William*, they sent another Body under the Command of *Lord George Murray*, to make a like Attempt upon the Castle of *Blair*, the principal Seat of his Grace the Duke of *Atbol*, but a Place of no great Strength, and in which there was only a small Garison, under the Command of *Sir Andrew Agnew*; which Siege, or rather Blockade, they raised with the same Hurry and Precipitation, on the Approach of the Earl of *Crawford*, as they did that of *Fort William*, upon the very same Day, and from the same Motives.

His Royal Highness, having before made the necessary Dispositions, marched from *Aberdeen* on the 8th of *April 1746*, in order to find out the Rebels; who now had united all their Forces, being resolved to make a Stand at *Inverness*. He encamped on the 11th at *Cullen*, where my Lord *Albemarle* joined him; and the whole Army the next Day marched to the *Spey*, and passed it with no other Loss than of one Dragoon, and four Women, who were drowned thro' Hurry and Indiscretion. Major-General *Huske* was detached in the Morning with 15 Companies of Grenadiers, the loyal *Highlanders*, and all the Cavalry, and two Pieces of Cannon; and his Royal Highness went with them himself.

On their first Appearance, the Rebels retired from the Side of the *Spey* towards *Elgin*; whereupon the Duke of *Kingston's* Horse immediately forded over, sustained by the Grenadiers and the *Highlanders*; but the Rebels were all got out of their Reach before they could pass. The Foot waded over as fast as they arrived; and, though the Water came up to their Middles, they went on with great Chearfulness. The Rebels on the other Side of the *Spey* appeared to be between 2 and 3000; but they did not make any Opposition, either while the King's Troops were passing, or when Part of them had passed, and were on the

other Side the River; for which Conduct of theirs it seems very difficult to assign any Reason, unless it were, that their Officers being sensible that the Artillery of the King's Troops would secure their Passage, they were unwilling to run the Risk of dispiriting their Men by an unsuccessful Attempt of that kind; and therefore chose not to dispute the Passage of the *Spey*; hoping rather to deceive their Men into an Opinion, that they should be well enough able to deal with them when they had passed.

The King's Army marched on to *Elgin* and *Forres*, and from thence to *Nairn*, where they halted on the 15th, and where the Rebels thought to have surprised them; but the Vigilance and strict Discipline his Royal Highness maintained, absolutely disappointed them; notwithstanding which they set fire to, and destroyed *Fort-Augustus*, called in all their Parties, and prepared for a general Engagement; which followed the next Day, the 16th, when the Rebels were totally defeated, near *Culloden House*: upwards of 2000 of them were killed in the Battle and Pursuit.

The *French* Auxiliaries all surrendered Prisoners of War; amongst which were Brigadier *Stapleton*, the Marquis *de Guilles*, whom the *Highlanders* called the *French* Ambassador, Lord *Lewis Drummond*, and about 52 more. The Loss on the Side of the King's Army was very inconsiderable; the only Persons of Note killed, were Lord *Robert Kerr*, Captain in *Barrel's* Regiment, Captain *Croffet* of *Price's*, Captain *John Campbell* of *Loudon's*, and Captain *Colin Campbell* of the Militia; besides these, 50 private Men killed, and 250 wounded.

The Number of all the Persons taken in this signal Victory were 222 *French*, and 226 Rebels; all their Artillery and Ammunition, with other military Stores, and 12 Colours likewise, fell into the Hands of the Victors. The Earl of *Kilmarnock* was taken in the Action; Lord *Balmerino*, at first reported to be killed,

was taken soon after; and four Ladies, that had been very active in the Rebellion, were likewise seized at *Inverness*; viz. Lady *Ogilvie*, Lady *Kinloch*, Lady *Gordon*, and Lady *Mackintosh*.

Immediately after the Battle, Brigadier *Mordaunt* was detached, with the Volunteers, to the Number of 900, into the *Frasers* Country, in order to reduce all who should be found in Arms there; and with the like View other Detachments were made into other disaffected Parts of the Country; which put it intirely out of the Power of the Rebels ever to assemble afterwards in any Body, capable of disturbing the Peace of the Country, being reduced to the Necessity of separating into small Parties, in order to shift the better for themselves. About the same time that the whole Forces of the Rebels were thus vanquished at the Battle of *Culloden*, the Earl of *Cromertie*, his eldest Son, a great many Officers of Distinction, and about 150 private Men, were surpris'd in the North, by a very small Party of his Majesty's loyal Subjects, who sent them Prisoners on board his Majesty's Ship the *Hound*, Captain *Dove*, from *Sutherland* to *Inverness*.

