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T O

JOSEPH BANKS, Esq;

DEAR SIR,

I Think myself so much indebted to you, for making me the vehicle for conveying to the public the rich discovery of your last voyage, that I cannot dispense with this address the usual tribute on such occasions. You took from me all temptation of envying your superior good fortune, by the liberal declaration you made that the HEBRIDES were my ground, and yourself, as you pleasantly expressed it, but an interloper. May I meet with such, in all my adventures!

Without lessening your merit, let me say that no one has less reason to be sparing of his stores of knowledge. Few possess so large a share: you enjoy it without ostentation; and with a facility of communication, the result of natural endowments joined with an immensity of observation, collected in parts of the world, before, either of doubtful existence, or totally unknown. You have enriched yourself with the treasures of the globe, by a circumnavigation, founded on the most liberal and scientific principles.

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D E D I C A T I O N.

The xvith century received lustre from the numbers of generous volunteers of rank and fortune, who distinguishing themselves by the contempt of riches, ease, and luxury, made the most hazardous voyages, like yourself, animated by the love of true glory.

In reward, the name of BANKS will ever exist with those of CLIFFORD, RALEIGH and WILLUGHBY, on the rolls of fame, celebrated instances of great and enterprising spirits : and the *arctic* SOLANDER must remain a fine proof that no climate can prevent the seeds of knowledge from vegetating in the breast of innate ability.

You have had justly a full triumph decreed to you by your country. May your laurels for ever remain unblighted ! and if she has deigned to twine for me a civic wreath, return to me the same good wish.

I am, with every due acknowledgement,

DEAR SIR,

Your obliged, and

most obedient humble Servant,

DOWNING,
March 1, 1774.

THOMAS PENNANT.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

THIS journey was undertaken in the summer of 1772, in order to render more complete, my preceding tour; and to allay that species of restlessness that infects many minds, on leaving any attempt unfinished. Conscious of my deficiency in several respects, I prevailed on two gentlemen to favor me with their company, and to supply by their knowledge what I found wanting in myself.

To the Rev. Mr. *John Lightfoot*, lecturer of *Uxbridge*, I am obliged for all the botanical remarks scattered over the following pages. But it gives me great pleasure to say that he means to extend his favors, by soon giving to the public a *FLORA SCOTICA*, an ample enumeration and history of the plants observed by him in the several places we visited. To Mr. *Lightfoot*, I must join in my acknowledgements, the Rev. Mr. *John Stuart* of *Killin*, for a variety of hints, relating to customs of the natives of the highlands, and of the islands, which by reason of my ignorance of the *Erse* or *Galic* language, must have escaped my notice. To both I was indebted for all the comforts that arise from the society of agreeable and worthy companions.

I must not omit my thanks to the several gentlemen who favored me at different times with accounts and little histories of the places of their residence, or their environs. To begin with the most southern, my best acknowledgements are due to

Mr. *Aikin*, Surgeon, for the account of *Warrington*.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

Mr. *Thomas West* favored me with several things relating to the North of *Lancashire*.

Doct^r *Brownrigg*, the Rev. Doct^r *Burn*, *Joseph Nicholson*, Esq; of *Hawksberry*, and the Rev. Mr. *Fariſh* of *Carlisle*, afforded me large supplies relating to their counties of *Westmoreland* and *Cumberland*.

In SCOTLAND, *John Maxwell*, Esq; of *Broomholme*, and Mr. *Little* of *Langholme* favored me with several remarks relating to *Eskdale*.

The Rev. Mr. *Jaffray*, minister of *Ruthwell*, with a history of his parish.

Sir *William Maxwell*, Bart. of *Springkeld*, with variety of drawings, found at the Roman station at *Burrens**.

John Goldie, Esq; of *Dumfries*, supplied me with numbers of observations on that town and county.

The Rev. Mr. *Duncan Macfarlane* of *Drummond*, with an account of his parish.

Mr. *John Golborn*, engineer, with an account of *Glasgow*, and various miscellaneous remarks.

For the excellent account of *Paisley*, I am indebted to Mr. *Francis Douglas*.

The Rev. Mr. *Gershom Stuart* sent me materials for an account of the isle of *Arran*.

Alexander Campbell, Esq; of *Ballole*, and *Charles Freebain*, Esq; communicated several observations relating to the isle of *Ilay*.

JOSEPH BANKS, Esq; communicated to me his description of STAFFA; and permitted my artist to copy as many of the beautiful drawings in his collection, as would be of use in the present work.

* I must not omit my thanks to the Rev. Mr. *Cordiner*, minister of the episcopal chapel at *Bamff*, for an elegant drawing of the urn in the preceding volume.

I must

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

v

I must acknowledge myself in a particular manner indebted to the Rev. Mr. *Donald Macquin* of *Kilmuir*, in the isle of *Skie*, for a most instructive correspondence relating to the antient customs of the place, and to its various antiquities. A small part I have mingled with my own account: but the greater share, in justice to the merit of the writer, I have delivered unmutated in the Appendix to the third volume.

The Rev. Mr. *Dounie*, minister of *Gair-loch*, obliged me with various remarks on his neighborhood.

The Rev. Mr. *Donald Macleod* of *Glencg*, the same, respecting his.

To Doctor *Ramsay* of *Edinburgh*, I must return thanks, for a variety of services: to Mr. *George Paton* of the same place, for an indefatigable and unparalleled assiduity in procuring from all parts any intelligence that would be of use to the work in view.

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P L A T E S.

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A
T O U R
I N
S C O T L A N D,
A N D
VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES,
MDCCLXXII.

ON *Monday* the 18th of *May*, for a second time, take my departure for the North, from CHESTER; a city without parallel for the singular structure of the four principal streets, which are as if excavated out of the earth, and sunk many feet beneath the surface; the carriages drive far below the level of the kitchens, on a line with ranges of shops; and over them, on each side the streets, passengers walk from end to end, secure from wet or heat, in galleries purloined from the first floor of each house, open and balustraded in front. The back courts of all these houses are level with the ground, but to go into any of the four streets it is necessary to descend a flight of several steps.

CHESTER.

ITS ROWS.

B

The

The streets were once considerably deeper, as is apparent from the shops, whose floors lie far below the present pavement. The lesser streets and allies that run into the greater streets, were sloped to the level of the bottoms of the latter, as is particularly visible in *Bridge-street*. It is difficult to assign a reason for these hollowed ways: I can only suppose them to have been the void left after the destruction of the antient vaults mentioned by an antient historian: *In this cyte*, says the POLYCHRONICON *, *ben ways under erthe with wototes and stone-werke wonderly wrought thre chambred werkes: I grave with olde mennes names therein. There is also JULIUS CEZARS name wonderly in stones grave, and other noble mennes also, with the wrytynge about: meaning the altar and monumental inscriptions of the Romans.*

CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral ('till the reformation the church of the rich monastery of *St. Werburgh*) is an antient structure, very ragged on the outside, from the nature of the friable red stone † with which it is built; but still may boast of a most elegant Western front; and the tabernacle work in the choir is very neat: *St. Werburgh's* shrine is now the bishop's throne, decorated with the figures of *Mercian* monarchs and saints; to whom the fair patroness was a bright example, living immaculate with her husband *Ceolredus*, copying her aunt the great *Ethelreda*, who lived for three years, with not less purity, with her good man *Tonberetus*, and for twelve with her second husband, the pious Prince *Egfrid*. History relates, that

* *Higden's Polychronicon*, or rather that by *Roger Cestrensis*, a *Benedictine* monk of *St. Werburgh's*; from whom *Higden* is said to have stolen the whole work. This *Roger* was cotemporary with *Trivet*, who died A. D. 1328.

† *Vale-Royal*, 19.

IN SCOTLAND.

this religious house was originally a nunnery, founded A. D. 660, by *Wulpherus*, king of the *Mercians*, in favor of his daughter's indisposition. The nuns, in process of time, gave way to canons secular; and they again were displaced by *Hugh Lupus*, nephew to the conqueror, 1095, and their room supplied by *Benedictines*.

The beauty and elegant simplicity of a very antique gothic chapter-house, and its fine vestibule, merits a visit from every traveller. The date of the foundation is uncertain, but it seems, from the similitude of roof and pilasters in a chapel in the square tower in the castle, to have been the work of cotemporary architects, and these architects were probably *Norman*; for the mode of square towers, with squared angles, was introduced immediately on the conquest.

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

The cloisters, the great refectory, now the free-school, and a gateway of most singular structure, are at present the sole remains of this monastery. The ruins near St. *John's* church are fine reliques of the piety of the times; and the massy columns, and round arches within the church, most curious specimens of the clumsy strength of *Saxon* architecture. The former are probably the remains of the monastery of St. *Mary*, founded by *Randal*, second E. of *Chester*, for *Benedictine* nuns. The church was founded by King *Ethelred*, in 689: an uncouth inscription on the walls informs us, that 'King *Ethelred* minding more the blisse of heaven, edified a colledge church notable and famous in the suburbs of *Chester* pleasant and beauteous in the honour of GOD and the Baptist St. *John* with the help of bishop *Wulfrice* and good EXCELLION *.' It was rebuilt in 906, by *Ethelred*, E. of *Mercia*, after he had expelled the *Danes*

* So translated from *bono auxilio*.

out of the city. This was also the cathedral, until supplanted in 1551, by the church of the abbey of St. *Werburgh*.

CASTLE AND
WALLS.

The castle is a decaying pile, rebuilt by one of the *Norman* earls, on the site of the more antient fortrefs. The walls of the city (the only complete specimen of old fortifications) are one mile three quarters and a hundred and one yards in circumference, and, being the principal walk of the inhabitants, are kept in excellent order. The views from the several parts are very fine: the mountains of *Flintshire*, the hills of *Broxton*, and the insulated rock of *Beefton*, form the ruder part of the scenery; a rich flat gives us a softer view, and the prospect up the river towards *Boughton*, recalls in some degree the idea of the *Thames* and *Richmond* hill.

ANTIQUITIES.

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

TRADE.

CHESTER has been, at different times, a *place d'armes*, a great thorough-fare between the two kingdoms, and the residence of a numerous and polished gentry. Trade, till of late years, was but little attended to, but at present efforts are making to enter into that of *Guinea*, the plantations, and the *Baltic*; and from the *Phoenix* tower is a good *Pisgab* view of an internal commerce by means of a canal now cutting beneath the walls.

Since the year 1736, and not before, great quantities of linen-cloth have been imported from *Ireland* to each of the annual fairs: in that year 449654 yards; and at present about a million of yards are brought

brought to each fair. Hops are another great article of trade, for above ten thousand pockets are sold here annually, much of which is forwarded to the neighboring island. But the only staple trade of the city is in skins, multitudes of which are imported, dressed here, but sent out again to be manufactured. Here is a well-regulated poor-house, and an infirmary; the last supported by contributions from the city, its county, and the adjacent counties of *North-Wales*. The first has happily the left use of this pious foundation; for, whether from the dryness of the situation, the clearness of the air, or the purity of the water, the proportion of deaths to the inhabitants has been only as 1 to 31; whereas in *London* 1 in 20, and 3-4ths; in *Leeds* 1 in 21, and 3-5ths; and in *Northampton* and *Sbrewsbury*, 1 in 26, annually pay the great tribute of nature*. Might I be permitted to moralize, I should call this the reward of the benevolent and charitable disposition, that is the characteristic of this city; for such is the sacrifice that is pleasing to the Almighty.

HEALTHINESS.

About two miles from *Chester*, pass over *Hoole* heath, noted for having been one of the places of reception for strangers established by *Hugh Lupus*, in order to people his new dominions. This in particular was the *asylum* allotted for the fugitives of *Wales*.

HOOLE HEATH.

Ride thro' the small town of *Trafford*: this, with the lordship of *Newton*, was, as *Daniel King* observes, one of the sweet morsels that the abbot of *St. Werburgh* and his convent kept for their own wholesome provision. Get into a tract of sandy country, and pass beneath *Helleby-Tor*, a high and bluff termination of *Delamere* forest,

HELLEBY-TOR.

* *Vide* the observations on this subject of that humane physician, my worthy friend, *Dr. Haygarth*.

composed of the same friable stone as that near *Chester*, but veined with yellow. Hence a view of the junction of the *Weever* and the *Mersey*, and an extensive tract of marshy meadow, with some good and much rushy grass; and beyond is the beginning of the wide estuary that flows by *Leverpool*.

FRODESHAM.

Cross a little brook, called *Llewyn*, and reach *Frodesham*; a town of one long street, which, with its castle, was allotted by *Edward I.* to *David*, brother to *Llewelyn*, last Prince of *Wales*, as a retainer in his double perfidy against his own blood, and his own country. Not a vestige is left of the castle, which stood at the West end of the town; was latterly used as a house by the *Savages*, and was burnt down in 1652, when one of that name, an *Earl Rivers*, lay dead in it.

This, as well as most other towns and villages in *Cheshire*, stands on an eminence of sand-stone, and by that means enjoys a situation dry, wholesome and beautiful.

The church stands at a vast height above the town. In the register are these two remarkable instances of longevity: *March* the 13th, 1592, was buried, *Thomas Hough*, aged 141; and the very next day was committed to the earth, *Randle Wall*, aged 103. I observed also, that in the Winter of 1574, the pestilence reached this sequestered place, for four are then recorded to have died of it. In early times that avenging angel spread destruction thro' all parts of the land; but her power is now ceased by the providential cessation of the natural causes that gave rise to that most dreadful of calamities.

ARCHERY.

Above the church is *Beacon hill*, with a beautiful walk cut along its side. At the foot are four butts (archery being still practised here)

here) for an exercise in which the warriors of this county were of old eminent. The butts lie at four, eight, twelve, and sixteen rods distance from each other: the last are now disused; probably as the present race of archers prefer what is called short-shooting*.

Cross the *Weever*, on a good stone bridge: from a neighboring warehouse much cheese is shipped off, brought down the river in boats from the rich grazing grounds, that extend as far as *Nantwich*. The river, by means of locks, is navigable for barges as high as *Winslow* bridge; but below this admits vessels of sixty tons. The channel above and below is deep and clayey, and at low water very disagreeable.

On the North banks are the ruins of *Rock-savage*, suffered, within memory, to fall to decay; once the seat of a family of the same name; and not far remote, on the same range, is *Aston*, a good house, finely situated, but rendered too naked through the rage of modern taste.

ROCK-SAVAGE.

About two miles farther, on the right, is *Dutton-Lodge*, once the seat of the *Duttons*; a family in possession of a singular grant, having *Magisterium omnium Leccatorum et meretricum totius Cestreshire*. This privilege came originally from *Randal*, 6th Earl of *Chester*, to *Roger Lacy*, constable of that city, who, when the Earl was closely besieged by the *Welch* in *Rudland* castle, collected hastily for his relief a band of minstrels, and other idle people, and with them succeeded in the attempt; after which his son *John* assigned it to the *Duttons*, one of that name being assistant in the affair.

DUTTON-LODGE.

* I think myself indebted to Mr. *Robertson*, librarian to the ROYAL-SOCIETY, an old archer, for the correction of this passage.

Reach

HALTON CASTLE. Reach *Halton* castle, seated on an eminence, and given by *Hugh Lupus* to *Nigellus*, one of his officers, and founded by one of the two. *Nigel* held it by this honorable and spirited service, that whenever the Earl made an expedition into *Wales*, the Baron of *Haldon* should be the foremost in entering the country, and the last in coming out *. It became afterwards the property of the house of *Lancaster*, and was a favorite hunting seat of *John of Gaunt*. The castle is a ruin, except a part kept as a prison. It belongs to the duchy of *Lancaster*, and has still a court of record, and other privileges.

From the castle is the most beautiful view in *Cheeshire*; a rich prospect of the meanders of the *Mersey*, thro' a fertile bottom; a pretty wooded peninsula jutting into it opposite to *Runcorn*; the great county of *Lancashire*, filled with hedge-row trees; and beyond soar the hills of *Yorkshire* and *Lancashire*; and on the other side appears *Cheeshire*, and the still loftier *Cambrian* mountains; but close beneath, near the church, is still a more pleasing view; that of a row of neat alms-houses, for the reception of the superannuated servants of the house of *Norton*, founded by the late *Pusey Brook*, Esq; my friend, and the friend of mankind.

NORTON. Descend the hill, and pass by *Norton*, a good modern house, on the site of a priory of canons regular of *St. Augustine*, founded by *William*, son of *Nigellus*, A. D. 1135, who did not live to complete his design; for *Eustace de Burgaville* granted to *Hugh de Catherik* pasture for a hundred sheep, in case he finished the church in all respects conformable to the intent of the founder. It was granted at the dissolution to *Richard Brook*, Esquire.

* *Blunt's Antient Tenures.*

IN SCOTLAND.

9

Continue my way along a flat dull country, reach the banks of the *Mersey*, ride over a long causeway, having before me a perfect wood of lofty poplar, that speaks the soil; and *Warrington* as if in the midst of it. Enter

LANCASHIRE,

after crossing a handsome stone bridge of four arches, which leads into the town, and was built by the first Earl of *Derby*, to accommodate *Henry VII*, then on his road on a visit to his lordship, probably to foorth the Earl after the ungrateful execution of his brother, Sir *William Stanley*. It was at first a toll-bridge, but his lordship generously released the country from that tax, at a loss of as many marks as was equivalent to the portion of one of his daughters.

The priory of the hermit friers of *Augustine*, founded before 1379, stood near the bridge, but not a relique exists. The entrance into the town is unpromising, the streets long, narrow, ill built, and crowded with carts and passengers; but farther on are airy, and of a good width, but afford a striking mixture of mean buildings and handsome houses, as is the case with most trading towns that experience a sudden rise; not that this place wants antiquity, for *Leland* speaks of its having a better market than *Manchester* upwards of 200 years ago. At that time the principal part of the town was near the church, remote from the bridge, and was accessible only by a ford, but the conveniency of a safer transit soon drew the buildings to that end.

WARRINGTON.

C

The

CHURCH.

The church has of late undergone much alteration, but two of the antient side chapels still remain: one belonging to the *Maffies* contains nothing but a small mural monument, with a very amiable character of *Francis Maffey*, Esq; Lord of the manours of *Rixton* and *Glasbrook*, last of the antient family, which was extinct with him in 1748; but in an opposite chapel is a magnificent tomb of *Sir Thomas Boteler* and his lady, in alabaster: their effigies lie at top, hand in hand, he in armour, she in a remarkable mitre-shaped cap; round the sides are various figures, such as *St. Christopher*, *St. George*, and other superstitious sculptures. The *Botelers* were of great antiquity in this place; the first took his name from being *Butler* to *Ranulf de Gernons*, or *Meschines*, Earl of *Chester*. His posterity acquired great possessions in this county*, and one of them obtained the charters for markets and fairs at *Warrington*, from his Prince *Edward I*. Tradition says, that *Sir Thomas*, then resident at *Beaully* house, near this town, was, with his lady, murdered in the night by assassins, who crossed the moat in leathern boats to perpetrate their villainy.

Beneath an arch in the wall near this tomb is another, containing a figure in a long robe, muffled up to the chin; the head wrapped in a sort of cap, and bound with a neat fillet.

Besides this church is a neat chapel of ease, lately rebuilt, and many places of worship for Presbyterians, Anabaptists, Quakers, Methodists and *Roman Catholics*: for in manufacturing places it often falls out that the common people happily have a disposition

* *Dugdale's Baronage* I. 653.

IN SCOTLAND.

to seek the LORD, but as unhappily disagree in the means of rendering themselves acceptable to him.

Here is a free-school, very considerably endowed, and made very respectable by the merits of the present master. An academy has of late years been established in this town, with a view of giving an education to youth on the plan of an university.

The manufactures of this place are very considerable; formerly a great quantity of checks and coarse linnens were made here, but of late years these have given way to that of *Polldavies*, or sail-cloth, now carried on with such spirit (in the town and country) as to supply near one half of the navy of *Great-Britain*. The late war gave a great rise to this branch, and a sudden improvement to the town. MANUFACTURES.

The making of pins is another considerable article of commerce; locks, hinges, cast-iron, and other branches of hardware, are fabricated here to a great amount: very large works for the refining of copper, are carried on near the town; and the glass and sugar houses employ many hands. By means of all these advantages the town has been doubled within these twenty years; and is supposed to contain at present between eight and nine thousand inhabitants.

The manufactures of this place are most readily conveyed down to *Liverpool*, by means of the *Mersey*. The spring-tides rise at the bridge to the height of nine feet, and vessels of seventy or eighty tuns can lie at *Bank-quay*, the port of the town; where warehouses, cranes, and other conveniences for shipping of goods are erected. I must not omit that thirty or forty thousand bushels of potatoes are annually exported out of the rich land of the en-

virons of *Warrington*, into the *Mediterranean*, at the medium price of 14d. per bushel. This is the root which honest *Gerard*, about two hundred and forty years ago, speaks of as a food, as also a meat for pleasure being either roasted in the embers or boiled and eaten with oil vinegar and pepper or dressed some other way by the hand of a skilful cooke*.

FISH.

The salmon fishery is very considerable, but the opportunity of sending them to *London*, and other places, at the beginning of the season, keeps up the price to about 8d per pound, which gradually sinks to 3d or 2d halfpenny, to the great aid of the poor manufacturers. Smelts, or as they are called in all the North, *sparlings*, migrate in the Spring up this river in amazing shoals, and of a size superior to those of other parts, some having been taken that weighed half a pound, and measured thirteen inches.

GRAINING.

In this river is found a small fish called the *Graining*, in some respects resembling the dace, yet is a distinct and perhaps new species; the usual length is seven inches and a half; it is rather more slender than the dace, the body is almost strait, that of the other incurvated; the color of the scales in this is silvery, with a bluish cast; those of the dace have a yellowish or greenish tinge: the eyes, the ventral and the anal fins in the *Graining* are of a pale color †.

ORFORD-HALL.

Make a visit to *John Blackburne*, Esq; at his seat of *Orford*, a mile from *Warrington*; dine and lie there. This gentleman from

* Herbal, 928.

† Ray's in P. D. 8. P. P. 15. V. 9. A. 10. C. 32a

his earliest life, like another *Evelyn*, has made his garden the employ and amusement of his leisure hours; and been most successful in every part he has attempted: in fact he has an universal knowledge in the culture of plants. He was the second in these kingdoms that cultivated the *Pine apple*: has the best fruit and the best kitchen garden: his collection of hardy exotics is exceedingly numerous; and his collection of hot-house plants is at least equal to that at *Kew*. He neglects no branch of botany, has the aquatic plants in their proper elements; the rock plants on artificial rocks; and you may be here betrayed into a bog by attempting to gather those of the morafs.

Mrs. *Blackburne* his daughter extends her researches still farther, and adds to her empire another kingdom: not content with the botanic, she causes *North America* to be explored for its animals, and has formed a *Museum* from the other side of the *Atlantic*, as pleasing as it is instructive.

In this house is a large family picture of the *Afhton's* of *Chadderton*, consisting of a gentleman, his lady, eleven children living at that time, and three infants who died in their birth: it was painted in the reign of *James I.* by *Tobias Ratcliff*; but has so little merit, that I should not have mentioned it, but to add one more to Mr. *Walpole's* list of painters.

MAY 19, Pass through *Winwick*, a small village remarkable for being the richest rectory in *England*: the living is worth 2300 l. per annum; the Rector is Lord of the Manor, and has a glebe of 1300 l. annual rent: it is singular that this county, the seventh in size in *England*, has only sixty-one parishes, whereas *Norfolk*, the next in dimensions has no fewer than six hundred and sixty.

WINWICK.

In .

A T O U R

In the wall of an old porch before the Rector of *Winwick's* house, is safely lodged a bible, placed there by a zealous incumbent, who lived in the days of *Oliver Cromwel*, in order that at least one authentic book might be found, should the fanatics corrupt the text, and destroy all the orthodox copies.

On the outside of the Church is this inscription, cut in old letters :

*Hic locus, Oswalde, quondam tibi placuit valde;
 Northanumbrorum fueras Rex, nuncque polorum
 Regna tenes, Prato passus Marcelde * vocato.
 Anno milleno quingentenoque triceno,
 Sciator post Christum murum renovaverat istum:
 Henricus Johnston curatus erat simul hic tunc.*

Oswald was king of *Northumberland*; the most pious prince of his time; and the restorer of the christian religion in his dominions: at length, A. D. 640, receiving a defeat near *Oswestry*, by *Penda*, pagan king of *Mercia*, was there slain, his body cut in pieces, and stuck on poles by way of trophies.

At *Redbank* between this place and *Newton* the Scots in August 1648, after their retreat from *Preston*, made a resolute stand for many hours against the victorious *Cromwel*, who, with great loss on both sides, beat them from their ground; and the next day made himself master of all their remaining infantry, which, with their commander Lieutenant-general *Bayly*, surrendered on the bare condition of quarter †.

* *Muser-field* near *Oswestry*.

† *Whitelock*, 332. *Clarendon*, V. 162.

Pass through *Newton*, a small burrough town: the country flat and fertile. On approaching *Wiggan*, observe several fields quite white with thread, bleaching for the manufacture of strong checks and coarse linen, carried on in that town and neighborhood.

Wiggan is a pretty large town and a burrough. It has long been noted for manufactures in brass and pewter, which now give way to that of checks: an ingenious fellow here turns canal coal into vases, obelisks, and snuff-boxes, and forms excellent blackmoors heads out of the same material.

The best cross-bows are also made in this town by a person, who succeeded his father in the business; the last coming there from *Rippon* about a century ago.

In the church is an inscription in memory of Sir *Roger Bradshaigh* of *Haigh*, an eminent loyalist in the time of the civil wars: and a tomb much defaced of a Sir *William Bradshaigh*, and his lady *Mabel*, who lived in the reigns of *Edward* the II. and III. a remarkable history attends this pair: in the time of the first monarch, he set out for the holy land in quest of adventures, and left his fair spouse at home to pray for his success: but after some years absence, the lady thinking he made rather too long a stay, gave her hand to Sir *Osmund Nevil*, a *Welch* knight. At length Sir *William* returns in the garb of a pilgrim; makes himself known to his *Mabel*, is acknowledged by her, and she returns to her allegiance; Sir *William* pursues the innocent invader of his bed, overtakes him at *Newton* park, where my unfortunate countryman is slain. The poor lady being considered as an accessory to his death, is condemned to a weekly penance of walking barefoot
from.

WIGGAN.

from the chapel in *Haigh-Hall*, three miles distant, to expiate her crime, to a cross near *Wiggan*, at this day called *Mabel's* cross.

Not far from the town is the little river *Douglas*, immortalized by the victories of our *Arthur* * over the *Saxons* on its banks. This stream in 1727 was widened, deepened and made navigable by locks, almost to the mouth of the *Ribble*: and was among the first of those projects which have since been pursued with so much utility to the inland parts of the kingdom. This canal conveys coal to supply the north of the county, and even part of *Westmoreland*, and in return brings from thence limestone.

HAIGH-HALL.

On an eminence about a mile from *Wiggan*, is *Haigh*, the seat of the *Bradshaighs*, an antient house, built at different times, the chapel supposed to be as old as the time of *Edward II.* in the front are the *Stanly* arms, and beneath them those of the family; which in all civil commotions had united with the former, even as early as the battle of *Bosworth* field.

In this house are some excellent pictures; our Saviour with his disciples at *Emaus*, by *Titian*, with the landlord and waiter; a fine attention and respect is expressed in the countenances of the disciples.

A very fine head of Sir *Lionel Tolmach*, by *Fr. Zuccherò*, on wood; short grey hair, a forked beard, rosy complexion; a beautiful *viridis senectus*.

Eliz lady *Dacres*, daughter of *Paul* viscount *Bayning*, relict of *Francis* lord *Dacres*, created countess of *Sheppy* for life, by *Cb. II.* in 1680, a head on wood: a blooming countenance.

* *Henry of Huntingdon*, 313.

A head by *Riley*, of Sir *John Guise*, great grandfather to the present baronet: and another of lady *Guise*, by *Kueller*.

Charles I. in his robes.

George Villiers duke of *Buckingham*, in the robes of the garter, affaffinated by the gloomy *Felton*.

A large equestrian picture of *Ch. I.* a copy after *Vandyck*.

His daughter, *Mary* princess of *Orange*, mother to king *William*.

Henry Murray, esquire, gentleman of the bedchamber to *Ch. II.* his daughter was married to Sir *Roger Bradshaigh*, the second baronet.

This neighborhood abounds with that fine species of coal called canal, perhaps *candle* coal, from its serving as cheap light for the poor to spin by, during the long winter evenings: it is found in beds of about three feet in thickness; the veins dip one yard in twenty; are found at great depths, with a black bas above and below; and are subject to the same damps fiery and suffocating as the common coal. It makes the sweetest of fires, and the most chearful: is very inflammable; and so clean, that at *Haigh-Hall* a summer-house is built with it, which may be entered without dread of soiling the lightest cloaths.

CANAL COAL.

Leaving *Wiggan*, observe on the road-side near the N. end of the town, a monument, erected by *Alexander Rigby*, Esq; in memory of his gallant commander Sir *Thomas Tildesty*, who was killed on this spot in the engagement with *Lambert*, in 1650: a faithful domestic, supporting his dying master, was shot in that situation by a rebel trooper, who was instantly pistoled by his generous officer, who abhorred the barbarity even to an enemy.

D

Reach

STANDISH.

Reach *Standish*, a village with a very handsome church and spire steeple: the pillars within shew an attempt of the *Tuscan* order; it was rebuilt in 1584, and chiefly by the assistance of *Richard Moodie*, Rector of the place, who maintained the workmen with meat, at his own cost, during the time. He was the first protestant pastor, conformed and procured the living by the cession of the tythes of *Standish*, probably thinking it better to lose part than all. He lies in effigy on his tomb, dressed in his *franciscan* habit, with an inscription declarative of his munificence towards the church. In front of the tomb are two small pillars with *ionic* capitals, the dawning of the introduction of *Grecian* architecture.

Here is a handsome tomb of Sir *Edward Wrioughton*, Knight, King's council: he died 1658, and lies in alabaster recumbent in his gown. A curious memorial of *Edward Chisnal*, Esq; of *Chisnal*, who was, during the civil wars, Colonel of a regiment of horse, and another of foot; and lest there should be any doubt, the commissions are given in full length upon wood. This gentleman had the honor of defending *Latham* house under the command of the Heroine the Countess of *Derby*.

At Mrs. *Townley's*, at *Standish-Hall*, are some few reliques of the *Arundel* collection, particularly eight pieces of glass, with the labors of *Hercules* most exquisitely cut on them. A large silver-square, perhaps the pannel of an altar, with a most beautiful relief of the resurrection on it, by P. V. 1605. Two trinkets, one a lion, the other a dragon, whose bodies are formed of two vast irregular pearls.

Make

Make an excursion four miles on the West, to *Holland*, a village where formerly had been a priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Robert de Holland*, in 1319, out of the collegiate chapel, before served by canons regular. Nothing remains at present but the church, and a few walls. The posterity of the founder rose to the greatest honors during several of the following turbulent reigns; but those honors were attended with the greatest calamities. *Robert* himself, first Secretary to *Thomas of Woodstock*, Earl of *Lancaster*, after betraying his master, lost his head, by the rage of the people, in the beginning of the reign of *Edw. III.* His posterity, many at least of them, were equally unfortunate: *Thomas de Holland*, Duke of *Surry*, and Earl of *Kent*, fell in the same manner at *Cirencester*, by the hands of the townsmen, after a rash insurrection, in order to restore his master, *Richard II.* His half brother, *John*, Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*, underwent the same fate, from the hands of the populace at *Plessy*, in *Essex*, for being engaged in the same design. And his grandson *Henry*, Duke of *Exeter*, experienced a fortune as various as it was calamitous. He was the greatest subject in power under *Henry VI.* and was brother in law to *Edw. IV.* yet, as *Comines* relates, during the first depression of his unhappy master, he was seen a fugitive in *Flanders*, running barefoot after the Duke of *Burgundy's* coach, to beg an alms: on the last attempt to replace *Henry* on the throne, he again appeared in arms at the battle of *Barnet*, fought manfully, and was left for dead in the field; a faithful domestic gave him assistance, and conveyed him into sanctuary; he escaped, and was never heard of 'till his corps was found, by some unknown accident, floating in the sea be-

tween *Dover* and *Calais**; and thus closed the eventful history of this ill-fated line.

Return thro' this deep tract into the road at *Standish*: the country from hence to *Preston* very good; on the last a long valley runs parallel. At a place called *Pincock* bridge crosses the *Narrow*, a pretty stream, watering a narrow romantic glen, wooded on both sides.

Ride through *Walton*, a very populous village, near the *Ribble*, a fine river, extending thro' a range of very rich meadows, as far as the picturesque vale of *Cuerden*. Cross the river on a bridge of five arches, ascend a hill, through lanes once deep, narrow, and of difficult approach; where, in 1715, the rebels made some resistance to the King's forces in the ill-concerted affair of that year.

PRESTON.

On the top lies *Preston*, a neat and handsome town, quiet, and entirely free from the noise of manufactures; and is supported by passengers, or the money spent by the numerous gentry that inhabit it. It derives its name (according to *Camden*) from the *Priests* or *Religious* that were in old times the principal inhabitants. Here was a convent of grey friars or *Franciscans* founded by *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaster*, son of *Henry III.* *Robert de Holland* abovementioned, was a considerable benefactor to the place, and was buried here. A gentleman of the name of *Preston* gave the ground †. Might not the town take its name from him? Here was also an ancient hospital dedicated to *Mary Magdalene*, mentioned in 1291 in the *Lincoln* taxation ‡.

* *Stow*, 426:

† *Stevens's Monast.* 1. 154.

‡ *Tanner*, 234.

This place was taken by storm in 1643 by the parlement forces under Sir *John Seaton*, after a most gallant defence: It was at that time fortified with brick walls *.

North of this town began the action between that gallant officer Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, and the parlement forces under *Cromwel*. The former commanded the *Englisb* army that was to act in conjunction with the Duke of *Hamilton* in his unfortunate invasion in July 1648. *Langdale* gave the infatuated *Scot*, notice of the approach of *Cromwel*, and in vain advised the assembling of the whole force, his council was lost. He alone made a stand in the fields near *Preston* for six hours, unassisted by the Duke, who pushed the march of his troops over the bridge, leaving Sir *Marmaduke* to be overpowered with numbers.

The walks on the banks above the *Ribble* command a most beautiful view of meadows, bounded by delicious rifings; the river meandering between 'till the prospect closes with it's estuary. Continue here the whole night, and lie at the *Black-Bull*.

The SPECTATOR has long since pointed out the knowledge that may be collected from signs: it is impossible not to remark the propriety of the reigning ones of this county: the triple-legs, and the eagle-and-child, denote the great possessions of the *Stanlies* in these parts; the bull, the just pre-eminence of it's cattle over other counties; and the royal-oak, it's distinguished loyalty to it's sovereign. I am amazed they do not add the GRACES, for no where can be seen a more numerous race of beauties among that order, who want every advantage to set off their native charms.

* Parlement Chronicle, 268.

MAY 20.

Go over a flat country, with rushy fields on each side; cross the *Broke* and the *Calder*; see on the one side *Blazedale* fells, and on the other *Pelling* moss, which some years ago made an eruption similar to that of *Solway*. Cross the *Wier*, near *Garstang*, on a bridge of two arches; about twelve miles lower it swells into a fine harbor, whence the provincial proverb, *as safe as WIER*. Vessels put into it for the sail-cloth made at *Kirkham*.

GARSTANG.

Breakfast at *Garstang*; a small town, remarkable for the fine cattle produced in its neighborhood: a gentleman has refused 30 guineas for a three-year-old cow; has sold a calf of a month's age for 10 guineas, and bulls for 100; and has killed an ox weighing 21 score per quarter, exclusive of hide, entrails, &c. Bulls also have been let out at the rate of 30 guineas the season; so that well might honest *Barnaby** celebrate the cattle of this place, notwithstanding the misfortune he met with in one of its great fairs.

Veni *Garstang*, ubi nata
Sunt armenta fronte lata;
Veni *Garstang*, ubi malè
Intrans forum bestiale,
Forte vacillando vico
Huc et illuc cum amico,
In Juvenæ dorfum rui,
Cujus cornu læsus fui.

Abundance of potatoes are raised about the place, and sent to *London*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

* Better known by the name of drunken *Barnaby*, who lived the beginning of the last century, and published his four itineraries in *Latin* rhyme.

In

Sir *Edward Walpole* is Lord of this manor, his father having obtained a grant of it from the crown.

Near the town, on a knowl, is a single tower, the poor remains of *Grenehaugh* castle: it was built by the first *Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, to secure himself in his new possessions, the forfeited estates of the *Yorkists*, who did not bear, without resentment, this usurpation on their property. Among the attainted lands, which were vested in his lordship, are reckoned those of *Pilkington*, *Broughton*, and *Wotton* *.

Soon after leaving *Garstang* the country grows more barren, uneven, or slightly hilly. From a common called the *Grave* have a fine view of

LANCASTER, built of stone, and lying on the side of a hill: the castle built by *Edward III.* † forms one great object, the church another; and far beyond is an arm of the sea, and the lofty mountains of *Furness* and *Cumberland*. The town is not regular, but is well built, and contains numbers of very handsome houses. Every stranger must admire the front of *Mr. Noble's* faced with stone, naturally figured with views, rivers and mountains, in the same nature with the *pietra imbroscata* and *ruinata* of the *Italians*. The inhabitants are also fortunate in having some very ingenious cabinet-makers settled here; who fabricate most excellent and neat goods at remarkably cheap rates, which they export to *London* and the plantations. *Mr. Gillow's* warehouse of these manufactures merits a visit.

LANCASTER.

* *Leland's Itin.* vi. 35.

† *Vetusta Monumenta*, &c. published by the Society of Antiquarians, No. 41.

A T O U R

It is a town of much commerce: has fine quays on the river *Lune*, which brings up ships of 250 tons burden close to the place. Forty or fifty ships trade from hence directly to *Guinea* and the *West-Indies*: others to *Norway*. Besides the cabinet goods, some sail cloth is manufactured here; and great numbers of candles are exported to the *West-Indies*. Much wheat and barley is imported.

The custom-house is a small but elegant building, with a portico supported by four ionic pillars, with a beautiful plain pediment: each pillar is fifteen feet and a half high, and consists of a single stone. There is a double flight of steps, a rustic surbase and coins; a work that does much credit to Mr. *Gillow*, the architect.

CASTLE.

The castle is very intire; has a most magnificent front, consisting of two angular towers, and a gateway between; and within is a great square tower: the courts of justice are held here; and here are kept the prisoners of the county, in a safe yet airy confinement.

CHURCH.

The church is seated on an eminence near the castle, and commands an extensive, but not a pleasing view. Within is a mural monument in memory of Sir *Samuel Eyres*, one of the judges of the king's bench in the time of King *William*; and a very pompous inscription on the grave-stone of *Tho. Covell*, six times mayor of the town, 48 years keeper of the castle, 46 years one of the coroners of the county, captain of the freehold land of the hundred of *Lonsdale* on this side the fands, &c. &c. died Aug. 1, 1639.

Cease, cease to mourn, all tears are vain and void,
He's fled, not dead, dissolved, not destroyed:
In Heav'n his soul doth rest, his body here
Sleeps in this dust, and his fame every where

Triumphs:

Triumphs : the town, the country, farther forth,
The land throughout proclaim his noble worth.

Speak of a man so courteous,
So free and every way magnanimous ;
That story told at large here do you see
Epitomized in brief, COVELL was he.

This is given as a specimen of an epitaph so very extravagant, that the living must laugh to read ; and the deceased, was he capable, must blush to hear.

On the north side of the church-yard are the remains of an old wall, called the *wery* wall. *Camden* conjectures it to have taken its name from *Caerwerid*, or the green fortrefs, the *British* name of *Lancaster* : and that it was part of a *Roman* wall. For my part, with *Leland*, I suspect it to have been part of the enclosure of the *Priory*, a cell of *Benedictine* monks of *St. Martin*, at *Sees* in *France*, suppressed by *HEN. V.* and given to *Sion* abby.

The shambles of this town must not be omitted : they are built in form of a street, at the public expence ; every butcher has his shop ; and his name painted over the door.

SHAMELES.

Cross the *Lune*, on a handsome bridge of four arches. Turn to the left, and after four miles riding, reach *Hefs bank*, and at low water cross the arm of the sea, the *Moricambe* of *Ptolemy*, that divides this part of the county from the hundred of *Furness*, a detached tract peninsulated by the sea, lake, or river, a melancholy ride of eleven miles ; the prospect on all sides quite savage, high barren hills indented by the sea, or dreary wet sands, rendered more horrible by the approach of night, and a tempestuous evening, obscured by the driving of black clouds. Beneath the shade discerned *Arnsfide* tower,

CARTMEL SANDS.

E

the

the property of the *Stanlies* for some centuries. Before us was an extensive, but shallow ford, formed by the *Kent* and other rivers, now passed with trouble by the beating of the waves.

At the entrance into this water am met by a guide, called here the *Carter*, who is maintained by the public, and obliged in all weathers to attend here from sun rise to sun set, to conduct passengers over.

CARTMEL.

Three miles from the shore is *Cartmel*, a small town with most irregular streets, lying in a vale surrounded by high hills. The gateway of the monastery of regular canons of St. *Austin*, founded in 1188, by *William Marechal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, is still standing. But this had long been holy ground, having about the year 677, been given to St. *Cuthbert*, by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, with all its inhabitants, at that time, entirely *British*.

The church is large, and in form of a cross; the length is 157 feet: the transept 110: the height 57. The steeple is most singular, the tower being a square within a square; the upper part being set diagonally within the lower. The inside of the church is handsome and spacious: the centre supported by four large and fine clustered pillars: the West part more modern than the rest, and the pillars octagonal. The choir beautiful, surrounded with stalls; whose tops and pillars are finely carved with foliage; and with the instruments of the passion above.

On one side is the tomb stone of *William de Walton*, with a cross on it. He was either first or second prior of this place. The inscription is only *Hic Jacet Frater Wilelmus de Walton Prior de Cartmel*.

On the other is a magnificent tomb of a *Harrington* and his lady,
both

Both lie recumbent beneath a fine carved and open work arch, decorated with variety of superstitious figures; and on the surbase are grotesque forms of chaunting monks. He lies with his legs across, a sign that he had obtained that privilege by the merits of a pilgrimage to the *Holyland*, or a *Crusade*. He is said to have been one of the *Harringtons* of *Wrasholm* tower, his lady a *Huddleston* of *Millum Castle*. It is probably the effigies of Sir *John de Harrington*, who in 1305, was summoned by *Edw. I.* with numbers of other gallant gentlemen, to meet him at *Carlisle*, and attend him on his expedition into *Scotland*; and was then knighted along with Prince *Edward*, with bathing, and other sacred ceremonies*.

The monument erected by *Christopher Rawlinson*, of *Carkball*, in *Cartmel*, deserves mention, being in memory of his grandfather, father, and mother. The last a *Monk*, descended from a *Tho. Monk* of *Devonshire*, by *Frances Plantagenet*, daughter and coheir of *Arthur* Viscount *Lisle*, son of *Edw. IV.* and this *Christopher* dying without issue was the last male by the mother's side of that great line.

In a side chapel is the burial place of the *Lowthers*; among other monuments is a neat but small one of the late Sir *William*.

Pass through some fields, a strange mixture of pasture, rock and small groves. Descend a hill to *Holker*, once the seat of the family of the *Prestons*, since the property of the *Lowthers*, and lately that of Lord *George Cavendish*: a large irregular house, seated in a pretty park, well wooded; and on the side of the house is a range of low rocky hills, directing the eye to an immense chain of lofty mountains.

MAY 21.
HOLKER.

* *Dugdale's Baronage*, II. 99.

At *Holker* are several good pictures : among the portraits, the beautiful, abandoned, vindictive, violent Dutchess of *Cleveland*, mistress to *Ch. II.* by *Lely*.

A Mrs. *Lowther*, by the same.

Admiral *Penn*, dressed in black, with a cravat and fash, long hair, and of a good honest countenance. He rose very early in life to the highest naval commands ; was a captain at twenty one, rear admiral of *Ireland* at twenty-three, general in the first *Dutch* war at thirty-two ; disgraced and imprisoned by *Cromwel*, for his unsuccessful attempt on *St. Domingo*, though he added, in that very expedition, *Jamaica* to the kingdom of *Great Britain* : on the restoration, commanded under the Duke of *York* in the same ship, at the great sea fight of 1665, when the laurels of the first day were blasted by the mystic inactivity of the second ; for where princes are concerned, the truth of miscarriages seldom appears. He soon after retired from the service, and died at the early age of forty-nine.

The late Sir *James Lowther* ; a character too well known to be dwelt on.

The head of *Thomas Wriothesly*, Earl of *Southampton*, the friend of *Clarendon*, and virtuous treasurer of the first years after the restoration.

His lady, leaning on a globe.

A very fine head of a *Preston* ? in black, a ruff, short grey hair, round beard.

A head called that of an Earl *Douglas*, with this inscription : *Novit paucos secura quies, et. sue. xxii. A. M. D. xi.* On the head a black bonnet, countenance good, beard brown, dress black.

A fine head of *Vandyck*, when young, leaning : by himself.

An.

An old man reading, and a boy, on wood, marked j. w. *Stap.*

Two boys at dice, and a woman looking on: a fine piece by *Morillio.*

St. Francis d'Affize, kneeling, very fine. And variety of other good paintings.

Cross another tract of sands, three miles in breadth, and am conducted thro' the ford by another *Carter*. This officer was originally maintained by the priory of *Conisbed*; but at the dissolution the King charged himself and his successors with the payment: since that time it is held by patent of the dutchy of *Lancaster*, and the salary is paid by the receiver-general. Reach

Ulverston, a town of about three thousand souls, seated near the water side, and is approachable at high water by vessels of a hundred and fifty tuns; has a good trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, bark, lime-stone, oats and barley, and much beans, which last are sent to *Liverpool*, for the food of the poor enslaved *negroes* in the *Guinea* trade. Numbers of cattle are also sold out of the neighborhood, but the commerce in general declines; at present there are not above sixty vessels belonging to the place; formerly about a hundred and fifty mostly let out to freight; but both master and sailors go now to *Liverpool* for employ.

ULVERSTON.

Quantities of potatoes are raised here; and such is the increase that 450 bushels have been got from a single acre of ground. Some wheat is raised in low *Furness*, near the sea, and in the isle of *Walney*: but the inhabitants of these parts have but recently applied themselves to husbandry. Among the manures sea-sand and live mussels are frequently used; but till within these twenty years even the use of dung was scarcely known to them.

Make

IRON MINES.

Make an excursion of four miles to the West, to visit the great iron mines at *Whitrigs*: the ore is found in immense beds beneath two strata, one of *pinnel* or coarse gravel, about fifteen yards thick; the next is lime-stone of twenty yards: the stratum of ore is rather uncertain in extent, but is from ten to fifteen yards thick, and forty in extent; and sometimes two hundred tuns have been taken up in a week. A cubic yard of ore weighs three tuns and a half: the common produce of metal is one tun from thirty-five to forty hundred of ore; but some has been so rich as to yield a tun of iron from twenty seven hundred of the mineral.

The ore lies in vast heaps about the mines, so as to form perfect mountains; is of that species called by mineralogists *hematites* and kidney-ore; is red, very greasy, and defiling. The iron race that inhabit the mining villages exhibit a strange appearance: men, women and children are perfectly dyed with it, and even innocent babes do quickly assume the bloody complexion of the soil.

The ore is carried on board the ships for 12 s. per tun, each tun 21 hundred; and the adventurers pay 1s. 6d. per tun farm for liberty of raising it. It is entirely smelted with wood charcoal, but is got in such quantities that wood in these parts is sometimes wanting; so that charcoal is sometimes procured from the poor woods of *Mull*, and other of the *Hebrides*.

These mines have been worked above four hundred years ago, as appears by the grant of *William of Lancaster*, Lord of *Kendal*, to the priory of *Conisbed*, in this neighborhood, of the mine of *Plumpton*, probably part of the present vein; which he conveys *libero intraitu et exitu ad duos equos cum hominibus* minam cariandam, &c. *

* *Dugdale*, II. 425.

The vestiges of the antient workings are very frequent, and apparent enough, from the vast hollows in the earth wherever they have sunk in.

From one of the banks have a great view of the lower *Furness*, as far as appears, a woodless tract, and of the isle of *Walney*, stretching along the coast, and forming to it a secure counterscarp from the rage of the sea. At the South end is *Peel* castle, originally built, and supported by the abby of *Furness*, and garrisoned with sixty men, as a protection against the *Scots*.

PEEL CASTLE.

The abby lies opposite, and the very ruins evince its former magnificence*. It was founded in 1127, by *Stephen*, Earl of *Moriton* and *Bologne*, afterwards King of *England*, or rather removed by him from *Tulket* in *Aundirness*. The monks were originally of the order of *Tironensians*, of the rule of *St. Benedict*, but afterwards became *Cistercians* †.

FURNESS ABBY.

The little *Tarn*, or water called *Standing Tarn*, is within sight; it is of considerable depth, and abounds with pike, roch and eels; also with large trout; and is remarkable for having no visible outlet, but discharges its waters by some subterraneous passage.

See, towards the North, at a small distance, the hill of *Black-Coomb*, in *Cumberland*, often visible from *Flintshire*, and an infallible presage to us of bad weather. I found from the report of the inhabitants of these parts, that the appearance of our country is equally ominous to them, and equally unacceptable.

BLACK-COOMB.

See *Swartz-moor* hall, near which *Martin Swartz* and his *Germans*

SWARTZ-MOOR.

* Finely engraven among the views published by the society of *Antiquaries*.

† *Dugdale*, I. 704. An excellent and full account of this abby has been lately published, by *Mr. Thomas West*.

encamped

encamped in 1487, with *Lambert Simmel*, in order to collect forces in these parts, before his attempt to wrest the crown from *Henry VII*. He was supported by Sir *Thomas Broughton*, a gentleman of this neighborhood, who, escaping afterwards from the battle of *Stoke*, like our *Owen Glendwr* lived many years (when he was supposed to have been slain) in great obscurity, supported by his faithful tenants in *Westmoreland*.

GEORGE FOX.

And in after-times the melancholy spirit of *George Fox*, the founder of quakerism, took possession of *Swartz-moor* hall, first captivating the heart of a widow, the relict of judge *Fell*, the then inhabitant, moving her congenial soul to resign herself to him in the bonds of matrimony. From thence he sallied forth, and I trust, unintentionally, gave rise to a crowd of spiritual *Quixotes* (disowned indeed by his admirers, as his genuine followers) who for a period disturbed mankind with all the extravagancies that enthusiasm could invent.

Return to *Ulverston*, and dine with Mr. *Kendal* of that place, who shewed me every civility. In his possession saw a singular tripodal jug, found in the neighborhood: it was wide at the bottom, and narrow at the top, with a spout and handle made of a mixed metal; the height of the vessel was eight inches three quarters, of the feet two three quarrers. One of the same kind was found in the county of *Down**, in *Ireland*; yet probably both might be *Roman*, the last brought by accident into that Kingdom; for Mr. *Gordon*, *tab. 42*. has given the figure of one carved on the side of an altar.

Proceed by *Newland* iron furnace; ascend a high hill, whose

* Antient and present State of the county of *Down*, p. 55.

very top, as well as others adjacent, appears well peopled. Descend to *Penny-bridge*, or *Crakeford*, where a ship of 150 tons was then building. Furnaces abound in these parts, and various sorts of implements of husbandry are made here.

Keep along a narrow glen on excellent roads, amidst thick coppices, or brush woods of various sorts of trees, many of them planted expressly for the use of the furnaces or bloomeries. They consist chiefly of birch and hazel: not many years ago ship loads of nuts have been exported from hence. The woods are great ornaments to the country, for they creep high up the hills: The owners cut them down in equal portions, in the rotation of sixteen years, and raise regular revenues out of them; and often superior to the rent of their land, for freeholders of fifteen or twenty-five pounds per annum, are known to make constantly sixty pounds a year from their woods. The furnaces for these last sixty years have brought a great deal of wealth into this country.

Woods.

Observe that the tops of all the ash trees were lopped; and was informed that it was done to feed the cattle in *Autumn*, when the grass was on the decline; the cattle peeling off the bark as a food. In Queen *Elizabeth's* time the inhabitants of *Colton* and *Hawkshead fells* remonstrated against the number of bloomeries then in the country, because they consumed all the loppings and croppings, the sole winter food for their cattle. The people agreed to pay to the Queen the rent she received from these works, on condition they were suppressed. These rents now called *Bloom Smithy*, are paid to the crown to this day, notwithstanding the improved state of the country has rendered the use of the former indulgence needless.

Keep by the side of the river *Crake*: near its discharge from *Comin-*

F

ston

ston mere, at a place called *Waterfoot*, lay abundance of slate brought down by water from the quarries in the *fells*: observed also great heaps of birch besoms, which are also articles for exportation.

CONINSTON MERE.

Reach *Coninston* or *Thurstain* water, a beautiful lake, about seven measured miles long; and the greatest breadth three quarters: the greatest depth from thirty to forty fathoms. At the S. end it is narrowed by the projection of several little headlands running far into the water, and forming between them several pretty bays. A little higher up the widest part commences: from thence it runs quite strait to the end, not incurvated as the maps make it. The fish of this water are char and pike: a few years ago the first were sold for 3s. 6d. per dozen, but, thanks to the luxury of the times, are now raised to eight or nine shillings. The scenery about this lake, which is scarcely mentioned, is extremely noble. The E. and W. sides are bounded by high hills often wooded; but in general composed of grey rock, and coarse vegetation; much juniper creeps along the surface, and some beautiful hollies are finely intermixed. At the north western extremity the vast mountains called *Coninston fells*, form a magnificent mass. In the midst is a great bosom, retiring inward, which affords great quantities of fine slate. The trade in this article has of late been greatly improved, and the value of the quarries highly increased: a work that twenty years ago did not produce to the landlord forty shillings, at present brings in annually as many pounds: and the whole quantity at this time exported yearly from these mountains, is about two thousand tons. At their feet is a small cultivated tract, filled with good farm houses, and near the water edge is the village and church of *Coninston*. Formerly these mountains yielded copper; but of late

the.

the works have been neglected on account of the poverty of the ore.

Leave the sides of the lake, and ascend a steep hill, surrounded with woods. From the summit have a fine view of the lake, the stupendous fells, and a winding chasm beneath some black and ferrated mountains.

The fields in those parts are often fenced with rows of great flates; which no horses will attempt leaping. See at a distance a piece of *Winander mere*, and that of *Eastbwaite*; descend the hill, and soon reach the small town of *Hawkshead*, seated in a fertile bottom. In the church is an altar tomb, with the effigies of *William Sandys*, and *Margaret* his wife, most rudely cut in stone, and done by order of his son *Edwin*, Archbishop of *York*, who was born in a small house in this neighborhood. Round the tomb is this inscription:

Conditur hoc tumulo, *Guilielmus Sandes* et uxor,
 Cui *Margareta* nomen et omen erat.
 Armiger ille fuit percharus regibus olim,
 Illa sed exemplar religionis erat.
 Conjugii fuerant æquali forte beati,
 Felices opibus, stemmate, prole, fide.
 Quos amor et pietas læto conjunxit eodem:
 Hos sub spe vitæ continet ille lapis.

Leave *Hawkshead*, and ride by the side of *Urswick mere*, about two miles long, and three quarters broad; on each side ornamented with a pretty elevated peninsula, jutting far into the water. Its fish are perch, called here bass, pike, eels, but no trout. The eels descend in multitudes through the river that flows from this

MAY 22.
 URSWICK MERE.

EELS.

mere into *Winander*, beginning their migration with the first floods after midsummer; and cease on the first snows. The inhabitants of the country take great numbers in wheels at that season; when it is their opinion that the eels are going into the salt water; and that they return in spring.

The roads are excellent amidst fine woods, with grey rocks patched with moss rising above. In one place observed a *Holly park*, a tract preserved entirely for sheep, who are fed in winter with the croppings. Wild cats inhabit in too great plenty these woods and rocks.

The *Lichen Tartareus*, or stone rag, as it is called here, incrusts most of the stones: is gathered for the use of dyers by the Peasants, who sell it at a penny per pound, and can collect two stone weight of it in a day.

Reach *Graitbwaite*, the seat of Mr. *Sandys*; and from the *cats-craig*, an eminence near the house, have an extensive view up and down the water of *Winander*, for several miles. The variety of beautiful bays that indent the shore; the fine wooded risings that bound each side; and the northern termination of lofty *fells* patched with snow, compose a scene the most picturesque that can be imagined.

WOODCOCKS.

See on the plain part of these hills numbers of springes for woodcocks, laid between tufts of heath, with avenues of small stones on each side, to direct these foolish birds into the snares, for they will not hop over the pebbles. Multitudes are taken in this manner in the open weather; and sold on the spot for sixteen pence or twenty pence a couple (about 20 years ago at sixpence.

pence or seven pence) and sent to the all-devouring capital, by the *Kendal* stage.

After breakfast, take boat at a little neighboring creek, and have a most advantageous view of this beautiful lake, being favored with a calm day and fine sky. The length of this water is about twelve miles; the breadth about a mile; for the width is unequal from the multitude of pretty bays, that give such an elegant sinuosity to its shores, especially those on the east, or the *Westmoreland* side. The horns of these little ports project far, and are finely wooded; as are all the lesser hills that skirt the water.

At a distance is another series of hills, lofty, rude, grey and mossy; and above them soar the immense heights of the fells of *Conenston*, the mountains of *Wrynose* and *Hard-knot*, and the conic points of *Langden* fells; all except the first in *Cumberland*.

The waters are discharged out of the South end, at *Newby-bridge*, with a rapid precipitous current, then assume the name of *Leven*, and after a course of two miles fall into the estuary called the *Leven* sands. The depth of this lake is various, from four yards and a half to seventy-four, and, excepting near the sides, the bottom is entirely rocky: in some places are vast subaqueous precipices, the rock falling at once perpendicular, for the depth of twenty-yards, within forty of the shore; and the same depth is preserved across the channel. The fall of the *Leven*, from the lake to high water mark, is ninety feet; the deepest part of the lake a hundred and thirty-two beneath that point.

The boatmen directed their course Northward, and brought us by the heathy isle of *Lingholm*, and the far projecting cape of
Rowlinson's

Rawlinson's Nab. On the left hand observe the termination of *Lancashire*, just South of the *Stor*, a great promontory in *Westmoreland*, all the remaining Western side is claimed by the first; but *Westmoreland* bounds the rest, so has the fairest claim to call itself owner of this superb water.

On doubling the *Stor* a new expanse opened before us; left the little isle of *Crowbolme* on the right, traversed the lake towards the horse ferry, and a little beyond, the *great Holme* of thirty acres crosses the water, and conceals the rest. This delicious isle is blest with a rich pasturage, is adorned with a pretty grove, and has on it a good house.

It has been the fortune of this beautiful retreat often to change masters: the flattering hopes of the charms of retirement have misled several to purchase it from the last cheated owner, who after a little time discovered, that a constant enjoyment of the same objects, delightful as they were, soon satiated. There must be something more than external charms to make a retreat from the world long enduring; the qualifications requisite fall to the share of a very few; without them disgust and weariness will soon invade their privacy, notwithstanding they courted it with all the passion and all the romance with which the poet did his mistresses*.

Sic ego secretis possum bene vivere fylvis,

Qua nulla humano sit via trita pede.

Tu mihi curarum requies, tu nocte vel atra

Lumen, et in solis tu mihi turba locis.

* *Tibullus* iv. 13, 9.

From this island began a new and broader extent of water, bounded on the West by the bold and lofty face of a steep hill, patched with the deep green of vast yews and hollies, that embellished its naked slope. This expanse is varied with several very pretty isles, some bare, others just appear above water, tufted with trees: on the North-East side is the appearance of much cultivation; a tract near the village of *Boulnefs* falls gently to the water edge, and rises again far up a high and large mountain, beyond which is a grand skreen of others, the pointed heads of *Troutbeck fells*, the vast rounded mass of *Fairfield*, and the still higher summit of *Rydal*.

Land, and dine in

W E S T M O R E L A N D,

at *Boulnefs*, antiently called *Winander*, giving name to the lake; and am here treated with most delicate trout and perch, the fish of this water. The charr is found here in great plenty, and of a size superior to those in *Wales*. They spawn about *Michaelmas*, in the river *Bratbay*, which, with the *Rowtbay* are the great feeds of the lake, preferring the rocky bottom of the former to the gravelly bottom of the other. The fishermen distinguish two varieties, the *case-charr* and the *gelt-charr*, i. e. a fish which had not spawned the last season, and esteemed by them the more delicate: this spawns from the beginning of *January* to the end of *March*, and never ascends the river, but selects for that purpose the most gravelly parts of the lake, and that which abounds most with springs.

CHARR:

It

It is taken in greateſt plenty from the end of *September* to the end of *November*, but at other times is very rarely met with.

The monks of the abby of *Furneſs* had a grant from *William* of *Lancaſter*, privileging them to fiſh on this water with one boat and twenty nets; but in caſe any of the ſervants belonging to the abby, and ſo employed, miſbehaved themſelves, they were to be chaſtiſed by the Lord of the water; and in caſe they reſuſed to ſubmit, the abbot was bound to diſcharge them, and make them forfeit their wages for their delinquency*.

Remount my horſe, and continue my journey along the ſides of the lake, and from an eminence about half a mile N. of the village of *Boulneſs*, have a fine view of the water and all it's windings; and obſerve that the laſt bend points very far to the Weſt.

On advancing towards the end have an auquiſt proſpect of the whole range of theſe Northern *apennines*, exhibiting all the variety of grandeur in the uniform immense maſs, the conic ſummit, the broken ridge, and the overhanging crag, with the deep chaſm-like paſſages far winding along their baſes, rendered more horrible by the blackening ſhade of the rocks.

EAGLES.

Among the birds which poſſeſs this exalted tract, the eagles are the firſt in rank: they breed in many places. If one is killed, the other gets a new mate, and retains it's antient aery. Thoſe who take their neſts find in them remains of great numbers of moor game: they are beſides very pernicious to the heronries: it is remarked, in the laying ſeaſon of the herons, when the eagles terrify

* *Dugdale Monaſt. I. 706.*

them from their nests, that crows, watching the opportunity, will steal away their eggs.

The red deer which still run wild in *Martindale* forest, sometimes straggled into those parts.

Reach *Ambleside*, a small town above the extremity of the lake : the inhabitants of these parts are very industrious ; are much employed in knitting stockings for *Kendal* market ; in spinning woollen yarn, and in making thread to weave their linfies. The countenances of the people begin to alter ; especially in the tender sex ; the face begins to square, and the cheek bone begins to rise, as if symptomatic of my approaching towards *North Britain*.

AMBLESIDE.

Below *Ambleside*, in a meadow near the river *Brathay*, is a *Roman* camp, the supposed *Diētis* of the *Notitia*, where coins, bricks, &c. have been often found. The outline of the work is still visible, and its extent is four hundred feet one way, and three hundred the other : it was the station of part of the cohort of the *Numerus Nerviorum Diētensium*, and placed very conveniently to command several passes.

DICTIS.

At a small distance from *Ambleside*, see *Rydal*, the house of Sir *Michael le Fleming*, placed in a most magnificent situation ; having the lake full in front, a rich intervening fore-ground ; and on each side a stupendous guard of mountains. This family have been fixed in the north ever since the conquest, and became owners of *Rydal-hall* by a marriage with one of the coheiresses, daughter of Sir *John de Lancaster*, in the time of HEN. IV.

MAY 23.

RYDAL-HALL.

Near the house is a lofty rocky *brae*, clothed with multitudes of gigantic yews and hollies, that from their size and antiquity,

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give it a most venerable appearance; and not far from its foot is *Rydal* water, about a mile long, beautified with little isles.

Go through *Rydal* pass, or, in the dialect of the country, *Rydal* *haws*, or gullet. Ride through *Grass-mere*, a fertile vale with a lake closed at the end by a noble pyramidal mountain.

DUNMAIL WRAYS.

On a high pass between the hills, observe a large *Carnedd* called *Dunmail Wrays stones*, collected in memory of a defeat, A. D. 946. given to a petty king of *Cumberland*, of that name, by *Edmund* I. who with the usual barbarity of the times, put out the eyes of his two sons, and gave his country to *Malcolm*, king of *Scotland*, on condition he preserved in peace the northern parts of *England*.

The descent from hence to the vale of *Keswick*, nine miles.

Near this place enter

C U M B E R L A N D,

having on the left the long extended front of *Helvellin fells*. Most of the hills in these parts are fine sheep walks, smooth and well turfed. The sheep are small, but the mutton exquisitely tasted, being seldom killed before it is six or seven years old. The wool is coarse, but manufactured into ordinary carpets and blankets. No goats are kept here on account of the damage they would do to the woods.

THIRL-WATER.

Arrive within sight of *Thirl-water*, a most beautiful but narrow lake, filling the bottom of a long dale for near four miles. From an eminence near *Dale-head* house, have a picturesque view over great part of its extent. About the middle, the land for above

a hundred .

IV.

II

III.



I.



ANTIQUITIES.

a hundred yards, approaches and contracts the water to the size of a little river, over which is a true *Alpine* bridge, and behind that the water instantly resumes the former breadth.

Regaining the road, have a strange and horrible view downwards, into a deep and misty vale, at this time appearing bottomless, and winding far amidst the mountains, darkened by their height, and the thick clouds that hung on their summits.

In the course of the descent, visit, under the guidance of Doctor *Brownrigg* (the first discoverer) a fine piece of antiquity of that kind which is attributed to the *Druids*. An arrangement of great stones tending to an oval figure, is to be seen near the road side, about a mile and a half from *Keswick*, on the summit of a pretty broad and high hill, in an arable field called *Casile*. The area is thirty-four yards from north to south, and near thirty from east to west; but many of the stones are fallen down, some inward, others outward: according to the plan, they are at present forty in number. At the north end, are two much larger than the rest, standing five feet and a half above the soil: between these may be supposed to have been the principal entrance; opposite to it, on the S. side, are others of nearly the same height; and on the east is one near seven feet high. But what distinguishes this from all other *Druidical* remains of this nature, is a rectangular recess on the east side of the area, formed of great stones, like those of the oval. These structures are considered in general to have been temples, or places of worship: the recess here mentioned seems to have been allotted for the *Druids*, the priests of the place, a sort of *Holy of Holies*, where they met separated from the vulgar, to perform their rites, their divinations,

DRUID TEMPLE.

or to sit in council, to determine on controversies, to compromise all differences about limits of land, or about inheritances, or for the tryal of the greater criminals* ; the *Druids* possessing both the office of priest and judge. The cause that this recess was placed on the east side, seems to arise from the respect paid by the antient natives of this isle to that beneficent luminary the sun, not originally an idolatrous respect, but merely as a symbol of the glorious all-seeing Being, its great Creator.

In the same plate with these *Druidical* remains, is engraven a species of *fibula* cut out of a flat piece of silver, of a form better to be expressed by the figure than words. Its breadth is, from one exterior side to the other, four inches. This was discovered lodged in the mud, on deepening a fish-pond in *Brayton Park* in *Cumberland*, the seat of Sir *Wilfrid Lawson*, and communicated to me by Doctor *Brownrigg*. With it was found a large silver hook of two ounces weight. The length of the shank from the top to the curvature at bottom, four inches and three eights. The hook not so long.

KESWICK VALE.

Arrive near the *Elysiun* of the North, the vale of *Keswick*, a circuit between land and water of about twenty miles. From an eminence above, command a fine bird's eye view of the whole of the broad fertile plain, the town of *Keswick*, the white church of *Croftwaite*, the boasted lake of *Derwentwater*, and the beginning of that of *Bassenthwaite*, with a full sight of the vast circumjacent mountains that guard this delicious spot.

Dine at *Keswick*, a small market town: where, and in the neighborhood, are manufactures of carpets, flannels, linfies and

* Cæf. de Bello Gal. lib. vi.

yarn: the last fold to people from *Cockermouth*, who come for it every market day.

Take boat on the celebrated lake of *Derwentwater*. The form. DERWENTWATER. is irregular, extending from North to South, about three miles and a half; the breadth one and a half. The greatest depth is twenty feet in a channel, running from end to end, probably formed by the river *Derwent*, which passes through, and gives name to the lake.

The views on every side are very different: here all the possible variety of *Alpine* scenery is exhibited, with all the horror of precipice, broken crag, or over-hanging rock; or insulated pyramidal hills, contrasted with others whose smooth and verdant sides, swelling into aerial heights, at once please and surprize the eye.

The two extremities of the lake afford most discordant prospects: the Southern is a composition of all that is horrible; an immense chasm opens in the midst, whose entrance is divided by a rude conic hill, once topped with a castle, the habitation of the tyrant of the rocks; beyond, a series of broken mountainous crags, now patched with snow, soar one above the other, overshadowing the dark winding deeps of *Borrowdale*. In these black recesses are lodged variety of minerals, the origin of evil by their abuse, and placed by nature, not remote from the fountain of it.

Itum est in viscera terræ,
Quasque reconsiderat *fygiisque* removerat umbris,
Effodiuntur opes.

But the opposite or northern view is in all respects a strong and beautiful contrast: *Skiddaw* shews its vast base, and bounding all that part of the vale, rises gently to a height that sinks the neighboring

boring hills; opens a pleasing front, smooth and verdant, smiling over the country like a gentle generous lord, while the *fells* of *Borrowdale* frown on it like a hardened tyrant.

Each boundary of the lake seems to take part with the extremities, and emulates their appearance: the southern varies in rocks of different forms, from the tremendous precipices of the *Lady's-Leap*, the broken front of the *Falcon's-Nest*, to the more distant concave curvature of *Lowdore*, an extent of precipitous rock, with trees vegetating from the numerous fissures, and the foam of a cataract precipitating amidst.

The entrance into *Borrowdale* divides the scene, and the northern side alters into milder forms; a salt spring, once the property of the monks of *Furness*, trickles along the shore; hills (the resort of shepherds) with downy fronts, and lofty summits, succeed; with woods cloathing their bases, even to the water's edge.

Not far from hence the environs appear to the navigator of the lake to the greatest advantage, for on every side mountains close the prospect, and form an amphi-theatre almost matchless.

Loch-Lomond in *Scotland*, and *Lough-Lene* in *Ireland*, are powerful rivals to the lake in question: was a native of either of those kingdoms to demand my opinion of their respective beauties, I must answer as the subtle *Melvil* did the vain *Elizabeth*: *That she was the fairest person in ENGLAND; and mine the fairest in SCOTLAND.*

The isles that decorate this water are few, but finely disposed, and very distinct; rise with gentle and regular curvatures above the surface, consist of verdant turf, or are planted with various trees. The principal is the *Lord's* island, about five acres, where the *Rat-cliff*

cliff family had some time its residence; and from this lake took the title of *Derwentwater*. The last ill-fated Earl lost his life and fortune by the rebellion of 1715; and his estate, now amounting to twenty thousand pounds per annum (the mines included) is vested in trustees for the support of *Greenwich* hospital.

RATCLIFF
FAMILY.

St. *Herbert's* isle was noted for the residence of that saint, the bosom friend of St. *Cutbert*, who wished, and obtained his wish of departing this life on the same day, hour and minute, with that holy man.

The water of *Derwentwater* is subject to violent agitations, and often without any apparent cause, as was the case this day; the weather was calm, yet the waves ran a great height, and the boat was tossed violently with what is called a *bottom wind*.

Went to *Cross-thwaite* church; observed a monument of Sir *John Ratcliff*, and dame *Alice* his wife, with their effigies on small brass plates: the inscription is in the style of the times, *Of your charity pray for the soule of Sir John Radcliff, knight, and for the soule of dame Alice his wife, which Sir John died the 2d day of February, A. D. 1527, on whose soule the Lord have mercy.* Here are also two recumbent alabaster figures of a man and a woman; he in a gown, with a purse at his girdle.

MAY 24.
CROSS-THWAITE
CHURCH.

This is the church to *Keswick*, and has five chapels belonging to it. The livings of this county have been of late years much improved by Queen *Anne's* bounty, and there are none of less value than thirty pounds a year. It is not very long since the minister's stipend was five pounds per annum, a *goose-grass*, or the right of commoning his *goose*; a *whittle-gait*, or the valuable privilege of using his knife
for .

LIVINGS.

for a week at a time at any table in the parish ; and lastly, a *hardened sark*, i. e. a shirt of coarse linnen.

BLACK LEAD.

Saw, at Doctor *Brownrigg's*, of *Ormathwaite*, whose hospitality I experienced for two days, great variety of the ores of *Borrowdale*, such as lead, common and fibrous, black-jack, and *black-lead* or *wad*. The last is found in greater quantities and purity in those mountains than in other parts of the world. Is the property of a few gentlemen, who, lest the markets should be glutted, open the mine only once in seven years, then cause it to be filled and otherwise secured from the depredations of the neighboring miners, who will run any risk to procure so valuable an article, for the best sells from eight to twelve shillings a pound. The legislature hath also guarded their property by making the robbery, felony.

It is of great use in making pencils, black lead crucibles for fusing of metals, for casting of bombs and cannon-balls, cleaning arms, for glazing of earthen-ware ; and some assert that it may be used medicinally to ease the pains of gravel, stone, stranguary, and colick : it has been supposed, but without foundation, to have been the *melanteria* and *pnigitis* of *Dioscorides* : Dr. *Merret* calls it *Nigrice fabrilis*, and the people of the country, *killow* and *wad*, from the coloring quality ; *killow*, or *collow*, signifying the dirt of coal, and *wad* seems derived from *wood*, a deep dying plant*.

Till of late years the superstition of the *Bel-tein* was kept up in these parts, and in this rural sacrifice it was customary for the performers to bring with them boughs of the mountain ash.

* M. S. Letter of Bishop *Nicholson* to Doctor *Woodward*, Aug. 5, 1713.

Continue

MAY 25.
 BASSENTHWAITE
 LAKE.

Continue my journey; pass along the vale of *Keswick*, and keep above *Bassenthwaite* water, at a small cultivated distance from it: this lake is a fine expanse of four miles in length, bounded on one side by high hills, wooded in many places to their bottoms; on the other side by fields and the skirts of *Skiddaw*.

Marks of the plough appear on the tops of many of the hills. Tradition says, that in the reign of King *John*, the Pope cursed all the lower grounds, and thus obliged the inhabitants to make the hills arable: but I rather believe that *John* himself drove them to this cruel necessity, for out of resentment of their declining to follow his standards to the borders of *Scotland*, he cut down their hedges, levelled the ditches, and gave all the cultivated tracts of the North to the beasts of chase, on his return from his expedition.

From Mr. *Spedyn's* of *Armetbwaite*, at the lower extremity of the lake, have a fine view of the whole. Near this place the *Derwent* quits the lake, passing under *Ouze* bridge, consisting of three arches. Salmon come up the river from the sea about *Michaelmas*, and force their way through both lakes as far as *Borrowdale*. They had lately been on their return, but the water near the bridge proving too shallow to permit them to proceed, they were taken by dozens, in very bad order, in the nets that were drawing for trout at the end of the lake.

On a hill near this spot is a circular *British* entrenchment; and I was told of others of a square form, at a few miles distance, at the foot of *Caermote*; I suppose *Roman*.

The country now begins to lower, ceases to be mountainous, but swells into extensive risings. Ride near the *Derwent*, and pass through the hamlets of *Isel*, *Blincraik* and *Redmain*; in a few places

H

wooded,

BRIDEKIRK FONT.

wooded, but generally naked, badly cultivated, and inclosed with stone walls. Reach *Bridekirk*, a village with a small church, noted for an antient font, found at *Papcastle*, with an inscription explained by the learned Prelate *Nicholson*, in *Camden's Britannia*, and engraven in the second volume of the works of the society of antiquaries. The height is two feet and an inch; the form square; on each side are different sculptures; on one a cross, on another a two-headed monster, with a triple flower falling from one common stem, hanging from its mouth: beneath is a person, *St. John Baptist*, performing the office of baptism by the immersion of a child, our Saviour; and above the child is a (now) imperfect dove; on a third side is a fort of centaur, attacked by a bird and some animal; and under them the angel driving our first father out of *Eden*, while *Eve* clings close to the tree of life, as if exclaiming,

Oh! unexpected stroke, worse than of death!
Must I then leave thee, *Paradise*? Thus leave
Thee, native soil!

And on the fourth side two birds, with some ornaments and figures beneath; and the inscription in *runic* characters thus decyphered by the Bishop:

Er ERKARD han men egrosten, and to dis men red wer Taner men Brogten. That is to say,

Here *Ekard* was converted, and to this man's example were the *Danes* brought.

It is certain that the inscription was cut in memory of this remarkable event; but whether the font was made expressly on the occasion, or whether it was not of much more antient date (as the anti-

quary

quary supposes) and the inscription put on at the time of this conversion, appears to me at this period very uncertain.

Pais, not far from *Bridkirk*, through the village of *Papcastle*, once a *Roman* station, conjectured by Mr. *Horsley* to have been the *Derwentione* of the geographer of *Ravenna*; where many monuments of antiquity have been found. In a field on the left, on descending into the village, are the remains of some dikes. Reach

COCKERMOUTH, a large town with broad streets, irregularly built, washed by the *Derwent* on the western side, and divided in two by the *Cocker*, and the parts connected by a bridge of a single arch. The number of inhabitants are between three and four thousand: the manufactures are shalloons, worsted stockings and hats; the last exported from *Glasgow* to the *West-Indies*. It is a borough town, and the right of voting is vested by burghs tenure in certain houses: this is also the town where the county elections are made.

The castle is seated on an artificial mount, on a bank above the *Derwent*: is square, and is strengthened with several square towers: on each side of the inner gate are two deep dungeons, capable of holding fifty persons in either; are vaulted at top, and have only a small opening in order to lower through it the unhappy prisoners into this dire prison; and on the outside of each is a narrow slit with a slope from it; and down this were shot the provisions allotted to the wretched inhabitants. In the feudal times death and captivity were almost synonymous; but the first was certainly preferable; which may be one cause why the battles of ancient days were so bloody.

This castle was founded by *Waldof*, first lord of *Allerdale*, and son of *Gospatrick*, earl of *Northumberland*, cotemporary with *William* the conqueror; *Waldof* resided first at *Papcastle*, which he afterwards demolished, and with the materials built that at *Cockermouth*, where he and his posterity long resided; but several arms over the gateway, which *Camden* says are those of the *Multons*, *Humfranvilles*, *Lucies* and *Percies*, evince it to have been in later times in those families. It appears that it was first granted by *Edw. II.* to *Anthony de Lucie*, son of *Thomas de Multon*, who had assumed that name by reason that his mother was daughter and coheirefs to *Richard de Lucie*; and afterwards, by marriages, this castle and its honors descended to the *Humfranvilles*, and finally to the *Percies* *. In 1648 it was garrisoned for the King; and being besieged and taken by the rebels, was burnt, and never afterwards repaired.

MAY 26:

Pursue my journey for about four or five miles along a tolerably fertile country; and then arrive amidst the collieries: cross some barren heaths, with inclosed land on each side, destitute both of hedges and woods. Pass through *Diffinton*, a long and dirty town, and soon after, from a great height, at once come in sight of **WHITEHAVEN**, and see the whole at a single glance, seated in a hollow, open to the sea on the north. It lies in the parish of *St. Bees*, whose vast promontory, noted for the great resort of birds, appears four miles to the south; and in days of old, still more noted for its patroness *St. Bega*, who tamed fierce bulls, and brought down deep snows at midsummer.

* *Dugdale's Baronage*, I. 564, &c.

The town is in a manner a new creation, for the old editions of *Camden* make no mention of it; yet the name is in *Saxton's* maps, its white cliffs being known to seamen. The rise of the place is owing to the collieries, improved and encouraged by the family of the *Lowthers*, to their great emolument. About a hundred years ago there was not one house here, except Sir *John Lowther's*, and two others, and only three small vessels: and for the next forty years, the number of houses increased to about twenty. At this time the town may boast of being one of the handsomest in the north of *England*, built of stone, and the streets pointing strait to the harbour, with others crossing them at right angles. It is as populous as it is elegant, containing twelve thousand inhabitants, and has a hundred and ninety great ships belonging to it, mostly employed in the coal trade.

The tobacco trade is much declined: formerly about twenty thousand hogheads were annually imported from *Virginia*; now scarce a fourth of that number; *Glasgow* having stolen that branch: but to make amends, another is carried on to the *West-Indies*, where hats, printed linens, hams, &c. are sent. The last week was a melancholy and pernicious exportation of a hundred and fifty natives of *Great Britain*, forced from their natal soil, the low lands of *Scotland*, by the raise of rents, to seek an asylum on the other side of the *Atlantic*.

The improvements in the adjacent lands keep pace with those in the town: the *Brainsty* estate forty years ago was set for as many pounds; at present, by dint of good husbandry, especially liming, is increased to five hundred and seventy-one.

In the town are three churches or chapels: *St. James's* is elegantly fitted

CHURCHES.

fitted up, and has a handsome gallery, which, with the roof, is supported by most beautiful ranges of pillars. Besides, is a presbyterian meeting, one of seceders, of anabaptists, and quakers.

The workhouse is thinly inhabited; for few of the poor chuse to enter. Those whom necessity compels, are most usefully employed: with pleasure I observed old age, idiocy, and even infants of three years of age, contributing to their own support, by the pulling of oakem.

HARBOUR.

The harbour is artificial, but a fine and expensive work, on the south end, guarded by a long pier, where the ships may lie in great security. Another is placed farther out, to break the force of the sea; and within these are two long strait tongues, or quays, where the vessels are lodged: close to the shore, on the south side, is another, covered with what is called here a *Steer*, having in the lower part a range of smiths shops, and above an extensive floor, capable of containing six thousand waggon loads of coal, of 4200 lb. each. But this is only used as a sort of magazine: for above this are covered galleries with rail roads, terminating in large flues, or hurries, placed sloping over the quay, and thro' these the coal is discharged out of the waggons into the holds of the ships, rattling down with a noise like thunder. Commonly eight ships, from a hundred and twenty to a hundred tuns each, have been loaden in one tide; and on extraordinary occasions twelve. Each load is put on board for ten shillings: and the waggons, after being emptied, are brought round into the road by a turn frame, and drawn back by a single horse. The greater part of the way from the pits, which lie about three or four miles distant from the hurries is down hill; the waggon is steered by one man, with a sort of rudder to direct it; so that he

can

can retard or accelerate the motion by the pressure he gives by it on the wheel.

Many other works are projected to secure the port, particularly another pier on the north side, which when complete, will render this haven quite land-locked. It is to be observed, that in coming in vessels should carry a full sail till they pass the pier head, otherwise they will not be carried far enough in. The greatest part of the coal is sent to *Ireland*, where about two hundred and eighteen thousand tons are annually exported.

Spring tides rise here twenty-four feet. Neap tides thirteen.

Visit the collieries, entering at the foot of a hill, not distant from the town, attended by the agent: the entrance was a narrow passage, bricked and vaulted, sloping down with an easy descent. Reach the first beds of coal which had been worked about a century ago: the roofs are smooth and spacious, the pillars of sufficient strength to support the great superstructure, being fifteen yards square, or sixty in circumference; not above a third of the coal having been worked in this place; so that to me the very columns seemed left as resources for fuel in future times. The immense caverns that lay between the pillars, exhibited a most gloomy appearance: I could not help enquiring here after the imaginary inhabitant, the creation of the laborers fancy,

COLLIERIES.

The swart Fairy of the mine.

and was seriously answered by a black fellow at my elbow, that he really had never met with any; but that his grandfather had

had found the little implements and tools belonging to this diminutive race of subterraneous spirits*.

The beds of coal are nine or ten feet thick: and dip to the west one yard in eight. In various parts are great bars of stone, which cut off the coal: if they bend one way, they influence the coal to rise above one's head; if another, to sink beneath the feet. Operations of nature past my skill to unfold.

Reach a place where there is a very deep descent; the colliers call this *Hardknot*, from the mountain of that name; and another *Wrynose*. At about eighty fathoms depth began to see the workings of the rods of the fire-engine, and the present operations of the colliers, who work now in security, for the fire-damps, formerly so dangerous, are almost overcome; at present they are prevented by boarded partitions, placed a foot distant from the sides, which causes a free circulation of air throughout: but as still there are some places not capable of such conveniencies, the colliers, who dare not venture with a candle in spots where fire-damps are supposed to lurk, have invented a curious machine to serve the purpose of lights: it is what they call a steel-mill, consisting of a small wheel and a handle; this they turn with vast rapidity against a flint, and the great quantity of sparks emitted, not only serves

* The *Germans* believed in two species; one fierce and malevolent, the other a gentle race, appearing like little old men, dressed like the miners, and not much above two feet high: these wander about the drifts and chambers of the works, seem perpetually employed, yet do nothing; some seem to cut the ore, or fling what is cut into vessels, or turn the windlafs; but never do any harm to the miners, except provoked: as the sensible *Agricola*, in this point credulous, relates in his book, *de Animantibus subterraneis*.

for a candle, but has been found of such a nature as not to set fire to the horrid vapour.

Formerly the damp or fiery vapour was conveyed thro' pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination during night, like the eruptions of a *vulcano*; and by its heat water could be boiled: the men who worked in it inhaled inflammable air, and, if they breathed against a candle, puffed out a fiery stream; so that I make no doubt, was the experiment made, the same phenomenon would appear as *John Grub* * attributed to my illustrious countryman PENDING, chief of *Britons*.

Reached the extremity of this black journey to a place near two miles from the entrance, beneath the sea, where probably ships were then sailing over us. Returned up the laborious ascent, and was happy once more to emerge into day-light.

The property of these works, as well as the whole town, is in Sir *James Lowther*, who draws from them and his rents of the buildings sixteen thousand pounds a year; whereas his grandfather only made fifteen hundred. The present Baronet has instituted here a charity of the most beautiful nature, useful, humane and unostentatious. He always keeps filled a great granary of oats, which he buys from all parts; but never disposes of, while the markets are low; but the moment they rise above five shillings the *Cumberland* bushel, or three *Winchester* measures, he instantly opens his stores to the poor colliers and artificers, and sells it to them at five shillings, notwithstanding it might have cost him seven: thus happily disappointing the rapacity of the *vulturine* monopolizer.

* *Dr. Percy's Ancient Songs*, 2d ed. III. 313.

Leave *Whitehaven*, and return about two miles on the same road I came. See under the cliffs a neat little village called *Parton*, and a pier, intended for shipping of coal; a new creation by Sir *James Lowther*.

MORIESBY.

Leave *Moresby* on the left; a place near the shore, mentioned by *Camden*, as of great antiquity, a fort of the *Romans*, and where several inscriptions have been found: he also speaks of certain caverns, called *piets* holes, but the lateness of the evening prevented me from descending to visit them. Ride through the village of *Herrington*, pass over a very naked barren country, and have from some parts of this evening's journey a full view of the isle of *Man*, appearing high and mountainous. Reach

WORKINGTON.

WORKINGTON; the place where the imprudent *Mary Stuart* landed, after her flight from *Dundrannan*, in *Galloway*, credulously trusting to the protection of the insidious *Elizabeth*. The town extends from the castle, the seat of *Mr. Curwen*, to the sea: it consists of two clusters, one the more antient near the castle, the other nearer the church and pier; and both contain about four or five thousand inhabitants. They subsist by the coal trade, which is here considerable. The *Derwent* washes the skirts of the town, and discharges itself into the sea about a mile West: on each bank near the mouth are piers where the ships lie, and the coals are conveyed into them from frames occasionally dropping into them from the rail roads. Ninety-seven vessels of different burdens, some even of two hundred and fifty tuns, belong to this port.

Observe to the South, on an eminence near the sea, a small tower, called *Holme* chapel; said to have been built as a watch-tower

tower to mark the motions of the *Scots* in their naval inroads.

Near the town is an iron furnace and foundery; the ore is brought from *Furnefs*, and the iron stone dug near *Harrington*. A fine water-wheel and its rods, extending near a mile, are very well worth visiting.

Keep along the sea-shore to *Mary Port*, another new creation, the property of *Humphry Senhouse*, Esq; and so named by him in honor of his lady: the second house was built in only 1750. Now there are above a hundred, peopled by thirteen hundred souls, all collected together by the opening of a coal trade on this estate. For the conveniency of shipping (there being above seventy of different sizes, from thirty to three hundred tons burden, belonging to the harbour) are wooden piers, with quays, on the river *Ellen*, where ships lie and receive their lading. Beside the coal trade is some skinning business, and a rope-yard.

MAY 27.
MARY-PORT.

At the South end of the town is an eminence called the *Mote-hill*, and on it a great artificial mount, whose base is a hundred and sixty yards round, protected by a deep ditch, almost surrounding it, ceasing only where the steepness of the hill rendered such a defence unnecessary: this mount is a little hollowed on the top, has been probed in different places to the depth of four or five feet, but was discovered to consist of no other materials than the common soil which had been flung out of the foss.

ANTIQUITIES.

On a hill at the North end of the town are the remains of a large *Roman* station square, surrounded with double ditches, and furnished with four entrances, commanding a view to *Scotland*, and round the neighboring country. Antiquaries differ about the

antient name; one styles it *olenacum*, another *virofidum*, and *Camden*, *volantium*, from the wish inscribed on a beautiful altar found here, *volentii vivas**. It had been a considerable place, and had its military roads leading from it to *Moresby*, to old *Carlisle*, and towards *Amblefide*; and has been a perfect magazine of *Roman* antiquities.

TUMULUS.

Not far from this station is a *Tumulus*, singular in its composition; it is of a rounded form, and was found, on the section made of it by the late Mr. *Senhouse*, to consist of, first the sod or common turf, then a regular layer of crumbly earth, which at the beginning was thin, encreasing in thickness as it reached the top. This was at first brittle, but soon after being exposed to the air acquired a great hardness, and a ferruginous look. Beneath this was a bed of strong blue clay, mixed with fern roots, placed on two or three layers of turf, with their grassy sides together; and under these, as the present Mr. *Senhouse* informed me, were found the bones of a heifer and of a colt, with some wood ashes near them.

NETHER-HALL.

Took the liberty of walking to *Nether-hall*, formerly *Alneburgh-hall*: where I soon discovered Mr. *Senhouse* to be possessed of the politeness hereditary* in his family towards travellers of curiosity. He pointed out to me the several antiquities that had been long preserved in his house and gardens; engraven by *Camden*, Mr. *Horsely*, and Mr. *Gordon*; and permitted one of my servants to make drawings of others that had been discovered since.

* Vide *Camden* 1011, *Horsely* p. 281, tab. No. lxxviii. *Cumberland*.

† Vide *Camden*, p. 1012, and *Gordon's Itin. boreal* 100.

Among

Among the latter is the altar found in the rubbish of a quarry, which seemed to have been worked by the *Romans*, in a very extensive manner: it has no inscription, and appears to have been left unfinished; perhaps the workmen were prevented from executing the whole by the upper part of the hill slipping down over the lower: a circumstance that still frequently happens in quarries worked beneath the cliffs. On one side of the altar is a broad dagger, on another a *patera*.

A fragment of a stone, with a boar rudely carved, and the letters O R D.

A large wooden pin, with a curious polygonal head.

The spout of a brazen vessel. Mr. *Senbouse* also favored me with the sight of some thin gold plate, found in the same place: and shewed me, near his house, in *Hall-close*, an entrenchment of a rectangular form, forty-five yards by thirty-five: probably the defence of some antient mansion, so necessary in this border county.

It gave me great pleasure to review the sculptures engraven in Mr. *Horsely's* antiquities, and preserved in the walls of this place. The following were fixed in the walls of the house, by the ancestor of Mr. *Senbouse*, coeval with *Camden*. On No. 65, an altar, appears *Hercules* with his club, and in one hand the *Hesperian* apples that he had conveyed

ab infomni malè custodita dracone.

what is singular, is an upright conic bonnet on his head, of the same kind with that, in which the goddess, on whom he bestowed
the

the fruit is dressed *. On another side of the altar is a man armed with a helmet and clothed with a *sagum clausum*, or closed frock reaching only to his knees. In one hand is a thick pole; the other resting on a wheel, probably denoting his having succeeded in opening some great road.

In No. 70, are seen the two victories supporting a triumphal crown, the *victoriæ augusti*.

The local goddesses *Setlocenia*, with long flowing hair, with a vessel in her hand, fills the front of one stone: and an altar inscribed to her is lodged in one of the garden walls.

No. 74 is near the goddess, a most rude figure of a cavalier on his steed.

In the same wall with her altar is No. 64, a monumental mutilated inscription, supposed in honor of *Antoninus Pius*.

No. 71 the next monument notes the premature death of *Julia Mamertina*, at the age of twenty years and three months. A rude head expresses the lady and a setting sun, the funereal subject.

A female expressing modesty with one hand; the other lifted to her head, stands beneath an arch, as if about to bathe, and is marked in *Horsely*, No. 73.

In a garden house is No. 62, an altar to *Jupiter*, by the first cohort of the *Spanish*, whose tribune was *Marcus Menius Agrippa*.

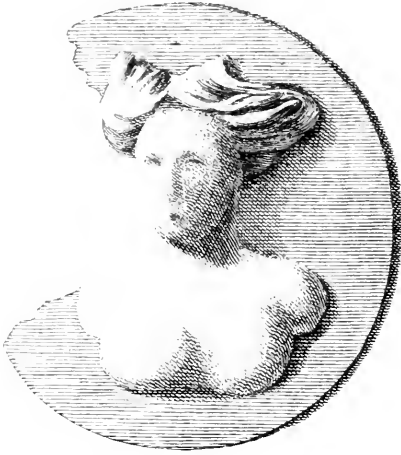
Another, No. 66, to *Mars Militaris*, devoted by the first cohort of the *Belgic Gauls*, commanded by *Julius Tutor*.

And a third, No. 67, to *Jupiter*, by *Caius Caballus Priscus*, a tribune; but no mention is made of the cohort.

* *Monfaucou*, Antiq. 1. tab. civ. f. 7.

ANTIQUITIES.

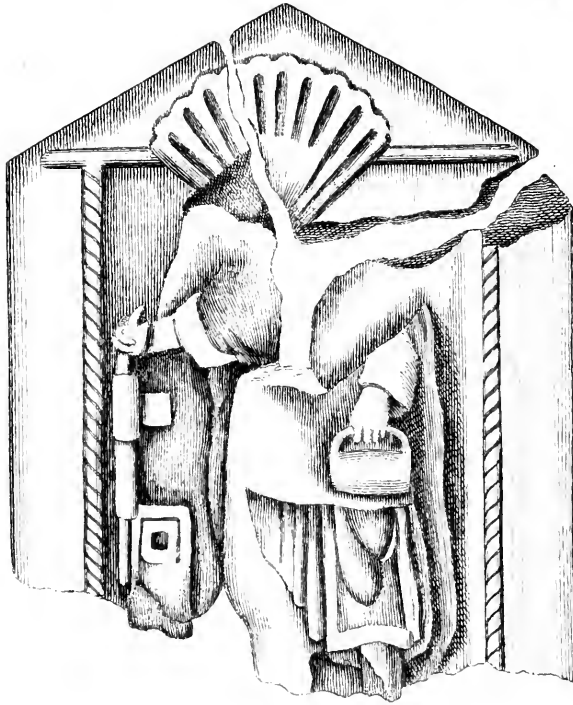
III.



II.



I.



Since I visited this place, Mr. *Senbouse* has favored me with an account of other discoveries, made by the removal of the earth, that covered the reliques of this station: the streets and foot-ways have been traced paved with stones from the shore, or free stone from the quarries: the last much worn by use. Many foundations of houses; the cement still very strong; and the plaister on some remains of walls, appears to have been painted with what is now pink color; several vaults have been discovered, one with free-stone steps much used: fire hearths open before, enclosed with a circular wall behind: from the remains of the fuel it is evident, that the *Romans* have used both wood and pit coal. Bones, and teeth of various animals; and pieces of horns of stags, many of the latter sawed, have been found here: also shells of oysters, muscles, whilks and snails. Broken earthen-ware and the handle of a large vessel, marked A E L. Fragments of glass vessels and mirrors; and two pieces of a painted glass cup, which evinces the antiquity of that art.

An entire altar found in the same search, is to be added to the preceding: three of the sides are plain: the fourth has a hatchet exactly resembling those now in use, and a broad knife, or rather cleaver, with which the victims were cut up.

But the most curious discovery is a stone three feet high, the top formed like a pediment, with a neat scollop shell cut in the middle. From each side the pediment falls a strait corded molding; and between those, just beneath the scollop, is a mutilated figure, the head being destroyed; but from the body which is clothed with the *Sagum*, and the bucket which it holds in one hand

hand by the handle*, it appears to have been a *Gaul*, the only sculpture of the kind found in our island.

Continue my ride along the coast, enjoying a most beautiful prospect of the *Solway Firth*, the *Ituna æstuarium* of *Ptolemy*, bounded by the mountains of *Galloway*, from the hill of *Crefel*, near *Dumfries*, to the great and the little *Refs*, not remote from *Kirkcudbright*.

Keep on the shore as far as the village of *Allanby*: then turn to the N. East, ride over a low barren woodless tract, and dismal moors, seeing on the left *Crefel* in *Scotland*, and on the right *Skiddaw*, both quite clear; the last now appears of an insulting height over its neighbors. Had the weather been misty it would have had its cap; and probably *Crefel*, according to the old proverb, would have sympathized:

If ever *Skiddaw* wears a cap,
Crefel wots full well of that.

WIGTON.

Dine at *Wigton*, a small town, with some manufactures of coarse checks. About a mile or two to the right, is old *Carlile*, supposed by Mr. *Horsely* to have been the *olenacum* of the *notitia*.

From *Wigton* the country continues very flat and barren, to a small distance of *Carlile*. Near that city a better cultivation takes place, and the fields often appear covered with linnen manufactures: cross the river *Cauda*, that runs through the suburbs, and enter the city at the *Irisb* gate.

* *Monfaucou Suppl.* III. p. 38, tab. xi.

CARLILE is most pleasantly situated ; like *Chester* is furrounded with walls, but in very bad repair, and kept very dirty. The castle is antient, but makes a good appearance at a distance : The view from it consists of an extensive tract of rich meadows, of the river *Eden*, here forming two branches and insulating the ground : over one is a bridge of four ; over the other one of nine arches. There is besides a prospect of a rich country ; and a distant view of *Cold-fells*, *Crofs-fells*, *Skiddaw*, and other mountains.

CARLILE.

The castle was founded by *William Rufus*, who restored the city, after it had lain two hundred years in ruins by the *Danes*. *Richard III.* made some additions to it ; and *Henry VIII.* built the citadel, an oblong with three round bastions seated on the West side of the town : in the inner gate of the castle is still remaining the old *Portcullis* ; and here are shewn the apartments of *Mary Queen of Scots*, where she was lodged for some time after her landing at *Workington* ; and after being for a little space entertained with flattering respect, found herself prisoner to her jealous rival.

CASTLE.

Carlile has two other gates besides the *Irish*, viz. the *English* and the *Scotch*. The principal street is very spacious ; in it is a guard-house, built by *Cromwel*, commanding three other streets that open into this.

The cathedral, begun by *Walter*, deputy under *William Rufus*, is very incomplete, *Cromwel* having pulled down part in 1649 to build barracks : there remains some portion that was built in the *Saxon* mode, with round arches, and vast massy round pillars, whose shafts are only fourteen feet two inches high, and circumference full seventeen and a half : the rest is more modern, said to have been built

CATHEDRAL.