Thus the Flame of the Rebellion, which, after being smothered for some time in *Scotland*, broke out at last with such Force, as to spread itself into *England*, and not without Reason alarmed the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, was in a short Space totally extinguished by him who gave the first Check to its Force; and who perhaps alone was capable of performing this Service to his Country, to his Father, and to his King.

His Royal Highness, as he well deserved, had the Thanks of both Houses of Parliament sent him by their respective Speakers; to which he returned the most obliging Answers. The two Houses also addressed his Majesty, signifying their Readiness to give his Royal Highness such distinguishing Marks of public Gratitude as should be most agreeable to his Ma-

jefty; who was graciously pleased to recommend to them the settling of an additional Revenue upon his Royal Son. And accordingly an additional Revenue of 25,000 *l. per Annum* was settled upon him, making 40,000 *l. per Annum*; his Royal Highness having before but 15,000 *l. per Annum*.

While these grateful Measures were pursuing above, his Royal Highness the Duke took all the necessary Precautions for effectually scattering the very Embers of the late Fire, that they might not be raked together again, or, by the Addition of any fresh Fuel, blown into a new Flame. With this View he sent Detachments of well-affected *Highlanders*, and regular Troops, into the wildest Countries belonging to the Clans that had been in Arms, where such as submitted were received to Mercy, and such as stood out had their Countries burnt; and at the same time their Cattle were driven away, that they might be the less able to subsist, and those Cattle sold for the Benefit of the Soldiers in the King's Army. These Measures had very great Consequences; the burning Lord *Lovat's* and *Cameron of Lochiel's* Houses had a great Effect, and struck much Terror; so that in a very short Space of Time there were scarce any Parties of Rebels to be heard of, and most of their Chiefs surrendered, were taken, or found Means to escape out of the Island.

Among the first were the Marquis of *Tullibardin*, who stiled himself Duke of *Athol*, who died afterwards a Prisoner in the *Tower*; Mr. *William Murray*, a near Relation of the Earl of *Dunmore's*, who has been pardoned; the Earl of *Kelly*, and the Master of *Lovat*. As for Lord *Lovat* his Father, Mr. *Murray of Broughton*, and many more, they were taken at different times; but the Duke of *Perth*, Lord *John Drummond* his Brother, Lord *Elcho* eldest Son to the Earl of *Wemyss*, and several of their Associates, made their Escapes by Sea in two *French Privateers*, that were sent to carry off those who had been doing the Business of
France

France at the Expence of their Honours and Fortunes. Lord *Pitfigo*, and Lord *Lewis Gordon*, retired the same Way; and Lord *Ogilvie*, with 13 or 14 more, shipped themselves in a small Vessel for *Norway*, where, as soon as they arrived, they were seized by Orders from the late King of *Denmark*, but were afterwards released, retired into *Sweden*, and found Means to get from thence into *France*. Lord *George Murray* also made his Escape; but whither, or in what Manner, we are not able to say.

As for the young Pretender himself, he found it much more difficult to withdraw than any of his Adherents; which was the Reason that he remained long behind them: and, as it may be expected that a more particular Account should be given of his Adventures, we shall endeavour it without any Mixture of those romantic Tales that have been published on that Subject.

He was in the Body of Reserve at the Battle of *Culloden*, where he is said to have had an Horse shot under him; but while the *French* were treating with the King's Troops, in order to be received Prisoners of War, he mounted a fresh Horse, and made his Escape. That very Evening, being the 16th of *April*, he retired to the House of a Factor of Lord *Lovat's*, about 10 Miles from *Inverness*; where, meeting with that Lord, he staid Supper: after Supper was over, he set out for *Fort-Augustus*, and pursued his Journey the next Day to *Invergarry*, where he proposed to have dined; but, finding no Victuals, he set a Boy to fishing, who caught two Salmon, on which he made an hearty Meal, and continued waiting there for some of his Troops who had promised to rendezvous at that Place; but, being disappointed, he resolved to proceed to *Locharcige*: he arrived there on the 18th at two in the Morning, where he went to Sleep, which he had not done for five Days and Nights; he remained there till five o'Clock in the Afternoon, in hopes of obtaining

taining some Intelligence; but, gaining none, he set out from thence on Foot, and traveled to the Glen of *Moray*, where he arrived the 19th at four in the Morning.

He set out about Noon the same Day for *Arrasbaig*, where he arrived about four in the Afternoon. He remained there about seven Days, waiting for Capt. *O Neil*, who joined him on the 27th, and informed him, that there were no Hopes of drawing his Troops together again in a Body; upon which he resolved to go to *Stornway*, in order to hire a Ship to go to *France*: the Person employed for this Purpose was one *Donald M'Leod*, who had an Interest there. On the 28th he went on board an eight-oared Boat, in Company with *Sullivan* and *O Neil*, ordering the People who belonged to the Boat to make the best Haste they could to *Stornway*.

The Night proving very tempestuous, they all begged of him to go back; which he would not do, but, to keep up the Spirits of the People, he sung them an *Highland Song*: but, the Weather growing worse, on the 29th about seven in the Morning they were driven on shore on a Point of Land called *Rushness*, in the Island of *Benbecula*, where, when they got on shore, the Pretender helped to make a Fire to warm the Crew, who were almost starved to Death with Cold. On the 30th, at six in the Evening, they set sail again for *Stornway*; but, meeting with another Storm, were obliged to put into the Island of *Scalp* in the *Harries*, where they all went on shore to a Farmer's House, passing for Merchants that were shipwrecked in their Voyage to the *Orkneys*; the Pretender and *Sullivan* going by the Names of *Sinclair*, the latter passing for the Father, and the former for the Son. They thought proper to send from thence to *Donald M'Leod* at *Stornway*, with Instructions to freight a Ship for the *Orkneys*. On the third of *May* they received a Message from him, that a Ship was ready.

On

On the 4th they set out on Foot for that Place, where they arrived on the 5th about Noon; and, meeting with *Donald M'Leod*, they found that he had got into Company, where, growing drunk, he had told a Friend of his for whom he had hired the Ship: upon which there were 200 People in Arms at *Stornway*, upon a Report, that the Pretender was landed with 500 Men, and was coming to burn the Town; so that they were obliged to lie all Night upon the Moor, with no other Refreshment than Biscuit and Brandy. On the 6th they resolved to go in the eight-oared Boat to the *Orkneys*; but the Crew refused to venture, so that they were obliged to steer South along the Coast-side, where they met with two *English* Ships, and this compelled them to put into a desert Island; where they remained till the 10th, without any Provision but some Salt-fish they found upon the Island.

About ten in the Morning on that Day they embarked for the *Harries*, and at Break of Day on the 11th they were chased by an *English* Ship, but made their Escape among the Rocks; about four in the Afternoon they arrived at the Island of *Benbecula*, where they staid till the 14th, and then set out for the Mountain of *Currada* in *South Uist*, where they staid till the Militia of the Isle of *Sky* came to the Island of *Irasky*; and then sailed for the Island of *Uia*, where they remained three Nights, till, having Intelligence that the Militia were coming towards *Benbecula*, they immediately got into their Boat, and sailed for *Lochbusdale*; but being met by some Ships of War, they were obliged to return to *Lochagnart*, where they remained all Day, and at Night sailed for *Lochbusdale*, where they arrived, and staid eight Days on a Rock, making a Tent of the Sail of the Boat. They found themselves there in a most dreadful Situation; for, having Intelligence that Captain *Scot* had landed at *Kilbride*, the Company was obliged to separate, and the Pretender and *O Neil* went to the Mountains, where they remained

mained all Night, and soon after were informed, that General *Campbell* was at *Bernary*; so that now they had Forces very near on both Sides of them, and were absolutely at a loss which Way to move.