K

by

by *Edward III.* who had an apartment to lodge in, in his frequent expeditions into *Scotland*. The arches in this latter building are sharp pointed, the pillars round and clustered, and the inside of the arches prettily ornamented. Above are two galleries, but with windows only in the upper ; that in the East end has a magnificent simplicity, and the painted glass an uncommon neatness, notwithstanding there is not a single figure in it.

The choir was not founded till about the year 1354 ; the tabernacle work in it is extremely pretty ; but on the isles on each side are some strange legendary paintings of the history of *St. Cutbert* and *St. Augustine* : one represents the Saint visited by an unclean spirit, who tempts him in a most indecent manner, as these lines import :

The spirit of Fornication to him doth aper ;
And thus he chasteneth hys body with thorne and with bryer.

At the West end of the church is a large plain altar tomb called the *blue-stone* : on this the tenants of the dean and chapter by certain tenures were obliged to pay their rents.

PRIORY.

There had been only one religious house in this city ; a priory of black canons founded by *Henry I.*, replaced on the suppression, by a dean and four canons secular ; but what the tyrant *Henry VIII.* had spared, such as the cloisters and other reliques of the priory, fell in after-times victims to fanatic fury ; no remains are to be seen at present, except the gateway, and a handsome building called the *Fratry*, or the lodging-room of the lay brothers, or novices.

Before this pious foundation, *St. Cutbert* in 686 fixed here a convent

vent of monks, and a nunnery, overthrown in the general desolation of the place by the *Danes*.

But to trace the antiquity of this city with historic regularity, the reader should learn, that after laying aside all fabulous accounts, the *Britains* called it *Caer Lualid*, that it was named by *Antonine*, or the author of his Itinerary *Lugovallium*, or the city of *Lual* on the *vallum* or wall.

HISTORY.

That it was probably a place of note in the seventh century, for *Egfrid* presented it to St. *Cuthbert* with fifteen miles of territory around ; that the *Danes* entirely destroyed it in the ninth century, and that it remained in ruins for two hundred years. *William Rufus*, in 1092, in a progress he made into these parts, was struck with the situation, founded the castle, rebuilt the town and fortified it as a bulwark against the *Scots* : he planted there a large colony from the South, who are said to be the first, who introduced tillage in that part of the North.

Henry I, in 1122, gave a sum of money to the city, and ordered some additional fortifications. *Stephen* yielded it to *David*, King of *Scotland*. After the recovery into the hands of the *English*, it underwent a cruel siege by *William the Lion*, in 1173 ; and was again besieged by *Robert Bruce*, in 1315 ; and in the reign of *Richard II*. was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The greater events from that period are unknown to me, till its reddition to the rebels in 1745, on *November 16th*, when its weakness made it untenable, even had it not been seized with the epidemic panic of the times. It was retaken by the Duke of *Cumberland*, on the 30th of *December* following, and the small self-devoted garrison made prisoners on terms that preserved

them (without the shadow of impeachment of his Highness's word) for future justice.

The town at present consists of two parishes, *St. Cutbert's* and the cathedral, and contains about four thousand inhabitants; is handsomely built, and kept very neat. Here is a considerable manufacture of printed linens and coarse checks, which bring in near 3000 l. per *annum* in duties to the crown. It is noted for a great manufacture of whips, which employs numbers of children; here are also made most excellent fish-hooks; but I was told that the mounting them with flies is an art the inhabitants of *Langholm* are celebrated for.

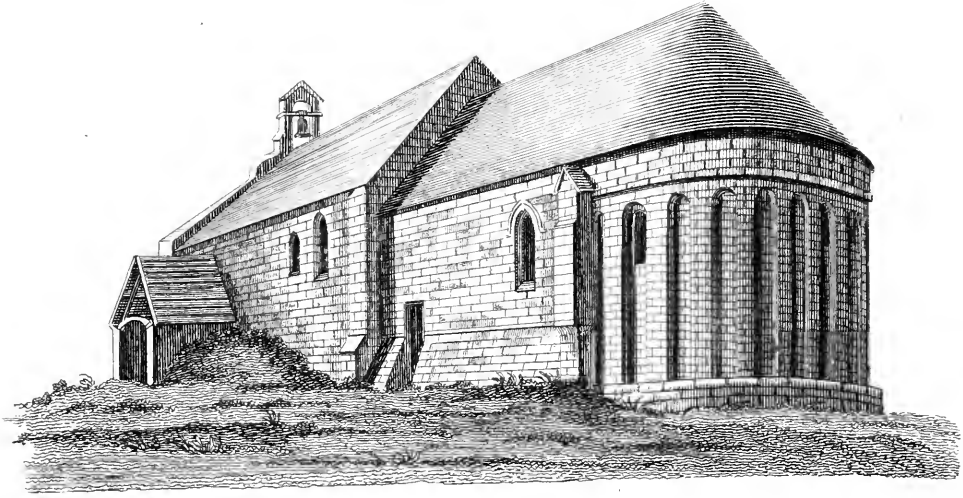
MAY 28.

Saw, at Mr. *Bernard Burton's*, a pleasing sight of twelve little industrious girls spinning at once at a horizontal wheel, which set twelve bobbins in motion; yet so contrived that should any accident happen to one, the motion of that might be stopped without any impediment to the others.

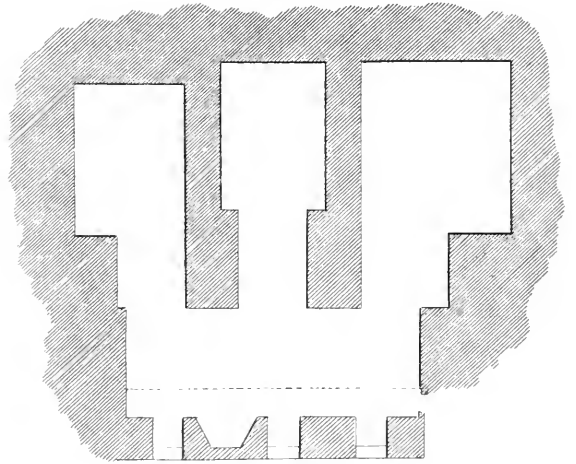
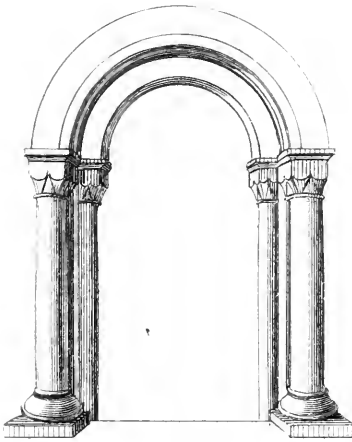
At Mrs. *Cuff's* I was favored with the sight of a fine head of father *Huddleston*, in black, with a large band and long grey hair, with an uplifted crucifix in his hand, probably taken in the attitude in which he lulled the soul of the departing profligate *Charles II.*

WARWICK
CHURCH.

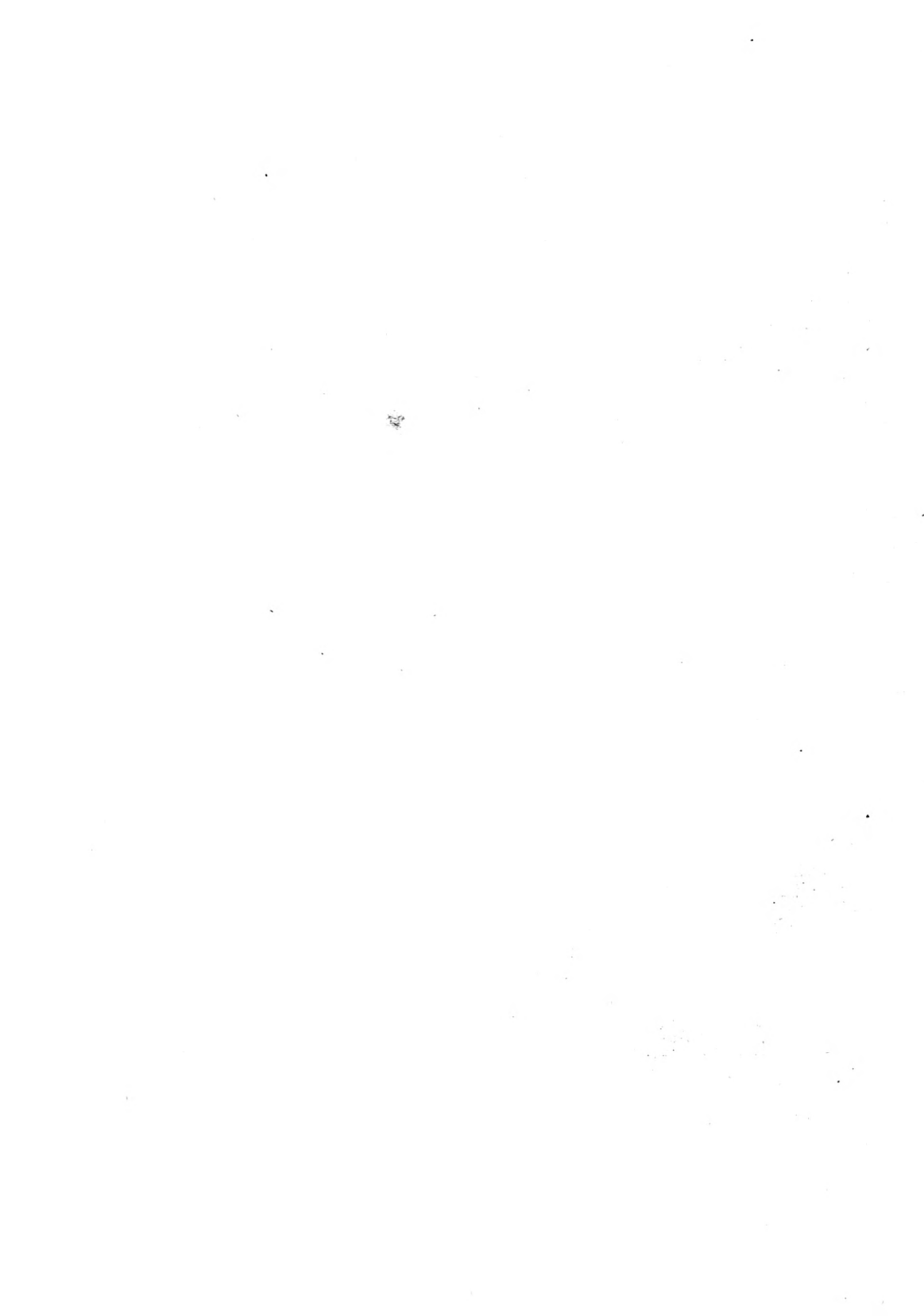
Cross the little river *Petrel*, the third that bounds the city, and at about three miles East, see *Warwick*, or *Wartwick* church, remarkable for its tribune or rounded East end, with thirteen narrow niches, ten feet eight high, and seventeen inches broad, reaching almost to the ground, and the top of each arched; in two or three is a small window. The whole church is built with good cut-stone; the
length



WARWICK CHURCH.



PLAN OF THE CHURCH, WILLS.



length is seventy feet, but it once extended above one and twenty feet farther West; there being still at that end a good rounded arch, now filled up.

This church is of great antiquity, but the date of the foundation unknown. It was granted in the time of *William* the conqueror* to the abby of *St. Mary's*, in *York*, and then mention'd as a chapel.

Beneath it is a handsome bridge of three arches over the *Eden*, a beautiful river. Ride for two miles over a rich and well cultivated tract, to *Corbie* castle, now a modern house, seated on an eminence above the river, which runs through a deep and finely wooded glen; that part next the house judiciously planned and laid out in walks: in one of them is the votivè altar engraven in *Mr. Gordon's Itinerary*, tab. 43, with tolerable exactness, except on the top, for the hollow is triangular, not round.

CORBIE CASTLE.

The sight from this walk of the celebrated cells, and the arch of the antient priory, were so tempting that I could not resist crossing the river to pay a visit to those curious remains. The last is the gateway of the religious house of *Wetherel*, with its fine elliptic arch: the house was once a cell to the abby of *St. Mary*, in *York*, given by *Ranulph de Meschines*, Earl of *Carlisle*, and maintained a prior and eight monks †.

WETHEREL
CELLS.

A little farther, in the midst of a vast precipice, environ'd with woods, are cut, with much labor, some deep cells in the live rock: the front and entrance (the last is on one side) are made of fine cut-stone; in the front are three windows, and a fire-place: the cells

* *Dugdale's Monast.* I. 397.

† *Ibid.* 389.

are

are three in number, divided by partitions of the native rock, four feet three inches thick : each is twelve feet eight inches deep, and about nine feet six wide in the lower part, where they are more extensive than in their beginning : before them, from the door to the end, is a sort of gallery twenty-three feet and a half long, bounded by the front, which hangs at an awful height above the *Eden*. There are marks of bolts, bars and other securities in the windows and door ; and vestiges, which shew that there had been doors to the cells.

These are called *Constantine's* cells, but more commonly the *safe-guard*, being supposed to have been the retreat of the monks of the neighboring priory, during the inroads of the *Scots* ; no one who sees them will doubt their security, being approachable only by a most horrible path, amidst woods that grow rather out of precipices than slopes, impending over the far subjacent river ; and to encrease the difficulty, the door is placed at no small height from this only access, so that probably the monks ascended by a ladder, which they might draw up to secure their retreat.

I searched without success for the inscription on the same rock, a little higher up the river. The words, as preserved in the *Archæologie* *, are

Maximus scripsit
Le xx vv cond : cafofius.

The first line is said to be a yard distant from the other, and near, is a coarse figure of a deer. The meaning is too dark to be explained.

* I. 86.

Return to *Corbie*; and find in the house an excellent picture of a musician playing on a base-viol; the work of a *Spanish* master, part of the plunder of *Vigo*. A large piece of the emperor *Charles V.* and his empress; he sitting with a stern look, as if reproving her, and alluding to a casket on a table before them. She stands, and has in her countenance a mixture of obstinacy and fear.

PICTURES AT
CORBIE.

On the stair case is a full length of Lord *William Howard*, third son of the Duke of *Norfolk*, known in these parts by the name of bald *Willy*. He lived in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was the terror of the *Moss troopers*, ruling with a rod of iron, but by his necessary severity, civilized the country.

There are no traces of the old castle. The manor belonging to it was granted by *Henry II.* to *Hubert de Vallibus*, who consigned it to *William de Odard* lord of *Corbie*. In the 31st of *Edw. I.* it was held by *Thomas de Richemount*; from him, came to Sir *Andrew de Harcla*, the unfortunate Earl of *Carlisle*, executed in the time of *Edw. II.* and on his attainder, to Sir *Richard de Salkeld*: from his heirs to lord *William Howard*, then of *Naworth*, who settled it upon his second son, in whose line it still continues.

OWNERS OF
CORBIE.

Returned to *Carlisle*, and continue there till the 30th. Cross the *Eden*, that flows about ten miles below into the *Sokway Firth*. Pass over near the village of *Stanwick*, a mile from *Carlisle*. The site of the *Picts*, or more properly *Adrian's* or *Severus's* wall, begun by the first emperor, and completed by the last, who may with more justice be said to have built a wall of stone, near the place, where *Adrian* had made his of turf. For that reason the *Britains* styled it *Gual-sever*, *Gal-sever*, and *Mur-sever*. But at present not a trace is to be discovered

MAY 30.

PICTS WALL.

discovered in these parts, except a few foundations, now covered with earth, to be seen in a field called *Wall-know*. From thence it passes behind *Stanwick* to *Hissopholm* bank, an eminence above the river; on which are vestiges of some dikes describing a small square, the site of a fort to defend the pass; for the wall reached to the edge of the water, was continued on the opposite side, over *Soceres* meadow, and extended ten or twelve miles farther, till it terminated at *Bowlness*, on the *Solway firth*. *Adrian's* wall, or rather rampart, was made on the N. side of the wall, and is visible in some places, but ceases at or near *Brugh*, the *Axelodunum* of the *Notitia*. Probably this was a station for cavalry, for near *Hissop bank* is a stupendous number of horses bones, exposed by the falling of the cliff.

ARTHURET.

Cross the *Leven*, and ride through the village of *Artburet*: In the church-yard is a rude cross, with a pierced capital, forming the exact figure of the cross of the knights of *Malta*, and it is probable, it was erected by one of that order. In the same ground was interred the remains of poor *Archy Armstrong*, jester, or fool to *Ch. I.* and by accident, suitable to his profession, the day of his funeral was the first of *April*. *Archy* had long shot his bolt with great applause, till it fell unfortunately upon the prelate *Laud**, who, with a pride and weakness beneath his rank and character, procured an order of council, the king present, for the degrading the fool, by pulling his motly coat over his head, for discharging him of the king's service, and banishing him the court. Near the village are some high and

* When the news arrived at court of the tumults in *Scotland*, occasioned by the attempt to introduce the liturgy (a project of *Laud*) *Archy* unluckily met with the Archbishop, and had the presumption to ask his Grace, *Who is fool now?*

irregular sandy eminences; probably natural, notwithstanding a contrary opinion has been held, because some coins and an urn have been found in them.

Reach *Netherby*, the seat of the Rev. Mr. *Grabam*, placed on a rising ground, washed by the *Eske*, and commanding an extensive view; more pleasing to Mr. *Grabam*, as he sees from it a creation of his own; lands that eighteen years ago were in a state of nature; the people idle and bad, still retaining a smack of the feudal manners: scarce a hedge to be seen: and a total ignorance prevailed of even coal and lime. His improving spirit soon wrought a great change in these parts: his example instilled into the inhabitants an inclination to industry: and they soon found the difference between sloth and its concomitants, dirt and beggary, and a plenty that a right application of the arts of husbandry brought among them. They lay in the midst of a rich country, yet starved in it; but in a small time they found, that instead of a produce that hardly supported themselves, they could raise even supplies for their neighbors: that much of their land was so kindly as to bear corn for many years successively without help of manure, and for the more ungrateful soils, that there were lime-stones to be had, and coal to burn them. The wild tract soon appeared in form of verdant meadows or fruitful corn fields: from the first, they were soon able to send to distant places cattle and butter: and their dairies enabled them to support a numerous herd of hogs, and carry on a considerable traffick in bacon: their arable lands, a commerce as far as *Lancashire* in corn.

A tract distinguished for its fertility and beauty, ran in form of a valley for some space in view of *Netherby*: it has been finely

L

reclaimed

NETHERBY.

reclaimed from its original state, prettily divided, well planted with hedges, and well peopled: the ground originally not worth sixpence an acre, was improved to the value of thirty shillings: a tract completely improved in all respects, except in houses, the antient clay-dabbed habitations still existing. I saw it in that situation in the year 1769: at this time a melancholy extent of black turbery, the eruption of *Solway* moss, having in a few days covered grafs and corn; leveled the boundaries of almost every farm; destroyed most of the houses, and driven the poor inhabitants to the utmost distress, till they found (which was not long) from their landlord every relief that a humane mind could suggest. Happily his fortune favored his inclination to do good: for the instant loss of four hundred pounds a year could prove no check to his benevolence.

ERUPTION OF
SOLWAY MOSS.

On visiting the place from whence this disaster had flowed, it was apparently a natural phænomenon, without any thing wonderful or unprecedented. *Pelling moss*, near *Garstang*, had made the same sort of eruption in the present century; and *Chat-moss*, between *Manchester* and *Warrington*, in the time of *Henry VIII.* as *Leland* expresses it, ‘braff up within a mile of *Morley-haul*, and destroyed much
‘grounde with mosse thereabout, and destroyed much fresh water
‘fishche thereabout, first corrupting with stinking water *Glase-*
‘*brooke*, and so *Glasebrooke* carried stinking water and mosse into
‘*Mersey* water, and *Mersey* corrupted carried the roulling mosse, part
‘to the shores of *Wales*, part to the isle of *Man*, and sum into *Ire-*
‘*land*; and in the very top of *Chately more*, where the mosse was hyeft
‘and brake, is now a fair plaine valley as was in tymes paste, and a
‘rylle runnith hit, and peaces of smaull trees be found in the bottom.’

Solway

Sokway Moss consists of sixteen hundred acres ; lies some height above the cultivated tract, and seems to have been nothing but a collection of thin peaty mud : the surface itself was always so near the state of a quagmire, that in most places it was unsafe for any thing heavier than a sportsman to venture on, even in the driest summer.

The shell or crust that kept this liquid within bounds, nearest to the valley, was at first of sufficient strength to contain it : but by the imprudence of the peat-diggers, who were continually working on that side, at length became so weakened, as not longer to be able to resist the weight pressing on it : To this may be added, the fluidity of the moss was greatly increased by three days rain of unusual violence, which preceded the eruption ; and extended itself in a line as far as *Newcastle* : took in part of *Durham*, and a small portion of *Yorkshire*, running in a parallel line of about equal breadth ; both sides of which, N. and South, experienced an uncommon drought. It is singular that the fall of *Newcastle* bridge and this accident happened within a night of each other.

Late in the night of the 17th of *November*, of the last year, a farmer, who lived nearest the moss, was alarmed with an unusual noise. The crust had at once given way, and the black deluge was rolling towards his house, when he was gone out with a lantern to see the cause of his fright : he saw the stream approach him ; and first thought that it was his dunghill, that by some supernatural cause, had been set in motion ; but soon discovering the danger, he gave notice to his neighbors with all expedition : but others received no other advice but what this *Stygian* tide gave them : some by its noise, many by its entrance into their houses, and I have been assured

that some were surprized with it even in their beds : these past a horrible night, remaining totally ignorant of their fate, and the cause of the calamity, till the morning, when their neighbors, with difficulty, got them out through the roof. About three hundred acres of moss were thus discharged, and above four hundred of land covered : the houses either overthrown or filled to their roofs ; and the hedges overwhelmed ; but providentially not a human life lost : several cattle were suffocated ; and those which were housed had a very small chance of escaping. The case of a cow is so singular as to deserve mention. She was the only one out of eight, in the same cow-house, that was saved, after having stood sixty hours up to the neck in mud and water : when she was relieved, she did not refuse to eat, but would not taste water : nor could even look at it without shewing manifest signs of horror.

The eruption burst from the place of its discharge, like a cataract of thick ink ; and continued in a stream of the same appearance, intermixed with great fragments of peat, with their heathy surface ; then flowed like a tide charged with pieces of wreck, filling the whole valley, running up every little opening, and on its retreat, leaving upon the shore tremendous heaps of turf, memorials of the height this dark torrent arrived at. The farther it flowed, the more room it had to expand, lessening in depth, till it mixed its stream with that of the *Est*.

The surface of the moss received a considerable change : what was before a plain, now sunk in the form of a vast basin, and the loss of the contents so lowered the surface as to give to *Netherby* a new view of land and trees unseen before.

Near this moss was the shameful reddition in 1542, of the *Scotch* army,

army, under the command of *Oliver Sinclair*, minion of *James V.* (to *Sir Thomas Wharton*, warden of the marches). The nobility, desperate with rage and pride, when they heard that favorite proclaimed general, preferred an immediate surrender to a handful of enemies, rather than fight for a King who treated them with such contempt. The *English* commander obtained a bloodless victory: the whole *Scotch* army was taken, or dispersed, and a few fugitives perished in this very moss: as a confirmation it is said, that a few years ago some peat-diggers discovered in it the skeletons of a trooper and his horse in complete armour.

In my return visit the antient border-house at *Kirk-andrews*, opposite to *Netherby*: it consists of only a square tower, with a ground-floor, and two apartments above, one over the other: in the first floor it was usual to keep the cattle; in the two last was lodged the family. In those very unhappy times, every one was obliged to keep guard against perhaps his neighbor; and sometimes to shut themselves up for days together, without any opportunity of tasting the fresh air, but from the battlemented top of their castle. Their windows were very small; their door of iron. If the robbers attempted to break it open, they were annoyed from above by the flinging of great stones, or by deluges of scalding water*.

As late as the reign of our *James I.* watches were kept along the whole border, and at every ford by day and by night: setters, watchers, searchers of the watchers, and overseers of the watchers were appointed. Besides these cautions, the inhabitants of the *marches* were obliged to keep such a number of *slough* dogs, or

BORDER WATCHES.

* Life of Lord Keeper *Guildford*, p. 138.

what

SLOUGH-DOGS.

what we call blood-hounds : for example, ‘ in these parts, beyond the *Esk*, by the inhabitants there were to be kept above the foot of *Sark*, 1 dog. *Item*, by the inhabitants of the insyde of *Esk*, to *Richmond Cluch*, to be kept at the *Moot*, 1 dog. *Item*, by the inhabitants of the parish of *Arthuret*, above *Richmond Clugh*, to be kept at the *Barley-bead*, 1 dog; and so on throughout the border.’ The chief officers, bailiffs and constables throughout the district being directed to see that the inhabitants kept their *quota* of dogs, and paid their contributions for their maintenance. Persons who were aggrieved, or had lost any thing, were allowed to pursue the *hot trode* with hound and horn, with hue and cry, and all other accustomed manner of hot pursuit*.

MOSS-TROOPERS.

The necessity of all this was very strong; for before the accession of *James I.* to these kingdoms, the borders of both were in perpetual feuds: after that happy event, those that lived by hostile excursions, took to pillaging their neighbors; and about that period got the name of *moss-troopers*, from their living in the mosses of the country.

They were the terror of the limits of both kingdoms; at one time amounted to some thousands, but by the severity of the laws, and the activity of Lord *William Howard*, were at length extirpated. The life and manners of one of the plundering chieftains is well exemplified by the confession of *Giordie Bourne*, a noted thief, who suffered when *Robert Cary*, Earl of *Monmouth*, was warden of one of these marches: he fairly acknowledged,

GIORDIE BOURNE.

* *Nicholson's border laws*, p. 127. In the Appendix, is to be seen an order for the security of the borders.

‘ That

‘ That he had lived long enough to do so many villainies as he had done ; that he had layne with above forty mens wives, what in *England*, what in *Scotland* ; that he had killed seven *Englishmen* with his owne handes, cruelly murtherring them ; that he had spent his whole time in whooring, drinking, stealing, and taking deep revenge for slight offences *.’

Return to *Netherby*. This house is placed on the site of a Roman station, the *castra exploratorum* of *Antoninus*, and was well situated for commanding an extensive view around. *By* signifies a habitation ; thus, there are three camps or stations, with this termination, not very remote from one another, *Netherby*, *Middleby*, and *Overby*. The first, like *Ellenborough*, has been a rich fund of curiosities for the amusement of antiquaries : at present the ground they were discovered in is covered with a good house, and useful improvements ; yet not long before *Leland*’s time ‘ ther hath bene marvelous buyldings, as appere by ruinus walles, and men alyve have sene rynges and staples yn the walles as yt had bene staves or holdes for shyppes †.’ There is a tradition that an anchor had been found not remote from *Netherby*, perhaps under the high land at *Artburet*, i. e. *Arthur*’s head, beneath which it appears as if the tide had once flowed.

Every thing has been found here that denotes it to have been a fixed residence of the *Romans* ; a fine *Hypocaust*, or bath was discovered a few years ago, and the burial place, now a shrubbery, was pointed out to me. The various altars, inscriptions, utensils,

ANTIQUITIES AT
NETHERBY.

* *Cary*’s memoirs, 2d. ed. p. 123.

† *Leland*’s Itin. vii. p. 56. 3d. ed.

and

and every other antiquity collected on the spot, are carefully preserved, and lodged in the green house, with some others collected in different parts of the country, which gave me an opportunity of forming the following catalogue, illustrated with some figures for the amusement of those who are fond of this study.

I. The inscription which preserves the memory of the cohort, lieutenant and proprætor, who founded the *Basilica Equestris equitata exercitatoria* at this place. This was a sort of public riding school, for exercising the cavalry and infantry, who were to serve mixed with them. To this explication of Doctor Taylor, *Ph. Transf.* vol. 1. iii. may be added this shrewd remark of that gentleman, that the dedication of this edifice to the emperor *Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander*, by these words,

Devota numini Majestatique ejus.

brings under suspicion the opinion of the emperor's inclination to christianity, and aversion to those idolatrous compliments, for according to *Lampridius*, *Dominum se appellari vetuit*.

II. An Altar about three feet high, inscribed,

Deo sancto COCIDIO Paternus Maternus Tribunus
Coh. 1. Nervane ex evocato Palatino. V. S. L. M.

This seems to be devoted to the local deity, *Cocidius*, by some veteran, who had been discharged, and promoted. Mr. *Horfely*, No. XVII. *Cumberland*, preserves a fragment inscribed to this deity, by *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum*.

III. The

III. The altar with the *Greek* inscription, found at *Corbridge*, in *Northumberland*, engraven in *Archæologia* II. One side is a *Patera*; on the other, a most elegant *præfericulum*. The inscription seems no more than this, *you see me an altar* (dedicated) *to Astarte*; *Pulcher erected it*. The person was probably a *Syrian*, who serving in the *Roman* army, assumed a *Roman* name: at least such is the opinion of the gentleman I consulted.

IV. The altar found in one of the rooms in the *Hypocaust*, at *Netherby*, addressed,

Deæ sanctæ FORTUNÆ conservatrici MARCUS AURELIUS SALVIUS
Tribunus, Coh. I. ael. Hispanorum OO Eq. V. S. L. M. It is
to be observed, that this person's name is in the inscription on the
Basilica.

V. A small altar *Deo VETERI sancto* V. S. L. M.
Mr. *Horsely* preserves some inscriptions to *Vitires*, a local deity: perhaps the sculptor may have in this place inserted the two e's instead of the i. i.

VI. The altar preserved by Mr. *Gordon*, inscribed *Deo MONTI vitires. Flaviæ fecund. V. S. L. M.*

VII. Another, a fragment *Deo BELATUCA* . . . or to *Belatucadrus*, a provincial name for *Mars*.

VIII. The altar * found near *Cambeck*, and transferred to *Netherby*, inscribed . . . B. V. omnium gentium templum olim vetustate conlabsum JUL. PITIANUS. P. P. restituit.

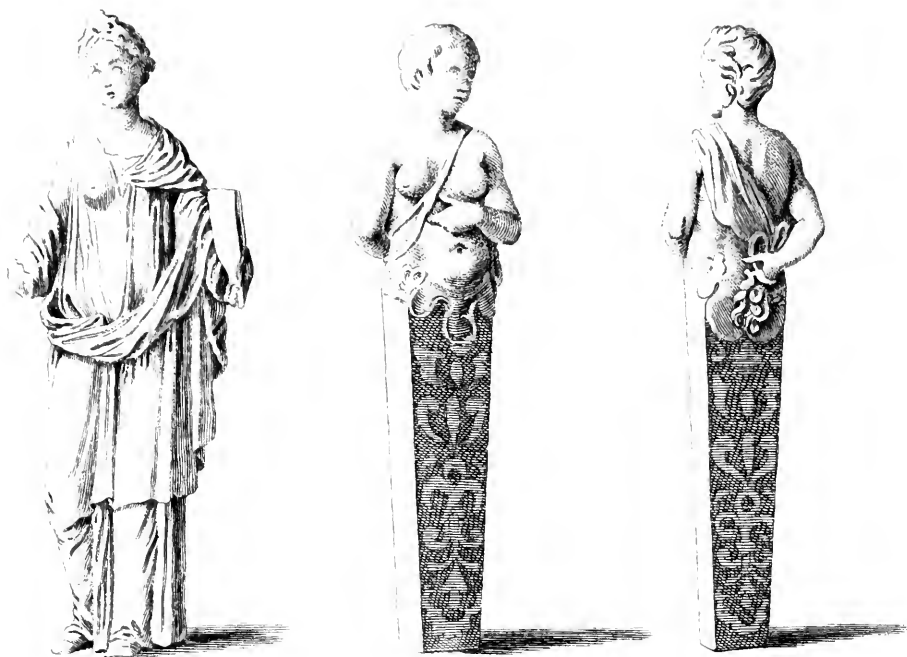
IX. The first sculpture that merits notice is that figured by Mr.

* None of the seatars or stones have any remarkable sculpture; therefore no part of them merit engraving, except the pretty vessel on No. III.

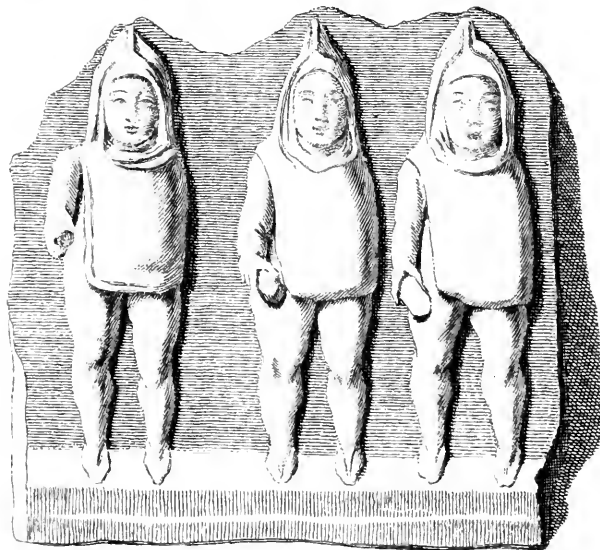
Horjely, No. 49, Cumberland, and by Mr. *Gordon*, tab. 37: they both justly style it the best of the *Roman* work of this nature in *Britain*; and the first properly makes it a genius, and probably that of the *Emperor*. The figure is erect, 3 f. 3 inches high, holding in one hand a *patera* over an altar; in the other a *cornucopia*; the last frequently observed both in sculpture and in medals. On his head is a mural crown: each of these particulars are to be met with in *Monfaucon*, tom. i. part. ii. in the figures of tab. cc. The whole length of the stone is 7 f. 4 inches: in the lower part is a long perpendicular groove, with another short and transverse near the middle: in this, I conjecture might have been fixed an iron, forming part of the stand of a lamp, which was customarily placed burning before the statues of deities.

X. A figure in a close dress, not unlike a carter's frock, or what *Monfaucon* calls *sagum clausum*, reaching down to the heels: on one side is a boar, on the other a wheel, and beneath that an altar: in the left hand of the figure is part of a *cornucopia*. The figure is evidently *Gaulish*, but the history is obscure: the boar is an emblem of *Caledonia*: the wheel a known type of Fortune: It is also a concomitant of *Tuisco*, a *Saxon* or northern deity. As the *Roman* armies in this kingdom were latterly composed of different *Gaulish* and foreign nations, their deities were introduced, and intermixed with those of the *Romans*, a most superstitious people; ready and accustomed to adopt those of every country. We need not be surprized at the variety of figures found in this place, where it is evident that liberty of conscience was allowed by there having been so near a *temple of every nation*, a latitudinarian PANTHEON.

XI. Is



III.



ANTIQUITIES.

XI. Is a second figure resembling the former, only that a sort of close short mantle covers the shoulders and breast. It has the wheel, altar and *cornucopia*; but beneath the feet appear the *crupes*, such as are beneath those of the celebrated statue of the dancing *Fawn*.

XII. Is another figure, in a close *sagum* or *saic*. By it is a vessel, standing on two long supports; the figure seems about to fling in what it holds in the right hand: the other leans on what resembles an ear of corn.

XIII. Is a figure sitting in a chair, clothed in garments much plaited and folded: on the lap are apples or fruits. *Nebalennia*, a *Zeland* goddess, is represented in this attitude*, and her lap thus filled: the habit differs; but this deity might have been adopted by another nation, who dressed her according to its own mode.

XIV. Is a curious groupe of three figures, standing with their backs to a long seat, with elbows. They are habited in a loose *Saic*, reaching but little below the knees: that in the middle distinguished by a pointed flap, and a vessel filled whether with fruit or corn is not very evident. These may perhaps be the *Deæ Matres* of the barbarous nations, and introduced here by some of the *German* levies; there having been found in *Britain* three altars dedicated to them by the *Tungrian* cohort. They were local deities, protectresses of certain towns or villages among † the *Gauls* and *Germans*, by whom they were transported into *Britain*; which is acknowledged in two inscriptions, where they are called *trans-*

* *Monfaucon* II, pt. II, p. 443.

† *Archæologia*, vol. III.

marinae. If they were rural deities the contents of the cup is very apt. I may remark that the antients in general were fond of the number THREE; and the *Gauls* * are known to groupe their deities very frequently in triplets: a number the most complete, as it regards, *beginning, middle, and end*.

XV. Another groupe of three very singular figures; each with a pointed hood, a sort of breast-plate hanging loosely, and their feet and legs cloathed. In the right hand of each is a stone.

These seem to have been a rude species of soldiery, who fought with stones; but whether *British*, or foreign barbarians, auxiliary to the *Romans*, is not certain.

Among the antiquities of other kinds is a very beautiful small figure of a female in brass, whose dress folds with peculiar elegance. By the rudder in her hand, it seems to have been a FORTUNE.

A small brazen *Hermes* or *Terminus*: as it is ornamented with festoons and fruit, it probably was destined to guard the limits of orchards or gardens.

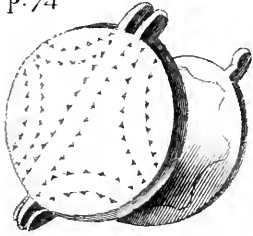
Two brasses: one with the head of a female, with a large turband-like head-dress. The other is the head of *Jupiter*.

A small brass case, probably designed for a thin medal: a silver brotche: a small pair of pincers, for the purpose of extirpating hairs; a practice much in use among the *Romans*.

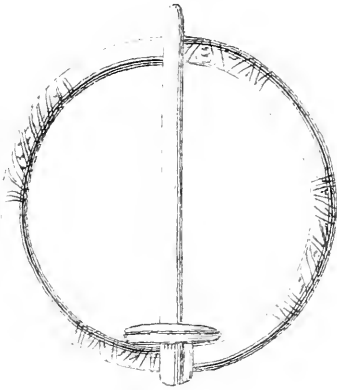
A most elegant urn, found full of ashes: a strong vessel of mixed metal, seemingly a mortar: a glass bead, the *ovum anguinum* of the *Romans*, and *Glain naidr* of the *Britons*: this has a

* *Gordon*, tab. xxxvi. xxxix. & lx.

P. 74



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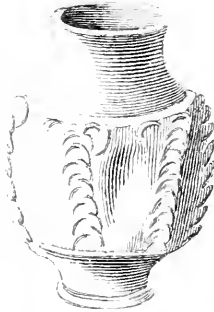
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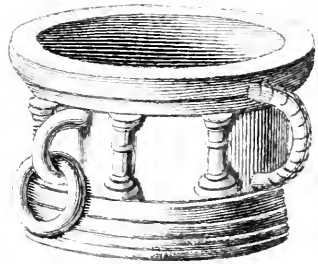


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wire ring through the orifice, which gives reason to suspect that they were strung together like beads.

The numbers X. XI. XIII. and XIV. are engraven in the eighteenth plate of the quarto edition of the *Tour of 1769*. The remainder in the IIIrd. Vth. and VIIth. of this volume.

Take a ride to *Liddel's Strength*, or the *Mote*. A strong entrenchment two miles S. W. of *Netherby*, on a steep and lofty clay cliff, above the river *Liddel*, commanding a vast extent of view: has at one end a very high mount, from whence the country might be explored to very great advantage: in the middle is the foundation of a square building, perhaps the *prætorium*? This place is small, rather of a circular form, strongly entrenched on the weak side; has before it a fort of half moon, with a vast foss and dike as a security. From this place to *Netherby* is the vestige of a road. That this fortress had been originally *Roman* is probable, but since their time has been applied to the same use by other warders. 'It was, says *Leland*, the moted place of a gentleman 'cawled *Syr Water Seleby*, the which was killyd there and the place 'deftroyed yn King *Edward* the thyrde when the *Scottes* whent to 'Dyrbam*.'

It was taken by storm by *David* the IIrd. The Governor, Sir *Walter*, would have compounded for his life by ransome, but the tyrant, after causing his two sons to be strangled before his face, ordered the head of the father, distracted with grief, to be struck off †.

Descend the hill, and crossing the *Liddel*, enter

* *Leland Itin.* VII. 55.

† *Stow's Chronicle*, 243.

JUNE I.

LIDDEL'S
STRENGTH.

A T O U R
S C O T L A N D,

PENTON-LINS. in *Liddesdale*, a portion of the county of *Dumfries*: a most fertile and well-cultivated tract of low arable and pasture land. Keep by the river side for three miles farther to *Penton-lins*, where is a most wild but picturesque scene of the river, rapidly flowing along rude rocks, bounded by cliffs, cloathed on each side by trees. The bottom the water rolls over assumes various forms; but the most singular are beds of stone regularly quadrangular, and divided by a narrow vacant space from each other, resembling immense masses of *Ludi Helmontii*, with their *septa* lost. Below these, the rocks approach each other, leaving only a deep and narrow channel, with a pretty wooden *alpine* bridge over a depth of furious water, black and terrible to the sight. The sides of the rock are strangely perforated with great and circular hollows, like pots; the work of the vortiginous motion of the water in great floods.

A farmer I met with here told me, that a pebble, naturally perforated, was an infallible cure, hung over a horse that was *bag-ridden*, or troubled with nocturnal sweats.

CANNONSBY. Return and pass through the parish of *Cannonsby*, a small fertile plain, watered by the *Eske*; where some canons regular of St. *Augustine* had pitched their piory at least before the year 1296, when *William*, prior of the convent, swore allegiance to *Edward I**. The parish is very populous, containing above two thousand souls. Much coal and lime-stone is found here.

* *Keith's Scotch bishop's*, 240.

Most part of the houses are built with clay: the person who has building in view, prepares the materials, then summons his neighbors on a fixed day, who come furnished with victuals at their own expence, set cheerfully to work, and complete the edifice before night.

Ascend a bank on the south side of this valley, to a vast height above it: the scenery is great and enchanting: on one side is a view of the river *Esk*, far beneath, running through a rocky channel, and bounded by immense precipices; in various places suddenly deepening to a vast profundity; while in other parts it glides over a bottom covered with mosses, or colored stones, that reflect through the pure water tints glaucous, green, or sapphire: these various views are in most places fully open to sight; in others suffer a partial interruption from the trees, that cloath the steep bank, or shoot out from the brinks and fissures of the precipices; the trees are in general oak, but often intermixed with the waving boughs of the weeping birch.

Two precipices are particularly distinguished: one called *Car-sidel*: the other *Gilnockie's* garden: the last is said to have been the retreat of a celebrated outlaw; but originally had evidently been a small *British* fortress, guarded on one side by the steeps of the precipice, on the other by a deep entrenchment.

CAR-SIDEL.

The ride was extremely diversified through thick woods, or small thickets, with sudden transitions from the shade into rich and well husbanded fields, bounded on every side with woods; with views of other woods still rising beyond. No wonder then that the inhabitants of these parts yet believe the fairies revel in these delightful scenes.

Cross.

Cross the *Esk*, through a ford with a bottom of solid rock, having on one side the water precipitating itself down a precipice forming a small cataract, which would afford a scene not the most agreeable to a timid mind. The water too was of the most crystalline, or colorless clearness, no stream I have ever seen being comparable; so that persons who ford this river are often led into distresses, by being deceived as to its depth, for the great transparency gives it an unreal shallowness.

This river is inhabited by trouts, parrs, loches, minnows, eels and lampries; and what is singular, the chub, which with us loves only the deep and still waters bounded by clayey banks.

HOL-HOUSE.

JOHNNY ARM-
STRONG.

On the opposite eminence see *Hol-house*, a defensible tower like that at *Kirk andrews*, and one of the seats of the famous *Johnny Armstrong*, laird of *Gilnockie*, the most popular and potent thief of his time, and who laid the whole *English* borders under contribution, but never injured any of his own countrymen. He always was attended with twenty-four gentlemen well mounted: and when *James V.* went his progress in 1528, expressly to free the country from marauders of this kind, *Gilnockie* appeared before him with thirty-six persons in his train*, most gorgeously appareled; and himself so richly dressed, that the king said *what wants that knave that a king should have?* his majesty ordered him and his followers to immediate execution, in spite of the great offers *Gilnockie* made; who finding all application for favor, vain, he according to the old ballad, boldly told the king,

* *Lindley*, 147.

To feik hot water beneath cold yce,
 Surely it is a great folie ;
 I haif asked grace at a graceless face,
 But there is nane for my men and me.

I saw a boy, a direct descendent of this unfortunate brave, who with his whole family are said to be distinguished for their honesty and quiet disposition, happily degenerating from their great ancestor.

Continue my ride on a fine turnpike road, through beautiful woods, to Mr. *Maxwell's* of *Broomholme*, environed with a most magnificent theatre of trees, cloathing the lofty hills, and the whole surmounted by a barren mountain, by way of contrast.

BROOMHOLME.

The rent of the ground which Mr. *Maxwell* keeps in his own hands, and that of a farm now disjoined from it, was in the unsettled times of the beginning of the last century, only five pounds *Scotch*, or eight shillings and four pence *English*. At present Mr. *Maxwell's* share alone would take a hundred pounds *sterling* annual rent. This is mentioned as an illustration of the happy change of times, and the increase of revenues by the security the owners now enjoy, by the improvements in agriculture, and the cheapness of money to what they were a century and a half ago. Indeed it should be mentioned that the old rent was paid by a *Maxwell* to a *Maxwell*; and perhaps there might be some small matter of favor from the chieftain to his kinsman; but even admitting some partiality, the rise of income must be amazing.

The road continues equally beautiful, along a fertile glen, bounded by hills, and woods. Come in view of a bridge, with the pleasing motion of a mill wheel seen in perspective through

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the

the middle arch : the river was here low, and the bed appeared roughened with transverse waved rocks, extensively spread, and sharply broken.

LANGHOLME.

The town of *Langholme* appears in a small plain, with the entrance of three dales, and as many rivers, from which they take their names, entering into it, viz. *Wachopdale*, *Eusdale* and *Eskdale* ; the last extends thirty or forty miles in length, and the sides as far as I could see, bounded by hills of smooth and verdant grass, the sweet food of the sheep, the great staple of the country. To give an idea of the considerable traffic carried on in these animals, the reader may be told, that from twenty to thirty-six thousand lambs are sold in the several fairs that are held at *Langholme* in the year. To this must be added, the great profit made of the wool, sold into *England* for our coarser manufactures ; of the sheep themselves sent into the south, and even of the cheese and butter made from the milk of the ewes*.

SHEEP.

The trustees for encouraging of improvements give annual *præmiums* to such who produce the finest wool, or breed the best tups ; a wise measure in countries emerging from sloth and poverty.

The manufactures of *Langholme*, are stuffs, serges, black and white plaids, plains, &c. mostly sold into *England*.

The castle is no more than a square tower, or border-house, once belonging to the *Armstrongs*. In my walk to it was shewn the place where several witches had suffered in the last century : this reminds me of a very singular belief that prevailed not many years ago in these

* For a fuller account of the management of the sheep of this county, vide the Appendix.

parts: nothing less than that the midwives had power of transferring part of the primæval curse bestowed on our great first mother, from the good wife to her husband. I saw the reputed offspring of such a labor; who kindly came into the world without giving her mother the least uneasiness, while the poor husband was roaring with agony in his uncouth and unnatural pains.

The magistrates of this place are very attentive to the suppression of all excessive exertions of that unruly member the tongue: the *Brank*, an instrument of punishment, is always in readiness; and I was favored with the sight; it is a sort of head-piece, that opens and incloses the head of the impatient, while an iron, sharp as a chizel, enters the mouth, and subdues the more dreadful weapon within. This had been used a month before, and as it cut the poor female till blood gushed from each side of her mouth, it would be well that the judges in this case would, before they exert their power again, consider not only the humanity, but the legality of this practice.

A BRANK.

The learned Doctor *Plot* * has favored the world with a minute description, and a figure of the instrument, and tells us, he looks on it 'as much to be preferred to the *ducking stool*, which 'not only endangers the health of the party, but also gives the 'tongue liberty 'twixt every dip; to neither of which this is at all 'lyable.'

Among the various customs now obsolete, the most curious was that of *Handfisting*, in use about a century past. In the upper part of *Eskdale*, at the confluence of the white and the black *Esk*, was

HANDFISTING;

* *Hist. Staffordshire*, 389, tab. xxxii.

held an annual fair, where multitudes of each sex repaired. The unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagement by joining hands, or by *handfasting*, went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or dislike of each other. If each party continued constant, the handfasting was renewed for life: but if either party dissented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviso, that the inconstant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation. This custom seemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the days of popery: this tract was the property of the abby of *Melrofs*, which through œconomy discontinued the vicars that were used to discharge here the clerical offices: instead, they only made annual visitations for the purposes of marrying and baptising, and the person thus sent, was called *Book in bosom*, probably from his carrying, by way of readiness, the book in his breast; but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became necessitated at first to take this method, which they continued from habit to practise long after the reformation had furnished them with clergy.

Persons of rank, in times long prior to those, took the benefit of this custom; for *Lindesey**, in his reign of *James II.* says, ‘ That *James* sixth earl of *Murray* begat upon *Isobel Innes*, daughter of the laird of *Innes*, *Alexander Dunbar*, a man of singular wit and courage. This *Isabel* was but *handfast* with him, and deceased before the marriage; where-through this *Alexander* he was worthy.

* P. 26, folio ed.

‘ of a greater living, than he might succeed to by the laws and
‘ practises of this realm.’

Of the sports of these parts, that of *Curling* is a favorite; and one unknown in *England*: it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which had been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist.

CURLING.

Return and pass the *march dike*, or the *Scotch* border, and continue at *Netherby* that night.

Pass through *Longtown*, a place remarkable for the great trade carried on during the season of cranberries; when for four or five markets, from twenty to twenty-five pounds worth, are sold each day at three pence a quart, and sent in small barrels to *London*.

JUNE 2.

Cross the *Esk*, on a bridge of five arches, a light structure, as most of the bridges of this country are. Go through the lanes which had been rendered impassable, at the time of the eruption of the *Sokway* mofs, which took its course this way to the *Esk*. The road was at this time quite cleared; but the fields to the right were quite covered with the black flood.