In their Road they met with a young Lady, one Miss *McDonald*, to whom Captain *O Neil* proposed assisting the Pretender to make his Escape, which at first she refused; but, upon his offering to put on Woman's Cloaths, she consented, and desired them to go to the Mountain of *Currada* till she sent for them, where they accordingly staid two Days; but hearing nothing from the young Lady, the Pretender concluded she would not keep her Word, and therefore resolved to send Captain *O Neil* to General *Campbell*, to let him know he was willing to surrender to him: but about five in the Evening a Message came from the young Lady, desiring them to meet her at *Rushness*: being afraid to pass by the Ford because of the Militia, they luckily found a Boat, which carried them to the other Side of *Uia*, where they remained Part of the Day, afraid of being seen by the Country-people. In the Evening they set out for *Rushness*, and arrived there at twelve at Night; but not finding the young Lady, and being alarmed by a Boat full of Militia, they were obliged to retire two Miles back, where the Pretender remained on a Moor till *O Neil* went to the young Lady, and prevailed upon her to come to the Place appointed at Nightfall of the next Day.

About an Hour after, they had an Account of General *Campbell's* Arrival at *Benbecula*; which obliged them to remove to another Part of the Island, where, as the Day broke, they discovered four Sail close on the Shore, making directly up to the Place where they were, so that there was nothing left for them to do but to throw themselves among the Heath. When the Wherries were gone, they resolved to go to *Clanronald's* House; but when they were within a Mile of it, they heard General *Campbell* was there, which forced.

forced them to retreat again; and soon after *O Neil* was taken.

There were no distinct Accounts of what became of the Pretender after this, for the Remainder of that Month, and the greatest Part of the next, except that he shifted about from Place to Place in Woman's Cloaths, and on the 28th of *June* went with the Lady whom he attended in a little Boat from *South Uist* to the Isle of *Sky*; there he resumed his own Dress, and was carried by one *Mackinnon* in a Boat to *Raga*, from whence he returned in a Boat to *Sky*, and, after some Stay there, went back to the Continent. About the Middle of *July* the Government had certain Intelligence of his crossing the Hill of *Morar* in *Lochaber*, proceeding from thence to *Badenoch*; and on the 23d of *July* he was at *Arisaig*, and continued wandering about that Country, in great Distress, during all the Month of *August*.

On the 6th of *September*, two *French* Privateers came upon the Coast of *Moidart*, where the Pretender first landed, and made strict Inquiry after him. Several of the *Camerons*, and some of the *Macdonalds*, repaired to them, and were employed to search for the Pretender; but it was the 17th before he came down to them, and was then dressed in a short Coat of black Freeze, with a Plaid over it. He was in a bad State of Health, and seemed to be brought very low by the Fatigues he had gone through. He embarked the next Day about Noon, attended by the following Persons; *Macpherson* of *Clunie*, with others of his Clan, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, Dr. *Cameron* his Brother, *Lodowick Cameron* of *Tor-Castle*, *Allan Cameron*, and *Macdonald* of *Lochgary*, with many others whose Names were not known. *Macdonald* of *Barisdale*, and his Son, went on board the Ships before his Arrival.

The Ships on which they embarked were the *Happy* Privateer of 30 Guns and 300 Men, and the *Prince*
of

of *Conti* of 20 Guns and 240 Men, fitted out from *St. Malo's* by some of his own Adherents. They were obliged to sail round the *Land's-End*, where they were chased by two *English* Men of War; but escaped by the Thickness of the Weather, and on the 29th arrived in a Creek three Leagues to the West of *Morlaix*, where he presently went ashore.

He was so extremely fatigued, and in so bad a State of Health, that he rested a Week before he went to *Fontainebleau*, where the *French* Court then was, and where (if their *Gazettes* deserve any Credit) he met with a very kind Reception, had a great Sum of Money given him, a large Pension settled upon him, and mighty Promises made him; but all this was only to serve the present Turn, and to express the Resentment of the *French* Court for our Attempt upon *Port L'Orient*. For, the Situation of Things changing, the Disposition of the *French* Court changed likewise; his Pension was forgot, the Complaints he made little regarded, and at last he was plainly given to understand, that the best thing himself and his Brother could do, was to retire to *Avignon*; which they accordingly did.

Having, at the Conclusion of my Tour through that Part of the united Kingdom called *England*, given a List of the *English* Peerage, it would be an Omission if I did not insert a List of the *Scotish* Peerage; the Families and Names being no less illustrious, and many of them boasting an Ancestry that reflects the highest Honour upon their Descendants.

A List of the PEERAGE of Scotland.

DUKES.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>
Hamilton	<i>Hamilton</i>
Scot	<i>Buccleugh</i>
Lenox,	<i>Lenox</i>
Gordon	<i>Gordon</i>
Douglas	<i>Queensberry</i>
Campbell	<i>Argyle</i>
Murray	<i>Athol</i>
Graham	<i>Montrose</i>
Ker	<i>Roxburgh</i>

MARQUISES.

Hay	<i>Tweeddale</i>
Ker	<i>Lothian</i>
Johnston	<i>Annandale</i>

EARLS.

Craufurd	<i>Craufurd</i>
Hay	<i>Errol</i>
Sutherland	<i>Sutherland</i>
Lesley	<i>Roths</i>
Douglas	<i>Morton</i>
Erskine	<i>Buchan</i>
Cunningham	<i>Glencairn</i>
Montgomery	<i>Eglington</i>
Kennedy	<i>Cassils</i>
Sinclair	<i>Caithness</i>
Steuart	<i>Murray</i>

EARLS.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>
Home	<i>Home</i>
Fleming	<i>Wigton</i>
Lyon	<i>Strathmore</i>
Hamilton	<i>Abercorn</i>
Erskine	<i>Kel'ly</i>
Hamilton	<i>Haddington</i>
Stuart	<i>Galloway</i>
Maitland	<i>Lauderdale</i>
Campbell	<i>Loudon</i>
Alexander	<i>Stirling</i>
Hay	<i>Kinnoul</i>
Creighton	<i>Dumfries</i>
Bruce	<i>Elg. & Kinc.</i>
Ramsay	<i>Dalhoufie</i>
Stewart	<i>Traquair</i>
Ogilvie	<i>Finlater</i>
Lesley	<i>Leven</i>
Talmash	<i>Dysert</i>
Hamilton	<i>Selkirk</i>
Carnegy	<i>Northesk</i>
Lindsay	<i>Balcarras</i>
Radcliff	<i>Newburg</i>
Gordon	<i>Aboyn</i>
Cochran	<i>Dundonald</i>
Keith	<i>Kintore</i>
Campbell	<i>Braidalbine</i>
	<i>Gordon</i>

E A R L S.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>
Gordon	<i>Aberdeen</i>
Murray	<i>Dunmore</i>
O'Brien	<i>Orkney</i>
Douglas	<i>March</i>
Hume	<i>Marchmont</i>
Carmichael	<i>Hyndford</i>
Dalrymple	<i>Stair</i>
Primrose	<i>Roseberry</i>
Boyle	<i>Glasgow</i>
Stewart	<i>Bute</i>
Hope	<i>Hopton</i>
Collier	<i>Portmore</i>
Scot	<i>Deloraine</i>

V I S C O U N T S.

Carey	<i>Falkland</i>
Murray	<i>Stormont</i>
Arbuthnot	<i>Arbuthnot</i>
Ingram	<i>Irwin</i>
Osburn	<i>Dumbain</i>
Graham	<i>Preston</i>

B A R O N S.

Forbes	<i>Forbes</i>
Frazer	<i>Salton</i>
Grey	<i>Grey</i>
Cathcart	<i>Cathcart</i>

B A R O N S.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Titles.</i>
Somerville	<i>Somerville</i>
Borthwick	<i>Borthwick</i>
Douglas	<i>Mordington</i>
Semple	<i>Semple</i>
Elphinston	<i>Elphinston</i>
Olyphant	<i>Olyphant</i>
Sandilands	<i>Torphichen</i>
Lesley	<i>Lindores</i>
Stewart	<i>Blantyre</i>
Cranston	<i>Cranston</i>
Napier	<i>Napier</i>
Fairfax	<i>Fairfax</i>
Mackay	<i>Rae</i>
Aston	<i>Aston</i>
Forrester	<i>Forrester</i>
Murray	<i>Elitank</i>
Falconer	<i>Halkerton</i>
Hamilton	<i>Belhaven</i>
Rollo	<i>Rollo</i>
Colvill	<i>Colvill</i>
Ruthven	<i>Ruthven</i>
Lesley	<i>Newark</i>
Rutherford	<i>Rutherford</i>
Bellenden	<i>Bellenden</i>
Kinnaird	<i>Kinnaird</i>

B E E R S.