The space between the *Esk* and the *Sark*, bounded on the third side by the *March dike*, which crosses from one river to the other, seems properly to belong to *Scotland*; but having been disputed by both crowns, was styled the *debateable land*. But in the reign of our *James I.* Sir *Richard Graham* obtaining from the Earl of *Cumberland*

DEBATEABLE
LAND.

(to

A T O U R

(to whom it was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*) a lease of this tract, bought it from the needy monarch, and had interest enough to get it united to the county of *Cumberland*, it being indifferent to *James*, then in possession of both kingdoms, to which of them it was annexed.

Ride by the side of the *Roman* road, that communicated between *Netherby* and the camp at *Burrens*. Cross a small bridge over the *Sark*, and again enter

S C O T L A N D.

On the banks of this rivulet, the *English* under the command of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and *Magnus with a red main*, received a great defeat from the *Scots*, under *Douglas* duke of *Ormond*, and *Wallace* of *Craigie*. Numbers of the former were drowned in their flight in *Sokway firth*; and lord *Piercy* taken prisoner, a misfortune owing to his filial piety, in helping his father to a horse, to enable him* to escape.

SCOTCH
MARRIAGES.

At a little distance from the bridge, stop at the little village of *Graina*, the resort of all amorous couples, whose union the prudence of parents or guardians prohibits: here the young pair may be instantly united by a fisherman, a joiner, or a blacksmith, who marry from two guineas a job, to a dram of whisky: but the price is generally adjusted by the information of the postilions from *Carlisle*, who are in pay of one or other of the above worthies; but even the

* *Hist. of Douglas's*, p. 179.

drivers,

drivers, in case of necessity, have been known to undertake the sacerdotal office. If the pursuit of friends proves very hot; and there is not time for the ceremony, the frightened pair are advised to slip into bed; are shewn to the pursuers, who imagining that they are irrecoverably united, retire, and leave them to

consummate their unfinished loves.

This place is distinguished from afar by a small plantation of firs, the *Cyprian* grove of the place; a sort of land-mark for fugitive lovers. As I had a great desire to see the high-priest, by stratagem I succeeded: he appeared in form of a fisherman, a stout fellow, in a blue coat, rolling round his solemn chops a quid of tobacco of no common size. One of our party was supposed to come to explore the coast: we questioned him about his price; which, after eyeing us attentively; he left to our honor. The church of *Scotland* does what it can to prevent these clandestine matches; but in vain, for those infamous couplers despise the fulmination of the kirk, and excommunication is the only penalty it can inflict.

Continue my journey over a woodless flat tract, almost hedgeless, but productive of excellent oats and barley. Pass by *Rig*, a little hamlet, a sort of chapel of ease to *Gratna*, in the run-away nuptials. The performer here is an alehouse-keeper.

On the left is *Solway-firth*, and a view of *Keswick-fells*, between which and *Burnswork* hill in *Scotland*, is a flat of forty miles, and of a great extent in length. The country grows now very uncultivated, and consists of large commons. Reach

Annan, in *Annamdale*, another division of *Dumfriesshire*, a town of four or five hundred inhabitants, seated on the river of the same name.

Vessels

Veffels of about two hundred and fifty tuns can come within half a mile of the town, and of fixty as high as the bridge. This place has fome trade in wine: the annual exports are between twenty and thirty thoufand *Wincheſter* buſhels of corn.

The caſtle was entirely demolished, by order of parlement, after the acceſſion of *James VI.* to the crown of *England*, and only the ditches remain. But *Annan* was in a manner ruined by *Wharton*, Lord Prefident of the marches, who, in the reign of *Edward VI.* overthrew the church, and burnt the town; the firſt having been fortified by the *Scots* *, under a *Lyon* of the houſe of *Glames*.

The *Bruces* were once Lords of this place, as appears by a ſtone at preſent in a wall of a gentleman's garden, taken from the ruins of the caſtle, and thus inſcribed, *Robert de Brus* Counte de *Carrick* et ſenteur du val de *Anmand*. 1300.

After dinner make an excursion of five miles to *Ruthwell*, paſſing over the *Annan* on a bridge of five arches, defended by a gateway. The country reſembles that I paſſed over in the morning, but at *Newby-Neck* obſerve the ground formed into eminences, ſo remarkably as to occaſion a belief of their being artificial, but are certainly nothing more than the freaks of nature.

ANTIEN
T OBELISK.

The church of *Ruthwell* contains the ruins of a moſt curious monument; an obeliſk once of a great height, now lying in three pieces, broken by an order of the general aſſembly in 1644, under pretence of its being an object of ſuperſtition among the vulgar. When entire it was probably about twenty feet high, excluſive of pedeſtal and capital; making allowances in the meafurement of the

* *Ayſcough's Hiſt. of the wars of Scotl. and Engl.* 321.

preſent

present pieces for fragments chipped off, when it was destroyed : it originally consisted of two pieces ; the lowest, now in two, had been fifteen feet long ; the upper had been placed on the other by means of a socket : the form was square and taper, but the sides of unequal breadth : the two opposite on one side at bottom were eighteen inches and a half, at top only fifteen ; the narrower side sixteen at bottom, eleven at top. Two of the narrowest sides are ornamented with vine-leaves, and animals intermixed with runic characters around the margin : on one of the other sides is a very rude figure of our Saviour, with each foot on the head of some beasts : above and each side him are inscribed in *Saxon* letters, *Jesus Christus—judex equitatis, certo salvatoris mundi et an—*perhaps as Mr. Gordon* imagines, *Angelorum—Bestiæ et Dracones cognoverant inde—*and lastly are the words, *fregerunt panem.*

Beneath the two animals is a compartment with two figures, one bearded, the other not, and above is inscribed, *Sanctus Paulus.*

On the adverse side is our Saviour again, with *Mary Magdalene* washing his feet, and the box of ointment in his hand. The inscriptions, as made out by Mr. Gordon, are, *Alabastrum unguenti—ejus Lacrymis cæpit rigare pedes, ejus capillis—capitis sui ternebat—et præteriens vidi.*

The different sculptures were probably the work of different times and different nations ; the first that of the christian *Saxons* ; the other of the *Danes*, who either found those sides plain ; or defacing the antient carving, replaced it with some of their own. Tradition says, that the church was built over this obelisk, long

* *Iin.* 161.

after its erection ; and as it was reported to have been transported here by angels, it was probably so secured for the same reason as the *santa casa* at *Loretto* was, lest it should take another flight.

The pedestal lies buried beneath the floor of the church : I found some fragments of the capital, with letters similar to the others ; and on each opposite side an eagle, neatly cut in relief. There was also a piece of another, with *Saxon* letters round the lower part of a human figure, in long vestments, with his foot on a pair of small globes : this too seemed to have been the top of a cross.

Scotland has had its vicar of *Bray* : for in this church-yard is an inscription in memory of Mr. *Gawin Young*, and *Jean Stewart* his spouse. He was ordained minister in 1617, when the church was presbyterian : soon after, *James VI.* established a moderate sort of episcopacy. In 1638, the famous league and covenant took place : the bishops were deposed, and their power abolished : presbytery then flourished in the fullness of acrimony. Sectaries of all sorts invaded the church in *Cromwel's* time, all equally hating, persecuting, and being persecuted in their turns. In 1660, on the restoration, episcopacy arrived at its plenitude of power ; and presbyterianism expelled ; and that sect which in their prosperity shewed no mercy, now met with retributory vengeance. Mr. *Young* maintained his post amidst all these changes, and what is much to his honor, supported his character : was respected by all parties for his moderation and learning : lived a tranquil life, and died in peace, after enjoying his cure fifty-four years.

The

The epitaph on him, his wife and family, merits preservation, if but to shew the number of his children :

Far from our own, amidst our own we ly :
Of our dear Bairns, thirty and one us by.

anagram.

Gavinus junius

Unius agni usui

Jean Steuart

a true saint

a true saint I live it, so I die it.

tho men saw no, my God did see it.

This parish extends along the *Solway* firth, which gains on the land continually, and much is annually washed away : the tides recede far, and leave a vast space of sands dry. The sport of salmon-hunting is almost out of use, there being only one person on the coast who is expert enough to practice the diversion : the sportsman is mounted on a good horse, and furnished with a long spear : he discovers the fish in the shallow channels formed by *Esk*, pursues it full speed, turns it like a gre-hound, and after a long chace seldom fails to transfix it.

SALMON-CHACE.

The salt-makers of *Rutbwell* merit mention, as their method seems at present quite local. As soon as the warm and dry weather of *June* comes on, the sun brings up and incrusts the surface of the sand with salt : at that time they gather the sand to the depth of an inch, carry it out of the reach of the tide, and lay it in round compact heaps, to prevent the salt from being washed away by the rains : they then make a pit eight feet long and three broad, and the same depth, and plaister the inside with clay, that it may

SALT-MAKERS.

hold water; at the bottom they place a layer of peat and turf, and fill the pit with the collected sand: after that they pour water on it: this filters through the sand, and carries the salt with it into a lesser pit, made at the end of the great one: this they boil in small lead pans, and procure a coarse brown salt, very fit for the purposes of salting meat or fish. *James VI.* in a visit he made to these parts, after his accession to the crown of *England*, took notice of this operation, and for their industry exempted the poor salt-makers of *Rutbwell* from all duty on this commodity; which till the union, was in all the *Scotch* acts relating to the salt duties, excepted.

In this parish was lately discovered a singular road through a morass, made of wood, consisting of split oak planks, eight feet long, fastened down by long pins or stakes, driven through the boards into the earth. It was found out by digging of peat, and at that time lay six feet beneath the surface. It pointed towards the sea, and in old times was the road to it; but no tradition remains of the place it came from.

Return through *Annan*, and after a ride over a naked tract, reach *Springkeld*, the seat of Sir *William Maxwell*: near the house is the site of *Bell-castle*, where the Duke of *Albany*, brother to *James III.*, and the Earl of *Douglas* lodged the night before their defeat at *Kirk-ommel*, a place almost contiguous. This illustrious pair had been exiled in *England*, and invaded their own country on a plundering scheme, in a manner unworthy of them. *Albany* escaped; *Douglas* was taken, and finished his life in the convent of *Lindores*.*

* *Hume's Hist. of the Douglas's*, folio, p. 206.

In the burying-ground of *Kirkconnel* is the grave of the fair *Ellen Irvine*, and that of her lover: she was daughter of the house of *Kirkconnel*; and was beloved by two gentlemen at the same time; the one vowed to sacrifice the successful rival to his resentment; and watched an opportunity while the happy pair were sitting on the banks of the *Kirtle*, that washes these grounds. *Ellen* perceived the desperate lover on the opposite side, and fondly thinking to save her favorite, interposed; and receiving the wound intended for her beloved, fell and expired in his arms. He instantly revenged her death; then fled into *Spain*, and served for some time against the infidels: on his return he visited the grave of his unfortunate mistress, stretched himself on it, and expiring on the spot, was interred by her side. A sword and a cross are engraven on the tomb-stone, with *hic jacet Adam Fleming*: the only memorial of this unhappy gentleman, except an antient ballad of no great merit, which records the tragical event*.

Excepting a glen near *Springkeld*, most of this country is very naked. It is said to have been cleared of the woods by act of parlement, in the time of *James VI*, in order to destroy the retreat of the moss-troopers, a pest this part of the country was infamous for: in fact the whole of the borders then was, as *Lindesay* expresses, no other thing but *theft, reiff and slaughter*. They were possessed by a set of potent clans, all of *Saxon* descent; and, like true descendents of *Ishmael*, their hands were against every man, and every man's hand against them. The *Johnstons*, of

* Which happened either the latter end of the reign of *James V*. or the beginning of that of *Mary*.

Lough-wood, in *Annandale*; their rivals the *Maxwells* of *Caerlawro-roc*, the *Murrays* of *Cockpool*, *Glendomeyns* of *Glendonwin*, *Carruthers* of *Hohnain*, *Irvines* of *Bonsbarw*, *Jardins* of *Applegarth*, and the *Elliots* of *Liddesdale*, may be enumerated among the great families.

But besides these were a set of clans and surnames on the whole border, and on the debateable ground, who, as my author * says, were not landed; many of them distinguished by *noms de guerre*, in the manner as several of our unfortunate brave are at present, such as *Tom Trotter* of the hill, the *Goodman Dickson* of *Bucktrig*, *Ralph Burn* of the *Coit*, *George Hall*, called *Pat's Geordie* there, the *Lairds jok*, *Wanton Sym*, *Will of Powder-lanpat*, *Arthur fire the Braes*, *Gray Will*, *Will the Lord*, *Willie of Gratna hill*, *Richie Graham the Plump*, *John Skynbank*, *Priors John and his bairnes*, *Hector of the Harlaw*, *the grieses and cuts of Harlaw*; these and many more, merry men all, of *Robin Hood's* fraternity, superior to the little distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*.

JUNE 3.

BURRENS CAMP.

Visit the *Roman* station at *Burrens*, in the parish of *Middleby*, seated on a flat, bounded on one side by the small water of *Mien*, and on another by a small *birn*. It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes; but much of both is carried away by the winter floods in the river that bounded on one side; a *hypocaust* had been discovered here, inscribed stones dug up, and coins found, some of them of the lower empire. Observed a place formed of square stones, which I was told contained, at the time of the dis-

* Taken from a fragment of a quarto book, printed in 1603, containing names of clans in every sheriffdom, &c. &c.

covery,

covery, a quantity of grain : I was also informed, that there had been a large vault a hundred and twenty feet long, designed for a granary ; but this has long since been destroyed for sake of the materials. Mr. *Horsely* imagines this to have been the *blatum bulgium* of *Antonine*, being on the North side of the wall, with a military road between it and *Netherby* ; and that it was the place where *Agricola* concluded his second year's expedition. As that General was distinguished for his judicious choice of spots of encampment, so long after, his successors made use of this, as appears by a medal of *Constantius Chlorus* being found here, for that Emperor lived about two hundred and twenty years after *Agricola*.

The country now begins to grow very hilly ; but usefully so ; the hills being verdant, and formed for excellent sheep-walks : on the sides of one called *Burnswork*, about two miles from *Burrens*, are two beautiful camps, united to each other by a rampart, that winds along the side of the hill ; one camp being on the S. East, the other on the N. West : one has the *prætorium* yet visible ; and on the North side are three round *tumuli*, each joined to it by a dike, projecting to some distance from the ramparts ; as if to protect the gate on that quarter, for each of these mounts had its little fort : the other camp had two of these mounts on one side and one on each end ; but the vestiges of these are very faint : both of these camps were surrounded with a deep ditch, and a strong rampart both on the inside and the outside of the foss ; and on the very summit of the hill is a small irregular intrenchment, intended as exploratory, for the view from thence is uninterrupted on every part. These camps are very accurately planned by Mr. *Gordon*, tab. I. p. 16. These also were the work of *Agricola*, and highly

BURNSWORK
CAMPS.

highly probable to be, as Mr. *Horsely* imagines, the Summer camp of that at *Burrens*.

The view from the summit is extremely extensive: the town of *Lochmaban*, with its lake and ruined castle, built on a heart-shaped peninsula; *Queensbury* hill, which gives title to the Duke; *Hartsfell*, and the *Loders*, which dispute for height; yet a third, the *Driffels*, was this day patched with snow; and lastly, *Ericstone*, which fosters the *Annan*, the *Clyde* and the *Tweed*.

Descend and pass through the small town of *Ecclefechan* (*ecclesiæ Fechani*) noted for the great monthly markets for cattle.

Near this place, on the estate of Mr. *Irvine*, writer, was found an antiquity whose use is rather doubtful: the metal is gold; the length rather more than seven inches and a half; the weight 2 oz. and a half and 15 gs. It is round and very slender in the middle, at each end grows thicker, and of a conoid form, terminating with a flat circular plate: on the side of one end are stamped the words *Helenus fecit*; on the other is prick'd . . . I I I M B. From the slenderness of the middle part, and the thickness of the ends, it might perhaps serve as a fastening of a garment, by inserting it through holes on each side, and then twisting together this pliant metal.

Keep along the plain, arrive again on the banks of the *Annan*, and have a very elegant view of its wooded margin, the bridge, a light structure with three arches, one of fifty-two feet, the others of twenty-five, with the turrets of *Hoddam* castle a little beyond, overtopping a very pretty grove.

HODDAM CASTLE.

The castle consists of a great square tower, with three slender round turrets: the entry through a door protected by another of
iron

iron bars; near it a square hole, by way of dungeon, and a stair-case of stone, suited to the place: but instead of finding a captive damsel and a fierce warder, met with a courteous laird and his beauteous spouse; and the dungeon not filled with piteous captives, but well stored with generous wines, not condemned to a long imprisonment.

This castle, or rather strong border-house, was built by *John Lord Harries*, nick-named *John de Reeve*, a strenuous supporter of *Mary Stuart*, who conveyed her safe from the battle of *Langside* to his house of *Terrigles*, in *Galloway*, and from thence to the abby of *Dundrannan*, and then accompanied her in a small vessel in her fatal flight into *England*. Soon after, it was surrendered * to the regent *Murray*, who appointed the Laird of *Drumlanrig* Governor and Lord of the marches. Before the accession of *James VI*, *Hoddam* was one of the places of defence on the borders; for ‘the house of *Howdam* was to be kept with ane
‘wise stout man, and to have with him four well-horsed men,
‘and thir to have two stark footmen servants to keep their horses,
‘and the principal to have ane stout footman †.

In the walls about this house are preserved altars and inscriptions found in the station at *Burrens*: as they do not appear to have fallen under the notice of the curious, an enumeration of them perhaps will not be unacceptable; therefore shall be added in the appendix.

Near *Hoddam*, on an eminence, is a square building, called the *Tower of repentance*. On it is carved the word *repentance*, with a

* *Hollinshed's hist. Scotl.* 393.

† *Border laws*, app. 197.

serpent at one end of the word, and a dove at the other, signifying remorse and grace. It was built by a Lord *Harries*, as a sort of atonement for putting to death some prisoners whom he had made under a promise of quarter.

Proceed over a country full of low hills, some parts under recent cultivation; others in a heathy state of nature. Reach, in a wet cultivated and woody flat, the castle and house of *Comlongam*; the property of Lord *Stormount*, and the birth-place of that ornament of our island, Lord *Mansfield*.

The castle consists of a great square tower, now almost in ruins, though its walls of near thirteen feet in thickness might have promised to the architect a longer duration. Many small rooms are gained out of the very thickness of the sides; and at the bottom of one, after a descent of numbers of steps, is the noisome dungeon, without light or even air-holes, except the trap-door in the floor, contrived for the lowering in of the captives. This fortress was founded by one of the ancestors of the *Murrays*, Earls of *Amundale*; a title which failed in that name about the time of the restoration.

JUNE 4.

Ride along the shore by the end of *Locker Moss*, a morass of about ten miles in length, and three in breadth, with the little water of *Locker* running through it. This tract, from recent survey, appears to have been overflowed by the sea, which confirms the tradition relating to such an event. This invasion of the tides was certainly but temporary, for from the numbers of trees, roots, and other vegetable marks found there, it is evident that this morass was, in some very distant period, an extensive forest. Near a place called *Kilblain* I met with one of the antient canoes
of

of the primæval inhabitants of the country, when it was probable in the same state of nature as *Virginia*, when first discovered by Captain *Philip Amidas*. The length of this little vessel was eight feet eight, of the cavity six feet seven; the breadth two feet; depth eleven inches; and at one end were the remains of three pegs for the paddle: the hollow was made with fire, in the very manner that the *Indians of America* formed their canoes, according to the faithful representation by *Thomas Harriot* *, in *De-Bry's* publication of his drawings. Another of the same kind was found in 1736, with its paddle, in the same morass: the last was seven feet long, and dilated to a considerable breadth at one end; so that in early ages necessity dictated the same inventions to the most remote regions †. These were long prior to our *vittilia navigia*; and were in use in several antient nations: the *Greeks* called them *Μονοξύλα* and *σκαφη*: some held three persons, others only one ‡; and of this kind seems to have been that now mentioned. Those used by the *Germans* || were of a vast size, capable of holding thirty men; and the *Gauls* on the *Rhone* had the same species of boats, but were indifferent about their shape, and content if they would but float, and carry a large burden §.

At Mr. *Dickson's*, of *Lockerwood*, saw a curiosity of another

* A servant of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, sent to *Virginia* to make drawings and observations.

† My ingenious friend Mr. *Stuart* tells me, that the *Greeks* still make use of canoes of this kind, to cross small arms of the sea; and that they still style them *Μονοξύλα*, from being formed of one piece of wood.

‡ *Polyæni Stratagem*. Lib. v. c. 23. p. 509. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. ii. c. 107.

|| *Plinii Hist. Nat.* xvi. c. 40.

§ *Livii* lib. xxi. c. 26.

nature, found in the neighborhood: a round pot of mixed metal, not unlike a small shallow mortar, with two rings on one side, and two handles on the other.

Over *Lockermoss* is a road remarkable for its origin: a stranger, a great number of years ago, sold some goods to certain merchants at *Dumfries* upon credit: he disappeared, and neither he nor his heirs ever claimed the money: the merchants in expectation of the demand very honestly put out the sum to interest, and after a lapse of more than forty years, the town of *Dumfries* obtained a gift of it, and applied the same towards making this useful road. Another is now in execution by the military, which is also to pass over *Lockermoss*, and is intended to facilitate the communication between *North Britain* and *Ireland*, by way of *Port Patric*.

In this morning's ride, pass by a square inclosure of the size of half an acre, moated round. This was a place of refuge; for in family disputes, such was truly necessary, and here any person who came, remained in inviolable security.

See the isle of *Caerlaveroc*, with a border house in the middle, built by a *Maxwell*. This place is far from the sea; but styled an isle because moated.

Visit *Wardlaw*, a small hill with a round *British* camp, surrounded with two fosses on the top; and on the south side the faint vestiges of a *Roman* camp, now much ploughed up. The prospect from this eminence is fine, of the firth, the discharge of the river *Nith* or *Nid*, the *Nodius* of *Ptolemy*; and a long extent of the hills of *Galloway*.

The.

The *Roman* encampment on this hill might probably be the *Uxelum* of *Ptolemy*, especially if we are to derive that word from the *British*, *Uchel*, high: for the site of the fortrefs of *Caerlaweroc*, is on such a flat as by no means to admit of that epithet, or to be allowed to have been the antient *Uxelum* as Mr. *Horsely* conjectures.

The castle has undergone its different sieges: the first that appears in history and the most celebrated was in the year 1300, when *Edward I.* sat down before it in person. Enraged at the generous regard the *Scots* shewed for their liberty, and the unremitted efforts made by their hero *Wallace*, to free his country from a foreign yoke, the *English* monarch summoned his barons, and all the nobility who held of him by military tenure to attend with their forces at *Carlisle*, on the feast of *St. John the Baptist*. On that occasion, as the poet of the expedition relates, there appeared,

soixant et vint et sept banieres*.

each of which, with the arms of the baron, are illuminated in a beautiful manner; and in the catalogue are the names † of the most puissant peers of this kingdom, with a little euloge on each: as a specimen, is given that on *Robert Clifford*, in whom it may be supposed valour and beauty were combined:

* I am indebted to *Marmaduke Tunstall*, Esq; for the M. S. account of this siege, finely copied from the original, in the *Museum*; which appears to have been composed in very old and bad *French*, soon after the event it celebrates.

† *Appendix.*

A T O U R

Si Je estoie une pucellette,
 Je le douroie cuer et cors,
 Tant est de lui bons li recors.

The poet then describes the castle and its situation with great exactness; and gives it the very same form and site it has at present: so that I cannot help thinking that it was never so entirely destroyed, but that some of the old towers yet remain.

Kaerlaerok casteaus estoit
 Si fort ki siege ne doubtoit ;
 Ainz ki li rois illicez venist,
 Car rendre ni le convenist.
 James mais kil fust a son droit,
 Garniz quant befogns en vendroit
 De gens de engins et de vitaille,
 Com uns efcus estoit de taille,
 Car ni ot ke trois costez entour,
Et en chefcune angle une tour.
 Mes ki le une estoit *jumilee*,
 Tant hauti et tant longue et tant lei,
 Ke par defouz estoit la porte
 A Pont tournis, bien faite et forte,
 Et autres defenes asses, &c.

It is worth observing, that it was taken by force of engines; and the *English* as late as the time in question used much the same method of attack as the *Greeks* and *Romans* did: for they drove the enemy from the walls by showers of stones, flung from engines similar to the *Catapulte* of the antients; and they used also *arietes* or battering rams.

Entre les affaus esmaia,
 Ffrere Robert ki envoia
 Meinte pierre par *Robinet* ;
 Juq au foir des le matinet
 Le jour devant cefse ne avoit,
 De autre part encore i levoit
 Trois autres engins moult plus grans
 Et il penibles et engrans,
 Ke le chastel du tout confondi
 Tant il receut mo't pierre enfonde.
Deschocs et kang's ataint fent
 A ses coups rien ne fe deffent.

On the furrender *Edward* behaved with more moderation than was usual to him : for his laurels were wont to be blighted with deeds unworthy of his heroism : but in this case the poor reliques of the garrison experienced his clemency,

Lors fon iffirent ce est la some
 Ke de uns ke de autret soiffant home
 A grant merveille refguardes
 Mes tenus furent et gardez
 Tant ke li Roys en ordena
 Ki vie et membre leur donna
 Et a chafm robe nouuele
 Lors fu joieufe la nouuî.
 A toute li ost du chastel pris
 Ki tant estoit de noble pris.

It appears that the king immediately mounted his colors on the castle ; and appointed three barons of the first reputation to take charge of it.

Puis

A T O U R

Puis fist le Roy porter amont
 Sa banniere et la seynt *Eymont*
 La saint *George* et la saint *Edward*
 Et o celes par droit eswart
 La *Segrave* & le *Herifors*
 Et cele au Seigneur di *Cliffort*
 A ki le chasteaus fut donnes.

Notwithstanding the care *Edward* took to secure this place, it was retaken by the *Scots* the following year; but very soon after was repossessed * by the *English*, after a very long siege. It appears that the *Scots* again recovered it, for in one of the invasions of the former, the gallant owner, Sir *Eustace Maxwell* supported a siege in it of some weeks, and obliged the enemy to retire; but considering that it might fall into the hands of the *English*, and become noxious to his country, generously dismantled it, and for that piece of disinterested service was properly rewarded by his prince, who remitted to him and his heirs for ever, the annual pecuniary acknowledgements they paid to the crown for the castle and lands of *Caerlaveroc* †. It was again rebuilt; but in 1355 (being then in possession of the *English*) was taken by *Roger Kirkpatrick*, and leveled to the ground ‡. Notwithstanding these repeated misfortunes, it was once more restored; and once more ruined, by the Earl of *Suffex* in 1570 ||. From this time the

* *Maitland's Hist. Scot.* II. 460.

† *Crawford's Peerage of Scotland*, 370.

‡ *Major de gestis Scotorum*, 248. more probably rendered defenceless.

|| *Camden's annals in Kennet*, II. 429. It appears to me that the present are the antient towers, so exactly do they answer to the old poetic description; but that the owners, till the year 1638, neglected it as a fortress, yet inhabited it as a mansion.

Lords

Lords of the place seem for some interval to have been discouraged from any attempt towards restoring a fortress so distinguished by its misfortunes; for *Camden* in 1607, speaks of it as only a weak house belonging to the barons of *Maxwell*: yet once more *Robert* first Earl of *Nithsdale*, in 1638, ventured to re-establish the strong hold of the family: still it was ill-fated; for in the course of *Cromwel's* usurpation, it was surrendered on terms ill preserved; and a receipt was given for the furniture by one *Finck*; in which among other particulars is mention of eighty beds, a proof of the hospitality or the splendor of the place. The form of the present castle is triangular; at two of the corners had been a round tower, but one is now demolished; and on each side the gateway, which forms the third angle, are two rounders. Over the arch is the crest of the *Maxwells* (placed there when the castle was last repair'd) with the date, and this motto, *I bid ye fair*, meaning *Wardlaw*, the hill where the gibbet stood; for in feudal times, it seems to have been much in use.

The castle yard is triangular: one side which seems to have been the residence of the family, is very elegantly built; has three stories, with very handsome window cases: on the pediment of the lower are coats of arms; over the second legendary tales; over the third, I think *Ovidian* fables, all neatly cut in stone. The opposite side is plain. In front is a handsome door case, leading to the great hall, which is ninety-one feet by twenty-six. The whole internal length of that side a hundred and twenty-three.

The *Maxwells*, Lords of *Caerlaveroc*, are of great antiquity: but their history mixed with all the misfortune and all the dis-

Q

grace

grace so frequent in ill-governed times. They and the *Johnstons* had perpetual feuds: in 1593 the clans had a conflict at the *Holynefs of Dryfe*; the chieftain of the *Maxwells*, and many of his sons, were slain. *John*, a surviving son, takes his revenge: a meeting between him and *Johnston*, a predecessor of the Marquis of *Amundale*, was appointed in order to compromise all differences: both met, attended only by a single friend to each; the friends quarrel; the Laird of *Lockerwood* goes to part them, but is shot through the back by the other chieftain; who deservedly met his fate on the scaffold a few years after. His forfeiture was taken off, and his brother not only restored but created Earl of *Nithsdale*: in 1715 the title was lost by the conviction of the Earl of that day; who escaped out of the tower the night before execution, by the disguise of a female dress. The estate by virtue of entail was preserved to the heirs.

Continue my ride along the coast to the mouth of the *Nith*, which empties itself into the vast estuary, where the tide flows in so fast on the level sands that a man well mounted would find difficulty to escape, if surpris'd by it. The view of the opposite side of *Creffel*, and the other *Galloway* hills, is very beautiful, and the coast appeared well wooded. In a bottom lies *Newby* abby, founded by *Devorgilla*, daughter to *Alan*, Lord of *Galloway*, and wife to *John Baliol*, Lord of *Castle-Bernard*, who died and was buried here: his lady embalmed his heart, and placed it in a case of ivory, bound with silver, near the high altar; on which account the abby is oftener called *Sweet-heart* and *Suavi-cordium*.

Pass by *Port-Kepel*, the firth gradually contracting itself; and to this place vessels of two hundred tuns may come. The country

try on both sides the river is extremely beautiful; the banks decorated with numerous groves and *villas*, richly cultivated and well inclosed. The farmers shew no want of industry: they import, as far as from *Whitehaven*, lime for manure, to the annual amount of twenty-five hundred pounds, paying at the rate of sixpence for the *Winchester* bushel: they are also so happy as to have great quantities of shell marl in the neighboring morasses; and are now well rewarded for the use of it: much wheat and barley are at present the fruits of their labor, instead of a very paltry oat; and good hay instead of rushes now cloath their meadows.

Reach

Dumfries, a very neat and well-built town, seated on the *Nith*, and containing about five thousand souls. It was once possessed of a large share of the tobacco trade, but at present has scarcely any commerce. The great weekly markets for black cattle are of much advantage to the place; and vast droves from *Galloway* and the shire of *Air* pass through in the way to the fairs in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*.

DUMFRIES.

The two churches are remarkably neat, and have handsome galleries, supported by pillars. In the church-yard of *St. Michael* are several monuments in form of pyramids, very ornamental, and on some grave-stones are inscriptions in memory of the martyrs of the country, or the poor victims to the violence of the apostate Archbishop *Sharp*, or the bigotry of *James II*, before and after his accession. Powers were given to an inhuman set of miscreants to destroy upon suspicion of disaffection; or for even declining to give answers declarative of their political principles: and such who refused (before two witnesses) were instantly put

Q 2

to

to death. Many poor peasants were shot on moors, on the shores, or wheresoever their enemies met with them: perhaps enthusiasm might possess the sufferers; but an infernal spirit had possession of their persecutors. The memory of these flagitious deeds are preserved on many of the wild moors by inscribed grave-stones, much to the same effect as the following in the church-yard in this city:

On *John Grierison*, who suffered *Jan. 2, 1667*.

Underneath this stone doth lie
 Dust sacrificed to tyranny:
 Yet precious in *Immanuel's* fight,
 Since martyr'd for his kingly right;
 When he condemns these hellish drudges
 By sufferage, Saints shall be their judges.

Another on *James Kirke*, shot on the sands of *Dumfries*, shall conclude this dreadful subject:

By bloody *Bruce* and wretched *Wright*
 I lost my life in great despight.
 Shot dead without due time to try
 And fit me for eternity.
 A witness of Prelatic rage
 As ever was in any age.

This place like most other considerable town in *Scotland*, has its seceders chapel: these are the rigid presbyterians who possess their religion in all its original fountains: think their church in danger because their ministers degenerate into moderation, and wear a gown; or vindicate patronage. To avoid these horrid innovations, they separate themselves from their imaginary false brethren;

brethren; renew a solemn league and covenant, and preserve to the best of their power all the rags and rents bequeathed to them by *John Knox*, which the more sensible preachers of this day are striving to darn and patch.

Here I first found on this side the *Tweed*, my good old mother church become a mere conventicler, and her chaplain supported by a few of her children, disposed to stick to her in all conditions.

Enquired for the convent of *Dominicans*, and the church in which *Robert Bruce* and his associates slew *John Cummin*, Lord of *Badnock*, and owner of great part of the lordship of *Galloway*. *Cummin* had betrayed to *Edward I.* the generous design of *Bruce* to relieve his country from slavery: in resentment *Bruce* stabbed him; on retiring was asked by his friends, whether he was sure of his blow, but answering with some degree of uncertainty, one of them, *Roger Kirkpatric*, replied, *I mak sicker*, returned into the church and completed the deed. In memory, the family assumed a bloody dagger for a crest; and those words as the motto. The church thus defiled with blood was pulled down; and another built in a different place, and dedicated to *St. Michael*, the tutelar saint of the town. *Robert Bruce* also built a chapel here, as soon as he got full possession of the kingdom, in which prayers were to be daily offered for the repose of the soul of *Sir Christopher Seton*, who was most barbarously executed by *Edward I.* for his attachment to *Bruce*, and for his defence of his country.

Dunfries was continually subject to the inroads of the *English*; and was frequently ruined by them. To prevent their invasions a great ditch and mound, called *Warders dikes*, were formed from

from the *Nith* to *Locker Moss*, where watch and ward were constantly kept; and when an enemy appeared the cry was a *Loreburn*, a *Loreburn*. The meaning is no further known than that it was a word of alarm for the inhabitants to take to their arms: and the same word as a memento of vigilance is inscribed on a ring of silver round the ebony staff given into the hands of the provost as a badge of office on the day of annual election.

On most of the eminences of these parts, beacons were likewise established for alarming the country on any eruption of their southern neighbors: and the inhabitants able to bear arms were bound, on the firing of these signals, to repair instantly to the warden of the marches, and not to depart till the enemy was driven out of the country; and this under pain of high treason.

This regulation was established in the days of *Archibald the grim*, Earl of *Douglas*, and afterwards renewed with much solemnity by *William* Earl of *Douglas*, who assembled the lords, freeholders, and principal borderers at the college of *Lincluden*, and caused them there to swear on the holy evangelists, that they should truly observe the statutes, ordinances and usages of the marches, as they were ordained in the time of the said *Archibald*.

JUNE 5.

Had a beautiful view of an artificial water-fall just in front of a bridge, originally built by *Devorgilla*, who gave the customs arising from it to the *Franciscan* convent at *Dumfries*. It consists of nine arches, and connects this county and that of *Galloway*.

Cross it; pass through a small town at its foot, and walk up *Gorbally* hill, remarkable for the fine circumambient prospect of the charming windings of the *Nith* towards the sea, the town of

Dumfries,

Dumfries, Terregles a house of the *Maxwells*, and a rich vale towards the north.

Visit the abby of *Lincluden*, about half a mile distant, seated on the water of the *Cluden*, which is another boundary of *Galloway* on that side. This religious house is seated on a pleasant bank, and in a rich country: and was founded and filled with *Benedictine* nuns, in the time of *Malcolm IV.* * by *Uthred*, father to *Roland*, Lord of *Galloway*. These were expelled by the Earl of *Douglas* (known by the titles of *Archibald* the black, or *grim*, and the terrible) probably, as *Major* insinuates, on account of the impurity of their lives †, for the Earl was a man in piety singular through his life, and most religious according to those times. He fixed in their places a provostry, with twelve beadsmen, and changed the name to that of the college.

LINCLUDEM
ABBY.

Part of the house and chancel, and some of the South wall of the church are the sole remains of this antient structure: in the chancel is the elegant tomb of *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert III*, and wife of *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, first Duke of *Terouan*, and son of *Archibald* the grim. Her effigy at full length, lay on the stone, her head resting on two cushions; but the figure is now mutilated; and her bones, till lately, were scattered about in a most indecent manner by some wretches who broke open the repository in search of treasure. The tomb is in form of an arch, with all parts most beautifully carved: on the middle of the arch is the heart, the *Douglas's* arms, guarded by three chalices, set

* *Hope's* minor practics. 511. *Malcolm* died 1165.

† *Major* de gest. *Scot.* 283. *Archibald* died A. D. 1400.

crossways,

crossways, with a star near each, and certain letters I could not read. On the wall is inscribed,

A L'aide de Dieu.

and at some distance beneath,

Hic jacet D-na *Margareta* regis *Scotiæ* filia. quōdam comitissa de *Douglas*.
Dna *Gollovidiæ* et vallis *annandiæ*.

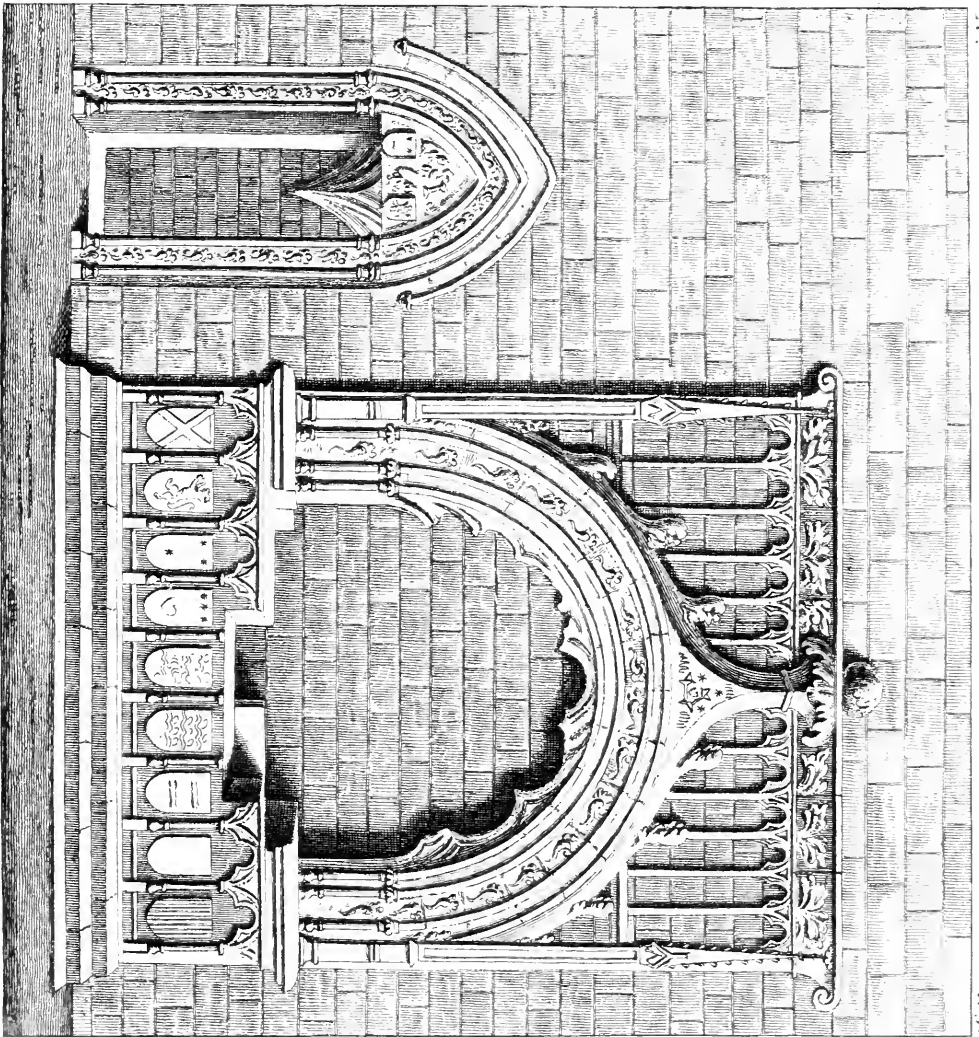
In the front of the tomb are nine shields, containing as many arms : in one are the three stars, the original coat of this great house, for the heart was not added till the good Sir *James* was employed in carrying that of *Robert Bruce* to the holy land : besides these, are the arms after that event ; and also their arms as Lords of *Annamdale*, *Galloway* and *Liddesdale*. Near the tomb is a door-case, richly ornamented with carving ; and on the top the heart and chalices, as in the former.

In other parts of the remains of the church are the arms of the *Douglasses*, or Dukes of *Terouan*, Earls of *Angus*, of *Ormond*, and of *Murray* : here are besides the arms of *John Stewart*, Earl of *Athol*, with the motto, *firth, fortune, and fil the fetters*.

Beneath one of the windows are two rows of figures ; the upper of angels, the lower of a corps and other figures, all much defaced, but seemingly designed to express the preparations for the interment of our Saviour.

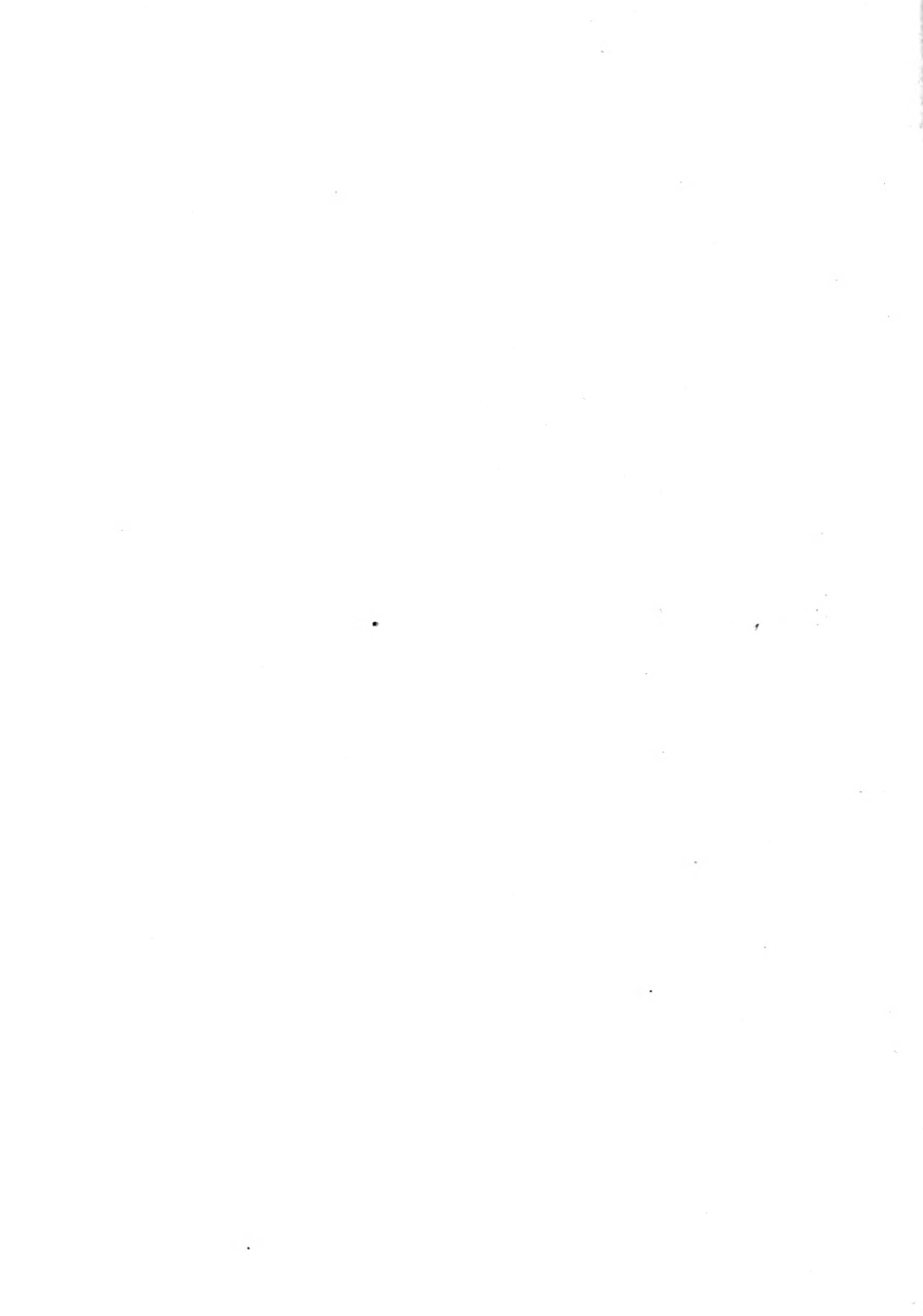
Behind the house are vestiges of a flower-garden, with the parterres and scrolls very visible ; and near that a great artificial mount, with a spiral walk to the top, which is hollowed, and has a turf seat around to command the beautiful views ; so that the provost and his beadsmen

Entrance of Galloway's Tomb.



105.

105.



beadsmen seem to have consulted the luxuries as well as necessaries of life.

Return to *Dumfries*, where Mr. *Hill*, surgeon, favored me with the sight of the head of an old lady, excellently painted, about forty years ago, by Mr. *John Patoun*, son to a minister in this town. After painting three years in *Scotland*, about the year 1730 he went to *London*, where he read lectures on the theory of his art: at length was tempted to make a voyage to *Jamaica*, where he died in a few weeks, leaving behind him the character of a good man, and able artist.

Before we left the town, we were honored with its freedom, bestowed on us in the politest manner by the magistrates.

Continue my journey due North through the beautiful *Nithsdale*, or vale of *Nith*, the river meandering with bold curvatures along rich meadows; and the country, for some space, adorned with groves and gentlemen's seats. At a few miles distance from *Dumfries*, leave on the left, *Bardanna* and *Keir*, conjectured by Mr. *Horsely* to have been the *Carbantorigum* of *Ptolemy*. Travel over small hills, either covered with corn, or with herds of cattle, flocks of black-faced sheep, attended by little pastors, wrapped in their maides*, and setting the seasons at defiance. The river still keeps its beauty, wandering along a verdant bottom, with banks on each side clothed with wood; and the more distant view hilly. Ride through a tract covered with broom, an indication of barrenness; and arrive in sight of *Drumlanrig*, a house of the Duke of *Queensbury*,

JUNE 6.

DRUMLANRIG.

* A fort of long cloak.

R

bosomed

bosomed in trees. Cross a handsome bridge of two arches, of a vast height above the *Nith*, which fills the bottom of a deep and wooded glen; and, after a long ascent through a fine and well-planted park, arrive at the house:

A square building, extending an hundred and forty-five feet in front, with a square tower at each corner, and three small turrets on each: over the entrance is a cupolo, whose top is in shape of a vast ducal coronet: within is a court, and at each angle a round tower, each containing a stair-case: every where is a wearysome profusion of hearts carved in stone, the *Douglas* arms: every window, from the bottom to the third story, is well secured with iron bars; the two principal doors have their grated guards; and the cruel dungeon was not forgot; so that the whole has the appearance of a magnificent state prison. Yet this pile rose in composed times; it was built by *William Duke of Queensbury*, begun in 1679, and completed in 1689. His Grace seemed to have regretted the expence; for report says, that he denounced, in a writing on the bundle of accounts, a bitter curse on any of his posterity who offered to inspect them.

The apartments are numerous: the gallery is a hundred and eight feet long, with a fire-place at each end: it is ornamented with much of *Gibbon's* carving, and some good portraits; observed among them

The first Dutchess of *Somerset*, half length, no cap, with a small love-lock.

William Duke of Queensbury, distinguished in the reigns of *Charles* and *James II*, by many court favors, by his services to those monarchs, by his too grateful return in assisting in the cruel persecutions.

tions of his countrymen averſe to the teſt, and by his honorable diſgrace, the moment *James* found him demur to a requeſt ſubverſive, if complied with, of the religion and liberties of *Great-Britain*.

John Earl of *Traquair*, Lord High Treafurer of *Scotland* in the turbulent reign of *Charles I.*, a prudent friend of the indiſcreet *Laud*, and like him a zealous churchman; but unlike him, waited for a proper ſeaſon for bringing his project to bear, inſtead of precipitating matters like the unfortunate prelate. A faithful ſervant to the crown; yet, from his wiſe advice brought under the ſcandal of duplicity. Was cleared early from the ſuſpicion by the noble hiſtorian; and ſoon after more indiſputably by his impeachment, and by his conviction by the popular party; by his impriſonment; by his taking arms in the royal cauſe on his releaſe; by his ſecond confinement; by the ſequeſtration of his eſtates: and finally by the diſtreſſful poverty he endured till death, he gave full but unfortunate teſtimony of untainted loyalty.

John Earl *Rothes*, Chancellor of *Scotland*, in his gown, with the ſeals by him. He was in power during the cruel perſecutions of the covenanters in *Ch. II.* time; and diſcharging his truſt to the ſatisfaction of the court, was created Duke of *Rothes*, a title that died with him.

A head of the Duke of *Perth*, in a buſhy wig: a poſt-abdication Duke, a converted favorite of *James II.* and Chancellor of *Scotland* at the time of the revolution, when he retired into *France*.