PEERS *attainted.*

E A R L S : *Earl of Mar*shal, Mar, Nithsdale, Winton, Linlithgow, Perth, Seaforth, Wemys, Southesk, Airly, Carnwath, Panmure, Middleton, Kilmarnock, Melford, Cromertie.

V I S C O U N T S : Kenmure, Kilsyth, Strathallan, Dundee.

B A R O N S : Sinclair, Lovat, Balmerino, Burleigh, Pitsligo, Duffus, Nairn.

By the Articles of Union, all the *English* of the same Degree at the Time of the Union, are to have Rank and Precedency before all the *Scots* of the like Order and Degree at the Time of the Union: but the present Peers of *Scotland* are to have Precedency before all Peers of *Great Britain* of the like Order and Degree, who may be created after the Union.

BISHOPRICKS *before the* REVOLUTION.

Archbishopricks of St. Andrews and Glasgow.

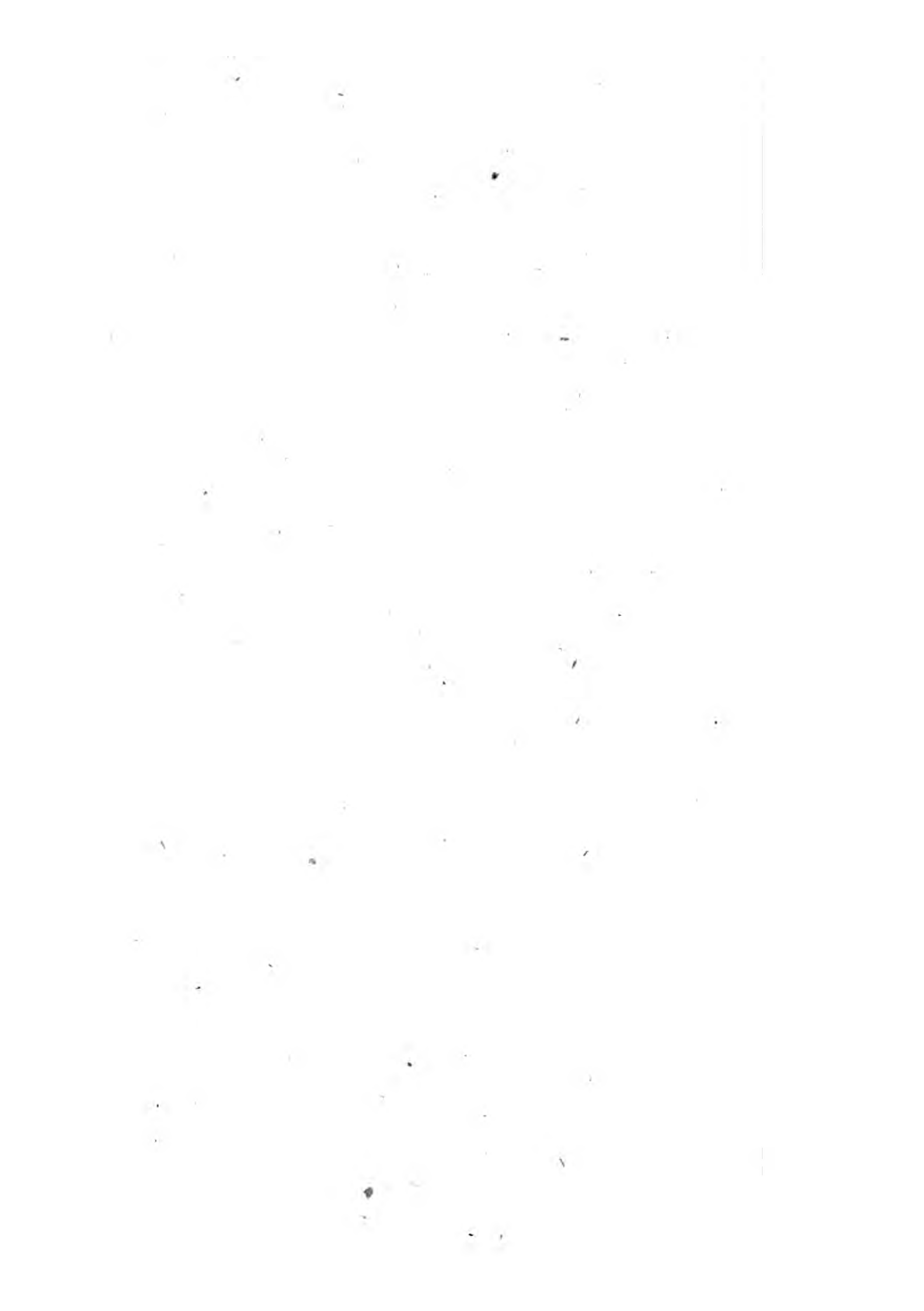
Edinburgh,	Aberdeen,	Dumblane,
Galloway,	Orkney,	Brechin,
Dunkeld,	Caithness,	Murray,
Rofs,	The Isles,	Liffimore or Argyle.