George Douglas, Earl of *Dunbarton*, in armour; a great wig and cravat. Inſtructed in the art of war in the armies of *Louis XIV.*

A T O U R

was General of the forces in *Scotland* under *James II.* dispersed the army of the unfortunate *Argyle.* A gallant officer, who, when *James* was at *Salisbury,* generously offered to attack the Prince of *Orange* with his single regiment of the *Scottish Royal,* not with the hope of victory, but of giving him such a check as his sovereign might take advantage of: *James,* with equal generosity, would not permit the sacrifice of so many brave men. *Dunbarton* adhered to his king in all fortunes, and on the abdication partook of his exile.

General *James Douglas,* who in 1691 died at *Namur.*

Earl of *Clarendon,* son of the Chancellor, half-length, in his robes.

A good portrait of a *Tripoli* Ambassadour.

In the gardens, which are most expensively cut out of a rock, is a bird cherry, of a great size, not less than seven feet eight inches in girth; and among several fine silver firs, one thirteen feet and a half in circumference.

JUNE 6.

In my walks about the park see the white breed of wild cattle, derived from the native race of the country; and still retain the primæval savageness and ferocity of their ancestors: were more shy than any deer; ran away on the appearance of any of the human species, and even set off at full gallop on the least noise; so that I was under the necessity of going very softly under the shelter of trees or bushes to get a near view of them: during summer they keep apart from all other cattle, but in severe weather hunger will compel them to visit the out-houses in search of food. The keepers are obliged to shoot them, if any are wanted: if the beast is not killed on the spot it runs at the person who gave the wound, and who

who is forced, in order to save himself, to fly for safety to the intervention of some tree.

These cattle are of a middle size, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned: the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noses are black: but the bulls have lost the manes attributed to them by *Boethius*.

Ride to *Morton* castle, about four miles distant, seated on a steep projection, in a lofty situation, near the *Anchenlec* hills. This was originally the seat of *Dunenald*, predecessor of *Thomas Randolph*, afterwards created Earl of *Murray* by *Robert Bruce*, when that castle and that of *Auchencasts*, near *Moffat*, was disposed of to *Douglas of Morton*, predecessor of the Earls of *Morton*: but at the time that title was conferred, the castle and lands of *Morton* being settled on a son of a second marriage of that family, the parlement, on a protestation on his part, declared, that the bestowing that title should not prejudice his right to the castle and lands, but that it was taken from a place called *Morton* in *West-Lothian*.

At present remains only one front, with a number of small windows, each to be ascended on the inside by a flight of steps: at each end is also a rounded tower. I find little of its history, any farther than that it was among the castles demolished by *David II**, on his return from *England*, probably in compliance with a private agreement made with *Edward III*.

Two miles North from *Morton* stood the castle of *Durifdeer*, demolished at the same time with the former. In the church of

* *Guthrie*, III. 70.

A T O U R

Durifdeer is the mausoleum of the family of *Drumlanrig*: over the door of the vault are four spiral pillars supporting a canopy, all of marble: and against the wall is a vast monument in memory of *James Duke of Queensbury*: his grace lies reclined on his arm, with the collar of S. S. round his neck. The Dutchess, in her robes, recumbent; four angels hold a scrol above, with this inscription:

Hic
in eodem tumulo
cum Charissimis conjugis cineribus
misci voluit suis
Jacobus Dux Queensburix et Doverni;
Qui
ad tot et tanta honoris
Et negotiorum fastigia
Quæ nullus antea subditus
attingit, evectus, *Londini*
fato cessit sexta die
Julii anno CHRISTI Redemptoris
1711.

And beneath is an affectionate and elegant epitaph on his Dutchess, who died two years before his Grace.

JUNE 7.

Visit *Tibbir* castle, about a mile below *Drumlanrig*, placed on a small hill above the little stream, the *Tibber*. Nothing remains but the foundations overgrown with shrubs: It is supposed to have been a *Roman* fort, but that in after-times the *Scots* profiting of the situation, and what had been done before, built on the place a small castle; which tradition says, was surprized by a stratagem in time of *William Wallace* *.

* *Gordon's Itin.* 19.

This

The beauties of *Drumlanrig* are not confined to the highest part of the grounds; the walks, for a very considerable way, by the sides of the *Nith*, abound with most picturesque and various scenery: below the bridge the sides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent: the river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vast wooded cliffs, that rise suddenly from its margin; and the prospect down from the summit is of a terrific depth, encreased by the rolling of the black waters beneath: two views are particularly fine; one of quick repeated, but extensive, meanders amidst broken sharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into several channels, interrupted by short and foaming rapids, colored with a moory teint. The other is of a long strait, narrowed by the sides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidistant, horrible from the blackness and fury of the river, and the fiery red and black colors of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having sustained a change by the rage of another element.

Cross the bridge again, and continue my journey Northward for six or seven miles, on an excellent road, which I was inform'd was the same for above twenty miles farther, and made at the sole expence of the present Duke of *Queensbury*: his Grace is in all respects a warm friend to his country, and by *præmia* promotes the manufactures of woollen stuffs, and a very strong sort of woollen stockings; and by these methods will preserve on his lands a useful and industrious population, that will be enabled to eat their own bread, and not oppress their brethren, or be forced into exile, as is the case in many other parts of *N. Britain*.

The

The ride was, for the most part, above the *Nith*; that in many places appeared in singular forms: the most striking was a place called *Hell's Carwdron*, a sudden turn, where the water eddies in a large hole, of a vast depth and blackness, overhung, and darkened by trees. On the opposite side is the appearance of a *British* entrenchment; and near *Durisddeer* is said to be a small *Roman* fortress: the *Roman* road runs by it, and is continued from thence by the *Well-path*, through *Crawford* moor, to *Elven-foot*, has been lately repaired, and is much preferable to the other through the mountains, which would never have been thought of but for the mines in the *lead hills*.

The river assumes a milder course; the banks bordered with fields, and those opposite, well wooded. On an eminence is the house of *Eliock*, environed with trees, once one of the possessions of *Crichton*, father to the ADMIRABLE; and before, at some distance, is the town of *Sanquhar*, with the ruins of the castle, the ancient seat of the Lords *Crichton*. The parish is remarkable for the manufacture of woollen stockings, and the abundance of its coal.

Quit *Nithsdale*, and turn suddenly to the right; pass through the glen of *Lochburn* between vast mountains, one side wooded to a great height, the other naked, but finely grassed, and the bottom washed by the *Menoch*, a pretty stream; the glen grows very narrow, the mountains increase in height, and the ascent long and laborious. Ride by *Wanlock-head* in the parish of *Sanquhar*, the property of the Duke of *Queensbury*; sometimes rich in lead ore. Cross a small dike at the top of the mountain, enter

LANERK-

L A N E R K S H I R E, or
C L Y D E S D A L E;

and continue all night at the little village of *Leadbills*, in the parish of *Crawford*: the place consists of numbers of mean houses, inhabited by about fifteen hundred souls, supported by the mines; for five hundred are employed in the rich *Sous terrains* of this tract. Nothing can equal the barren and gloomy appearance of the country round: neither tree nor shrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rock, appear to amuse the eye: the spectator must plunge into the bowels of these mountains for entertainment; or please himself with the idea of the good that is done by the well-beflowed treasures drawn from these inexhaustible mines, that are still rich, baffling the efforts of two centuries. The space that has yielded ore is little more than a mile square, and is a flat or pass among the mountains: the veins of lead run North and South; vary, as in other places, in their depth, and are from two or four feet thick: some have been found filled with ore within two fathoms of the surface; others sink to the depth of ninety fathom.

The ore yields in general about seventy pounds of lead from a hundred and twelve of ore; but affords very little silver: the varieties are the common plated ore, vulgarly called *Potter's*: the small or steel-grained ore; and the curious white ores, lamelated and fibrous, so much searched after for the cabinets of the curious. The last yields from fifty-eight to sixty-eight pounds from the hundred, but the working of this species is much more pernicious to the health of the workmen than the common.

The ores are smelted in heaths, blown by a great bellows, and fluxed with lime. The lead is sent to *Leith* in small carts, that carry about seven hundred weight, and exported free from duty.

The miners and smelters are subject here, as in other places, to the lead distemper, or *mill-reek*, as it is called here; which brings on palsies, and sometimes madness, terminating in death in about ten days. Yet about two years ago died, at this place, a person of primæval longevity: one *John Taylor*, miner, who worked at his business till he was a hundred and twelve: he did not marry till he was sixty, and had nine children; he saw to the last without spectacles; had excellent teeth till within six years before his death, having left off tobacco, to which he attributed their preservation: at length, in 1770, yielded to fate, after having completed his hundred and thirty-second year.

Native gold has been frequently found in this tract, in the gravel beneath the peat, from which it was washed by rains, and collected in the gullies by persons who at different times have employed themselves in search of this precious metal: but of late years these adventurers have scarce been able to procure a livelyhood. I find in a little book, printed in 1710, called *Miscellanæ Scotica* *, that in old times much gold was collected in different parts of *Scotland*. In the reign of *James IV*, the *Scots* did separate the gold from the sand by washing. In the following, the *Germans* found gold there, which afforded the king great sums: three hundred men were employed for several Summers,

* For a further account of gold found in *Scotland*, see p. 414 of the 2d part of this Tour.

and

and about 100,000 *l.* sterling procured. They did not dispose of it in *Scotland*, but carried it into *Germany*. The same writer says, that the Laird of *Marcheston* got gold in *Pentland* hills; that some was found in *Langham* waters, fourteen miles from *Leadhill* house; in *Meggot* waters, twelve miles; and *Phinland*, sixteen miles. He adds, that pieces of gold, mixed with spar and other substances, that weighed thirty ounces were found; but the largest piece I have heard of does not exceed an ounce and a half, and is in the possession of Lord *Hopetoun*, the owner of these mines.

Continue my journey through dreary glens or melancholy hills, yet not without seeing numbers of sheep. Near the small village of *Crawford John*, procured a guide over five miles of almost pathless moors, and descend into *Douglasdale*, watered by the river that gives the name; a valley distinguished by the residence of the family of *Douglas*, a race of turbulent heroes, celebrated throughout *Europe* for deeds of arms; the glory, yet the scourge of their country; the terror of their princes; the pride of the Northern annals of chivalry.

They derive their name from *Sbolto Du glasse*, or the black and grey warrior (as their history * relates) a hero in the reign of *Solvatbius*, King of *Scotland*, who lived in the eighth century: with more certainty, a successor of his, of the name of *William*, went into *Italy* in quest of adventures, and from him descended the family of the *Scoti* of *Placentia* †, that flourished in the last age, and may to this time continue there. But the *Douglasses* first began to rise into power in the days of the good Sir *James*,

* *Hume's hist. of the houses of Douglas*, 3.

† *Idem.* p. 5.

who died in 1330. During a century and a half their greatness knew no bounds; and their arrogance was equally unlimited: that high spirit, which was wont to be exerted against the enemies of their country, now degenerated into faction, sedition and treason: they emulated the royal authority; they went abroad with a train of two thousand armed men; created knights, had their counsellors, established ranks, and constituted a * parlement: it is certain that they might almost have formed a house of peers out of their own family; for at the same time there were not fewer than six Earls of the name of *Douglas* †. They gave shelter to the most barbarous *banditti*, and protected them in the greatest crimes; for, as honest *Lindesay* expresses, ‘Oppression, ravishing of women, sacrilege, and all other kinds of mischief, were but a dalliance: so it was thought leisome to a dependor on a *Douglas* to slay or murder, for so fearful was their name, and terrible to every innocent man, that when a mischievous limmer was apprehended, if he alledged that he murdered and slew at a *Douglas*’s command, no man durst present him to justice ‡.

DOUGLAS CASTLE.

Douglas castle, the residence of these *Reguli*, seems to have been prostrated almost as frequently as its masters: the ruin that is seen there at present is the remains of the last old castle, for many have been built on the same site. The present is an imperfect pile, begun by the late Duke: in the front are three round towers; beneath the base of one lies the noble founder, and the tears of the country painted above. He was interred

* *Buchanan, rerum Scot. lib. xi. sect. 9.*

† *Camden Br. II. 1211.*

‡ p. 26.

there.

there by his own directions, through the vain fear of mingling his ashes with those of an injured dead.

The windows are gothic: the apartments are fitting up with great elegance, which shew that the storms of ambition have been laid, and that a long calm of ease and content is intended to succeed.

The inscription on the foundation stone of the present castle deserves preservation, as it gives a little of the history:

Hoc latus
 Hujus munitissimi Prædii
 Familiæ de DOUGLAS
 Ter solo æquati
 Et semel atque iterum instaurati
 Imperantibus
 EDUARDO primo *Angliæ*
 Et apud *Scotos* ROBERTO
 primum sic dicto
 Tandem surgere cæpit
 Novis munitionibus firmatum
 Jussu et sumptibus
 Serenissimi et potentissimi *Archibaldi*
 Ducis de DOUGLAS, &c. &c.
 Principis familiæ ejus nominis
 In *Scotâ* antiquissimæ
 Et maxime notabilis
 Anno CHRISTI
 MDCCLVII.

Near the castle are several very antient ash trees, whose branches groaned under the weight of executions when the family knew no law but its will.

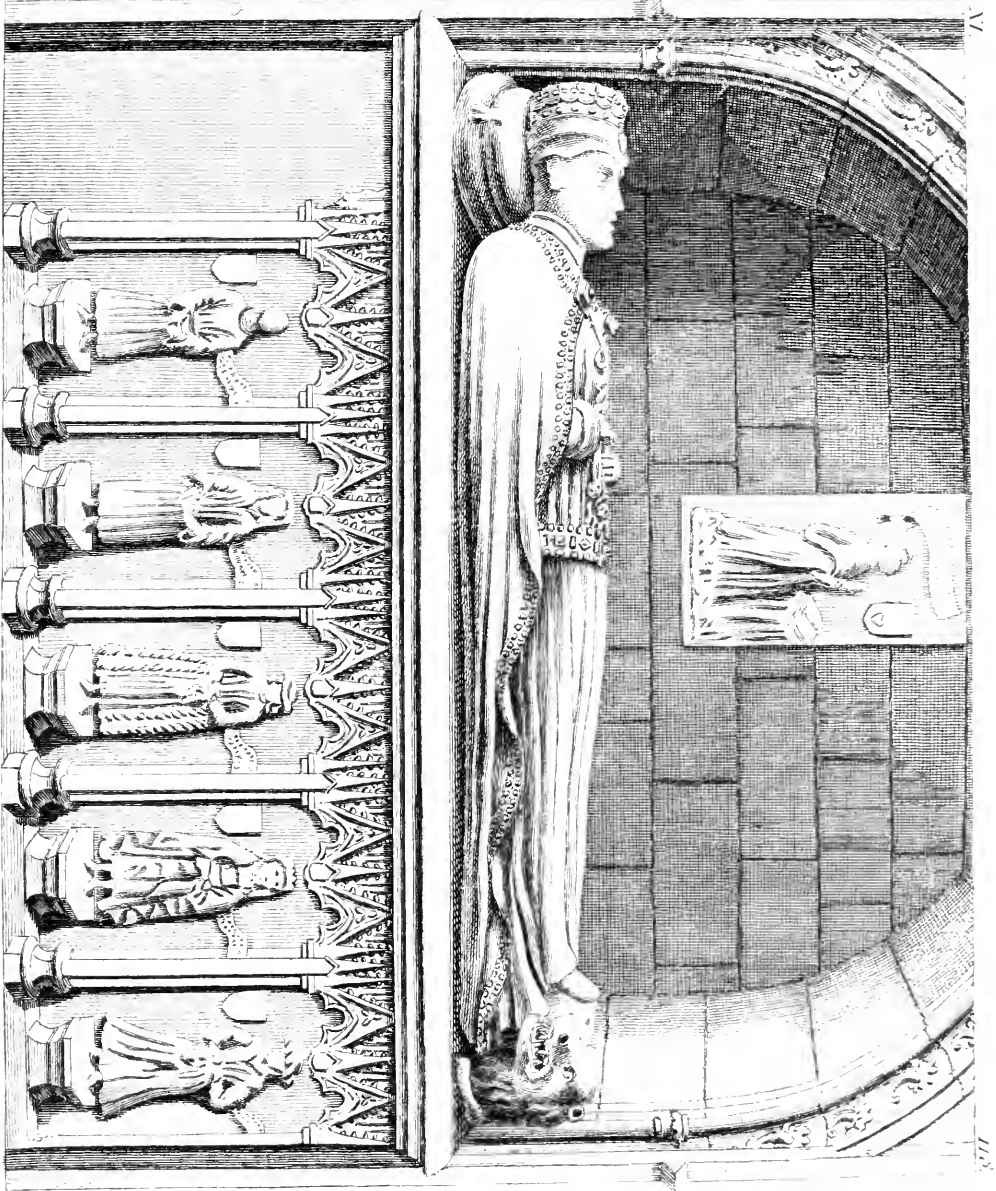
TOMBS OF THE
DOUGLASSES.

In the church were deposited the remains of several of this great name. First appears the effigies of good Sir *James*, the most distinguished of the house, the favorite of *Robert Bruce*, and the knight appointed as most worthy to carry his master's heart to be interred beneath the high altar in the temple of *Jerusalem*. He set out, attended with a train of two hundred knights and gentlemen, having the gold box, containing the royal heart, suspended from his neck. He first put into the port of *Shuys*, on the coast of *Flanders*, where he stayed for twelve days, living on board in regal pomp (for he did not deign to land) and all his vessels were of gold*. Here he was informed, that *Alphonso*, King of *Spain*, was engaged in war with the *Saracen* King of *Grenada*: not to lose this blessed opportunity of fighting against the enemies of the cross, he and his knights sailed instantly for *Valentia*, was most honorably received by the *Spanish* monarch, luckily found him on the point of giving battle; engaged with great valour, was surrounded by the infidels, slain in the fight, and the heart of *Robert Bruce*, which was happily rescued, instead of visiting the *Holy Land*, was carried to the convent of *Metros*, and the body of Sir *James* to this church; where his figure lies cross-legged, his holiness having decreed that services against the infidels in *Spain* should have equal merit with those performed in *Palestine*.

Near him, beneath a magnificent tomb, lies *Archibald* first Earl of *Douglafs*, and second Duke of *Terouan*, in *France*; his father, slain at the battle of *Vernetuil*, being honored by the *French* King with that title. He lies in his ducal robes and coronet.

* *Froiffart*, lib. I. c. 21.

Tomb of the first Earl of Sandwich.



This Earl lived quite independent of his Prince, *James I*, and through resentment to the minister, permitted the neighboring thieves of *Anandale* to lay waste the country, when his power, perhaps equal to the regal, might have suppressed their barbarity. He died in 1438.

The *Douglaffes* and *Percies* were rivals in deeds of arms; and fortune, as usual, smiled or frowned alternately on each of these potent families.

James the fat, seventh Earl of *Douglas*, next appears in effigy on another tomb: a peaceable chieftain, who seems to have been in too good case to give any disturbance to the common-wealth. He died in 1443; and his lady, *Beatrice de Sinclair*, lies by him. Their offspring is also enumerated in the inscription.

Ride for some time in *Douglasdale*, a tract deficient in wood, but of great fertility: the soil fine, and of an uncommon depth; yielding fine barley and oats, most slovenly kept, and full of weeds: the country full of gentle risings. Arrive in a flat extent of ground, descend to the river *Clyde*, cross a bridge of three arches, ascend a steep road, and reach

LANERK: a town that gives name to the county. Here the gallant *Wallace* made his first effort to redeem his country from the tyranny of the *English*; taking the place and slaying the governor, a man of rank*. The castle stood on a mount on the S. side of the town; and not far to the East, is a ruined church, perhaps belonging to the convent of *Franciscans*, founded by *Robert Bruce*, in 1314.

LANERK.

* *Buchanan*, lib. viii. c. 18.

Not

FALLS OF THE
CLYDE.

CORY-LIN.

Not very far from *Lanerck* are the celebrated falls of the *Clyde*: the most distant are about a half hour's ride, at a place called *Cory-Lin*; and are seen to most advantage from a ruinous pavilion in a gentleman's garden, placed in a lofty situation. The cataract is full in view, seen over the tops of trees and bushes, precipitating itself, for an amazing way, from rock to rock, with short interruptions, forming a rude slope of furious foam. The sides are bounded by vast rocks, cloathed on their tops with trees: on the summit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood, over-topt by a verdant hill.

A path conducts the traveller down to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock, in floods insulated by the waters, and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious stream. In the cliffs of this savage retreat the brave *Wallace* is said to have concealed himself, meditating revenge for his injur'd country.

BONITON,

On regaining the top the walk is formed near the verge of the rocks, which on both sides are perfectly mural and equidistant, except where they over-hang; the river is pent up between them at a distance far beneath; not running, but rather sliding along a stoney bottom sloping the whole way. The summits of the rock are wooded; the sides smooth and naked; the strata narrow and regular, forming a stupendous natural masonry. After a walk of above half a mile on the edge of this great chasm, on a sudden appears the great and bold fall of *Boniton*, in a foaming sheet, far-projecting into a hollow, in which the water shews a violent agitation, and a far extending mist arises from the surface. Above that is a second great fall; two lesser succeed: beyond

yond them the river winds, grows more tranquil, and is seen for a considerable way, bounded on one side by wooded banks, on the other by rich and swelling fields.

Return the same way to *Lanerk*: much barley, oats, peas and potatoes are raised about the town, and some wheat: the manure most in use is a white marle, full of shells, found about four feet below the peat, in a stratum five feet and a half thick: it takes effect after the first year, and produces vast crops. Numbers of horses are bred here, which at two years old are sent to the marshes of *Airshire*, where they are kept till they are fit for use.

Again pass over the bridge of *Lanerk*, in order to visit the great fall of *Stone biers*, about a mile from the town: this has more of the horrible in it than either of the other two, and is seen with more difficulty: it consists of two precipitous cataracts falling one above the other into a vast chasm, bounded by lofty rocks, forming an amazing theatre to the view of those who take the pains to descend to the bottom. Between this and *Cory-Lin* is another fall called *Dundofflin*; but being fatiated for this time with the noise of waters, we declined the sight of it.

Return over the bridge, and walk to *Cartland-crags*: a zig-zag den of great extent, bounded by rocks of a very uncommon height, and almost entirely cloathed with trees. It is a place of laborious access from above, so difficult is it amidst the shade of trees to find a way free from precipice. The bottom is watered by the river *Moufe*; and the sides, at every short turn, finely varied with the different appearance of rock, wood and precipice. Emerge into the open space; remount our horses, and ride for some miles along a rich vale, with the *Clyde* passing along the bot-

T

tom:

JUNE 9.

STONE-BIERS.

CARTLAND-
CRAGS.

tom: all parts are rich in corn, meadows, orchards and groves. Cross the *Nathan*. At *Nathan* foot, gain the heights, which are far less fertile; and, after going over the river *Avon*, reach the town of *Hamilton*.

HAMILTON.

The original name of this place, or the lands about it, was *Cadzow*, or *Cadyow*, a barony granted to an ancestor of the noble owner on the following occasion: In the time of *Edw. II*, lived Sir *Gilbert de Hamilton*, or *Hampton* *, an *Englishman* of rank; who, happening at court to speak in praise of *Robert Bruce*, received on the occasion an insult from *John de Spenser*, Chamberlain to the King; whom he fought and slew: dreading the resentment of that potent family †, he fled to the *Scottish* monarch, who received him with open arms, and established him at the place the family now possesses: whose name in after-times was changed from that of *Cadzow* to *Hamilton*; and in 1445 the lands were erected into a lordship, and the then owner, Sir *James*, sat in parlement as Lord *Hamilton*.

The same nobleman founded the collegiate church at *Hamilton* in 1451, for a provost and several prebendaries. The endowment was ratified at *Rome* by the Pope's bull, which he went in person to procure ‡.

The old castle of *Hamilton*, being possessed by certain of the name who had been guilty of the deaths of the Earls of *Lenox* and *Murray*, was on the 19th of *May* 1579 surrendered; and by the order of the king and council, entirely demolished ||.

* In *Leicestershire*, vide *Burton's Hist. of that county*, p. 126.

† *Buchanan*, viii. c. 49.

‡ *Crawford's peerage*, 119.

|| *Moses*. 34.

Hamilton house, or palace, is at the end of the town: a large disagreeable pile, with two deep wings at right angles with the centre: the gallery is of great extent, furnished (as well as some other rooms) with most excellent paintings:

That of *Daniel* in the lions den, by *Rubens*, is a great performance: the fear and devotion of the prophet is finely express'd by the uplifted face and eyes, his clasped hands, his swelling muscles, and the violent extension of one foot: a lion looks fiercely at him, with open mouth, and seems only restrained by the ALMIGHTY POWER from making him fall a victim to his hunger: and the deliverance of *Daniel* is more fully marked by the number of human bones scattered over the floor, as if to shew the instant fate of others, in whose favor the DEITY did not interfere.

The marriage feast, by *Paul Veronese*, is a fine piece; and the obstinacy and resistance of the intruder, who came without the wedding garment, is strongly expressed.

The treaty of peace between *England* and *Spain*, in the reign of *James I*, by *Juan de Pantoja*, is a good historical picture. There are six envoys on the part of the *Spaniards*, and five on that of the *English*, with the names inscribed over each: the *English* are the Earls of *Dorset*, *Nottingham*, *Devonshire*, *Northampton*, and *Robert Cecil*.

Earls of *Lauderdale* and *Lanerk* settling the covenant; both in black, with faces full of puritanical solemnity.

James, Marquis of *Hamilton*, and Earl of *Cambridge*, in black, by *Vanfomer*. This nobleman was high in favor with *James VI*. Knight of the Garter, Lord High Steward of the Household, and

Lord High Commissioner of the Parlemt; and so much in the esteem and affection of his master as to excite the jealousy of *Buckingham*. He died in 1625, at the early age of thirty-three. Such symptoms * attended his death, that the public attributed it to poison, and ascribed the infamy to the Duke.

His son *James*, Duke of *Hamilton*, with a blue ribband and white rod. A principal leader of the presbyterian party in the time of *Charles I*, dark, uncommunicative, cunning. He managed the trust reposed in him in such a manner as to make his politics suspected by each faction: and notwithstanding he was brought up in the school of *Gustavus Adolphus* in a military capacity, his conduct was still more contemptible: he ruined the army he faintly led into *England*, rather to make his royal master subservient to the design of the *Scots*, than to do his majesty any real service. Was shamefully taken, and ended his days upon a scaffold.

Next to his is the portrait of his brother, and successor to the title, *William Earl of Lanerk*; who behaved at the battle of *Worcester* with genuine heroism, was mortally wounded, and died with every sentiment of calmness and piety; regretting the enthusiasm of his younger days, and his late appearance in the royal cause.

James Duke of Hamilton, who fell in the duel with *Lord Mobun*. The first a leader of the tory party in the reign of *Queen Anne*; the last a strong whig: each combattant fell; whether the Duke died by the hands of an assassin second, or whether he fell by those of his antagonist, the violence of party leaves no room to determine.

* *Wilson*, 285.

Next.

Next appears a full length, the finest portrait in this kingdom : a nobleman in red silk jacket and trowsers ; his hair short and grey ; a gun in his hand, attended by an *Indian* boy, and with *Indian* scenery around : the figure seems perfectly to start from the canvas, and the action of his countenance, looking up, has matchless spirit. It is called the portrait of *William* Earl of *Denbigh*, miscalled Governor of *Barbadoes*. His daughter married the first duke of *Hamilton*, which strengthens the opinion of its being that of her father. The painter seems to have been *Rubens* : but from what circumstance of his lordship's life he placed him in an *Indian* forest, is not known.

The old Duke of *Chatelherault*, in black, with the order, I think, of *St. Michael*, pendent from his neck ; which he accepted with the title, and a pension, from *Francis* I, of *France*, at the time he was Earl of *Arran*, and Regent of *Scotland*. He was declared next in succession to the crown, in case of failure of heirs in *Mary Stuart* : a rank that his feeble and unsteady conduct would have disabled him from filling with dignity.

A head of *Catherine Parr*, on wood ; by *Holbein*.

Another, said to have been that of *Anne Bullen* : very handsome ; dressed in a ruff and kerchief, edged with ermine, and in a purple gown : over her face a veil, so transparent as not to conceal

The bloom of young desire and purple light of love.

Maria Dei Gratia Scotorum Regina. 1586. *æt.* 43. A half length : a stiff figure, in a great ruff, auburne locks, oval but pretty full face, of much larger and plainer features than that at castle *Braan* ; a natural alteration, from the increase of her cruel usage, and of her

her ill health : yet still preserves a likeness to that portrait. I was told here that she sent this picture, together with a ring, a little before her execution, to the representative of the *Hamilton* family, as an acknowledgement of gratitude for their sufferings in her cause.

Earl *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland* : a nobleman of vast but abused abilities ; rapacious, licentious, unprincipled ; restrained by no consideration from gaining his point ; intrepid till the last hour of his being, when he fell on the scaffold with those penitential horrors * that the enormous wickedness of his past life did naturally inspire.

The rough reformer, *John Knox* ; a severe reprover of the former. The Earl, at the funeral of *Knox*, in a few words delivered this honorable testimony of his spirit : “ There lies he who never feared the “ face of man.”

Alexander Henderson : a vain, insolent and busy minister during the troubles of *Charles I.* who was deputed by his brethren to persuade his Majesty to extirpate episcopacy out of *Scotland* : but the King, an equal bigot, and better casuist, silenced his arguments ; and *Henderson*, chagrined with his ill success, retired, and died of a broken heart.

A head of *Hobbs* (as a contrast to the two former) with short thin grey hair.

Lord *Belhaven*, author of the famous speech against the union.

Philip II. a full length, with a strange figure of Fame bowing at his feet, with a label, and this motto, *Pro merente adsto.*

* *Spotswood*, 314. *Lives of the Douglasses*, 356.

Two half-lengths, in black, one with a fiddle in his hand, the other in a grotesque attitude, both with the same countenances, good, but swarthy; mistakenly called *David Rizzo's*, but I could not learn that there was any portrait of that unfortunate man.

Irresistible beauty brings up the rear, in form of Miss *Mary Scott*, a full length, in white fatten; a most elegant figure: and thus concludes the list with what is more powerful than all that has preceded; than the arms of the warrior, the art of the politician, the admonitions of the churchman, or the wisdom of the philosopher.

About a mile from the house, on an eminence, above a deep wooded glen, with the *Avon* at the bottom, is *Chatelberault*, so called from the estate the family once possessed in *France*: is an elegant banqueting-house, with a dog-kennel, gardens, &c. and commands a fine view. The park is now much inclosed; but I am told there are still in it a few of the wild cattle of the same kind with those I saw at *Drumlanrig*.

Continue my journey: cross the *Clyde* at *Bothwell* bridge, noted for the defeat of a small army of enthusiasts, in 1679, near the place, by the Duke of *Monmouth*, who distinguished himself that day more by his humanity, than his conduct; but it is probable he disliked a service against men to whose religious principles he had no aversion: he might likewise aim at future popularity in the country.

BOTHWELL
BRIDGE.

Bothwell church was collegiate, founded by *Archibald* the grim, Earl of *Douglas*, in 1398, for a provost and eight prebendaries. The outside is said to be incrustated with a thin coat of stone, but I confess it escaped my notice. In it are interred the founder and his lady,
daughter

CHURCH.

daughter of *Andrew Murray*, son to King *David Bruce*, with whom he got the lordship of *Botbwell*.

CASTLE.

The castle, now in ruins, is beautifully seated on the banks of the *Clyde*: tradition and history are silent about the founder. It is said to have been a principal residence of the *Douglasses*; and while *Edward I.* was in possession of *Scotland*, was the chief station of his governor; and after the battle of *Bannock-bourne*, was the prison of some of the *English* nobility taken in that fatal field. *Major* * says, that in 1337 it was taken by the partizans of *David Bruce*, and levelled to the ground. That seems a favorite phrase of the historian; for to me it appears to be in the same state with that of *Caerlaveroc*, and was only dismantled; for in both, some of the remaining towers have all the marks of the early style of building.

On the South side of the *Clyde*, opposite to the castle, are the remains of *Blantyre*, a priory of *canons regular*, founded before the year 1296; mention being made in that year of *Frere William Priour de Blantyr* †.

The country from *Botbwell* bridge is open, very fertile, composed of gentle risings, diversified with large plantations. Reach

GLASGOW.

GLASGOW; the best built of any second-rate city I ever saw: the houses of stone, and in general well built, and many in a good taste, plain and unaffected. The principal street runs East and West, is near a mile and a half long, but unfortunately not strait; yet the view from the cross, where the two other great streets fall into this, has an air of vast magnificence. The *Tolbooth* is large and handsome, with this apt motto on the front:

TOLBOOTH.

* P. 232.

† *Keith*, 239.

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conservat, honorat,
nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

Next to that is the exchange : within is a spacious room, with full-length portraits of all our monarchs since *James I*, and an excellent one, by *Ramsay*, of *Archibald*, Duke of *Argyle*, in his robes as Lord of Sessions. Before the exchange is a large equestrian statue of King *William*. This is the finest and broadest part of the street : many of the houses are built over *arcades*, but too narrow to be walked in with any conveniency. Numbers of other neat streets cross this at right angles.

The market-places are great ornaments to the city, the fronts MARKET-PLACES. being done in very fine taste, and the gates adorned with columns of one or other of the orders. Some of these markets are for meal, greens, fish or flesh : there are two for the last which have conduits of water out of several of the pillars, so that they are constantly kept sweet and neat. Before these buildings were constructed, most of those articles were sold in the public streets ; and even after the market-places were built, the magistrates with great difficulty compelled the people to take advantage of such cleanly innovations.

Near the meal-market is the public granary, to be filled on any apprehension of scarcity.

The guard-house is in the great street ; where the inhabitants mount guard, and regularly do duty. An excellent police is observed here ; and proper officers attend the markets to prevent abuses.

The police of *Glasgow* consists of three bodies ; the magistrates POLICE, with the town-council, the merchants house, and the trades house.

U

The

MAGISTRATES.

The lord provost, three bailies, a dean of guild, a deacon convener, a treasurer, and twenty-five council-men, compose the first. It must

MERCHANTS
HOUSE.

be observed that the dean of guild is chosen annually, and can continue in office but two years. The second consists of thirty-six merchants, annually elected, with the provost and three bailies, by virtue of their office, which make the whole body forty. The dean of guild is head of this house, who, in conjunction with his council, four merchants, and four tradesmen (of which the preceding dean is to be one) holds a court every *Thursday*, where the parties only are

DEAN OF GUILD.

admitted to plead, all lawyers being excluded. He and his council have power to judge and decree in all actions respecting trade between merchant and merchant; and those who refuse to submit to their decisions are liable to a fine of five pounds. The same officer and his council, with the master of work, can determine all disputes about boundaries, and no proceedings in building shall be stopped, except by him; but the plaintiff must lodge a sufficient sum in his hands to satisfy the defendant, in case the first should lay a groundless complaint: and, to prevent delay, the dean and his assistants are to meet on the spot within twenty-four hours; and to prevent frivolous disputes, should the plaintiff be found not to have been aggrieved, he is fined in twenty shillings, and the damage sustained by the delay: but again, should he imagine himself wronged by the decision, he has power (after lodging forty shillings in the hands of the dean) of appealing to the great council of the city; and in case they also decide against him, the sum is forfeited and applied as the dean shall think fit. The same magistrate is also to see that no encroachments are made on the public streets: he can order any old houses to be pulled down that appear dangerous, and,

and, I think, has also power in some places, of disposing of, to the best bidder, the ground of any houses which the owner suffers to lie in ruins for three years, without attempting to rebuild. Besides these affairs, he superintends the weights and measures; punishes and fines transgressors; fines all unqualified persons who usurp the privileges of freemen; admits burgessees: the fines to aliens is 100 *l.* *Scotch*: and finally he and his council may levy a tax on the guild-brethren (not exceeding the above-mentioned sum at a time) for the maintenance of the wives and children of decayed brethren: the money to be distributed at the discretion of the dean, his council and the deacon convener.

The third body is the trades-house: this consists of fifty-six, of which the deacon convener is the head: there are fourteen incorporated trades, each of which has a deacon, who has a right to nominate a certain number of his trade, so as to form the house: these manage a large stock, maintain a great number of poor, and determine disputes between the trades. In this place may be mentioned, that the merchants hospital, founded by the merchants of *Glasgow* in 1601, has a large capital to support the poor: that the town's hospital contains four hundred indigent, and is supported by the magistrates and town-council, the merchants house, the trades house, and the kirk sessions. *Hutchinson's* hospital, founded in 1642 by two brothers of that name, has a fund of twelve thousand pounds: the town-council a revenue of six thousand pounds per annum.

TRADES-HOUSE.

The old bridge over the *Clyde* consists of eight arches, and was built by *William Rea*, bishop of this see, about four hundred years

BRIDGES.

ago. A new one has been lately added of seven arches, with circular holes between each to carry off the superfluous waters in the great floods. This bridge deviates from the original plan, which was very elegant, and free from certain defects that disgrace the present.

CLYDE.

The city of *Glasgow*, till very lately, was perfectly tantalized with its river: the water was shallow, the channel much too wide for the usual quantity of water that flowed down, and the navigation interrupted by twelve remarkable shoals. The second inconveniency continually increased by the wearing away of the banks, caused by the prevalency of the South-West winds that blow here, and often with much violence, during more than half the year: thus what is got in breadth, is lost in depth; and shoals are formed by the loss of water in the more contracted bed. Spring-tides do not flow above three feet, or neap tides above one, at *Broomy-law-quay*, close to the town; so that in dry seasons lighters are detained there for several weeks, or are prevented from arriving there, to the great detriment of the city.

To remedy this evil, the city called in several engineers: at length the plan proposed by my old friend, Mr. *John Golburne*, of *Chester*, that honest and able engineer, was accepted, and he entered into contract with the magistrates of *Glasgow* to deepen the channel to seven feet at the quay, even at neap-tides. He has made considerable progress in the work, and has given the stipulated depth to within four miles of the place. For a present relief he has deepened the intermediate shoals, and particularly he has given at least four feet of water immediately below the quay, in a shoal called the *Hurst*, which was above a quarter of a mile long, and had over it only eighteen inches

inches of water. Before this improvement lighters of only thirty tuns burden could reach the quay : at present vessels of seventy come there with ease.

Near the bridge is the large alms-house, a vast nailery, a stone-ware manufactory, and a great porter brewery, which supplies some part of *Ireland** : besides these are manufactures of linnens, cambricks, lawns, fustians, tapes, and striped linnens ; sugar-houses and glass-houses, great roperies ; vast manufactures of shoes, boots and saddles, and all sorts of horse furniture : also vast tanneries carried on under a company who have 60,000 *l.* capital, chiefly for the use of the colonists, whose bark is found unfit for tanning. The magazine of saddles, and other works respecting that business, is an amazing sight : all these are destined for *America*, no port equalling this for the conveniency of situation, and speedily supplying that market. Within sight, on the *Renfrew* side, are collieries, and much coal is exported into *Ireland*, and into *America*.

The great import of this city is tobacco: the following state of that trade, for the three last years, exhibits its vast extent and importance :

TOBACCO TRADE.

* *Dublin* is extremely capable of supplying *Ireland* with this liquor, but as I am credibly informed, is almost prohibited the attempt by a hard and unpolitical tax.

From

A T O U R

1769.		1770.
From <i>Virginia</i> ,	25457 hogsheds.	29815
<i>Maryland</i> ,	9641	8242
<i>Carolina</i> ,	460	913
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	35558	38970

So that it appears the increase of importation from *Virginia*, in 1770, was 4358 hogsh. and from *Carolina*, 453, and that it decreased in *Maryland*, 1399. But what is remarkable, that in the same year not any part of this vast stock remained unfold; the whole being disposed of in the following proportions :

	hogsh.		hogsh.
To <i>Ireland</i> ,	3310	<i>Bremen</i> ,	1303
<i>France</i> ,	15706	<i>Spain, &c.</i>	885
<i>Holland</i> ,	10637	<i>Norway</i> ,	557
<i>Dunkirk</i> ,	2907	<i>Denmark</i> ,	200
<i>Hamburgb</i> ,	2416	<i>America</i> ,	16
			<hr/>
Total exported	- - - -		37938

Which, with 1032, fold inland, balances the account.

In the last year 1771, the commerce still improved, for from

	hogsh.
<i>Virginia</i> ,	35493
<i>Maryland</i> ,	12530
<i>Carolina</i> ,	993
	<hr/>
Total,	49016

The

I N S C O T L A N D.

151

The exports also increased, but not in the same proportion with those of last year :

<i>Ireland</i> took	3509	hogsh.	
<i>France,</i>	16098		<i>Bremen,</i> 1176
<i>Holland,</i>	14546		<i>Norway,</i> 665
<i>Dunkirk,</i>	5309		<i>Denmark,</i> 390
<i>Hamburg,</i>	2788		<i>Spain, &c.</i> 297
			<i>Barbadoes,</i> 21
			Total,
			44799
			Sold inland,
			1142
			45941
So that this year it appears that there is unfold,			3075
			49016
To balance the great sum of,			

But this encouraging inference may be drawn: that, notwithstanding all our squabbles with the colonies, those of the first importance improve in their commerce with their mother country: receive also an equal return in the manufactures of *Great-Britain*, which they wisely dispense to those whom unavailing associations of prohibition bind from an open traffick with us.

The origin of foreign trade in this great city is extremely worthy of attention. A merchant, of the name of *Walter Gibson*, by an adventure first laid the foundation of its wealth: about the year 1668 he cured and exported in a *Dutch* vessel, 300 lafts of herrings, each containing six barrels, which he sent to *St. Martin's*, in *France*, where he got a barrel of brandy and a crown for each: the ship returning, laden with brandy and salt, the cargo

was

was sold for a great sum: he then launched farther into business, bought the vessel, and two large ships besides, with which he traded to different parts of *Europe*, and to *Virginia*: he also first imported iron to *Glasgow*, for before that time it was received from *Sterling* and *Burrowstoness*, in exchange for dyed stuffs: and even the wine used in this city was brought from *Edinburgh*. Yet I find no statue, no grateful inscription, to preserve the memory of *Walter Gibson*!

Glasgow, till long after the reformation, was confined to the ridge that extends from the high-church, or cathedral, and the houses trespass'd but little on the ground on each side. This place (whose inhabitants at this time are computed to be forty thousand) was so inconsiderable, in 1357, as not to be admitted into the number of the cautionary towns assign'd to *Edw. III.* for the payment of the ransome of *David II**. But the revenue of the archbishop was, at the reformation, little less than a thousand pounds sterling per annum, besides several emoluments in corn of different kinds. Religion was, before that period, the commerce of our chief cities; in the same manner as commerce is their religion in the present age.

THE SEE.

Some writers attribute the foundation of this see to *St. Kentigern*, in 560, and make him the first bishop: others will give him no other rank than that of a simple saint. It is with more certainty known, that the cathedral was founded or refounded, in 1136, by *John*, governor to *David I*, and who was the first certain bishop of the place; for it was not erected into an archbishoprick till 1500, when *Robert Blacader* had first the title.

* *Anderson's Dict. Commerce, I.*

This

This fine church was devoted to destruction by the wretched ministers of 1578, who assembled, by beat of drum, a multitude to effect the demolition: but the trades of the city taking arms, declared that they would bury under the ruins the first person who attempted the sacrilege; and to this sensible zeal are we indebted for so great an ornament to the place. It is at present divided into three places for divine service; two above, one beneath, and deep under ground, where the congregation may truly say, *clamavi ex profundis*. The roof of this is fine, of stone, and supported by pillars, but much hurt by the crowding of the pews.

In the church yard is an epitaph on a jolly physician, whose practice should be recommended to all such harbingers of death, who by their terrific faces scare the poor patient prematurely into the regions of eternity:

Stay, passenger, and view this stone,
 For under it lies such a one
 Who cured many while he lived;
 So gracious he no man grieved:
 Yea when his physick's force oft' failed,
 His pleasant purpose then prevailed;
 For of his God he got the grace
 To live in mirth, and die in peace:
 Heaven has his soule, his corps this stone;
 Sigh, passenger, and then be gone.

Doctor Peter Low, 1612.

Besides this church are the *College Church, Ramshorn, Trone, St. Andrews* and *Wint*. The *English* chapel, college chapel, a high-land church, three seceding meeting-houses, a *Moravian*, an in-

dependent, a methodist, an anabaptist, a barony church, and one in the suburbs of the *Gorbels*.

But the most beautiful is that of *St. Andrew's*, or the *New-Church*, whose front graced with an elegant portico, does the city great credit, if it had not been disfigured by a slender square tower, with a pepper-box top; and in general the steeples in *Glasgow* are in a remarkably bad taste, being in fact no favorite part of architecture with the church of *Scotland*. The inside of that just mentioned is finished not only with neatness but with elegance; is supported by pillars, and very prettily stuccoed. It is one of the very few exceptions to the slovenly and indecent manner in which the houses of GOD, in *Scotland*, are kept: reformation, in matters of religion, seldom observes mediocrity; here it was at first outrageous, for a place commonly neat was deemed to favor of popery: but to avoid the imputation of that extreme, they ran into another; for in many parts of *North-Britain* our LORD seems still to be worshipped in a stable, and often in a very wretched one: many of the churches are thatched with heath, and in some places are in such bad repair as to be half open at top; so that the people appear to worship as the *Druids* did of old, in open temples. It is but common justice to say, that this is no fault of the clergy, or of the people, but entirely of the landed interest; who having, at the reformation, shared in the plunder of the church, were burthened with the building and repairing of the houses of worship. It is too frequently the case, that the gentlemen cannot be induced to undertake the most common repairs, without being threatened with a process before the lords of sessions,

or

or perhaps having the process actually made, which is attended with odium, trouble and expence to the poor incumbents.

Near the cathedral is the ruin of the castle, or the bishop's palace, the great tower was built by *John Cameron*, prelate in 1426. *Buchanan* * relates an absurd tale, that this bishop was summoned to the great tribunal by a loud preternatural voice; that he assembled his servants, when to their great terror the call was repeated; and the bishop died in great agonies. His offence is concealed from us, for he appears to have been a good and an able man.

CASTLE.

Archbishop *Bethune* surrounded the palace with a fine wall, and made a bastion over one corner, and a tower over another. This castle was besieged in 1544, by the regent *Arran*, in the civil disputes at that time; who took it, and hanged eighteen of the garrison, placed there by *Lenox*, a favorer of the reformation.

In *Glasgow* were two religious houses and an hospital. One of *Dominicans*, founded by the bishop and chapter in 1270, and another of *Observantines* in 1476, by *John Laing*, bishop of *Glasgow*, and *Thomas Forsyth*, rector of the college.

RELIGIOUS
HOUSES.

* The university was founded in 1450, by *James II.* Pope *Nicholas V.* gave the *Bull*, but bishop *Turnbull* supplied the money. It consists of one college, a large building with a handsome front to the street, resembling some of the old colleges in *Oxford*. *Charles I.* subscribed 200 l. towards this work, but was prevented from paying it by the ensuing troubles; but *Cromwel* afterwards fulfilled the design of the royal donor. Here are about four hun-

UNIVERSITY.

* Lib. xi. c. 25.

dred students who lodge in the town, but the professors have good houses in the college, where young gentlemen may be boarded, and placed more immediately under the professors eye, than those that live in private houses. An inconveniency that calls loudly for reformation.

LIBRARY.

The library is a very handsome room, with a gallery, supported by pillars; and is well furnished with books. That beneficent nobleman, the first Duke of *Chandos*, when he visited the college, gave 500*l.* towards building this apartment.

**ZACH. BOYD'S
BIBLE.**

In possession of the college is a very singular version of the bible, by the Rev. *Zachary Boyd*, a worthy, learned and pious divine of this city, who lived about a century and a half ago; and dying, bequeathed to this seminary of knowledge his fortune, and all his manuscripts, but not on condition of printing his poem as is vulgarly imagined. It is probable that he adapted his verse to the intellects of his hearers, the only excuse for the variety of gross imagery, of which part of the soliloquy of *Jonas* in the fish's belly, will be thought a sufficient specimen:

What house is this? here's neither coal nor candle;
Where I no thing but guts of fishes handle.
I and my table are both here within,
Where day ne'er dawn'd, where sun did never shine.
The like of this on earth man never saw,
A living man within a monster's maw!
Buried under mountains, which are high and steep!
Plunged under waters hundred fathoms deep!
Not so was *Noah* in his house of tree,
For through a window he the light did see:

He failed above the highest waves : a wonder,
 I and my boat are all the waters under ?
 He and his ark might go and also come ;
 But I sit still in such a strait'ned room
 As is most uncouth ; head and feet together,
 Among such grease as would a thousand smother ;
 Where I intombed in melancholy sink,
 Choaked, suffocate with excremental stink!

Messrs. *Robert* and *Andrew Foulis*, printers and bookfellers to the university, have instituted an academy for painting and engraving ; and, like good citizens, zealous to promote the welfare and honor of their native place, have, at vast expence, formed a most numerous collection of paintings from abroad, in order to form the taste of their *eleves*.

ACADEMY.

The printing is a considerable branch of business, and has long been celebrated for the beauty of the types, and the correctness of the editions. Here are preserved, in cases, numbers of monumental, and other stones, taken out of the wall on the *Roman* stations in this part of the kingdom: some are well cut and ornamented: most of them were done to perpetuate the memory of the *vexillatio*, or party, who performed such or such works; others in memory of officers who died in the country. Many of these sculptures were engraven at the expence of the university; whose principal did me the honor of presenting me with a set.

PRINTING.

ROMAN SCULPTURES.

The 1st plate is very beautiful: a victory, reclined on a globe, with a palm in one hand, a garland in the other; a pediment above, supported by two fluted pilasters, with *Corinthian* capitals: beneath is a boar, a common animal in sculptures found

in

in *Britain*, probably because they were in plenty in our forests. Both these are in honor of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*.

None is more instructive than that engraven in plate III, on which appears a Victory about to crown a *Roman* horseman, armed with a spear and shield. Beneath him are two *Caledonian* captives, naked, and bound, with their little daggers, like the modern dirks, by them. On another compartment of the stone is an eagle and sea-goat, to denote some victory gained in the course of their work near the sea: for it was devoted by a party of the *Legio secunda Augusta*, on building a certain portion of the wall.

The XVIth is monumental: the figure is very elegant, representing one gracefully recumbent, dressed in a loose robe: beneath is a wheel, denoting, that at the time of his death he was engaged with a party on the road: and by him is an animal, resembling the *Mufimon* or *Siberian* goat.

In this street is the house where *Henry Darnly* lodged, confined by a dangerous illness, suspected to arise from poison, administered at the instigation of *Bothwell*. Here the unhappy prince received a visit from *Mary Stuart*, and took the fatal resolution of removing to *Edinburgh*. This sudden return of her affection, her blandishments to enveigle him from his father and friends, and his consequential murder, are circumstances unfavorable to the memory of this unfortunate prince.

JUNE II.

Take boat at the quay; and after a passage of four miles down the *Clyde*, reach the little flying house of Mr. *Golborne*, now fixed on the Northern bank, commanding a most elegant view of part of the county of *Renfrew*, the opposite shore. After breakfast survey the machines for deepening the river, which were then at work:

work: they are called ploughs, are large hollow cases, the back is of cast iron, the two ends of wood; the other side open. These are drawn cross the river by means of capstons, placed on long wooden frames or flats; and opposite to each other near the banks of the river. Are drawn over empty, returned with the iron side downwards, which scrapes the bottom, and brings up at every return half a ton of gravel, depositing it on the bank: and thus twelve hundred tuns are cleared every day. Where the river is too wide, the shores are contracted by jetties.

Proceed down the river: on the left the water of *Inchinnan* opens to view; the prospect up the most elegant and the softest of any in *North Britain*: the expanse is wide and gentle; the one bank bare, the other adorned with a small open grove. A little isle tufted with trees divides the water; beyond the fine bridge of *Inchinnan* receiving the united rivers of the white and black *Cart*, and the town and spire of *Paisley*, backed by a long and fertile range of rising land, close the scene.

On the right is a chain of low hills, *Camsay* fells, running N. W. and S. E. diverging N. E. and advancing to the water side, terminating with the rock of *Dunbuc*, that almost reaches to the *Clyde*.

Pass under *Kirkpatrick*, where the river is about a quarter of a mile broad: at this place is a considerable manufacture of all sorts of husbandry tools, began about four years ago: but it is far more celebrated for being the supposed termination of the *Roman* wall, or *Grabam's* dike, built under the auspices of *Antoninus Pius*. Not the least relique is to be seen here at present: but about a mile and a half to the eastward on a rising ground
above

KIRKPATRICK.

above the bridge of the burn of *Dalmure*, near the village of *Duntocher*, are the vestiges of a fort and watch-tower, with a very deep foss. The houses in the village appear to have been formed out of the ruins, for many of the stones are smoothed on the side; and on one are the letters N. E. R. O, very legible. This wall was guarded with small forts from end to end, that is to say from near *Kirkpatric* to within two miles of *Abercorn*, or, as *Bede* calls it, the monastery of *Abercurnig*, on the *Firth* of *Forth*, a space of thirty-six miles eight hundred and eighty-seven paces: of these forts ten are planned by the ingenious Mr. *Gordon*; and numbers of the inscriptions found in them, engraven. This great work was performed by the soldiery under *Lollius Urbicus*, Lieutenant of *Antoninus*, in pursuance of the plan before pointed out by the great *Agricola*, who garrisoned the whole space between the two firths, removing, as it was, the barbarians into another island*.

Ireland will scarce forgive me if I am silent about the birth-place of its tutelar saint. He first drew breath at *Kirkpatric*, and derived his name from his father, a noble *Roman* (a *Patrician*) who fled hither in the time of persecution. *St. Patric* took on himself the charge of *Ireland*; founded there 365 churches, ordained 365 bishops, 3000 priests, converted 12000 persons in one district, baptized seven kings at once, established a purgatory, and with his staff at once expelled every reptile that stung or croaked.

DUNGLAS.

Somewhat lower, on the same side, *Dunglas* projects into the

* *Tacitus*.

water,

water, and forms a round bay. On the point is a ruined fort, perhaps on the site of a *Roman*; for probably the wall might have ended here, as at this very place, the water is deep, and at all times unfordable by foot or horse. The fort was blown up in 1640, as some say, by the desperate treachery of an *English* boy, page to the Earl of *Haddington*, who, with numbers of people of rank, were miserably destroyed*. Below this the river widens, and begins to have the appearance of an æstuary: the scene varies into other beauties; the hills are rocky, but cloathed at the bottom by ranges of woods, and numbers of pretty *villas* grace the country. *Dunbuc* makes now a considerable figure: the plain of *Dunbarton* opens; the vast and strange bicapitated rock, with the fortrefs, appears full in front; the town and its spire beyond; the fine river *Leven* on one side, and the vast mountains above *Loch-lomond*, and the great base and soaring top of *Ben-lomond* close the view.

The *Roman* fleet in all probability, had its station under *Dunbarton*: the *Glota*, or *Clyde*, has there sufficient depth of water; the place was convenient and secure; near the end of the wall; and covered by the fort at *Dunglas*: the *Pharos* on the top of the great rock is another strong proof that the *Romans* made it their harbour, for the water beyond is impassable for ships, or any vessels of large burden.

After a long contest with a violent adverse wind, and very turbulent water, pass under, on the S. shore, *Newark*; a castellated house, with round towers. Visit *Port-Glasgow*, a considerable town, with a great pier, and numbers of large ships: dependent on *Glasgow*, a

PORT-GLASGOW.

* *Whitelock*, 35 *Crawford's Peerage*, 182.

creation of that city, since the year 1668, when it was purchased from Sir *Patrick Maxwell* of *Newark*, houses built, a harbour formed, and the custom-house for the *Clyde* established.

GREENOCK.

Proceed two miles lower to *Greenock*, antiently called the bay of *St. Lawrence*; a place still more considerable for its shipping than the former; and, like the other, a port of *Glasgow*, twenty-two miles distant from it. The *Firth* here expands into a fine basin four miles wide, and is land-locked on all sides. Dine here, contract for a vessel for my intended voyage, and return to *Glasgow* at night.

JUNE 12.

Cross the new bridge, at whose foot on that side is *Gorbel*, a sort of suburbs to *Glasgow*. The county of *Lanerk* still extends three miles down the river; but after a short ride, I enter the shire of

R E N F R E W.

Leave, on the left, the hill of *Langside*, noted for the battle in 1568; which decided the fortune of *Mary Stuart*, and precipitated her into that fatal step of deserting her country, and flinging herself into an eighteen years captivity, terminating in the loss of her head, the disgrace of the annals of her glorious rival.

CRUICKSTON
CASTLE.

Ride through a fine country to *Cruickston* castle, seated on the summit of a little hill; now a mere fragment, only a part of a square tower remaining of a place of much magnificence, when in its full glory. The situation is delicious, commanding a view of a well-cultivated tract, divided into a multitude of fertile little hills.

This was originally the property of the *Crocs*, a potent people
in:

in this county ; but in the reign of *Malcolm II*, was conveyed, by the marriage of the heirefs, daughter of *Robert de Croc*, into the family of *Stuarts*, in after-times Earls and Dukes of *Lenox*, who had great poffeffions in thefe parts. To this place *Henry Darnly* retired with his enamoured Queen, *Cruickfton* being then, as *Griefden* in the time of *Villiers*,

The feat of wantonnefs and love.

Here fame fays that *Mary* firft refigned herfelf to the arms of her beloved, beneath a great yew, ftill exifting : but no loves would fmile on joys commenced beneath the fhade of this funereal tree ; the hour was unpropitious,

Ille dies primus Lethi, primusque malorum, caufa fuit.

It was even faid * that *Mary*, unconfcious of events, ftruck a coin on the occafion, with the figure of the fatal tree, honored with a crown, and diftinguifhed by the motto, *Dat gloria vires*. But I have opportunity of contradicting this opinion from an examination of the coins themfelves, whofe dates are 1565, 1566, and 1567 †. The tree is evidently a palm, circumscribed, *Exurgat DEUS, diffipentur inimici ejus*. Pendent from the boughs, is the motto above cited, which is part of the following lines taken from *Propertius*, alluding to a fnail climbing up the body of the tree, a modelt comparifon of the honors that *Henry Darnly* received by the union with his royal fpoufe.

* *Bifhop Nicholson's Scottifh library*. 323.

† See alfo *Anderson's Coins*, tab. 165.

Magnum iter ascendo, sed dat *mibi gloria vires,*
 Non juvat ex facili, lata corona jugo.

Lib. iv. El. 2.

PAISLEY.

Visit *Paisley*, a considerable but irregularly built town; at the distance of two miles from *Cruickston*, six miles West of *Glasgow*, two miles S. West of *Renfrew*, and fourteen S. East of *Greenock*. It was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1488, and the affairs of the community are managed by three bailies, of which the eldest is commonly in the commission of the peace, a treasurer, a town-clerk, and seventeen counsellors, who are annually elected upon the first *Monday* after *Michaelmas*. It stands on both sides the river *Cart*, over which it has three stone bridges, each of two arches: the river runs from South to North, and empties itself into the *Clyde*, about three miles below the town: at spring-tides vessels of forty tons burthen come up to the quay; and, as the magistrates are now clearing and deepening the river, it is hoped still larger may hereafter get up. The communication by water is of great importance to the inhabitants, for sending their goods and manufactures to *Port-Glasgow* and *Greenock*, and, if they chuse it, to *Glasgow*; and besides, was the grand canal finished, they will have an easy communication with the *Firth of Forth*, as the canal joins the *Clyde* about three or four miles North of *Paisley*.

Notwithstanding its antiquity this town was of little consequence till within these last fifty years; before that period scarce any other manufacture was carried on but coarse linnen checks, and a kind of striped cloth called *Engals*; both which have long been given up here: while these were the only manufacture, the inhabitants seem to have had no turn for enlarging their trade, for their goods were exposed.

exposed to sale in the weekly market, and chiefly bought up by dealers from *Glasgow*: some of them, however, who travelled into *England* to sell *Scots* manufactures, pick'd up a more general knowledge of trade, and having saved a little money, settled at home, and thought of establishing other branches; to which they were the more encouraged, as their acquaintance in *England* was like to be of great use to them.

About 50 years ago the making of white flitching threads was first introduced into the West country by a private gentlewoman, Mrs. *Millar*, of *Bargarran*, who, very much to her own honor, imported a twist-mill, and other necessary apparatus, from *Holland*, and carried on a small manufacture in her own family: this branch, now of such general importance to *Scotland*, was soon after established in *Paisley*; where it has ever since been on the increase, and has now diffused itself over all parts of the kingdom. In other places girls are bred to it: here they may be rather said to be born to it: as almost every family makes some threads, or have made formerly. It is generally computed, that, in the town and neighborhood, white threads are annually made to the amount of from 40 to 50000*l*.

The manufacture of lawns, under various denominations, is also carried on here to a considerable amount, and to as great perfection as in any part of *Europe*. Vast quantities of foreign yarn are annually imported from *France*, *Germany*, &c. for this branch, as only the lower priced kinds can be made of our home manufactured yarn. It is thought the lawn branch here amounts to about 70000*l*. annually. The silk gauze has also been established here, and brought to the utmost perfection: it is wrought to an amazing variety of patterns; for such is the ingenuity of our weavers, that

that nothing in their branch is too hard for them. It is commonly reckoned that this branch amounts to about 60000 *l.* annually.

A manufacture of ribbons has, within these twelve months, been established here, and both flowered and plain are made, in every respect as good as in any place of *England*. In these different branches a great number of people are employed, many of them boys and girls, who must otherwise have been idle for some years. It must be extremely agreeable to every man who wishes well to his country, to see, in the summer season, both sides of the river, and a great many other fields about town, covered with cloth and threads; and to hear, at all seasons, as he passes along the streets, the industrious and agreeable noise of weavers looms and twist-mills. The late unfortunate stagnation of trade has been felt here, as well as in most other parts of the island; but it is hoped, if things were a little more settled, trade will revive, and the industrious artificers be again all employed.

Besides these general manufactures, several others of a more local kind are carried on here: there is a very considerable one of hard-soap and tallow-candles, both of which are esteemed excellent of their kinds, as the gentlemen concerned spared no expence to bring their manufacture to perfection: their candles, especially their moulded ones are reckoned the best and most elegant that have been made in *Scotland*, and great quantities of them are sent to *England* and to the *West-Indies*. They are made after the *Kensington* manner, and with this view they had a man from *London*, at very high wages. There are also two tanning works in town, and a copperas work in the neighborhood.

Before

Before the year 1735 the whole people in the parish, town and country, said their prayers in one church, and the reverend and learned Mr. *Robert Millar* discharged the whole duties of the pastoral office for many years without an assistant: but since that period the town has increased so much, that besides the old church there are now two large ones, and two seceding meeting-houses. The church first built, called the *Laigh*, or low-church, is in form of a *Greek* cross, very well laid out, and contains a great number of people: the other, called the high-church, is a very fine building, and, as it stands on the top of a hill, its lofty stone spire is seen at a vast distance: the church is an oblong square, of eighty-two feet by sixty-two, within the walls, built of freestone, well smoothed, having rustic corners, and an elegant stone-cornice at top: tho' the area is so large, it has no pillars; and the seats and lofts are so well laid out, that, tho' the church contains about three thousand people, every one of them sees the minister: in the construction of the roof, (which is a pavillion, cover'd with slate, having a platform covered with lead on the top) there is something very curious; it is admired by every man of taste, and, with the whole building, was planned and conducted by the late very ingenious *Baillie Wbyte*, of this place. The town-house is a very handsome building of cut-stone, with a tall spire, and a clock: part of it is let for an inn, the rest is used as a prison, and court-rooms; for here the sheriff-courts of the county are held. The flesh-market has a genteel front, of cut stone, and is one of the neatest and most commodious of the kind in *Britain*: butchers meat, butter, cheese, fish, wool, and several other articles, are sold here by what they call the tron-pound of 22 *English* ounces

ounces and a half. The poor-house is a large building, very well laid out, and stands opposite to the quay, in a fine free air : it is supported by a small tax, imposed upon the inhabitants quarterly. There are at present in the house above sixty, of which number about thirty-six are boys and girls, who are carefully educated, and the boys put out to business at the expence of the house. Besides these, many out-pensioners have weekly supplies. Most of the mechanics and artificers in town, and several others, that fall not under these denominations, have formed themselves into societies, and have established funds for the aid of their distress'd members : these funds are generally well managed, and of very great benefit to individuals.

The old part of the town runs from East to West upon the South slope of a ridge of hills, from which there is a pleasant and very extensive prospect of the city of *Glasgow*, and the adjacent country on all sides, but to the Southward, where the view terminates on a ridge of green hills, about two miles distant. Including the late buildings and suburbs, it is about an *English* mile long, and much about the same breadth. So late as the year 1746, by a very accurate survey, it was found to contain scarce four thousand inhabitants ; but it is now thought to have no fewer than from ten to twelve thousand, all ages included. The Earl of *Abercorn's* burial place is by much the greatest curiosity in *Paisley* : it is an old *Gothic* chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever ; but has the finest echo perhaps in the world : when the end-door (the only one it has) is shut, the noise is equal to a loud and not very distant clap of thunder ; if you strike a single note of music, you hear the sound gradually ascending, till it dies away,

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as if at an immense distance, and all the while diffusing itself through the circumambient air : if a good voice sings, or a musical instrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpressibly agreeable. In this chapel is the monument of *Marjory Bruce* : she lies recumbent, with her hands closed, in the attitude of prayer : above was once a rich arch, with sculptures of the arms, &c. Her story is singular : she was daughter of *Robert Bruce*, and wife of *Walter*, Great Steward of *Scotland*, and mother of *Robert* the II^d. In the year 1317, when she was big with child, she broke her neck in hunting near this place : the *Cesarian* operation was instantly performed, and the child taken out alive ; but the operator chancing to hurt one eye with his instrument, occasioned the blemish that gave him afterwards the epithet of *Blair-eye* ; and the monument is also stiled that of *Queen Bleary*. In the same chapel were interred *Elizabeth Muir* and *Euphemia Ross*, both consorts to the same monarch : the first died before his accession.

About half a mile S. West of *Paisley* lies *Maxwelton* : a very neat little village, erected since the year 1746, where the manufactures of silk gauze are carried on to a considerable extent.

There is scarce a vestige remaining of the monastery, founded in 1160 by *Walter* son of *Allan*, ‘ Dapifer Regis *Scotiæ* pro anima quondam regis *David* et anima *Henrici* regis *Angliæ* et anima comitis *Henrici* et pro salute corporis et animæ regis *Malcolmi* et pro animabus omnium parentum meorum, et benefactorum nec non et mei ipsius salute, &c.’ The monks, who were instructed with this weighty charge, were first of the order of *Cluniacs*, afterwards changed to *Cistercians* ; and lastly, the first order was again restored.

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The garden wall, a very noble and extensive one of cut stone, conveys some idea of the antient grandeur of the place : by a rude inscription, still extant, on the N. West corner, it appears to have been built by *George Shaw*, the abbot, in the year 1484, the same gentleman who four years after procured a charter for the town of *Paisley*. The inscription is too singular to be omitted :

Thy callit the abbot *George of Shaw*,
 About my abby gart make this waw
 An hundred four hundredth year
 Eighty-four the date but weir.
 Pray for his salvation
 That laid this noble fundation.

As the Great Stewards of *Scotland* were their patrons and benefactors, they enjoyed ample privileges, and very considerable revenues ; they were the patrons of no fewer than thirty-one parishes, in different parts of the kingdom. The monks of this abby wrote a chronicle of *Scots* affairs, called the black book of *Paisley*, an authentic copy of which is said to have been burnt in the abby of *Holyroodhouse*, during *Cromwel's* usurpation : another copy taken from Mr. *Robert Spottiswood's* library, was carried to *England* by General *Lambert*. The chartulary of the monastery is said to be still extant ; the account of the charters, bulls of confirmation, donations, &c. is brought down to the year 1548. *John Hamilton*, the last abbot, was natural brother to the Duke of *Hamilton*, and, upon his promotion to the see of *St. Andrews*, in 1546, resigned the abbacy of *Paisley* in favor of Lord *Claud Hamilton*, third son of that Duke ; which resignation was afterwards

wards confirmed by Pope *Julius III*, in the year 1553. This Lord *Claud Hamilton*, titular abbot of *Paisley*, upon the dissolution of the monasteries obtained from King *James* the VIth, a charter, erecting the lands belonging to the abbacy into a temporal lordship: this charter is dated at *Edinburgh*, July 29, 1587. He was, by the same prince, created a peer, in 1591, by the title of Lord *Paisley*, and died in 1621. In 1604 his eldest son had been created Lord *Abercorn*, and in 1606 was raised to the dignity of an earl. The family is now represented by the Right Hon. *James* Earl of *Abercorn*, Baron *Hamilton* of *Straban*, in *Ireland*, &c. The lordship of *Paisley* was disposed of to the Earl of *Angus*, in the year 1652, and by him to *William* Lord *Cochran*, afterwards Earl of *Dundonald*, in 1653, in which family it continued till the year 1764, when the present Earl of *Abercorn* re-purchased the paternal inheritance of his family. The abby-church, when entire, has been a grand building, in form of a cross; the great North window is a noble ruin, the arch very lofty, the middle pillar wonderfully light, and still entire: only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two side-ishes; all very lofty pillars, with gothic arches; above these is another range of pillars, much larger, being the segment of a circle, and above a row of arched niches, from end to end; over which the roof ends in a sharp point. The outside of the building is decorated with a profusion of ornaments, especially the great West and North doors, than which scarce any thing lighter or richer can be imagined.

But notwithstanding popery and episcopacy were expelled this country, yet superstition and credulity kept full possession in these

parts. In 1697 twenty poor wretches were condemned for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, and five actually suffered at the stake on *June* 10th in the same year*. One young and handsome; to whom is attributed the heroic reply mentioned in my former volume †. So deep was the folly of excess in belief rooted here, that full credit seems to have been given to an account that one of the condemned (a wizzard) was strangled in his chair by the devil, I suppose least he should make a confession to the detriment of the service.

The vestiges of the *Roman* camp at *Paisley*, are at present almost annihilated. Of the outworks mentioned by *Camden*, there are no traces of any excepting one, for at a place called *Castle Head*, are still left a few marks, but nothing entire. There had been a military road leading to the camp, which is supposed to have been the *vanduara* of *Ptolemy*.

Continue my journey towards *Renfrew*. On the road see a mount or tumulus, with a foss round the base, and a single stone erected on the top. Near this place was defeated and slain *Sumerled* Thane of *Argyle*, who in 1159, with a great army of banditti, collected from *Ireland* ‡ and other parts, landed in the bay of *St.*

* Narrative of the diabolical practices of above twenty wizzards, &c. printed 1697.

† The girl at *Warbois* made a reply equally great. Her persecutors had only one circumstance against her, that of concealing herself: for when the mob came to seize her mother, she hid herself in the coal-hole. On her trial the by-standers pitying her youth and innocence, advised her to plead her belly. She replied with the utmost spirit, that *notwithstanding they had power to put her to death; they never should make her destroy her reputation by so infamous a plea.*

‡ *Major*, 133.

Laurence, and led them in rebellion against *Malcolm IV.* That this mount was raised in memory of so signal an event is not improbable, especially as we are told by a most respectable writer *, that his troops retired unmolested; therefore might have leisure to fling up this usual tribute to the honor of their leader.

Reach *Renfrew* the county town, now an inconsiderable place. *Robert* the II^d. had a palace here, which stood on a piece of ground of about half an acre, still called the *Castle hill*; but nothing remains but the ditch which surrounded it. This monarch first made *Renfrew* an independent sheriffdom, for before it was joined to that of *Lanerk*.

RENFREW.

Pass by the tower of *Inch*, or isle so called, from its once having been, as tradition says, surrounded by the *Clyde*. Mr. *Crawford*, in his history of the county informs us, it had been the property of the barons *Rofs of Haulkhead*.

All the land in these parts excellent, but most ill and slovenly dressed. Cross the *Clyde*, pass by *Partic*, a village where the bakers of *Glasgow* have very considerable mills on the water of *Kelvin*, and a great tract of land, at present valued at ten thousand pounds; originally granted to them by the regent *Murray*, in reward for their services in supplying his army with bread previous to the decisive battle of *Langside*. Return again to *Glasgow*.

Set out in company with Mr. *Golborne*, for *Loch-lomond*. Pass for a few miles over a pleasant country, hilly, well cultivated, and often prettily planted, and thick set with neat *villas*. Go over the site of the *Roman* wall, near *Bemulie*, where had been a con-

JUNE 13.

* Rev. Dr. *John Macpherson*.

siderable

siderable fort, whose plan is engraven by Mr. *Gordon*. Cross the *Kelvin*, and enter the shire

of LENOX, or Sheriffdom of DUNBARTON.

See on the right *Mugdoc* castle, a square tower, the antient seat of the *Grahams*: and near it is a mount, probably the work of the *Romans*, for they penetrated on this side as far as the banks of *Loch Lomond*, a gold coin of *Nero* and another of *Trajan* having been found in the parish of *Drummond*. The country now grows high, moory, black, and dreary. Pass over *Fenwick* bridge, flung over a dark and rocky glen, shaded with trees, impending over a violent torrent. Leave at some distance on the right the small house of *Moss*, immortalized by the birth of the great *Buchanan*. Cross a handsome bridge over the water of *Enneric*, and breakfast at the village of *Drummin* or *Drummond* with the rev. Mr. *Macfarlane*, the minister of the place. The parish, which takes its name from *Druim*, a back, from the ridges that run along it, is in extent nine miles by seven; and some years ago contained about a thousand eight hundred souls; but the number is much reduced by the unfeeling practice of melting several lesser farms into a greater. Arrive once more within sight of the charming *Loch Lomond*.

LOCH-LOMOND.

Approach its shores, go through the narrow pass of *Bualmacka*, where the *Grampian* hills finish in the lake. Many of the isles run in a line with, and seem to have been a continuation of them; appearing like so many fragments rent from them by some violent convulsion. Arrive in a beautiful bay: the *braes* of the hills on the

the right are lofty : some filled with small pebbles ; others have a ferruginous look. The islands are mountainous and exhibit variety of charms. *Inch-Callock*, or the isle of nuns, has on it the remains of a church, is finely wooded ; and is said to have been the seat of the fair recluses. *Inch-Murrin*, or the isle of St. *Murrianus*, is two miles long, is a deer park, and has on it the ruins of a house once belonging to the family of *Lenox*. On this island *John Colquhoun*, Laird of *Luss*, with several of his followers, were barbarously murdered by a party of islanders, who, under conduct of *Lauchlan Maclean*, and *Murdoc Gibson*, in 1439, carried fire and sword through this part of *N. Britain*.

Various other islands grace this fine expanse : *Inch-Lonaig* of great extent is blackened with the deep green of yews. The osprey inhabits a ruined castle on *Inch Galbraith* : and several little low and naked isles serve to diversify the scene. From this spot the boundaries of the water are magnificent and distinct : the wooded side of the western, and the soaring head of *Ben-lomond* on the eastern, form a view that is almost unequalled.

The top of this great mountain is composed of a micaceous slate, mixed with quartz. The *sibbaldia procumbens*, a plant unknown in *England*, grows on the upper parts. *Ptarmigans* inhabit its summit ; and roes the woods near its base, the most southern resort of those animals in our island.

The height of *Ben-lomond* from the surface of the lake is three thousand two hundred and forty feet : the prospect from the summit of vast extent : the whole extent of *Loch-lomond* with its wooded isles appears just beneath. *Loch-loung*, *Loch-kettering*, *Loch-earn* and the
river

BEN-LOMOND.

river *Clyde* form the principal waters. The mountains of *Arran* appear very distinct, and to the North *Alps* upon *Alps* fill up the amazing view.

BUCHANAN.

Return the same way, and visit *Buchanan*, the seat of the Duke of *Montrose*, in a low and most disadvantageous situation, within a mile of the lake, without the least view of so delicious a water. This had been the seat of the *Buchanans* for six or seven ages, till it was purchased by the family of *Montrose*, sometime in the last century. Trees grow well about the house; and the country yields a good deal of barley and oats, some potatoes, but very little wheat.

MARQUISS OF
MONTROSE.

His grace has in his possession a portrait of his heroic ancestor *James* Marquiss of *Montrose*: his six victories, great as they were, do him less honor than his magnanimity at the hour of his death: he ascended the gibbet with a dignity and fortitude that caused the ignominy of his punishment to vanish: he fell with a gallant contempt of the cruelest insults; with that intrepid piety that blunted the malice of his enemies, and left them filled with the confusion natural to little minds, disappointed in the strained contrivances of mean revenge.

It is amusing to read the weak effects of fear, envy and rancour in the reports of the times: ‘The witches (said the wretched covenants) were consulted at his birth; it was predicted that the boy would trouble *Scotland*; and while he was a sucking child (add they) he eat a venomous toad.’*

Walk in the afternoon over the neighboring environs. See the

* Staggering state of *Scots* statesmen, p. 14.

water of *Enneric* that discharges itself here into the lake. Salmon in their annual migration pass up the *Leven*, traverse the lake, and seek this river to deposit their spawn.

The surface of *Loch-Lomond* has for several years past been observed gradually to increase and invade the adjacent shore: and there is reason to suppose that churches, houses, and other buildings have been lost in the water. Near *Lufs* is a large heap of stones at a distance from the shore, known by the name of the old church; and about a mile to the South of that, in the middle of a large bay, between *Camstraddan* and the isle *Inch-lavenack*, is another heap, said to have been the ruins of a house. To confirm this, it is evident by a passage in *Camden's Atlas Britannica*, that an island, existing in his time, is now lost, for he speaks of the isle of *Camstraddan*, placed between the lands of the same name and *Inch-lavanack*, in which, adds he, *was an house and orchard*. Besides this proof, large trees with their branches still adhering are frequently found in the mud near the shore, overwhelmed in former times by the increase of water. This is supposed to be occasioned by the vast quantities of stone and gravel that is continually brought down by the mountain rivers, and by the falls of the banks of the *Leven*: the first filling the bed of the lake; the last impeding its discharge through the bed of the river.

Mr. *Golborne*, at the request of the several proprietors, has made a voyage and survey of the lake, in order to plan some relief from the incroachment of the water. He proposes to form a constant navigation down the *Leven*, by deepening the channel, and cutting through the neck of two great curvatures, which will not only enable the inhabitants of the environs of *Loch-Lomond*, to

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convey

LOCH-LOMOND.
ITS INCREASE.

PROJECT TO
LOWER THE
SURFACE.

convey their slate, timber, bark, &c. to the market; but also by lowering the surface of the lake, recover some thousands of acres now covered with water.

The tide flows up the *Leven* two miles and a quarter. From thence as far as the lake is a rapid current, the fall being nineteen feet in five miles: the water is also full of shoals, so that in dry seasons it becomes unnavigable; and even at best the vessels are drawn up by a number of horses.

I must not leave the parish of *Drummond* without saying, that the celebrated *Napier* of *Merchiston*, author of the logarithms, was born at *Garlies*, within its precincts.

JUNE 14 & 15.

Still at *Glasgow*: am honored with the freedom of the city.

JUNE 16.

Set out for *Greenock*, pass again through *Renfrew*: the country very fine, the lanes for some space well planted on both sides. Ride over *Inchinnan* bridge, near which *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, in 1506, built a magnificent palace: get upon some high grounds, and, above the seat of Lord *Glencairn*, have a fine view of the *Clyde*, *Dunbarton*, and all the Northern shore. Reach *Greenock*: after dinner take boat and cross into the shire of *LENOX*, and land where the parish of *Rosneath* juts out, and narrows the bay to the breadth of three miles, forming in that part a sort of strait: the prospect in the middle of this passage uncommonly fine; a contrast of fertility and savage views: to the East were the rich shores of the shires of *Renfrew* and *Lenox*, the pretty seats on the banks, and the wooded peninsula of *Ardmore*; and to the West appears the craggy tops of the hills of *Argyleshire*. Visit *Rosneath* house; a neat seat of the Duke of *Argyle*, dated 1634: the grounds well planted, the trees thriving: in one part of the walks

ROSENEATH.

walks am shewn a precipitous rock, to which I was informed that the hero *Wallace* was pursued, and obliged to leap down to avoid captivity: his horse perished; the hero escaped unhurt. This country was the feat of the *Mac-Auleys*, who struggled long with the *Campbels* in defence of their rights, but their genius proved the weaker.

Cross over the mouth of *Loch-gair*, which runs to the N. six or seven miles up the country, the end overhung with lofty ragged mountains. Visit *Airden-capel*, a new house of Lord *Frederic Campbell*, situate on an eminence, commanding a most beautiful view of the *Renfrew* shore, and the prospect of the ports of *Port-Glasgow* and *Greenock*, continually animated with the movement of ships, and the busy haunt of commerce. *Ardin-capel* was anciently possessed by a family of the same name; but in the time of *James III.* it was changed to that of *Mac-Aulay*, from the word *Aulay* happening to be the christian name of the owner.

ARDIN-CAPEL.

V O Y A G E.

Go on board the *Lady Frederic Campbell*, a cutter of ninety tuns, Mr. *Archibald Thompson* master. Sail at half an hour past two in the afternoon; pass, on the left, the village and little bay of *Gourock*, a place of failors and fishermen; on the right, the point of *Roseneath*, in *Lenox*; between which, and that of *Strone*, in *Cowal*, a portion of *Argyleshire*, opens *Loch-Loung*, or the loch of ships, which runs North many miles up the country. This is the *Skipaford* of the *Norwegians*, having in their tongue, the same signification. To this place, in 1263, *Haco*, King of *Norway*, de-

JUNE 17.

L. LOUNG.

tached, with sixty ships, some of his officers, who landed and destroyed all the country round *Loch-Lomond* *. Immediately beyond the point of *Strone* the land is again divided by the *Holy-Loch*, or *Loch-Seant*, extending Westward. On its Northern shore is *Kilmun*, once the seat of a collegiate church, founded by Sir *Duncan Campbell*, in 1442, and since that time the burial-place of the house of *Argyle*.

KILMUN.

Steer South, conveyed rather by the force of the tide than wind: the channel strait, and so narrow as to make every object distinct. On the Eastern shore is the square tower of *Leven*, and a little farther projects the point of *Cloch*. Almost opposite, on the Western side, are the ruins of the castle of *Dunoon*: this fortress was possessed by the *English* in 1334, but was taken in behalf of *David Bruce*, by Sir *Colin Campbell*, of *Lochoe*, who put the garrison to the sword: in reward he was made hereditary governor, and had the grant of certain lands towards its support.

CASTLE OF
DUNOON.

The view down the *Firth* now appears extremely great: the shire of *Renfrew* bounds one side; the hills of *Corwal*, sloping to the water edge, and varied with woods and corn lands, grace the other: in front are the greater and the lesser *Cumrays*, the first once remarkable for its church, dedicated to St. *Columba**, and at present for the quarries of beautiful free-stone; the last for the abundance of rabbits: the isle of *Bute*, with its fertile shore, lies oblique, and the stupendous mountains of *Arran*, soar at some distance far, far above.

ISLES OF CUMRAY.

* *Univas villas in circuitu Lacus Lokulofrii vastarunt. Torfæus. hist. Orca. 167.*

† Dean of the isles, 6.

Am carried by the point and castle of *Towart*, the flat Southern extremity of *Cowal*, leaving on the East the shire of *Air*. *Towart* is the property of the *Lamonds*, who, during the civil wars, siding with *Montrose*, were besieged in it, and on the surrender, put to the sword*. At a distance is pointed out to me, in that county, the site of *Largs*, BATTLE OF LARGS, distinguished in the *Scottish* annals for the final defeat of the *Norwegians*, in 1263, which put an end to their invasions, and restored to *Scotland* the possession of the *Hebrides*.

Steer towards the coast of *Bute*, and in the evening land at the little point of *Squollog*, and walk up to *Mount-Stewart*, the seat of the Earl of *Bute*; a modern house, with a handsome front and wings: the situation very fine, on an eminence in the midst of a wood, where trees grow with as much vigor as in the more Southern parts, and extend far beneath on each side; and Thrushes, and other birds of song, fill the groves with their melody. ISLE OF BUTE.

The isle of *Bute* is about twenty measured miles long; the breadth unequal, perhaps the greatest is five miles; the number of acres about twenty thousand; of inhabitants about four thousand: here are two parishes, *Kingarth* and *Rotbesay*; at the last only the *Erse* language is used. It must be observed also, that in the last church were buried two of the *bishops of the isles* †, but whether it was at times the residence of the prelates does not appear.

The country rises into small hills, is in no part mountainous, but is highest at the South end. The strata of stone along the shore from *Rotbesay* bay to *Cil-chattan*, is a red grit, mixed with

* *Buchanan's Clans*, part I. 152.

† *Keith*, 180.

pebbles ;

pebbles ; from the first, tranſverſe to *Scalpay* bay, is a bed of ſlate, which ſeems to be a continuation of that ſpecies of ſtone, riſing near *Stonehive*, on the Eaſtern ſide of *Scotland*, and continued, with ſome interruptions, to this iſland ; but is of a bad kind, both at its origin and termination. In the South end is ſome liſtſtone : ſome ſpotted ſtone, not unlike *lava*, is found near the South end.

QUADRUPEDS.

The quadrupeds of this iſland are hares, polecats, weefels, otters, ſeals, and as a compliment to the ſoil, moles. Among the birds, grouſ and partridge are found here.

CULTIVATION.

The cultivation of an extenſive tract on this eaſtern ſide is very conſiderable. In the article of incloſure, it has the ſtart of the more ſouthern counties of this part of the kingdom : the hedges are tall, thick and vigorous : the white thorns and wicken trees now in full flower ; and about two thouſand acres have been thus improved. The manures are coral and ſea ſhells, ſea weeds and lime. I obſerved in many places whole ſtrata of corals and ſhells of a vaſt thickneſs, at preſent half a mile from the ſea, ſuch loſſes has that element ſuſtained in theſe parts. The iſland is deſtitute of coal, but ſtill much lime is burnt here, not only for private uſe, but for exportation at a cheap rate to the ports of *Greenock* and *Port-Glaſgow*.

FARMS.

The produce of the iſland is barley oats and potatoes. The barley yields nine from one : the oats four. Turneps and artificial graſſes have been lately introduced with good ſucceſs : ſo that the inhabitants may have fat mutton throughout the year. A great number of cattle are alſo reared here. The higheſt farm here is ſixty pounds a year, excepting a ſingle ſheep farm which rents for

two

two hundred ; but the medium is about twenty-five. Arable land is set at nine or ten shillings an acre ; the price of laborers is eight-pence a day. Rents are at present mostly paid in money : the rent roll of the island is about four thousand pounds a year. Lord *Bute* possesses much the greater share ; and two or three private gentlemen own the rest.

The air is in general temperate : no mists or thick rolling fogs from the sea, called in the North a *harle*, ever infest this island. Snow is scarcely ever known to lie here ; and even that of last winter, so remarkable for its depth and duration in other places, was in this island scarce two inches deep. The evils of this place are winds and rains, the last coming in deluges from the West.

When the present Earl of *Bute* came to his estate, the farms were possessed by a set of men, who carried on at the same time, the profession of husbandry and fishing to the manifest injury of both. His lordship drew a line between these incongruent employs, and obliged each to carry on the business he preferred, distinct from the other : yet in justice to the old farmers, notice must be taken of their skill in ploughing even in their rudest days, for the ridges were strait, and the ground laid out in a manner that did them much credit. But this new arrangement, with the example given by his lordship of inclosing ; by the encouragement of burning lime for some ; and by transporting *gratis* to the nearest market the produce of all, has given to this island its present flourishing aspect.

This isle with that of *Arran*, the greater and the lesser *Cumbrey*, and *Inch-marnoc*, form a county under the name of *Bute*. This shire and that of *Cathness* send a member to parlement alternately.

Civil causes are determined here as in other counties of this part
of

GOVERNMENT.

of the kingdom, by the sheriff-depute, who is always resident : he is the judge in smaller matters, and has a salary of about a hundred and fifty pounds a year. Justices of peace have the same powers here, and over the whole county, as in other places : but in *North-Britain* no other qualification is required, after nomination, than taking out their commissions, and giving the usual oaths.

Criminals are lodged in the county jail at *Rotbesay*, but are removed for trial to *Inveraray* ; where the judges of the court of judicatory meet twice a year for the determining of criminal causes of a certain district.

The Earl of *Bute* is admiral of the county by commission from his majesty, but no way dependent on the lord high admiral of *Scotland* ; so that if any maritime case occurs within this jurisdiction (even crimes of as high a nature as murder or piracy) his lordship, by virtue of the powers as admiral, is sufficient judge, or he may delegate his authority to any deputies.

JUNE 18.

Visit the South part of the island : ride to the hill of *Cil-chattan*, a round eminence, from whence is a vast view of all around, insular and mainland. Observe, on the face of the hills, that the rocks dip almost perpendicularly, and form long columnar stacks, some opposing to us their sides, others their angles : are hard and cherty, but not *basaltic* ; a term I apply to the jointed columns resembling those of *the giant's causeway*.

Descend to the ruin of old *Kin-garth* church. Two cemeteries belong to it, a higher and a lower : the last was allotted for the interment of females alone ; because, in old times, certain women being employed to carry a quantity of holy earth, brought from *Rome*,

Rome, loft some by the way, and fo incurred this penalty for their negligence ; that of being buried separated from the other sex.

Near this place is a circular inclofure called the *Devil's Cauldron* : it is made of stone, of excellent masonry, but without mortar, having the inside faced in the most smooth and regular manner. The walls at present are only seven feet six inches high, but are ten feet in thickness: on one side is an entrance, wide at the beginning, but grows gradually narrower as it approaches the area, which is thirty feet diameter.

Mr. *Gordon* has engraven, in *tab. iii.* a building similar to this, near the course of the wall, called *Cairn-fual*, and styles it a *castellum*. This, I presume, could never have been designed as a place of defence, as it is situated beneath a precipice, from whose summit the inmates might instantly have been oppressed by stones, or missile weapons: perhaps it was a sanctuary; for the name of the church, *Kin-garth* implies, *Kin*, chief or head, *Garth** a sanctuary; the common word for places of refuge, *Girth* being corrupted from it.

The South end of *Bute* is more hilly than the rest, and divided from the other part by a low sandy plain, called *Langal-chorid*, on which are three great upright stones, the remains of a *Druidical* circle, originally composed of twelve.

Return over a coarse country, and pass by lands, lately inclosed with hedges, growing in a very prosperous manner. Pass by *Loch-ascog*, a small piece of water; and soon after by *Loch-fad*, about a mile and three quarters long, narrow, rocky on one side, prettily wooded on the other. The other lochs are *Loch-Quyen*, and *Loch-Greenan*; and each has its river. Reach *Rothesay*, the

* *Garth* originally means no more than yard or inclosure.

ROTHESAY.

capital; a small but well-built town, of small houses, and about two hundred families; and within these few years much improved. The females spin yarn; the men support themselves by fishing. The town has a good pier, and lies at the bottom of a fine bay, whose mouth exactly opens opposite to that of *Loch-Streven*, in *Cowal*: here is a fine depth of water, a secure retreat; and a ready navigation down the *Firth* for an export trade: magazines for goods for foreign parts might most advantageously be established here.

CASTLE.

The castle has been built at different times; the present entrance by *Robert III.* the rest is quite round, with round towers at the sides and is of unknown antiquity. *Husbec* *, grandson of *Somerled*, was killed in the attack of a castle in *Bute*, perhaps of this. *Haco* † took the castle and whole island in the year 1263. It was seized by *Edward Baliol*, in 1334, ‡ when possessed by the high steward of *Scotland*, a friend of the *Bruces*, and heir to the crown. In the year following, the whole island, as well as that of *Arran*, was ravaged by the *English*, under the command of Lord *Darcy*, Lord Justice of *Ireland*. Soon after, the natives of *Arran* and *Bute* arose §, and, unarmed, made an attack with stones on *Alan Lile*, the *English* governor, put his party to flight, and recovered the fortrefs. It became in after-times a royal residence: *Robert III.* || lived there for a considerable time; much attention was bestowed on it, for in the reign of *James V.* we find, that one of the articles of accusation against Sir *James Hamilton*, was his not accounting for three thousand crowns,

* *Torfaus.*† *Buchanan.*‡ *Boethius*, 317.§ *Major*, 229.|| *Boethius*, 339.

defined.

destined to reform the castle and palace of Rosay.* In 1544, the Earl of Lenox, assisted by the English, made himself master of the place : and in the beginning of the last century (on what occasion I do not recollect) it was burnt by the Marquis of Argyle.

Bute is said to derive its name from *Botbe*, a cell, St. *Brandan* having once made it the place of his retreat ; and for the same reason, the natives of this isle, and also of *Arran*, have been sometimes styled *Brandani*. It was from very early times, part of the patrimony of the *Stuarts* : large possessions in it were granted to Sir *John Stuart*, natural son of *Robert II.* by one of his mistresses, but whether by his beloved *More* or *Morebam*, or his beloved *Mariota de Cardny*, is what I cannot determine. †

Continue our ride along a hilly country, open, and under tillage : pass on the right, the castle and bay of *Cames*, long the property of the *Bannetynes* : turn to the West, descend to the shore, and find our boat ready to convey us to the vessel, which lay at anchor a mile distant, under *Inch-marnoc*.

An island so called from St. *Marnoc*, where appear the ruins of a chapel, and where (according to *Fordun* *) had been a cell of monks. The extent of this little isle is about a mile, has a hundred and twenty acres of arable land, forty of brush-wood, near three hundred of moor, and has vast strata of coral and shells on the West side. It is inhabited by a gentleman on half-pay, who, with his family, occupies the place under Lord *Bute*.

INCH-MARNOC.

* *Lindesay*, 165.

† Vide Sir *James Dalrymple's* Collections. *Edinburgh* 1705, p. p. xxxviii. lxxxiii.

‡ *Lib. ii. c. 10.*

JUNE 19.

Weigh anchor at three o'clock in the morning : am teized with calms, but amused with a fine view of the circumambient land : the peninsula of *Cantyre*, here lofty, sloping, and rocky, divided by dingles, filled with woods, which reach the water-edge, and expand on both sides of the hollows : *Inch-marnoc* and *Bute* lie to the East ; the mountainous *Arran* to the South ; *Loch-fine*, the *Simus Lelalonnus* of *Ptolemy*, opened on the North, between the point of *Skipniß* in *Cantyre*, and that of *Lamond* in *Cowal*, and shewed a vast expanse of water wildly bounded : numbers of herring-buffs were now in motion, to arrive in time at *Campbeltown*, to receive the benefit of the bounty, and animated the scene.

LOCH-TARBAT.

Turn Northward, leave the point of *Skipniß* to the S. West, and with difficulty get through a strait of about a hundred yards wide, with sunk rocks on both sides, into the safe and pretty harbour of the Eastern *Loch-Tarbat*, of capacity sufficient for a number of ships, and of a fine depth of water. The scenery was picturesque ; rocky little islands lie across one part, so as to form a double port ; at the bottom extends a small village ; on the *Cantyre* side is a square tower, with vestiges of other ruins, built by the family of *Argyle* to secure their Northern dominions from the inroads of the inhabitants of the peninsula : on the Northern side of the entrance of the harbour the rocks are of a most grotesque form : vast fragments piled on each other ; the faces contorted and undulated in such figures as if created by fusion of matter after some intense heat ; yet did not appear to me a *lava*, or under any suspicion of having been the recement of a *vulcano*.

Land at the village, where a great quantity of whisky is distilled.

Visit

Visit the narrow neck of land which joins *Cantyre* to South *Knapdale*: it is scarcely a mile wide, is partly morassy, partly intersected by strata of rocks, that are dipping continuations from the adjacent mountains of each district. There have been plans for cutting a canal through this isthmus to facilitate the navigation between the Western ocean and the ports of the *Clyde*, and to take away the necessity of sailing through the turbulent tides of the *Mull of Cantyre*: it is supposed to be practicable, but at vast expence; at an expence beyond the power of *North Britain* to effect, except it could realize those sums which the wishes of a few of its sons had attained in idea. While I meditate on the project, and in imagination see the wealth of the *Antilles* sail before me, the illusion bursts, the shores are covered with wracked fortunes; real distress succeeds the ideal riches of *Alnaschar*, and dispels at once the beautiful vision of *Aaron Hill**, and the much-affected traveller.

Ascend a small hill, and from the top have a view of the Western *Loch-Tarbat*, that winds along for about twelve miles, and is one continued harbour, for it has eight fathom water not very remote from this extremity, and opens to the sea on the West coast, at *Aird-Patric*: the boundaries are hilly, varied with woods and tracts of heath; the country yields much potatoes and some corn: but the land is so interrupted with rocks, that the natives, instead of the plough, are obliged to make use of the spade.

The time of the tides vary greatly at the terminations of each

* Vide *Tour of 1769*, 1st ed. p. 215. 2d ed. p. 228.

of these harbours: at this the flood had advanced in the East loch full three quarters; in the other only one hour. According to some remarks Mr. *James Watts*, of *Glasgow*, favored me with, the spring-tides in *East-Tarbat* flow ten feet, six inches; in *West Tarbat*, only four feet, six inches, or, in very extraordinary tides, two feet higher. The tides in the West loch are most irregular; sometimes neither ebb nor flow; at other times ebb and flow twice in a tide, and the quantity of the false ebb is about one foot. The mean height of the firth of *Clyde* is greater than that of *West-Tarbat*.

It is not very long since vessels of nine or ten tuns were drawn by horses out of the West loch into that of the East, to avoid the dangers of the *Mull of Cantyre*, so dreaded and so little known was the navigation round that promontory. It is the opinion of many that these little isthmus's, so frequently styled *Tarbat* in *N. Britain*, took their name from the above circumstance; *Tarruing* signifying to draw, and *Bata*, a boat. This too might be called, by way of pre-eminence, *the Tarbat*, from a very singular circumstance related by *Torfaeus* *. When *Magnus* the barefooted, King of *Norway*, obtained from *Donald-bane* of *Scotland* the cession of the Western isles, or all those places that could be surrounded in a boat, he added to them the peninsula of *Cantyre* by this fraud: he placed himself in the stern of a boat, held the rudder, was drawn over this narrow tract, and by this species of navigation wrested the country from his brother monarch.

* *Hist. Orcaad.* 73.

In the afternoon attempt to turn out, but am driven back by an adverse gale.

Get out early in the morning into the same expanse as before : land on *Inch-Bui*, or the yellow isle ; an entire rock, covered with the *Lichen parietinus*. Sail by *Inch-skaite* ; amused by the sporting of seals. Hail a small fishing-boat, in order to purchase some of its cargo : am answered by the owner, that he would not sell any, but that part was at my service ; a piece of generosity of greater merit, as in this scarce season the substance of the whole family depended on the good fortune of the day. Thus in these parts hospitality is found even among the most indigent.

JUNE 20.

Most of the morning was passed in a dead calm : in the afternoon succeeded brisk gales, but from points not the most favorable, which occasioned frequent tacks in sight of port : in one broke our top-sail yard. During these variations of our course, had good opportunity of observing the composition of the isle of *Arran* : a series of vast mountains, running in ridges across the whole ; their tops broken, ferrated, or spiring ; the summit of *Goatfield* rising far above the rest, and the sides of all sloping towards the water edge : a scene, at this distance, of savage sterility.

Another calm within two miles of land : take to the boat, and approach *Loch-Ranza*, a fine bay, at the N. end of

The isle of ARRAN,

where I land in the evening. The approach was magnificent : a fine bay in front, about a mile deep, having a ruined castle near the lower end, on a low far projecting neck of land, that forms
another

another harbour, with a narrow passage; but within has three fathom of water, even at the lowest ebb. Beyond is a little plain watered by a stream: and inhabited by the people of a small village. The whole is environed with a theatre of mountains; and in the back ground the ferrated crags of *Grianan-Atbol* soar above.