A LIST of the Shires and Burghs that are privileged by the Union to return Members to the British Parliament, for representing this Northern Part of the Island of Great Britain.

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| <p>1. THE Shire of <i>Aberdeen</i>.</p> <p>2. The Shire of <i>Aire</i>.</p> <p>3. District of Burghs of <i>Aire, Irvin, Rothsay, Inverary, and Campbell-town</i>.</p> <p>4. Shire of <i>Argyle</i>.</p> <p>5. Shire of <i>Bamff</i>.</p> <p>6. District of Burghs of <i>Bamff, Elgin, Cullen, Kintore, and Inverury</i>.</p> <p>7. Shire of <i>Berwick</i>.</p> <p>8. Shire of <i>Bute, and Caithness</i>.</p> <p>9. Shire of <i>Clackmannan, and Kinross</i>.</p> <p>10. Shire of <i>Dumbarton</i>.</p> <p>11. Shire of <i>Dumfries</i>.</p> <p>12. Shire of <i>Edinburgh</i>.</p> <p>13. City of <i>Edinburgh</i>.</p> <p>14. Shire of <i>Elgin</i>.</p> <p>15. District of Burghs of <i>Forress, Inverness, Nairn, and Fortrose</i>.</p> <p>16. Shire of <i>Fife</i>.</p> <p>17. District of Burghs of <i>Pittenweem, Anstruther Easter, Anstru-</i></p> | <p><i>ther Wester, Craile, and Kilrennie</i>.</p> <p>18. District of Burghs of <i>Inverkeithen, Stirling, Dunfermline, Culross, and Queensberry</i>.</p> <p>19. District of Burghs of <i>Bruntisland, Dysert, Kirkaldie, and Kinghorne</i>.</p> <p>20. Shire of <i>Forfar</i>.</p> <p>21. District of Burghs of <i>Dundee, Perth, St. Andrews, Cowpar, and Forfar</i>.</p> <p>22. District of Burghs of <i>Montrose, Aberdeen, Brochine, Aberbrothock, and Inverbervy</i>.