CASTLE.

Visit the castle, which consists of two square parts united, built of red grit stone: in one room is a chimney piece, and fire place large enough to have roasted an ox: but now strewed with the shells of limpets, the hard fare of the poor people who occasionally take refuge here.

This fortress was founded by one of the *Scottish* monarchs, and is of some antiquity, for *Fordun*, who wrote about the year 1380, speaks of this and *Brodie*, as royal castles.

The village of *Ranza* and a small church lie a little farther in the plain. The last was founded and endowed by *Anne* Dutches's of *Hamilton*, in aid of the church of *Kilbride*; one of the two parishes this great island is divided into.

BASKING SHARK.

Am informed of a basking shark that had been harpooned some days before, and lay on the shore, on the opposite side of the bay. Cross over to take a view of a fish so rarely to be met with in other parts of *Great Britain*; and find it a monster, notwithstanding it was much inferior in size to others that are sometimes taken; for there have been instances of their being from thirty-six to forty feet in length.

This was twenty-seven feet four inches long. The tail consisted of two unequal lobes: the upper five feet long: the lower three. The circumference of the body great: the skin cinereous: and

and rough. The upper jaw much longer than the lower. The teeth minute, disposed in numbers along the jaws. The eyes placed at only fourteen inches distance from the tip of the nose. The apertures to the gills very long, and furnished with strainers of the substance of whalebone.

These fish are called in the *Erse*, *Cairban*; by the *Scotch*, *Sailfish*, from the appearance of the dorsal fins above water. They inhabit most parts of the western coasts of the northern seas: *Linnaeus* says within the *arctic* circle: they are found lower, on the coast of *Norway*, about the *Orkney* isles, the *Hebrides*; and on the coast of *Ireland* in the bay of *Balishannon*, and on the *Welsh* coasts about *Anglesea*. They appear in the *Firth* in *June* in small shoals of seven or eight, continue there till the end of *July* and then disappear. They are most inoffensive fish; feed either on exanguious marine animals, or an *algæ*, nothing being ever found in their stomachs except some dissolved greenish matter.

They swim very deliberately with their two dorsal fins above water, and seem quiescent as if asleep. They are very tame or very stupid; and permit the near approach of man: will suffer a boat to follow them without accelerating their motion, till it comes almost within contact, when a harpooner strikes his weapon into the fish as near the gills as possible: but they are often so insensible as not to move until the united strength of two men has forced in the harpoon deeper: as soon as they perceive themselves wounded, they fling up their tail and plunge headlong to the bottom, and frequently coil the rope round them in their agonies, attempting to disengage themselves from the weapon by rolling on the ground,

for it is often found greatly bent. As soon as they discover that their efforts are in vain, they swim away with amazing rapidity, and with such violence that a vessel of 70 tons, has been towed by them against a fresh gale: they sometimes run off with 200 fathoms of line, and with two harpoons in them; and will find employ to the fishers for twelve and sometimes twenty-four hours before they are subdued. When killed they are either hauled on shore, or if at a distance, to the vessel's side. The liver (the only useful part) is taken out and melted into oil in vessels provided for that purpose: a large fish will yield eight barrels of oil, and two of sediment, and prove a profitable capture.

The commissioners of forfeited estates were at considerable expence in encouraging this species of fishery; but the person they confided in, most shamefully abused their goodness; so at present it is only attempted by private adventurers.

Return, land again and walk through a pretty wood of small trees, up the side of a hill that bounds the western side of the bay. A gigantic frog * of the species called by *Linnaeus*, *Bombina*, presented itself on the path. In the course of our ramble, fall in with the *manse*, or minister's habitation; pass a chearful evening with him, and meet with a hearty welcome, and the best fare the place would afford. Return to our ship, which had anchored in the bay.

JUNE 21.

Procure horses, and (accompanied by Mr. *Lindsay*, the minister) ride up the valley, cross the little river *Ranza*, and leave that and a corn-mill on the right. Ascend the steeps of the barren moun-

* *Vide Enumeration of Animals and Plants, No. 231.*

tains,

tains, with precipices often on the one side of our path, of which our obstinate steeds preferred the very margin. See to the West the great crags of *Grianan-Aibol*, with eagles soaring over their naked summits. Pass through woods of birch, small, weather-beaten and blasted: descend by *Mac-farlane's Carn*, cross the water of *Sannocks*, near the village of the same name: see a low monumental stone; keep along the Eastern coast; hear a sermon preached beneath a tent formed of sails, on the beach; the congregation numerous, devout, and attentive, seated along the shore, forming a groupe picturesque and edifying.

Dine at the *Corry*; a small house, belonging to a gentleman of *Airshire*, who visits this place for the benefit of goats whey.

Much barrenness in the morning's ride: on the mountains were great masses of moor-stone; on the shore, mill-stone, and red grit-stone.

The ride is continued along the coast, beneath low cliffs, whose summits were clothed with heath that hung from their margins, and seemed to distil showers of crystalline water from every leaf, the effect of the various springs above. Meet a flock of goats, skipping along the shore, attended by their herdsman; and observed them collecting, as they went, and chewing with great delight, the sea plants. Reach

Brodie castle, seated on an eminence amidst flourishing plantations, above a small bay, open to the East. This place has not at present much the appearance of a fortress, having been modernized; is inhabited by the Duke of *Hamilton's* agent, who entertained me with the utmost civility. It is a place of much antiquity, and seems to have been the fort held by the *English* un-

BRODIE CASTLE.

der Sir *John Hastings*, in 1306, when it was surprized by the partizans of *Robert Bruce*, and the garrison put to the sword. It was demolished in 1456 by the Earl of *Ross*, in the reign of *James II.* is said to have been rebuilt by *James V.* and to have been garrisoned in the time of *Cromwel's* usurpation. Few are the records preserved of these distant places, therefore very wide must be their historic gaps.

HISTORY.

Arran, or properly *Arr-inn*, or the island of mountains, seems not to have been noticed by the antients, notwithstanding it must have been known to the *Romans*, whose navy, from the time of *Agricola*, had its station in the *Glota Æstuarium*, or the *Firth of Clyde*: *Camden* indeed makes this island the *Glota of Antonine*, but no such name occurs in his itinerary; it therefore was bestowed on *Arran* by some of his commentators.

By the immense *cairns*, the vast monumental stones, and many reliques of druidism, this island must have been considerable in very antient times. Here are still traditions of the hero *Fingal*, or *Fin-mac-coul*, who is supposed here to have enjoyed the pleasures of the chase; and many places retain his name: but I can discover nothing but oral history that relates to the island, till the time of *Magnus* the barefooted, the *Norwegian* victor, who probably included *Arran* in his conquests of *Cantyre* *. If he did not conquer that island, it was certainly included among those that *Donald-bane* was to cede; for it appears that *Acho* †, one of the successors of *Magnus*, in 1263, laid claim to *Arran*, *Bute*; and the *Cumrays*, in consequence of that promise: the two first

* *Torfæus*, 71.

† *Buchanan*, lib. vii. c. 62.

be subdued, but the defeat he met with at *Largs* soon obliged him to give up his conquests.

Arran was the property of the crown: *Robert Bruce* retired here during his distresses, and met with protection from his faithful vassals: numbers of them followed his fortunes; and, after the battle of *Bannockbourn* he rewarded several, such as the *Mac-cooks*, *Mac-kinnons*, *Mac-brides*, and *Mac-louis*, or *Fullertons*, with different charters of lands in their native country. All these are now absorbed by this great family, except the *Fullertons* and a *Stuart*, descended from a son of *Robert III.* who gave him a settlement here. In the time of the *Dean* of the *Isles*, his descendant possessed castle *Douan*; and *he* and *his bluid*, says the dean, *are the best men in that countrey.*

The manner in which *Robert Bruce* discovered his arrival to his friends, is so descriptive of the simplicity of the times, that it merits notice, in the very words of the faithful old poet, historian of that great prince:

The KING then blew his horn in by,
 And gart his men that were him by,
 Hold them still in privitie:
 And syn again his horn blew he:
James of Douglas heard him blow,
 And well the blast soon can he know:
 And said furelie yon is the KING,
 I ken him well by his blowing:
 The third time therewith als he blew,
 And then Sir *Robert Boyde* him knew,
 And said, yon is the KING but dreed,
 Go we will forth to him good speed.

Barbour.

About

About the year 1334 this island appears to have formed part of the estate of *Robert Stuart*, great steward of *Scotland*, afterwards *Robert the II.* At that time * the inhabitants took arms to support the cause of their master, who afterwards, in reward, not only granted at their request an immunity from their annual tribute of corn, but added several new privileges, and a donative to all the inhabitants that were present.

In 1456 the whole island was ravaged by *Donald Earl of Ross*, and lord of the isles. At that period it was still the property of *James II.* but in the reign of his successor, *James III.* when that monarch matched his sister to *Thomas Lord Boyd*, he created him Earl of *Arran*, and gave him the island as a portion: soon after, on the disgrace of that family, he caused the countess to be divorced from her unfortunate husband; and bestowed both the lady and island on Sir *James Hamilton*, in whose family it continues to this time, a very few farms excepted.

EXTENT.

Arran is of great extent, being twenty-three miles from *Sgreaddan* point north to *Beinnean* south; and the number of inhabitants are about seven thousand, who chiefly inhabit the coasts; the far greater part of the country being uninhabitable by reason of the vast and barren mountains. Here are only two parishes, *Kilbride* and *Kilmore*, with a sort of chapel of ease to each, founded in the last century, in the golden age of this island, when it was blest with *Anne* Dutchess of *Hamilton*, whose amiable disposition and humane attention to the welfare of *Arran*, render at this distant time, her memory dear to every inhabitant. Blessed pre-

PARISHES.

* *Boethius*, 318.

eminence! when power and inclination to diffuse happiness concur in persons of rank.

The principal mountains of *Arran* are, *Goat-field*, or *Gaoil-bheim*, or the mountain of the winds, of a height equal to most of the *Scottish Alps*, composed of immense piles of moor stone, in form of woolpacks, clothed only with lichens and mosses, inhabited by eagles and ptarmigans. *Beinn bbarrain*, or the sharp-pointed; *Ceum-na-caillich*, the step of the carline or old hag; and *Grianan-Atbol*, that yields to none in ruggedness.

MOUNTAINS.

The lakes are *Loch-jorsa*, where salmon come to spawn. *Loch-tana*; *Loch-na-b-jura*, on the top of a high hill; *Loch-mbachrai*, and *Loch-knoc a charbeil*, full of large eels. The chief rivers are, *Abban mbor*, *moina-mbor*, *Slaodrai-mackrai* and *Jorsa*; the two last remarkable for the abundance of salmon.

LAKES.

The quadrupeds are very few: only otters, wild cats, shrew mice, rabbits and bats: the stags which used to abound, are now reduced to about a dozen. The birds are eagles, hooded crows, wild pigeons, staves, black game, grouse, ptarmigans, daws, green plovers and curlews. Mr. *Stuart* in ascending *Goatfield* found the secondary feather of an eagle, white with a brown spot at the base, which seemed to belong to some unknown species. It may be remarked that the partridge, at present inhabits this island, a proof of the advancement of agriculture.

QUADRUPEDS.

BIRDS.

The climate is very severe: for besides the violence of winds, the cold is very rigorous; and snow lay here in the vallies for thirteen weeks of the last winter. In summer the air is remarkably salubrious, and many invalids resort here on that account, and to drink the whey of goats milk.

CLIMATE.

The

DISEASES.

The principal disease here is the pleurisy: small-pox, measles and chin-cough visit the island once in seven or eight years. The practice of bleeding twice every year seems to have been intended as a preventitive against the pleurisy: but it is now performed with the utmost regularity at spring and fall. The Duke of *Hamilton* keeps a surgeon in pay; who at those seasons makes a tour of the island. On notice of his approach, the inhabitants of each farm assemble in the open air; extend their arms; and are bled into a hole made in the ground, the common receptacle of the vital fluid.

In burning fevers a tea of *wood sorrel* is used with success, to allay the heat.

An infusion of *Ramsons* or *allium urfinum* in brandy is esteemed here a good remedy for the gravel.

NATIVES.

The men are strong, tall and well made; all speak the *Erse* language, but the antient habit is entirely laid aside. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal; and during winter, some dried mutton or goat is added to their hard fare. A deep dejection appears in general through the countenances of all: no time can be spared for amusement of any kind; the whole being given for procuring the means of paying their rent; of laying in their fuel, or getting a scanty pittance of meat and cloathing.

FARMS.

The leases of farms are 19 years. The succeeding tenants generally find the ground little better than a *caput mortuum*; and for this reason; should they at the expiration of the lease leave the lands in a good state, some avaritious neighbors would have the preference in the next setting, by offering a price more than the person who had expended part of his substance in enriching the farm could

could possibly do. This induces them to leave it in the original state.

The method of letting a farm is very singular: each is commonly possessed by a number of small tenants; thus a farm of forty pounds a year is occupied by eighteen different people, who by their leases are bound, conjunctly and severally, for the payment of the rent to the proprietor. These live in the farm in houses clustered together, so that each farm appears like a little village. The tenants annually divide the arable land by lot; each has his ridge of land, to which he puts his mark, such as he would do to any writing: and this species of farm is called, *run-rig*, i. e. ridge. They join in ploughing; every one keeps a horse or more; and the number of those animals consume so much corn as often to occasion a scarcity; the corn and peas raised being (much of it) designed for their subsistence, and that of the cattle, during the long Winter. The pasture and moor-land annexed to the farm is common to all the possessors.

RUN-RIG FARMS.

All the farms are open. Inclosures of any form, except in two or three places, are quite unknown: so that there must be a great loss of time in preserving their corn, &c. from trespass. The usual manure is sea-plants, coral and shells.

The *Run-rig* farms are now discouraged; but since the tenements are set by *Roup*, or auction, and advanced by an unnatural force to above double the old rent, without any allowance for inclosing; any example set in agriculture; any security of tenure, by lengthening the leases; affairs will turn retrograde, and the farms relapse into their old state of rudeness; migration will increase (for it has begun) and the rents be reduced even below their

former value: the late rents were scarce twelve hundred a year; the expected rents three thousand.

PRODUCE.

The produce of the island is oats; of which about five thousand bolls, each equal to nine *Winchester* bushels, are sown: five hundred of beans, a few peas, and above a thousand bolls of potatoes, are annually set: notwithstanding this, five hundred bolls of oat-meal are annually imported, to subsist the natives.

The live stock of the island is 3183 milch cows; 2000 cattle, from one to three years old; 1058 horses; 1500 sheep; and 500 goats: many of the two last are killed at *Michaelmas*, and dried for winter provision, or sold at *Greenock*. The cattle are sold from forty to fifty shillings per head, which brings into the island about 1200*l.* per annum: I think that the sale of horses also brings in about 300*l.* Hogs were introduced here only two years ago. The herring fishery round the island brings in 300*l.* the sale of herring-nets 100*l.* and that of thread about 300*l.* for a good deal of flax is sown here. These are the exports of the island; but the money that goes out for mere necessaries is a melancholy drawback.

The women manufacture the wool for the cloathing of their families; they set the potatoes, and dress and spin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheese for their own use.

The inhabitants in general are sober, religious and industrious: great part of the Summer is employed in getting peat for fuel, the only kind in use here; or in building or repairing their houses, for the badness of the materials requires annual repairs: before and after harvest they are busied in the herring fishery; and during Winter the men make their herring-nets; while the women are employed in spinning their linnen and woollen yarn. The
light

light they often use is that of lamps. From the beginning of *February* to the end of *May*, if the weather permits, they are engaged in laboring their ground: in Autumn they burn a great quantity of fern, to make kelp. So that, excepting at new-year's-day, at marriages, or at the two or three fairs in the island, they have no leisure for any amusements: no wonder is there then at their depression of spirits.

This forms part of the county of *Bute*, and is subject to the same sort of government: but besides, justice is administered at the baron's baily-court, who has power to fine as high as twenty shillings; can decide in matters of property, not exceeding forty shillings; can imprison for a month; and put delinquents into the stocks for three hours, but that only during day time.

GOVERNMENT.

Take a ride into the country: descend into the valley at the head of the bay; fertile in barley, oats and peas. See two great stones, in form of columns, set erect, but quite rude: these are common to many nations; are frequent in *North Wales*, where they are called *main birion*, i. e. tall stones, *meini gwir*, or men pillars, and *lleche*: are frequent in *Cornwall*, and are also found in other parts of our island: their use is of great antiquity; are mentioned in the *Mosaic* writings as memorials of the dead, as monuments of friendship, as marks to distinguish places of worship, or of solemn assemblies*. The Northern nations erected them to perpetuate the memory of great actions, such as remarkable duels; of which there are proofs both in *Denmark* and in *Scotland*; and the number of stones was proportionable to the number of great men who fell in the fight †: but

JUNE 22.

* *Joshua*, xxiv. 26.† Wormii Monum. Dan. 62, 63. *Boethius*, *Scot. prisce. et recentis mores*, 10.

they were besides erected merely as sepulchral for persons of rank *, who had deserved well of their country.

SINGULAR
TOMB-STONE.

Not far from hence is a stone, the most singular that I ever remember to have seen, and the only one of the kind that ever fell within my observation : this lies on the ground, is twelve feet long, two broad, one thick ; has at one end the rude attempt to carve a head and shoulders, and was certainly the first deviation from the former species of monument ; the first essay to give to stone a resemblance to the human body. All that the natives say of this, that it was placed over a giant, and is called *Mac Bbroilchin's* stone.

Ascend a steep hill, with vast gullies on the side ; and, on descending, arrive in a plain inhabited by curlews, resorting there to breed, and which flew round our heads like lapwings. At a place called *Moni-quil* is a small circle of small stones, placed close to each other : whether a little druidical place of worship, or of assembly ; or whether a family place of sepulture, as is usual † with the Northern nations, is not easy to determine. If an urn is found in the centre of this coronet, as is not uncommon, the doubt will cease.

RIVER MACHRAI.

Pass by the river *Machrai*, flowing through a rocky channel, which, in one part has worn thro' a rock, and left so contracted a gap at the top as to form a very easy step a-crofs. Yet not long ago

* *Hist. Scot.* 20.

† *Olaus Magnus, lib. 1. c. 16.* Various circles of this nature are engraven in *Dahlberg's Suecia hodierna et antiqua. tab. 104.* Other very curious antiquities similar to these, are preserved in *tab. 280, 281, 315, 322, and 323.*

a poor woman in the attempt, after getting one foot over, was struck with such horror at the tremendous torrent beneath, that she remained for some hours in that attitude, not daring to bring her other foot over, till some kind passenger luckily came by, and assisted her out of her distress.

Arrive at *Tormore*, an extensive plain of good ground, but quite in a state of nature: seems formerly to have been cultivated, for there appear several vestiges of dikes, which might have served as boundaries. There is a tradition that in old times the shores were covered with woods; and this was the habitable part.

The want of trees in the internal part at present, and the kindly manner in which they grow about *Brodic*, favor this opinion.

On this plain are the remains of four circles, in a line, extending N. E. by S. W.; very few stones are standing to perfect the inclosure, but those are of a great size; and stand remote from each other. One is fifteen feet high and eleven in circumference. On the outside of these circles are two others: one differs from all I have seen, consisting of a double circle of stones and a mound within the lesser. Near these are the reliques of a stone chest, formed of five flat stones, the length of two yards in the inside: the lid or top is lost. In the middle of these repositories were placed the urn filled with the ashes of the dead to prevent its being broken; or to keep the earth from mixing with the burnt remains. In all probability there had been a *Cairn* or heap of stones above.

By the number of the circles; and by their sequestered situation, this seems to have been sacred ground. These circles were formed for religious purposes: *Boethius* relates, that *Mainus*, son of *Fergus I.*

a re-

CIRCLES OF
STONES.

a restorer and cultivator of religion after the *Egyptian* manner (as he calls it) instituted several new and solemn ceremonies: and caused great stones to be placed in form of a circle; the largest was situated towards the South, and served as an altar for the sacrifices to the immortal gods*. *Boethius* is right in part of his account: but the object of the worship was the sun †, and what confirms this, is the situation of the altar pointed towards that luminary in his meridian glory. In this place the altar and many of the stones are lost; probably carried to build houses and dikes not very remote from the place.

A CAIRN.

At a small distance farther is a *cairn* of a most stupendous size, formed of great pebbles: which are preserved from being scattered about by a circle of large stones, that surround the whole base: a circumstance sometimes usual in these monumental heaps ‡.

FINGAL'S CAVE.

Descend through a narrow cleft of a rock to a part of the western shore called *Drum-an-dùin*, or the ridge of the fort, from a round tower that stands above. The beach is bounded by cliffs of whitish grit stone, hollowed beneath into vast caves. The most remarkable are those of *Fin-mac-cuil*, or *Fingal*, the son of *Cumbal*, the father of *Ossian*, who, tradition says, resided in this island for the sake of hunting. One of these caverns is a hundred and twelve feet long, and thirty high, narrowing to the top like a gothic arch; towards the end it branches into two: within these two recesses, which penetrate far, are on each side

* *Boethius*, lib. 11. p. 15.

† Doctor *Macpherson*, p. 314, and Mr. *Macpherson*, p. 162.

‡ *Berlase Antiq. Cornwall*, tab. xvii. fig. 4.

several small holes, opposite to each other: in these were placed transverse beams, that held the pots in which the heroes seethed their venison; or probably, according to the mode of the times, the bags* formed of the skins of animals slain in the chase, which were filled with flesh, and served as kettles sufficiently strong to warm the contents; for the heroes of old devoured their meat half raw †, holding, that the juices contained the best nourishment.

On the front of the division between these recesses, and on one side, are various very rude figures, cut on the stone, of men, of animals, and of a *clymore* or two-handed sword: but whether these were the amusements of the *Fingallian* age, or of after-times, is not easy to be ascertained; for caves were the retreats of pirates as well as heroes. Here are several other hollows adjacent, which are shewn as the stable, cellars and dog-kennel of the great *Mac-cuil*: one cave, which is not honored with a name, is remarkably fine, of great extent, covered with a beautiful flat roof, and very well lighted by two august arches at each end: through one is a fine perspective of the promontory *Carn-baan*, or the white heap of stones whose side exhibits a long range of columnar rocks (not *basaltic*) of hard grey whin-stone, resting on a horizontal stratum of red stone: at the extremity one of the columns is insulated, and forms a fine obelisk.

After riding some time along the shore, ascend the promontory: on the summit is an antient retreat, secured on the land side by a great dike of loose stones, that incloses the accessible part; within

* *Major*, lib. v. p. 215.

† *Beethius mores Scot.* 11.

is a single stone, set erect; perhaps to mark the spot where the chieftain held his council, or from whence he delivered his orders.

From this stone is a fine view of *Cantyre*, the Western side of *Arran*, being separated from it by a strait about eight miles wide.

A CAIRN.

Leave the hills, and see at *Feorling* another stupendous *cairn*, a hundred and fourteen feet over, and of a vast height; and from two of the opposite sides are two vast ridges; the whole formed of rounded stones, or pebbles, brought from the shores. These immense accumulations of stones are the sepulchral protections of the heroes among the antient natives of our islands: the stone-chests, the repository of the urns and ashes, are lodged in the earth beneath; sometimes one, sometimes more, are found thus deposited; and I have one instance of as many as seventeen of these stone chests being discovered under the same *cairn*. The learned have assigned other causes for these heaps of stones; have supposed them to have been, in times of inauguration, the places where the chieftain-elect stood to shew himself to the best advantage to the people; or the place from whence judgment was pronounced; or to have been erected on the road side in honor of *Mercury*; or to have been formed in memory of some solemn compact*. These might have been the reasons, in some instances, where the evidences of stone chests and urns are wanting; but those generally are found to overthrow all other systems.

These piles may be justly supposed to have been proportioned in size to the rank of the person, or to his popularity: the people of a

* Vide *Rowland's mon. ant.* 50. *Borlase antiq. Cornwall*, 209.

whole district assembled to shew their respect to the deceased, and, by an active honoring of his memory, soon accumulated heaps equal to those that astonish us at this time. But these honors were not merely those of the day ; as long as the memory of the deceased endured, not a passenger went by without adding a stone to the heap : they supposed it would be an honor to the dead, and acceptable to his *manes*.

Quamquam festinas, non est mora longa : licebit
Injeto ter pulvere, curras.

To this moment there is a proverbial expression among the highlanders allusive to the old practice : a suppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne* *, I will add a stone to your *cairn*, meaning, when you are no more I will do all possible honor to your memory.

There was another species of honor paid to the chieftains, that I believe is still retained in this island, but the reason is quite lost : that of swearing by his name, and paying as great a respect to that as to the most sacred oath † : a familiar one in *Arran* is, by *Nail* : it is at present unintelligible, yet is suspected to have been the name of some antient hero.

These cairns are to be found in all parts of our islands, in *Cornwal*, *Wales*, and all parts of *N. Britain* ; they were in use among the Northern nations ; *Dahlberg*, in his 323d plate has given the figure of one. In *Wales* they are called *Carneddau* ; but the proverb taken from them, with us, is not of the complimentary kind : *Karn ar dy ben*, or, a *cairn* on your head is a token of imprecation.

* Doctor *Macpherson*, 319.

† *Boethius*, lib. 1. p. 4.

ST. MAOL-JOS.

Dine at *Skeddag*, a small hamlet: after dinner, on the road side, see, in *Sbifkin* or *Seafgain* church-yard, a tomb called that of St. *Maol-Jos*, that is, The servant of JESUS. The faint is represented in the habit of a priest, with a chalice in his hands, and a crozier by him: the stone was broken about half a year ago by some sacrilegious fellow, in search of treasure; but an islander, who stood by, assured me, that the attempt did not go unpunish'd, for soon after the audacious wretch was visited with a broken leg.

St. *Maol-Jos* was a companion of St. *Columba*: the last chose *Jona* for the place of his residence; this faint fixed on the little island of *Lamlash*, and officiated by turns at *Sbifkin*, where he died at the age of a hundred, and was there interred.

In this evening's ride pass by some farms, the only cultivated tract in the internal parts of the country: saw one of forty pounds a year, which had sixty acres of arable land annexed to it. Am informed that the general size or value of farms was eight or nine pounds a year.

Return to *Brodic* castle,

JUNE 23.

TUMULI.

Take a ride to visit other parts of the island: go through the village of *Brodic*, at a small distance beneath the castle. Visit *Glen-cloy*, a plain, on which are five earthen *tumuli*, or barrows, placed in a row, with another on the outside of them: on the top of one is a depression, or hollow; on that of another is a circle of stones, whose ends just appear above the earth. These are probably the memorial of some battle: the common men were placed beneath the plain barrows; the leaders under those distinguished by the stones.

Pass by the ruins of *Kirk-michel* chapel: visit Mr. *Fullerton*, descended

descended from the *Mac-Louis*, originally a *French* family, but settled in this island near seven hundred years. He is one of the lesser proprietors of this island: his farm is neat, well cultivated, and inclosed with very thriving hedges. *Robert Bruce*, out of gratitude for the protection he received from this gentleman's ancestor, *Fergus Fullerton*, gave him a charter, dated at *Arnele*, Nov. 26, in the 2d year of his reign, for the lands of *Killmichel* and *Arywhonyne*, or *Straitb-oughlian*, which are still in the family.

A mile farther is a retreat of the antient inhabitants, called *Torr-an-schian*, castle, surrounded with a great stone dike. Here *Robert Bruce* sheltered himself for some time, under the protection of *Mac-Louis*.

Two miles farther East, near the top of the great hill *Dunfuin*, on the brow, is a great *stratum* of most singular stone, of a dull black-green cast, smooth glossy surface, shattery in its composition, semi-transparent, in small pieces, and of a most vitreous appearance: it sometimes breaks into forms rather regular, and like those of that species called *Iceland crystal*; but cannot be reduced to that class, as it strikes fire with steel, and refuses to ferment with acids. Some pieces, more mature, break like glass; of which it seems an imperfect species, less pure than the *Iceland agate* *, and like that to have been the effect of a *vulcano*.

STONES, FOSSILS,
&c.

The other fossil productions of this island, that I had an opportunity of seeing, were,

An iron ore, *Bolus martialis* CRONSTED, sect. 87, 207.

A most ponderous white spar, in all probability containing lead, found near *Sannox*.

* *Pumex vitreus*, *Lin. Syst.* iii. 182.

The stone called *Breccia quartzosa*, CRONSTED, sect. 275.

Schistus ardesia of LINNÆUS, p. 38. No. 5. A fine smooth black kind of slate.

Granites durus griseus of CRONSTED, sect. 270, No. 26. Like our *Cornish* moorstone, but the particles finer.

Very fine and large black crystals, that would be useful to seal-cutters and lapidaries.

Great variety of beautiful *Sardonyxes*; and other beautiful stones, indiscriminately called *Scotch* pebbles.

A coal-mine has formerly been worked near the *Cock of Arran*, at the N. end of the island. The coal had all the qualities of that of *Kilkenny*, and might prove of the utmost benefit to this country, was the work pursued; not only as it might prove the means of restoring the salt-pans, which formerly flourished here, but be of the utmost benefit to agriculture, in burning the lime-stone which abounds in many parts.

A CAIRN.

In the course of my ride, on the other side of the hill of *Dunfuin*, facing the bay of *Lamlash*, saw, on the road side a *cairn*, of a different kind to what I had seen before: it was large, of an oblong form, and composed like the others, of round stones; but along the top was a series of cells, some entire, but many fallen in; each was covered with a single flat stone of a great size, resting on others upright, that served as supports; but I could not count them by reason of the lapse of the lesser stones. Doctor *Borlase* says, that in *Cornwall* the number of upright stones are three; but in *Wales* they sometimes exceed that number.

These cells are called in *Wales*, *Cromlêb* and *Cest-va en* or stone chests: are spoken of largely by Mr. *Rowland**, and by Doctor

Borlase,

* 48.

Borlase *, and by *Wormius* †, under the name of *Ara*, or altar: the first is divided in his opinion, for he partly inclines to the notion of their having been altars, partly to their having been sepulchres: he supposes them to have been originally tombs, but that in after-times sacrifices were performed on them to the heroes deposited in them: but there can be no doubt of the former. Mr. *Keyser* † preserves an account of King *Harold* having been interred beneath a tomb of this kind in *Denmark*; and Mr. *Wright* discovered in *Ireland* a skeleton deposited beneath one of these *Cromlech* ‡. The great similarity of the monuments throughout the North, evinces the sameness of religion to have been spread in every part, perhaps with some slight deviations. Many of these monuments are both *British* and *Danish*; for we find them where the *Danes* never penetrated. It must not be forgotten, that at one end of the *cairn* in question are several great stones, some extending beyond the *cairn*; and on one side is a large erect stone, perhaps an object of worship.

Return near the shore at the head of *Brodic* bay, and see a vast stratum of coral and shells, the gift of the sea some ages ago, some part being covered with peat.

In the afternoon leave *Brodic* castle, cross a hill, descend by the village of *Kilbride*, and reach the harbour of *Lamlash*, where our vessel lay at anchor in the safest port in the universe, a port perfectly *Virgilian*:

* 213, &c.

† 105.

‡ *Louthiana*.

JUNE 24.
LAMLASH
HARBOUR.

Hic

Hic insula portum
Efficit objectu laterum.

a beautiful femilunar bay forms one part: while the lofty island of *Lamlash* extending before the mouth secures it from the east winds: leaving on each side a safe and easy entrance. The whole circumference is about nine miles; and the depth of the water is sufficient for the largest ships. This is the place of quarantine: at this time three merchantmen belonging to *Glasgow* lay here for that purpose, each with the guard boat astern.

In the bottom of the bay was a fine circular basin or pier now in ruins; the work of the good Dutchess of *Hamilton*.

ISLE OF LAMLASH.

Land on the island of *Lamlash*, a vast mountain, in great part covered with heath; but has sufficient pasture and arable land to feed a few milch cows, sheep and goats, and to raise a little corn and a few potatoes.

In the year 1558, the *English* fleet under the Earl of *Suffex*, after ravaging the coast of *Cantyre*, at that time in possession of *James Mac-connel*, landed in this bay, and burned and destroyed all the neighboring country: proceeded afterwards to *Cumray*, and treated it in the same manner.

Buchanan gives this the *Latin* name of *Molas* and *Molassa*, from its having been the retreat of *St. Maol-jos*: for the same reason it is called the holy island, and *Hellan Lencow**, or that of Saints, and sometimes *Ard-na-molas*. *St. Maol-jos's* cave, the residence of that holy man, his well of most salutary water, a place for bathing, his chair, and the ruins of his chapel are shewn to strangers; but the walk is far from agreeable, as the island is greatly infested with vipers.

* *Fordun*. lib. ii. c. 10.

The *Dean* of the *Isles* says, that on this isle of *Molass* was foundit by *JOHN Lord of the ISLES and Monastery of Friars* which is decayit. But notwithstanding this, it contributed largely to the support of others on the main-land. Thus *Lamlash* and the lands round the bay; and those from *Corry* to *Loch-ranza*, were annexed to the abbey of *Kil-wbinnin*. And those of *Skislin*, *Kilmore*, *Torelin*, and *Benans* to that of *Sandale* or *Saddel* in *Cantyre*. I imagine that I must have seen the site of it from the top of *Carn baan*: therefore take the liberty of mentioning it as having been a convent of *Cistercians*, founded by *Reginaldus*, son of *Somerled*, lord of the isles: the same *Somerled* who was slain near *Renfrew* in 1164. Here was also a castle belonging to the successors of that petty prince; whose owner *Angus* lord of the isles, gave protection during his distresses to *Robert Bruce*.

Weighed anchor at half an hour past one in the morning, and going through the south passage of the harbor, get into the middle of the Firth. Have a magnificent view on all sides of *Arran* and *Lamlash*, and the coast of *Cantyre* on one side; and of the coasts of *Cunningham* and *Carrick* on the other. In front lay the hills of *Galloway* and the coast of *Ireland*; and the vast crag of *Ailsa*, appearing here like an inclined hay-cock, rose in the midst of the channel. In our course leave to the West the little and low island of *Plada*, opposite to, and as if rent from that of *Arran*, a circumstance the name from *bladban* to break seems to import.

After a very tedious calm reach the crag of *Ailsa*, and anchor on the N. E. within fifty yards of the side in twelve fathom water, gravelly bottom. On this side is a small beach: all the rest is a perpendicular rock for an amazing height, but from the edges

JUNE 25.

Crag of AILSA.

edges of the precipice, the mountain assumes a pyramidal form: the whole circumference of the base is two miles. On the East side is a stupendous and amazing assemblage of precipitous columnar rocks of great height rising in wild series one above the other: beneath these, amidst the ruins that had fallen from time to time, are groves of elder trees, the only trees of the place; the sloping surface being almost entirely covered with fern and short grass. The quadrupeds that inhabit this rock are goats and rabbits: the birds that nestle in the precipices are numerous as swarms of bees; and not unlike them in their flight to and from the crag. On the verge of the precipice dwell the gannets and the shags. Beneath are guillemots, and the razor bills: and under them the grey gulls and kittiwaks, helped by their cry to fill the deafening chorus. The puffins made themselves burroughs above: the sea pies found a scanty place for their eggs near the base. Some land birds made this their haunt: among them ravens, hooded crows, pigeons, wheat ears and rock larks; and what is wonderful, throftles exerted the same melody in this scene of horror as they do in the groves of *Hertfordshire*.

Three reptiles appeared here very unexpectedly: the naked black snail, the common and the striped shell snail: not volunteer inhabitants, but probably brought in the salads of some visitants from the neighboring shores.

This rock is the property of the Earl of *Cassils*, who rents it for 33*l.* *per ann.* to people who come here to take the young gannets for the table; and the other birds for the sake of their feathers. The last are caught when the young birds are ready for their flight. The fowler ascends the rocks with great hazard,

is

is provided with a long rod, furnished at the end with a short hair line with a running noose. This he flings round the neck of the bird, hauls it up and repeats it till he takes ten or twelve dozen in an evening*.

Land on the beach; and find the ruins of a chapel, and the vestiges of places inhabited by fishermen who resort here during the season for the capture of cod, which abound here from *January* to *April*, on the great bank, which begins a little south of *Arran*, passes this rock, and extends three leagues beyond. The fish are taken with long lines, very little different from those described in the third vol. of the *Br. Zoology*, p. 193; a repetition is unnecessary: the fish are dried and then salted; but there are seldom sufficient caught for foreign exportation.

With much difficulty ascend to the castle, a square tower of three stories, each vaulted, placed pretty high on this only accessible part of the rock. The path is narrow, over a vast slope, so ambiguous that it wants but little of a true precipice: the walk is horrible, for the depth is alarming. It would have been thought that nothing but an eagle would have fixed his habitation here; and probably it was some chieftain not less an animal of rapine. The only mark of civilization I saw in the castle was an oven; a conveniency which many parts of *North Britain* are yet strangers to.

In 1597 one *Barclay* of *Ladyland* undertook the romantic design of possessing himself of this rock; and of fortifying it for the service of the *Spaniards*. He arrived there with a few assistants,

* I cannot learn where these feathers are used.

as he imagined, undiscovered; but one day walking alone on the beach, he unexpectedly encountered Mr. *John Knox* who was sent to apprehend him: and the moment he saw the unfriendly party, in despair, rushed into the sea, and put an end to his existence*.

Made a hearty dinner under the shade of the castle; and even at that height procured fine water from a spring within a hundred yards of the place. The view of the bay of *Girvan*, in *Carrick*, within nine miles, and that of *Campbeltown*, about twenty-two, bounded each side of the Firth.

The weather was so hot that we did not ascend to the summit; which is said to be broad, and to have had on it a small chapel, designed (as is frequent on the promontories of foreign shores) for the devout seaman to offer up his prayer, of supplication for a safe voyage, or, of gratitude for a safe return.

In the evening return on board, and steer towards *Campbeltown*, but make very little way, by reason of the stillness of the night.

JUNE 26.
SANDA ISLE.

In the morning find ourselves within nine miles of the town; having to the South (near the end of *Cantyre*) *Sanda*, or *Avoyne*, or island of harbours †; so called from its being the station of the *Danish* fleets, while that nation possessed the *Hebrides*; a high island, about two miles long, inhabited by four families. In *Fordun's* time here was the chapel of *St. Annian*, and a sanctuary for the refuge of criminals ‡. Near it is *Sheep-island*; and a mile to the East lies *Peterfou's* rock, dreaded by mariners. The *Mull*,

* *Spotiswood's Hist. of Scot.* p. 446. and 447.

† *Buchanan*, lib. I. 35. The *Dean* of the isles calls it *Avoyne*, fra the armies of *Denmark* callit in their leid, *Havin*.

‡ *Fordun*, lib. ii. c. 10.

or extremity of *Cantyre*, lies at a small distance beyond this groupe.

Direct Mr. *Thompson* to carry the vessel round the *Mull*, and to wait under the isle of *Gigba*. Take the boat, and make for *Campbeltown*: after seven miles reach the mouth of the harbour, crossed by a small and high island, with a deep but narrow passage on one side: on the other, connected to the land by a beach, dry at the ebb of the tides, and so low, that strange ships, mistaking the entrance, sometimes run on shore. The harbour widens to a very considerable extent, is two miles in length, and of a considerable depth of water, even close to the town, which lies at the bottom.

Campbeltown is now a very considerable place, having risen from a petty fishing town to its present flourishing state in less than thirty years. About the year 1744 it had only two or three small vessels belonging to the port: at present there are seventy-eight sail, from twenty to eighty tuns burthen, all built for, and employed in, the herring fishery; and about eight hundred sailors are employed to man them. This town in fact was created by the fishery; for it was appointed the place of rendezvous for the buffes; two hundred and sixty have been seen in the harbour at once; but their number declines since the ill-payment of the bounty. I do not know the gradual increase of the inhabitants here; but it is computed that there are seven thousand in the town and parish. Two ministers officiate; besides another for the church of the seceders, called the *Relief* house. This is a remarkable neat building, and quite shames that of the established church: was raised by a voluntary subscription of 2300 l.

CAMPBELTOWN.

collected chiefly among the posterity of oppressed natives of the lowlands, encouraged to settle here (in times of persecution) by the *Argyle* family. These still keep themselves distinct from the old inhabitants, retain the zeal of their ancestors, are obstinately averse to patronage, but are esteemed the most industrious people in the country.

The antient name of this place was *Cean-loch-chille-Ciarain*, or the end of the *loch* of *St. Kerran*, a faint of the neighborhood. The country, of which it is the capital, is

CANTYRE,

the most Southern part of *Argyleshire*; derived from *Ceanm*, a head and *Tire* of the land: was the country of the *Epidii* of the *Romans*; and the extremity, the *Epidii promontorium*, now the *Mull* of *Cantyre*, noted for the violence of the adverse tides, compared to the force of a mill-race, from whence the modern name. *Magnus* the barefooted made a conquest of it, and added it to the *Hebrides*, making an island of it by the *ratio ultima regum*. *Torfæus* says, that the antient name was *Saltiria*, or *Satiria*, perhaps *Norwegian* *.

This peninsula, from the *Tarbat* to the *Mull*, is above forty miles long, and from five to twelve miles broad: is hilly, but, comparative to other parts, cannot be called mountainous: is open, and in general naked; but near *Campbeltown* are some thriving plantations. The country is at present a mixture of heath and arable land: the land is good, capable of bearing wheat, but

* *Torfæus*, 73.

little is raised for want of mills to grind it: either the inhabitants buy their flour from *England*, or send the grain they have to be ground in the shire of *Air*. Much bear is sown here, great quantities of potatoes raised, and near 800*l.* worth annually exported. Numbers of black cattle are reared, but chiefly killed at home, and salted for the use of the buffes at *Campbeltown*. Much butter and cheese is made; the last large and bad. There are, besides, sheep and goats; the last killed for Winter provision.

Notwithstanding the quantity of bear raised, there is often a sort of dearth; the inhabitants being mad enough to convert their bread into poison, distilling annually six thousand bolls of grain into whisky. This seems a modern liquor, for in old times the distillation was from thyme, mint, anise *, and other fragrant herbs; and ale was much in use with them. The former had the same name with the usquebaugh, or *water of life*; but, by *Boethius's* account, it was taken with moderation.

The Duke of *Argyle*, the principal proprietor of this country, takes great pains in discouraging the pernicious practice; and obliges all his tenants to enter into articles, to forfeit five pounds and the still, in case they are detected in making this *liqueur d'enfer*; but the trade is so profitable that many persist in it, to the great neglect of manufactures. Before this business got ground, the women were accustomed to spin a great deal of yarn (for much flax is raised in these parts) but at present they employ themselves in distilling, while their husbands are in the field.

Rural œconomy is but at a low ebb here: his grace does all in

PRODUCE.

WHISKY.

HUSBANDRY.

* *Boethius de moribus Scot. 11.*

his

his power to promote that most useful of arts, by giving a certain number of bolls of burnt lime to those who can shew the largest and best fallow; and allowing ten *per cent.* out of the rents to such farmers who lay out any money in solid improvements; for example, in inclosing, and the like. The duke also shews much humanity in another instance, by permitting his tenants, in the places of his estates where stags inhabit, to destroy them with impunity; resigning that part of the antient chieftains magnificence, rather than beasts of chace should waste the bread of the poor.

Cantyre was granted to the house of *Argyle* after a suppression of a rebellion of the *Mac-donalds* of the isles (and I suppose of this peninsula) in the beginning of the last century*, and the grant was afterwards ratified by parlement †. The antient inhabitants were the *Mac-donalds*, *Mac-eacbrans*, *Mac-kays*, and *Mac-maths*.

JUNE 27.
KILKERRAN
CHURCH AND
CASTLE.

Take a ride along the West side of the bay. See, in *Kilkerran* church-yard, several tombs of artificers, with the instruments of their trades engraven: amongst others appear a goose, and shears, to denote that a taylor lay beneath. A little further, on the shore, are the ruins of *Kilkerran* castle, built by *James V.* when he visited this place in order to quell a rebellion: he was obliged to fly to it for protection, and, as is said, to abandon it to the fury of the insurgents, who took the fortrefs, and hung his governor.

CAVES.

Turn to the South, and visit some caves in the rocks that face the Firth: these are very magnificent, and very various; the tops are lofty, and resemble *gothic* arches; one has on all sides a range

* *Br. Biography*, II, 1141.

† *Crawford's Peerage*, 19.

of natural feats; another is in form of a cross, with three fine *gothic* porticos, for entrances; this had been the residence of St. *Kerran*; had formerly a wall at the entrance, a second about the middle, and a third far up, forming different apartments. On the floor is the capital of a cross, and a round basin, cut out of the rock, full of fine water, the beverage of the saint in old times, and of sailors in the present, who often land to dress their victuals beneath this shelter. An antient pair, upwards of seventy years of age, once made this their habitation for a considerable time.

Return, view the cross, in the middle of the town: a most beautiful pillar, richly ornamented with foliage, and with this inscription on one side: *Hæc : est : crux : Domini : YVARI : M : H : EACHYRNA : quondam : Rectoris : de KYRECAN : et : Domini : ANDRE : nati : ejus : Rectoris de KIL : COMAN : qui hanc cruce fieri faciebat.* Mr. Gordon (by report only) mentions this as a *Danish* obelisk, but does not venture the description, as he had not opportunity of seeing it: his informant said, that it was brought from *Jona*, which concurs with the tradition of this place.

THE CROSS.

At night am admitted freeman of *Campbeltown*, and, according to the custom of the place, consult the ORACLE of the BOTTLE about my future voyage, assisted by a numerous company of brother burgeses.

Leave *Campbeltown* with a full sense of all the civilities received there. Ride over a plain about five miles wide. See on the road side a great wheel, designed for the raising water from the neighboring collieries. The coal is eight feet thick, dips one yard in five, and points N. E. by N. W.; is sold on the bank for four shillings

JUNE 28.

lings per tun; but sufficient is not yet raised for the use of the country.

This plain is fruitful, pretty much inclosed, and the hedges grow well; a great encouragement to further experiments: the improved land is rented here from fifteen to twenty shillings an acre.

Observe on the road side the ruins of the chapel of *Cill-chaovain*, or *Kil-chyvain*: within are some old grave-stones, engraven with figures of a two-handed sword, and of dogs chasing deer.

Ride three miles along the sands of *Macbrai'-Shanais* bay, noted for the tremendous size and roaring of its waves in stormy seasons; and for the loss of many ships, which by reason of the lowness of the land are deceived into destruction.

Dine at a tolerable house at *Bar*: visit the great cave of *Bealack-a'-chaobain*, near the shore. Embark in a rotten, leaky boat, and passing through six miles of rippling sea, find late at night our vessel safe at anchor, under the East side of the isle of *Gigba*, in the little harbour of *Caolas-gioglam*, protected by *Gigba*, and the little isle of *Cara* on the West and South; and by a chain of vast rocks to the East: numbers appear just peeping above water in several parts; and others that run out far from the *Cantyre* shore correspond with these so exactly, as to make it probable that they once formed the same bed.

JUNE 29.

Land on

G I G H A:

An island about six miles long, and one broad; the most eastern of

of the HEBRIDES : this, with *Cara*, forms a parish in the county of *Bute*, in the presbytery of *Cantyre*. Has in it no high hills, and is a mixture of rock, pasture, and arable land. Produces barley, bear, oats, flax, and potatoes. Malt is made here and exported; and about a hundred and fifty bolls of bear; infomuch that sometimes the natives themselves feel the want of it, and suffer by a scarcity arising from their own avarice. They also rear more cattle than they can maintain, and annually lose numbers for want of fodder.

The island is divided into thirty marklands, each of which ought to maintain fourteen cows and four horses; besides producing a certain quantity of corn. The bear yields five, the oats three fold. Each markland is commonly occupied by one farmer, who has several married servants under him, who live in separate cottages, and are allowed to keep a few cattle and sheep. The wages are from three to four pounds a year to the men servants; from twenty to thirty shillings to the women. The young men employ themselves in the summer in the herring fishery; but during winter give themselves up entirely to an inactive life.

This island contains about five hundred inhabitants: and the revenue is about six hundred a year; most of it belonging to Mr. *Macneile* of *Taynish*. In old times the laird was stiled *Thane* of *Gigba*: his family has been long owner of these little territories, this sea-girt reign; but was dispossessed of it in 1549, by the * *Clan-Donald*; and recovered it again; but history omits the time of restoration. Discontent has even reached this small island; and two families have migrated to *America*.

* *Dean of the Isles*, 7.

Breakfast with the minister, who may truly be said to be wedded to his flock. The ocean here forbids all wandering, even if inclination excited: and the equal lot of the *Scotch* clergy is a still stronger check to every aspiring thought: this binds them to their people; and invigorates every duty towards those to whom they consider themselves connected for life; this equal lot may perhaps blunt the ambition after some of the more specious accomplishments; but makes more than amends by sharpening the attention to those concerns which end not with this Being.

Visit the few wonders of the isle: the first is a little well of a most miraculous quality, for in old times, if ever the chieftain lay here wind-bound, he had nothing more to do than cause the well to be cleared, and instantly a favorable gale arose. But miracles are now ceased.

Examine the ruins of a church, and find some tombs with two-handed swords, the *Claidb-da-laimb* of the hero deposited beneath.

A little farther, at *Kil-chattan*, is a great rude column, sixteen feet high, four broad, and eight inches thick, and near it, a *cairn*. On a line with this, at *Cnoc-a'-chara*, is another, and still higher in the same direction, at *Cnoc-a'-crois*, is a cross and three *cairns*; probably the cross, after the introduction of christianity, was formed out of a pagan monument similar to the two former.