</p> <p>23. Shire of <i>Haddington</i>.</p> <p>24. Shire of <i>Inverness</i>.</p> <p>25. Shire of <i>Kincardine</i>.</p> <p>26. Stewartry of <i>Kircudbright</i>.</p> <p>27. District of Burghs of <i>Kircudbright, Dumfries, Lochmaban, Annan, and Sanquhar</i>.</p> <p>28. Shire of <i>Lanerk</i>.</p> <p>29. District</p> |
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| <p>29. District of Burghs of
<i>Lanerk, Linlithgow,
Selkirk, and Peebles.</i></p> <p>30. Shire of <i>Linlithgow.</i></p> <p>31. Shire of <i>Nairn, and
Cromertie.</i></p> <p>32. Stewartry of <i>Orkney,
and Zetland.</i></p> <p>33. Shire of <i>Peebles.</i></p> <p>34. Shire of <i>Perth.</i></p> <p>35. Shire of <i>Renfrew.</i></p> <p>36. Districts of Burghs of
<i>Renfrew, Glasgow, Ru-
glen, and Dunbarton.</i></p> <p>37. Shire of <i>Ross.</i></p> <p>38. District of Burghs of</p> | <p><i>Dingwall, Tain, Dor-
nock, Weick, and Kirk-
wall.</i></p> <p>39. Shire of <i>Roxburgh.</i></p> <p>40. District of Burghs of
<i>Jedburgh, Haddington,
Dunbar, North Ber-
wick, and Lauder.</i></p> <p>41. Shire of <i>Selkirk.</i></p> <p>42. Shire of <i>Stirling.</i></p> <p>43. Shire of <i>Sutherland.</i></p> <p>44. Shire of <i>Wigtoun.</i></p> <p>45. District of Burghs of
<i>Wigtoun, Whithorn,
New Galloway, and
Stranrayer.</i></p> |
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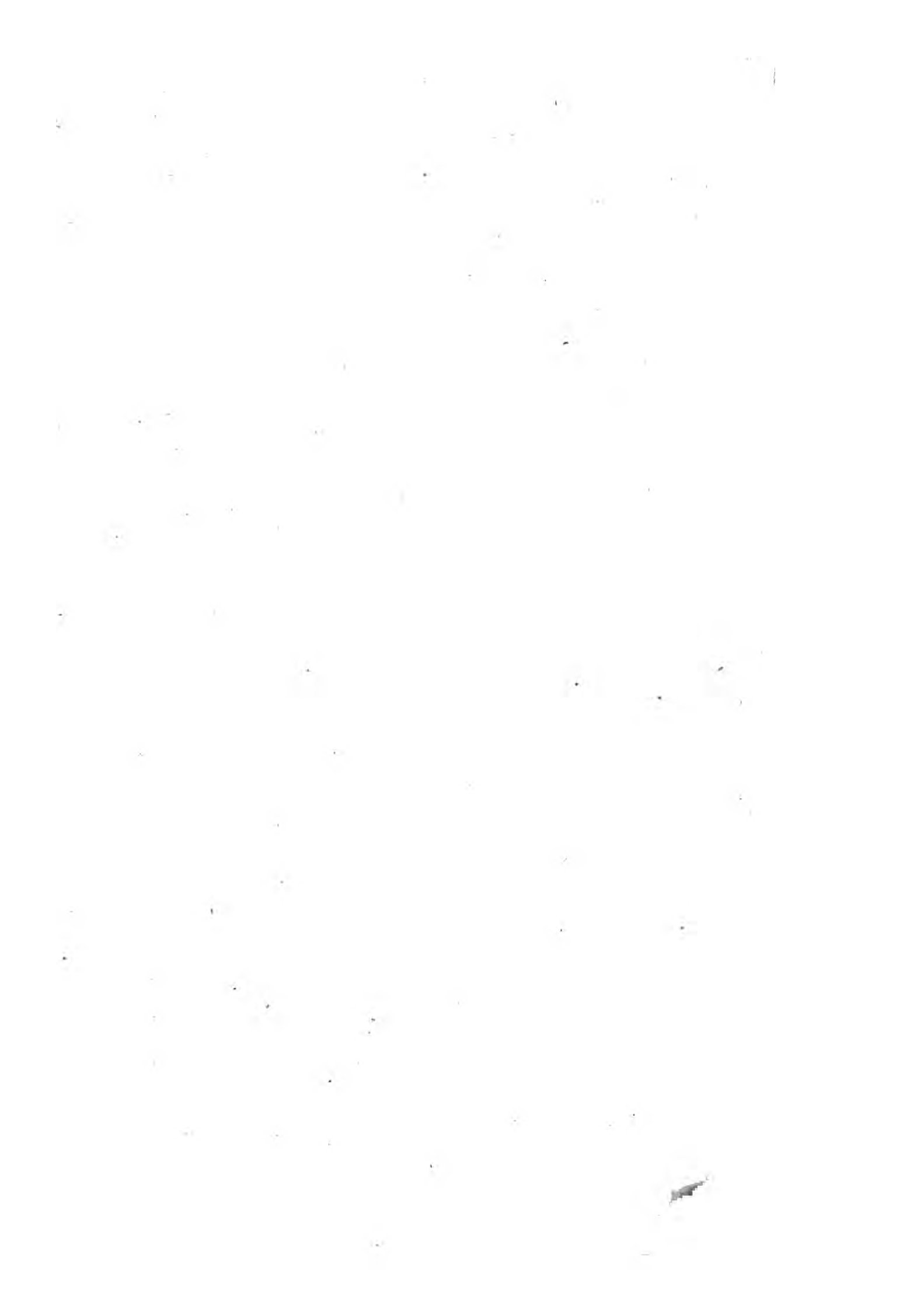
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