In a bottom a little east from these, is a large artificial mount of a square form, growing less and less towards the top, which is flat, and has the vestige of a breast wall around. The mount *Romelborg* in *Sweden*, engraven by M. *Dahlberg*, No. 325, is somewhat similar: this

this probably was the work of the *Danes*, the neighboring nation.

Return to the shore: observe a vast bed of most pure and fine sand, useful in the glass manufacture: the same species but defiled with a mixture of sea sand, appears again on the opposite coast of *Cantyre*.

FINE SAND.

The birds that appear here at present are the common gull, common sandpiper, and sea pie. The great *arctic* diver, of the *British Zoology*, sometimes visits these seas: and is styled in the *Erse*, *Murbhuachaille*, or *the herdsman of the ocean*; because, as is pretended, it never leaves that element, never flies, and hatches the young beneath its wing.

ARCTIC DIVER.

The weather extremely fine; but so calm that Mr. *Thompson* is obliged to tow the vessel out of this little harbour, which is of unequal depths, but unfit for vessels that draw more than fourteen feet water. Pass under *Cara*, an isle one mile long, divided by a narrow channel, S. of *Gigha*, is inhabited by one family, and had once a chapel. At the South end it rises into a hill exactly formed like a loaf of bread. The property of this little place is in Mr. *Macdonald* of *Largis*.

Attempt to steer for the island of *Ilay*, but in vain. Am entertained with the variety and greatness of the views that bound the channel, the great sound of *Jura*; to the East the mountains of *Arran* over-top the far-extending shores of *Cantyre*; to the West lies *Jura*, mountainous and rugged; four hills, naked and distinct, aspire above the rest, two of them known to the seamen by the name of the *Paps*, useful in navigation: far to the North, just appears a chain of small isles; and to the South, the island of *Rathry*, the supposed

A VOYAGE TO THE

Ricnea, or *Ricina* of *Pliny**, on the coast of *Ireland*, which stretches beyond far to the West.

A brief HISTORY of the
HERIBRIDE S.

The leisure of a calm gave ample time for reflection on the history and greater events of the islands now in view, and of the others, the objects of the voyage. In justice to that able and learned writer the Rev. Dr. *John Macpherson*, late minister of *Slate* in *Skie*, let me acknowledge the assistance I receive from his ingenious essay on this very subject: for his labors greatly facilitate my attempt; not undertaken without consulting the authors he refers to; and adding numbers of remarks overseen by him, and giving a considerable continuation of the history. It would be an ostentatious task to open a new quarry, when such heaps of fine materials lie ready to my hand.

All the accounts left us by the *Greek* and *Roman* writers are enveloped with obscurity; at all times brief, even in their descriptions of places they had easiest access to, and might have described with the most satisfactory precision; but in remote places their relations furnish little more than hints, the food for conjecture to the visionary antiquary.

That *Pytheas*, a traveller mentioned by *Strabo*, had visited *Great-Britain*, I would wish to make only *apocryphal*: he asserts, that he visited the remoter parts; and that he had also seen *Thule*, the land

PYTHEAS, IN
STRABO.

* lib. iv. c. 16.

of romance amongst the antients; which all might pretend to have seen; but every voyager, to swell his fame, made the island he saw last, the *Ultima Thule* of his travels. If *Pytheas* had reached these parts he might have observed, floating in the seas, multitudes of gelatinous animals, the *meduse* of *Linnaeus*, and out of these have formed his fable: he made his *THULE* a composition of neither earth, sea, nor air; but like a composition of them all; then, catching his simily from what floated before him, compares it to the lungs* of the sea, the *Aristotelian* idea of these bodies; and from him adopted by naturalists, successors to that great philosopher. *Strabo* very justly explodes these absurd tales, yet allows him merit in describing the climate of the places he had seen. As a farther proof of his having visited the *Hebrides*, he mentions their unfriendly sky, that prohibits the growth of the finer fruits; and that the natives are obliged to carry their corn under shelter, to beat the grain out, lest it should be spoiled by the defect of the sun, and violence of the rains †. This is the probable part of his narrative: but when the time that the great geographer wrote is considered; at a period that these islands had been neglected for a very long space by the *Romans*; and when the difficulties of getting among a fierce and unfriendly nation must be almost insuperable, doubts innumerable, respecting the veracity of this relater, must arise: all that can be admitted in favor of him is, that he was a great traveller, that he might have either visited *Britain*, with some of the nations commercing with our isle, or have received from them accounts, which he afterwards dressed out mixed

* *Hist. Ang.* lib. xv. *Strabo*, lib. ii. p. 71.

† *Strabo*, lib. iv. 139. This is also mentioned by *Diodorus Siculus*.

with

with the ornaments of fable. A traffic must have been carried on with the very Northern inhabitants of our islands in the time of *Pytheas*, for one of the articles of commerce, mentioned by *Strabo*, the ivory bits, were made either of the teeth of the *Walrus*, or of a species of whale native of the Northern seas.

MELA.

The geographer *Mela*, who flourished in the reign of *Claudius*, is the next who takes notice of our lesser islands. He mentions the *Orcades* as consisting of thirty; the *Æmodæ* of seven. The *Romans* had then made a conquest of the former, and might have seen the latter; but from the words of the historian, it is probable that the *Sbetland* islands were those intended; for he informs us, that the *Æmodæ* were carried out over against GERMANY: the site of the *Hebrides* will not admit of this description, which agrees very well with the others; for the antients extended their *Germany*, and its imaginary islands, to the extreme North.

PLINY.

PLINY the elder is the next that mentions these remote places. He lived later than the preceding writers, and of course his information is fuller: by means of intervening discoveries, he has added ten more to the number of the *Orcades*: is the first writer that mentions the *Hæbudes*, the islands in question; and joins in the same line the *Æmodæ*, or, as it is in the best editions more properly written, the *Acmodæ* *, or extreme point of the Roman expeditions to the North; as the *Sbetland* isles in the highest probability were. *Pliny* and *Mela* agree in the number of the *Æmodæ*, or *Acmodæ*; the former makes that of the *Hæbudes* thirty; an account extremely near the truth, deducting the little isles, or rather

* Lib. iv. c. 16.

rocks, that surrounded most of the greater, and many of them so indistinct as scarcely to be remarked, except on an actual survey.

Solinus succeeds *Pliny*: if he, as is supposed, was cotemporary with *Agricola*, he has made very ill use of the light he might have received from the expeditions of that great general, whose officers might have furnished the historian with better materials than those he has communicated. He has reduced the number of the *Hæbudes*, to five: he tells us, that ‘the inhabitants were
 ‘ unacquainted with corn; that they lived only on fish and milk;
 ‘ that they had one king, as the islands were only separated from
 ‘ each other by narrow straits; that their prince was bound by
 ‘ certain rules of government, to do justice: and was prevented
 ‘ by poverty from deviating from the true course; being sup-
 ‘ ported by the public, and allowed nothing that he could call
 ‘ his own: not even a wife; but then he was allowed free choice,
 ‘ by turns one out of every district of any female that caught
 ‘ his affection; which deprived him of all ambition about a suc-
 ‘ cessor*.’

SOLINUS.

By the number of these islands, and by the minute attention given by the historian to the circumstance of their being separated from each other by very narrow straits, I should imagine, that which is now called the *Long island* and includes *Lewis*, *North Uist*, *Benbecula*, *South Uist*, and *Barra*, to have been the five *Hæbudes* of *Solinus*, for the other great islands such as *Skie*, &c. are too remote from each other to form the preceding very characteristic description of that chain of islands. These might

* *Polybistor*, c. 35.

naturally

naturally fall under the rule of our petty prince; almost the only probable part of *Solinus's* narrative.

PTOLEMY.

After a long interval appears *Ptolemy*, the *Egyptian* geographer: he also enumerates five *Ebudæ*; and has given each a name: the western *Ebuda*, the eastern, *Ricina*, *Maleos*, *Epidium*. *Camden* conjectures them to be the modern *Skie*, *Lewis*, *Rathry* or *Racline*, *Mull*, and *Ilay*: and I will not controvert his opinion.

The *Roman* historians give very little light into the geography of these parts. *Tacitus*, from whom most might have been expected, is quite silent about the names of places; notwithstanding he informs us, that a fleet by command of *Agricola* performed the circumnavigation of *Britain*. All that he takes notice of is the discovery and the conquest of the *Orknies*: It should seem that with the biographers of an ambitious nation, nothing seemed worthy of notice, but what they could dignify with the glory of victory.

It is very difficult to assign a reason for the change of name from *Ebudæ* to *Hebrides*; the last is modern: and seems as the annotator on Doctor *Mac-pherson* supposes, to have arisen from the error of a transcriber, who changed the *u* into *ri*.

From all that has been collected from the antients, it appears, that they were acquainted with little more of the *Hebrides* than the bare names: it is probable that the *Romans*, either from contempt of such barren spots, from the dangers of seas, the violence of the tides, and horrors of the narrow sounds in the inexperienced ages of navigation, never attempted their conquest, or saw more of them, than what they had in sight, during the few circum-

cumnavigations of *Great Britain*, which were expeditions, more of ostentation than of utility.

The inhabitants had probably for some ages their own governors: one little king to each island, or to each groupe as necessity required. It is reasonable to suppose, that their government was as much divided as that of *Great Britain*, which it is well known, was under the direction of numbers of petty princes before it was reduced under the power of the *Romans*.

No account is given in history of the time these islands were annexed to the government of *Scotland*. If we may credit our *Saxon* historians, they appear to have been early under the dominion of the *Picts*; for *Bede* and *Adamnanus* inform us, that soon after the arrival of St. *Columba* in their country, *Brudeus*, a *pictish* monarch made the saint a present of the celebrated island of *Jona**.

But neither the holy men of this island, nor the natives of the rest of the *Hebrides*, enjoyed a permanent repose after this event.

The first invasion of the *Danes* does not seem to be easily ascertained: it appears that they ravaged *Ireland*, and the isle of *Ratheny*, as early as the year 735. In the following century their expeditions became more frequent: *Harold Harfager*, or the *light-haired*, pursued in 875, several petty princes, whom he had expelled out of *Norway*; who had taken refuge in the *Hebrides*, and molested his dominions by perpetual descents from those islands. He seems to have made a rapid conquest: he gained as many victories as he fought battles; he put to death the chief

HAROLD
HARFAGER.

* *Bede*, lib. iii. c. 4. *Adamnanus vit. Columbæ*. lib. ii. c. 10, & 28.

KETIL.

of the pyrates, and made * an indiscriminate slaughter of their followers. Soon after his return, the islanders repossessed their antient seats: and in order to repress their insults, he sent *Ketil* the *flat-nosed*, with a fleet and some forces for that purpose. He soon reduced them to terms; but made his victories subservient to his own ambition; he made alliances with the *Reguli* he had subdued; he formed intermarriages, and confirmed to them their old dominions. This effected, he sent back the fleet to *Harold*; openly declared himself independent, made himself prince of the *Hebrides*; and caused them to acknowledge him as such, by the payment of tribute, and the badges of vassalage †. *Ketil* remained during life, master of the islands, and his subjects appear to have been a warlike set of freebooters, ready to join with any adventurers. Thus when *Eric*, son of *Harold Harfager*, after being driven out of his own country, made an invasion of *England*, he put with his fleet into the *Hebrides*, received a large reinforcement of people, fired with the hopes of prey, and then proceeded on his plan of rapine ‡. After the death of *Ketil*, a kingdom was in after-times composed out of them, which from the residence of the little monarch in the isle of *Man* was stiled that of *Man* §. The islands became tributary to that of *Norway* § for a considerable time, and princes were sent from thence ** to govern: but at length they again shook off the yoke. Whether the little potentates ruled independent, or whether they put themselves under the protection of the *Scottish* monarchs, does not clear-

* *Torfæus*, 10.|| *Torfæus*, 29.† *Torfæus*, 14.§ *Camden*, 1444.‡ *Torfæus*, 23.** *Ibid.*

ly appear: but it is reasonable to suppose the last, as *Donald-bane* is accused of making the *Hebrides* the price of the assistance given him by the *Norwegians* against his own subjects. Notwithstanding they might occasionally seek the protection of *Scotland*, yet they never were without princes of their own. From the chronicles of the kings of *Man* * we learn, that they had a succession.

In 1089 is an evident proof of the independency of the islanders on *Norway*; for, on the death of *Lagman*, one of their monarchs, they sent a deputation to *O'Brian*, King of *Ireland*, to request a regent of royal blood to govern them during the minority of their young prince. They probably might in turn compliment in some other respects their *Scottish* neighbors: the islanders must have given them some pretence to sovereignty, for,

In 1093, *Donald-bane*, King of *Scotland*, calls in the assistance of *Magnus* the barefooted, King of *Norway*, and bribes him with a promise of all the islands †: *Magnus* accepts the terms, but at the same time boasts, that he does come to invade the territories of others, but only to resume the antient rights of *Norway*. His conquests are rapid and complete, for, besides the islands, by an ingenious fraud ‡ he adds *Cantyre* to his dominions.

The *Hebrides* continued governed by a prince dependent on *Norway*, a species of vice-roy appointed by that court; and who paid, on assuming the dignity, ten marks of gold, and never made any other pecuniary acknowledgement during life: but if another vice-roy was appointed, the same sum was exacted from

* In *Camden*.

† *Euchanan*, lib. vii. c. 23.

‡ *Torfaeus*, 73.

him*. These vice-roys were sometimes *Norwegians*, sometimes natives of the isles. In 1097 we find, that *Magnus* † deputed a nobleman, of the name of *Ingemund*: in after-times we learn, that natives were appointed to that high office. Yet they seem at times to have shaken off their independency, and to have assumed the title of KING. Thus in 1206 we find, King *John* gives to his brother monarch *Reginald* king of the isles, a safe conduct; and in six years after, that *Reginald* swears fidelity to our monarch, and becomes his liege-man. It is probable they suited their allegiance to their conveniency; acknowledging the superiority of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Norway* according to the necessity of the times. Thus were the *Hebrides* governed, from the conquest, by *Magnus*, till the year 1263, when *Acho*, or *Haquin*, King of *Norway*, by an unfortunate invasion of *Scotland*, terminating in his defeat at *Largs*, so weakened the powers of his kingdom, that his successor, *Magnus* IV. was content in 1266 to make a cession of the islands to *Alexander* the III^d; but not without stipulating for the payment of a large sum, and of a tribute of a hundred marks for ever, which bore the name of the *annual of Norway*. Ample provision was also made by *Magnus* in the same treaty, for the security of the rights and properties of his *Norwegian* subjects, who chose to continue in the isles; where many of their posterity remain to this day.

Notwithstanding this revolution, *Scotland* seems to have received no real acquisition of strength: the islands still remained governed by powerful chieftains, the descendents of *Somerled*, *Thane of Heregaidel*, or *Argyle*, who, marrying the daughter of *Olave*,

* *Hist. Normannorum*, p. 1000.

† *Chron. man.*

‡ *Rymer's fœdera* I. 140. 159.

King of *Man*, left a divided dominion to his sons *Dugal* and *Reginald*: from the first were descended the *Mac-dougals* of *Lorn*: from the last the powerful clan of the *Mac-donalds*. The lordship of *Argyle* with *Mull*, and the islands north of it fell to the share of the first; *Ilay*, *Cantyre*, and the southern isles were the portion of the last: a division that formed the distinction of the *Sudereys* and *Nordereys*, which will be farther noticed in the account of *Jona*.

These chieftains were the scourges of the kingdom; they are known in history but as the devastations of a tempest: for their paths were marked with the most barbarous desolation. Encouraged by their distance from the seat of royalty; and the turbulence of the times, which gave their monarchs full employ, they exercised a regal power, and often assumed the title; but are more generally known in history by the style of the *Lord of the isles*, or the *Earls of Ross*; and sometimes by that of the great *Mac-donald*.

Historians are silent about their proceedings, from the retreat of the *Danes*, in 1263, till that of 1335, when *John*, lord of the isles, withdrew his allegiance *. In the beginning of the next century his successors were so independent, that *Henry IV.* † sent two ambassadors in the years 1405, and 1408 to form an alliance with the brothers, *Donald* and *John*: this encouraged them to commit fresh hostilities against their natural prince. *Donald*, under pretence of a claim to the earldom of *Ross*, invaded and made a conquest of that county; but penetrating as far as the shire of *Aberdeen*, after a fierce but undecisive battle with the royal party,

* *Buchanan*, lib. ix. c. 22.

† *Rymers's fœdera* viii. 418. 527.

thought

thought proper to retire, and in a little time to swear allegiance to his monarch *, *James I.* But he was permitted to retain the county of *Ross*, and assume the title of earl. His successor, *Alexander*, at the head of ten thousand men, attacked and burnt *Inverness*: at length, terrified with the preparations made against him, fell at the royal feet, and obtained pardon as to life, but was committed to strict confinement.

His kinsman and deputy, *Donald Balloch*, resenting the imprisonment of his chieftain, excited another rebellion, and destroyed the country with fire and sword: but on his flight was taken and put to death by an *Irish* chieftain, with whom he sought protection.

These barbarous inroads were very frequent with a set of *bandiditti*, who had no other motive in war but the infamous inducement of plunder. In p. 175 we see their cruel invasion of the shire of *Lenox*, and the horrible massacre in consequence.

In the reign of *James II.* in the year 1461, *Donald* another petty tyrant, an Earl of *Ross*, and lord of the isles, renewed the pretence of independency; surprized the castle of *Inverness*, forced his way as far as *Atbol*, obliged the earl and countess, with the principal inhabitants, to seek refuge in the church of *St. Bridget*, in hopes of finding security from his cruelty by the sanctity of the place; but the barbarian and his followers set fire to the church, put the ecclesiastics to the sword, and, with a great booty, carried the earl and countess prisoners to his castle of *Claig*,

* *Boeth.* lib. xvi. 342.

in the island of *Ilay* *. In a second expedition, immediately following the first, he suffered the penalty of his impiety: a tempest overtook him, and overwhelmed most of his associates; and he, escaping to *Inverness*, perished by the hands of an *Irish* harper †: his surviving followers returned to *Ilay*, conveyed the Earl and Countess of *Atbol* to the sanctuary they had violated, and expiated their crime by restoring the plunder, and making large donations to the shrine of the offended saint.

John, successor to the last Earl of *Ross*, entered into alliance with *Edward IV* ‡, sent ambassadors to the court of *England*, where *Edward* empowered the Bishop of *Durham*, and Earl of *Worcester*, the Prior of *St. Johns* of *Jerusalem*, and *John* lord *Wenlock* to conclude a treaty with him, another *Donald Balloch*, and his son and heir, *John*. They agreed to serve the king with all their power, and to become his subjects: the earl was to have a hundred marks sterling for life in time of peace, and two hundred pounds in time of war; and these island allies, in case of the conquest of *Scotland*, were to have confirmed to them all the possessions to the north of the *Scottish* sea; and in case of a truce with the *Scottish* monarch, they were to be included in it §. But about the year 1476, *Edward*, from a change of politics, courted the alliance of *James III.* and dropt his new allies. *James*, determined

* *Buchanan*, lib. xii. c. 19.

† *Holinshed Hist. Scot.* 279:

‡ For the sake of making a diversion in their favor, both *Edward III.* and *Henry IV.* condescended to enter into alliance with these *Reguli*:

§ *Rymer's fœd.* xi. 483. 484.

to subdue this rebellious race, sent against them a powerful army, under the Earl of *Atbol*, and took leave of him with this good wish, *Furth, Fortune, and fil the fetters*; as much as to say, *Go forth, be fortunate, and bring home many captives*: which the family of *Atbol* have used ever since for its motto. *Rofs* was terrified into submission, obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which by act of parlement was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the same time the king restored to him *Knapdale* and *Cantyre**, which the earl had resigned, and invested him anew with the lordship of the isles, to hold them of the king by service and relief †.

Thus the great power of the isles was broken; yet for a considerable time after, the petty chieftains were continually breaking out into small rebellions, or harrassed each other in private wars; and tyranny seems but to have been multiplied. *James V.* found it necessary to make the voyage of the isles in person, in 1536; seized and brought away with him several of the most considerable leaders, and obliged them to find security for their own good behaviour, and that of their vassals. The names of these chieftains were (according to *Lindesay* ‡) *Mydyart, Mac-connel, Mac-loyd* of the *Lewis, Mac-niel, Mac-lane, Mac-intosh, John Mudyart, Mac-kay, Mac-kenzie*, and many others: but by the names of some of the above, there seem to have been continental as well as insular malecontents. He examined the titles of their holdings, and finding several to have been usurped, re united their lands to

* *Boet. hist. Scot. app. 393.*

† *Holinhead Chr. Scot. 282.*

‡ p. 152.

the crown. In the same voyage he had the glory of causing surveys to be taken of the coasts of *Scotland*, and of the islands, by his pilot, *Alexander Lindesay*; which were published in 1583, at *Paris*, by *Nicholas de Nicholay*, geographer to the *French* monarch*.

The troubles that succeeded the death of *James* occasioned a neglect of these insulated parts of the *Scottish* dominions, and left them in a state of anarchy: in 1614, the *Mac-donalds* made a formidable insurrection, oppugning the royal grant of *Cantyre* to the Earl of *Argyle*, and his relations †. The petty chieftains continued in a sort of rebellion, and the sword of the greater, as usual in weak government, was employed against them: the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates, employed the power of the *Campbels* during the reign of *James VI.* and the beginning of that of *Charles I* ‡.

But the turbulent spirit of the old times continued even to the present age. The heads of clans were by the divisions, and a false policy that predominated in *Scotland* during the reign of *William III.* flattered with an unreal importance: instead of being treated as bad subjects, they were courted as desirable allies; instead of feeling the hand of power, money was allowed to bribe them into the loyalty of the times. They would have accepted the subsidies, notwithstanding they detested the prince that offered

* *Br. Topograph.* 627. † Feuds of the clans, 99. *Biogr. Britan.* II. 1141.

‡ In the beginning of the last century the islanders were continually harrassing *Ireland* with their plundering invasions; or landing there to support rebellions: at length it was made treason to receive these *Hebridian Redbanks*, as they were styled. *Camden* II. 1407.

them. They were taught to believe themselves of such consequence that in these days turned to their destruction. Two recent rebellions gave legislature a late experience of the folly of permitting the feudal system to exist in any part of its dominions. The act of 1748 at once deprived the chieftains of all power of injuring the public by their commotions*. Many of these *Reguli* second this effort of legislature, and neglect no opportunity of rendering themselves hateful to their unhappy vassals, the former instruments of ambition. The *Halcyon* days are near at hand: oppression will beget depopulation; and depopulation will give us a dear-bought tranquility.

VOYAGE CONTINUED.

The remainder of the day is past in the sound of *Jura*: about twelve at noon a pleasant but adverse breeze arose, which obliged us to keep on towards the North, sometimes tacking towards the coast of lower *Knapdale*, black with heathy mountains, verdant near the shores with tracts of corn: advance towards upper *Knapdale*, rugged and alpine: am told of a dangerous rock in the middle of the channel. About one o'clock of

JUNE 30.

receive notice of getting into the harbour of the *small isles of Jura*, by the vessel's touching ground in the entrance. On the appearance of daylight find ourselves at anchor in three fathom and a half water, in a most picturesque bay, bounded on the West by the isle of *Jura*, with the paps overshadowing us; and to the East several little islands clothed with heath, leaving narrow admiffions into the port at North and South: in the maps this is called the bay of *Meil*.

Land on the greater isle, which is high and rocky. A boat

* The act for abolishing heritable jurisdictions, &c.

filled with women and children crosses over from *Jura*, to collect their daily wretched fare, limpets and perriwinkles. Observe the black guillemots in little flocks, very wild and much in motion.

Mr. *Campbel*, principal proprietor of the island, is so obliging as to send horses : land in

J U R A,

at a little village, and see to the right on the shore the church, and the minister's *Manse*. Ride Westward about five miles to *Ard-fin*, the residence of Mr. *Campbel*, seated above the fount of *Ilay*.

Jura the most rugged of the *Hebrides*, is reckoned to be about thirty-four miles long, and in general ten broad, except along the fount of *Ilay* : is composed chiefly of vast mountains, naked and without the possibility of cultivation. Some of the South, and a little of the Western sides only are improveable : as is natural to be supposed, this island is ill peopled, and does not contain above seven or eight hundred inhabitants ; having been a little thinned by the epidemic migrations.

SIZE.

The very old clans are the *Mac-il-vuys* and the *Mac-ràines* : but it seems to have changed masters more than once : in 1549 *, *Donald* of *Cantyre*, *Mac-guillayne* of *Doward*, *Mac-guillayne* of *Kinlock-buy*, and *Mac-Duffie* of *Colonsfay* were the proprietors : *Mac-lean* of *Mull* had also a share in 1586. At present Mr. *Campbel* by purchase from Mr. *Campbel* of *Shawfield* ; Mr. *Mac-neile* of *Colonsfay*, Mr. *Campbel* of *Shawfield* ; and the Duke of *Argyle* divide this mass of weather-beaten barrenness among them.

OLD CLANS.

* Dean of the Isles.

In 1607 *Jura* was included in the lordship of *Cantyre*, by charter, dated the last of *May*, then granted to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*.

PRODUCE.

The produce is about three or four hundred head of cattle, fold annually at 3 *l.* each, to graziers who come for them. About a hundred horses are also fold annually: here are a few sheep with fleeces of most excellent fineness, and numbers of goats. In good seasons sufficient bear and oats are raised as will maintain the inhabitants: but they sometimes want, I suppose from the conversion of their grain into whisky. But the chief food of the common people is potatoes and fish and shell fish. It is to be feared that their competence of bread is very small. Bear produces four or five fold; oats three fold.

Fern ashes bring in about a hundred pounds a year: about two hundred tuns of kelp is burnt annually, and fold from three pounds ten to four pounds per tun.

FRUITS.

Sloes are the only fruits of the island. An acid for punch is made of the berries of the mountain ash: and a kind of spirit is also distilled from them.

DYES.

Necessity hath instructed the inhabitants in the use of native dyes. Thus the juice of the tops of heath boiled supplies them with a yellow; the roots of the white water lily with a dark brown. Those of the yellow water *iris* with a black: and the *Galium verum*, *Riz* of the islanders with a very fine red, not inferior to that from *Madder*.

**QUADRUPEDS
AND BIRDS.**

The quadrupeds of *Jura* are about a hundred stags. Some wild cats, otters, stoats, rats and seals. The feathered game, black cocks, grouse, ptarmigans, and snipes. The stags must here have been once more numerous, for the original name of the island was *Deiry*, or *the isle*

isle of Deer, so called by the *Norwegians* from the abundance of those noble animals.

The women are very prolific, and very often bear twins. The inhabitants live to a great age, and are liable to very few distempers. Men of ninety work; and there is now living a woman of eighty who can run down a sheep. The account given by *Martin of Gillour Mac-Crain*, was confirmed to me. His age exceeded that of either *Jenkins* or *Par*: for he kept a hundred and eighty christmasses in his own house, and died in the reign of *Charles I.* Among the modern instances of longevity I forgot to mention *John Armour*, of *Campbeltown*, aged one hundred and four, who was a cockswain in our navy, at the time of the peace of *Utrecht*; and within these three years was stout enough to go out a shooting.

LONGEVITY.

This parish is supposed to be the largest in *Great Britain*, and the duty the most troublesome and dangerous: it consists of *Jura*, *Colonsay*, *Oransay*, *Skarba*, and several little isles divided by narrow and dangerous sounds; forming a length of not less than sixty miles; supplied by only one minister and an assistant.

Some superstitions are observed here to this time. The old women, when they undertake any cure, mumble certain rhythmical incantations; and, like the antients, endeavour *decantare dolorem*. They preserve a stick of the wicken tree, or mountain ash, as a protection against elves.

SUPERSTITIONS.

I had some obscure account here of a worm, that in a less pernicious degree, bears some resemblance to the *Furia infernalis** of *Linnaeus*, which in the vast bogs of *Kemi* drops on the inhabitants, eats into the flesh and occasions a most excruciating death. The

* *Faun, Succ. No: 2070.*

Fillan,

THE FILLAN.

Fillan, a little worm of *Jura*, small as a thread and not an inch in length, like the *Furia*, insinuates itself under the skin, causes a redness and great pain, flies swiftly from part to part; but is curable by a poultice of cheese and honey.

ISLE OF
FRUCHLAN.

After dinner walk down to the sound of *Ilay*, and visit the little island of *Fruchlan*, near to the shore, and a mile or two from the Eastern entrance. On the top is a ruined tower of a square form, with walls nine feet thick; on the West side the rock on which it stands is cut through to a vast depth, forming a foss over which had been the drawbridge. This fortress seemed as if intended to guard the mouth of the sound; and was also the prison where the *Macdonalds* kept their captives, and in old times was called the castle of *Claig*.

JULY 1.

Ride along the shore of the *sound*: take boat at the ferry, and go a mile more by water: see on the *Jura* side some *sheelins* or summer huts for goatherds, who keep here a flock of eighty for the sake of the milk and cheeses. The last are made without salt, which they receive afterwards from the ashes of sea-tang, and the tang itself which the natives lap it in.

SHEELINGS.

Land on a bank covered with *sheelins*, the habitations of some peasants who attend the herds of milch cows. These formed a grotesque groupe; some were oblong, many conic, and so low that entrance is forbidden, without creeping through the little opening, which has no other door than a faggot of birch twigs, placed there occasionally: they are constructed of branches of trees, covered with sods; the furniture a bed of heath, placed on a bank of sod; two blankets and a rug; some dairy vessels, and above, certain pendent shelves made of basket work, to hold the cheese,

the

the produce of the Summer. In one of the little conic huts, I spied a little infant asleep, under the protection of a faithful dog.

Crofs, on foot, a large plain of ground, feemingly improveable, but covered with a deep heath, and perfectly in a ftate of nature. See the *arctic-gull*, a bird unknown in *South Britain*, which breeds here on the ground: it was very tame, but, if difturbed, flew about like the lapwing, but with a more flagging wing. After a walk of four miles, reach the *Paps*: left the leffer to the South East, preferring the afcent of the greateft, for there are three; *Beinn-a-chaobois*, or, the mountain of the found; *Beinn-sheanta*, or, the hallowed mountain; and *Beinn-an-dìr*, or, the mountain of gold. We began to fcale the laft; a task of much labor and difficulty; being compofed of vaft ftones, flightly covered with moffes near the bafe, but all above bare, and unconnected with each other. The whole feems a *cairn*, the work of the fons of *Saturn*; and *Ovid* might have caught his idea from this hill, had he feen it.

ARCTIC GULL.

PAPS OF JURA.

Affectasse ferunt regnum celeste *Gigantes*,
Altaque congestos struxisse ad fidera montes.

Gain the top, and find our fatigues fully recompenced by the grandeur of the prospect from this sublime spot: *Jura* itself afforded a stupendous scene of rock, varied with little lakes innumerable. From the West side of the hill ran a narrow stripe of rock, terminating in the sea, called, the *slide of the old bag*. To the South appeared *Ilay*, extended like a map beneath us; and beyond that, the North of *Ireland*; to the West, *Gigba* and *Cara*, *Cantyre* and *Arran*,

Arran, and the Firth of *Clyde*, bounded by *Airshire*; an amazing tract of mountains to the N. E. as far as *Ben-lomond*; *Skarba* finished the Northern view; and over the Western ocean were scattered *Colonsay* and *Oransay*, *Mull*, *Jona*, and its neighboring groupe of isles; and still further the long extents of *Tirey* and *Col* just apparent.

On the summit are several lofty *cairns*, not the work of devotion, but of idle herds, or curious travellers. Even this vast heap of stones was not uninhabited: a hind passed along the sides full speed, and a brace of *Ptarmigans* often favored us with their appearance, even near the summit.

The other *paps* are seen very distinctly; each inferior in height to this, but all of the same figure, perfectly mamillary. Mr. *Banks* and his friends mounted that to the South, and found the height to be two thousand three hundred and fifty-nine feet: but *Beinn-an-dìr* far over-topped it; seated on the pinnacle, the depth below was tremendous on every side.

STONES.

The stones of this mountain are white (a few red) quartzy and composed of small grains; but some are brecciated, or filled with crystalline kernels, of an amethystine color. The other stones of the island that fell under my observation, were a cinereous slate, veined with red, and used here as a whet-stone; a micaceous sand-stone; and between the *small isles* and *Ardefin*, abundance of a quartzy micaceous rock-stone.

Return by the same road, cross the *Sound*, and not finding the vessel arrived, am most hospitably received by Mr. *Freebairn*, of *Freeport*, near *Port-askaig*, his residence on the Southern side of the water, in the island of

I L A Y.

Walk into the interior parts : on the way see abundance of rock and pit marle, convertible in the best of manures. Visit the mines, carried on under the directions of Mr. *Freebairn*, since the year 1763 : the ore is of lead, much mixed with copper, which occasions expence and trouble in the separation: the veins rise to the surface, have been worked at intervals for ages, and probably in the time of the *Norwegians*, a nation of miners. The old adventurers worked by trenching, which is apparent every where: the trenches are not above six feet deep; and the veins which opened into them not above five or six inches thick; yet, by means of some instrument, unknown to us at present, they picked or scooped out the ore with good success, following it in that narrow space to the length of four feet.

JULY 2.
MINES OF LEAD

The veins are of various thickness; the strings numerous, conducting to large bodies, but quickly exhausted. The lead-ore is good: the copper yields thirty-three pounds per hundred; and forty ounces of silver from a tun of the metal. The lead ore is smelted in an air-furnace, near *Freeport*; and as much sold in the pig, as, since the first undertaking by this gentleman, has brought in six thousand pounds.

Not far from these mines are vast strata of that species of iron called *bog-ore*, of the concreted kind: beneath that large quantities of vitriolic mundic.

IRON.

On the top of a hill, at some little distance, are some rocks, with great veins of *emery* running in the midst, in a horizontal direction, and from one to three feet thick.

EMERY.

K k

A small

QUICKSILVER.

A small quantity of quicksilver has been found in the moors, which ought to encourage a farther search.

DANISH FORT.

Continue the walk to the neighboring hill of *Dun-Bborairaig*: on the summit is a *Danish* fort, of a circular form, at present about fourteen feet high, formed of excellent masonry, but without mortar: the walls are twelve feet thick; and within their very thickness is a gallery, extending all around, the *caserne* for the garrison, or the place where the arms were lodged secure from wet. The entrance is low, covered at top with great flat stone, and on each side is a hollow, probably intended for guard-rooms, the inside of the fort is a circular area, of fifty-two feet diameter, with a stone seat running all round the bottom of the wall, about two feet high, where might have been a general resting-place of chieftains and soldiers.

On the outside of the fort, is another work, under which is the vestige of a subterraneous passage conducting into it, a sort of sally port. Round the whole of this antient fortress is a deep foss. Three of these forts are generally within sight, so that in case of any attempt made on any one, a speedy alarm might be given to the others. Each was the centre of a small district; and to them the inhabitants might repair for shelter in case of any attack by the enemy: the notice was given from the fort, at night by the light of a torch, in the day by the the sound of trumpet: an instrument celebrated among the *Danes*, sometimes made of brass, sometimes of horn*. The northern *Bards* speak hyperbolically of the effect of the blast blown by the mouth of the

* *Wormii museum*, 378. *Boat's nat. hist. Ireland*, 197. *Smith's hist. Cork*, II. 404.

heroes.

heroes. The great *Roland* caused his trumpet *Olivant* * to be heard twenty miles, and by the sound scattered about the very brains of one of his hearers.

Return, and see on the road side the ruins of a chapel dedicated to *St. Columba*; and near it an antient cross.

Several gentlemen of the island favor me with a visit; and offer their service to conduct me to whatever was worthy of attention. Set out, in their company, on horseback, and ride South, crossing the country; find the roads excellent, but the country quite open; and too much good land in a state of nature, covered with heath, but mixed with plenty of natural herbage. See some stunted woods of birch and hazels, giving shelter to black game. On *Imiriconart*, or the plain ridge, are the vestiges of some butts, where the great *Mac-donald* exercised his men at archery. Reach and dine at

JULY 3.

Kilarow, a village seated on *Loch-in-daal*, a vast bay, that penetrates very deeply into the island. Opposite *Bomore*, ships of three hundred tuns may ride with safety; which renders it a very convenient retreat.

KILAROW.

Near *Kilarow* is the seat of the proprietor of the island. In the church-yard, is now prostrate a curious column, perhaps the shaft of a cross, for the top is broken off; and near it is a flat stone, with a hole in the middle, the probable pedestal. The figures and inscriptions are faithfully expressed in the plate.

CROSS.

The two most remarkable grave-stones are, one of a warrior, in a close vest and sleeves, with a sort of phillebeg reaching to his

TOMBS.

* *Wormii Mon. Dan.* 381.

knees, and the covering of his head of a conic form, like the *Bared* of the antient *Irisb* * : a sword in his hand, and dirk by his side. The other has on it a great sword; a beautiful running pattern of foliage round it; and a griffin, a lion, and another animal at one end: near to them is a plain tablet, whether intended to be engraven, or whether, like *Peter Papin*, Lord of *Utrique*, he was a new knight, and wanted a device, must remain undetermined.

On a little flat hill, near the village, are the remains of the gallows: this was the place of execution in the days of the lords of the isles. From hence is a pretty view of the loch, and the church and village of *Bomore*.

This part of the island is in many places bounded by a sort of terrass near twenty-two feet high, entirely formed of rounded sea-worn pebbles, now some hundred of yards distant from the medium line between high and low water mark; and above twenty-five yards above it. This is another proof of the loss sustained by the sea in the *Scottish* islands; which, we know, makes more than reprisals in other places.

Ride along the head of the bay; at *Tralaig*, on a heathy eminence that faces the sands, are three deep hollows; their insides once lined with stone: these had been the watch-towers of the natives, to attend the motions of any invaders from the sea. Observe near them a great column of rude stone.

MAC-DONALD'S
HARBOUR.

Pass by two deep channels, at present dry: these had been the harbour of the great *Mac-donald*; had once piers, with doors to secure his shipping; a great iron hook, one of the hinges, having lately been found there.

* Mr. O'Connor's diff. hist. Ireland, 112.

The vessels then in use were called *Birlings*, probably corrupted from *Byrdinga**, a species of ship among the *Norwegians*: but by the size of the harbours, it is plain that the navy of this potentate was not very considerable.

Turn a little out of the road to see the site of one of his houses, called *Kil-choman*, and a deep glen, which is pointed out to me as the place where he kept his fat cattle: such a conveniency was very necessary, as most of the establishment of the great *Mac-donald's* household was paid in kind. Mr. *Campbel*, of *Balloch*, favored me with the state of it in 1542, which was as follows:

HIS REVENUE.

North Cantyre.

South Cantyre.

In money, 125*l.* 10 B.
 Oat-meal, 388 stones three-quarters.
 Malt, 4 ch. 10 bolls.
 Marts, i. e. a stall-fed ox, 6.
 Cow, 1.
 Muttons, 41
 Cheefe, 307 ft. three-quarters.

In money, 162*l.* 8 B. 48.
 Meal, 480 ft. 2 pt.
 Malt, 25 ch. 14 B. 2 fir.
 Marts, 48
 Mutton, 53
 Cheefe, 342 ft. three-quarters.

Ilay and Reinds †.

Money, 45*l.* 1*d.* Meal, 2593 ft. Marts, 301. Mutton, 301.
 Cheefe, 2161, 3 pt. Geefe, 301. Poultry, 301.

* *Torfæus*, 106.

† A tract of *Ilay* to the West between *Kilarow* and *Sunderland*.

Total

A VOYAGE TO THE

	£.	B.	d.
Total in money, 332 <i>l.</i> 18 <i>B.</i> 6.	332	18	6
Meal, 3061 ft. three-quarters, 2 pt. at 2 <i>B.</i>	366	2	10
Malt, 30 chal. 8 bolls, 2 fir. at 5 <i>B.</i>	122	2	6
Marts, 356, at 2 marks,	553	6	8
Mutton, 595, at 2 <i>B.</i>	45	11	10
Cheefe,	237	2	0
Geefe, 301, at 4 <i>d.</i>	6	0	4
(Poultry, 301, at 2 <i>d.</i>)			
In <i>Scotch</i> money,	1666	2	11

SUNDERLAND.

Obferve, near this place, a tract quite covered with clover, fown by nature. Proceed West, and am conducted to *Sunderland* *, the feat of ——— *Campbel*, Esq. The improvements of his lands are excellent, and the grafs so good, and the fields so clean, as to vie with any place. Near the house, in a well-sheltered nook, is an apple-orchard, which bore plentifully : these, with strawberries, are the fruits of these remote islands ; the climate denies other luxuries of this nature : and even in these articles, *Pomoua* smiles but where she finds a warm protection.

About a mile from the house, on the coast, separated from the land by a deep but dry chasm, is a large rock, with a pretty large area on the top : on it are vestiges of various habitations, the retreat of the antient natives in times of irresistible invasion : here they were secure, for the ascent is as difficult and hazardous as most I have undertaken. The place is called *Burg-coul*, and by the name refers to *Fingal*, or *Fin-mac-cuil*.

* Near this place is the dangerous bay of *Sallego*.

Sat up late, which gave me opportunity of knowing the lightness of the night in the island at this season: for at half an hour past one in the morning, I could read the small print of a newspaper.

Visit *Loch-guirm*, about two miles distant from *Sunderland*; a water of four miles in circumference, shallow, but abounding with trout. It is most remarkable for a regular fort of the *Mac-donald's*, placed in a small island, but now in ruins: the form is square, with a round bastion at each corner; and in the middle are some walls, the remains of the buildings that sheltered the garrison: beneath one side, between the two bastions, was the place where *Mac-donald* secured his boats: they were drawn beneath the protection of the wall of the fort, and had another on their outside, built in the water, as an additional security. The *Dean* of the isles says, that in his time this castle was usurped by *Mac-killayne*, of *Doward*.

Dine at Mr. *Campbel's*, of *Balnabbi*. His land is quite *riante*; his pastures in good order; and his people busily employed in hay-making: observed one piece of good grass ground, which he assured me was very lately covered with heath, now quite destroyed by the use of shell-sand. Perhaps it may seem trifling to mention, that some excellent new potatoes were served up at dinner; but this circumstance, with the forwardness of the hay harvest, shews what may be effected by culture in this island, when the tenure is secure, for both *Sunderland* and *Balnabbi* are proprietors.

See, near the house, three upright stones, of a stupendous size,

JULY 4.
LOCH-GUIRM.

size, placed nearly equi-distant: the largest was seventeen feet high, and three broad.

DOWN-VOLLAN.

Ride two miles N. W. to *Doun-vollan*, where some high rocks project one behind the other into the sea, with narrow *Isthmuses* between: on the ascent of each are strong dikes, placed transversely, and a path leading towards the top; and on some parts are hollows, probably the lodging of the occupiers. The last of these rocks terminate in a precipice over the sea, and was the dernier resort of the defendants: such were the fortifications of the barbarous ages: here, were the assailants successful, the garrison had no alternative but to perish by the edge of the sword, or to precipitate themselves into the ocean.

**STRANGE RE-
TREATS.**

In various parts of this neighborhood are scattered small holes, formed in the ground, large enough to hold a single man in a fitting posture: the top is covered with a broad stone, and that with earth: into these unhappy fugitives took shelter after a defeat, and drawing together fods, found a temporary concealment from enemies, who in early times knew not the giving or receiving of quarter. The incursions of barbarians were always short; so that the fugitives could easily subsist in their earths till the danger was over. Men were then almost in a state of nature: how strong was their resemblance to beasts of prey! The whole scenery of this place was unspeakably savage, and the inhabitants suitable. Falcons screamed incessantly over our heads, and we disturbed the eagles perched on the precipice.

Continue clambering among the rocks impending over the sea, and split by intervals into chafins, narrow, black and of a stupendous depth; whose bottoms appeared and disappeared according

to the momentary convulsions of the furious foam of the waves, rolling from the heavy ocean. Proceed along a narrow path, surrounding the face of a promontory hanging over the water, skipping nimbly over a way that fear alone could make dangerous, laughing at a bulky companion whom the rest had distanced.

Descend a steep tract, and found part of our company (who chose a less picturesque road) in possession of the fine cave of *Saneg-mor*: the entrance was difficult; but after some travel found the inside of an august extent and height; the roof solid rock, which returned with the noise of thunder, the discharge of our muskets. Within this cave was another strait before us, with a fine arched entrance: several of the company had got into it, and passing with their tapers backwards and forwards, from recess to recess, appeared at our distance like the gliding spectres of *Shakespeare* in the pit of *Acheron*. We followed, and found our grotto divided into numbers of far-winding passages, sometimes opening into fine expanses, again closing, for a long space, into galleries, passable but with difficulty: a perfect subterraneous labyrinth. A bagpiper preceded: at times the whole space was filled with the sound, which died away by degrees to a mere murmur, and soon after again astonished us with the bellowing, according as the meanders conducted him to, or from our singular stations.

SANEG-MOR CAVE.

Take leave of the hospitable family of *Sunderland*: ride along a different road across the island; pass by some *cairns*, and some ancient fences on the heaths. Reach the head of *Loch-Druinard*, a place celebrated for the battle of *Traii-dbruinard*, in 1598, between the lord of the isles, and Sir *Lauchlan Mac-lean*, of *Mull*: the last, with fifteen hundred men, invaded *Ilay*, with a view of usurp-

JULY 5.

BATTLE OF
TRAII-DHRUI-
NARD.

ing it from his nephew: the first had only eleven hundred, and was at first obliged to retreat till he was joined by a hundred and twenty fresh forces: this decided the engagement. Sir *Lauchlan* was slain, with four-score of his principal kinsmen, and two hundred of his soldiers, who lay surrounding the body of their chieftain. A stone still on the spot, was erected in memory of his fall.

Sir *Lauchlan* consulted a witch, the oracle of *Mull*, before he set out on his expedition; and received three pieces of advice: first, Not to land on a *Thursday*: a storm forced him into disobedience. The second, Not to drink of a certain spring: which he did through ignorance. The third, Not to fight beside *Loch-druinard*: but this the fates may be supposed to have determined.

LOCH-FINLAGAN.

Ride by *Loch-finlagan*, a narrow piece of water, celebrated for its isle, a principal residence of the great *Mac-donald*. The ruins of this place and chapel still exist, and also the stone on which he stood when he was crowned king of the isles. This custom seems to have been common to the northern nations. The *Dances* * had their *Kongstolen*.

The ceremony, (after the new lord had collected his kindred and vassals) was truly *patriarchal*. After putting on his armour his helmet and his sword, he took an oath to rule as his ancestors had done; that is, to govern as a father would his children: his people in return swore that they would pay the same obedience to him as children would to their parent. The dominions of this potentate about the year 1586 consisted only of *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Knapdale* and *Cantyre*. So reduced were they, from what they had been, before the

* *Stephanii notæ in Sax. Gramm.* 29.

deprivation of the great Earl of *Rofs* in the reign of *James III.*

Near this is another little isle, where he assembled his council: *Ilan na Corlle*, or, The island of council; where thirteen judges constantly sat to decide differences among his subjects; and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the affair tried before them*.

In the first island were buried the wives and children of the lords of the isles; but their own persons were deposited in the more sacred ground of *Jona*.

On the shores of the lake are some marks of the quarters of his *Carnauch* and *Gilli-glassés*, the military of the isles: the first signifying a strong man; the last, a grim-looking fellow. The first were light-armed, and fought with darts and daggers; the last with sharp hatchets †. These are the troops that *Shakespeare* alludes to, when he speaks of a *Donald*, who

From the Western isles
Of *Kernes* and *Gallow-glassés* was supplied.

Upon the shore are the remains of a pier, and on a stone is cut, A. II. or, *Æneas* the second, one of the lords of the isles, in whose reign it was founded ‡. This proves sufficiently that *Macdonald* was not their general title, as some have imagined: the

† These were the *Armin* or *Tierna* heads of the principal families; who also assisted the *Lord of the isles* with their advice.

‡ *Camden*, 1421.

‡ *Boethius*, 383. *Fordun* says, that the lord of the isles had here *duas mansiones*, et *Castrum* DOMANOWALK.

mistake arose from two of the name of *Donald*, who were most remarkable for the ravages they made in *Scotland*, in the reign of *Edward Baliol*, in 1368, and in that of *James I.* in 1410. As the title is popular still in the isles, I chuse to continue what is so much in use.

Besides those already mentioned, the lords had a house and chapel at *Laganon*, on the South side of *Loch-an-daal*: a strong castle on a rock in the sea, at *Dunowaick*, at the South-East end of the country; for they made this island their residence after their expulsion from that of *Man*, in 1304.

There is a tradition, that while the isle of *Man* was part of the kingdom of the isles, that the rents were for a time paid in this country: those in silver were paid on a rock, still called *Craig-a-nione*, or, the rock of the silver rent: the other, *Craig-a-nairgid*, or, the rock of rents in kind. These lie opposite to each other, at the mouth of a harbour on the S. side of this island.

Return to *Freeport*, and go on board my vessel, now at anchor on the *Jura* side of the sound, in *Whitefarlane* bay.

DESCRIPTION
OF ILAY.

The isle of *Ilay*, *Isla*, or, as it is called in *Erse*, *Ile*, is of a square form, deeply indented on the South by the great bay of *Loch-an-daal*, divided from *Jura*, on the N. East, by the sound, which is near fourteen miles long, and about one broad. The tides most violent and rapid: the channel clear, excepting at the S. entrance, where there are some rocks on the *Jura* side.

The length of *Ilay*, from the point of *Ruval* to the *Mull* of *Kildalton*, is twenty-eight miles; is divided into the parishes of *Kildalton*,

ton, Kilarow, Kilboman, and Kilmenie. The latitude * of Freeport, $55^{\circ} 52' 29''$ N. The face of the island is hilly, but not high: the loftiest hills are *Aird inisdail*, *Diur-bbeinn*, and *Sgarbh-bbein*. The land in many parts is excellent, but much of it is covered with heath, and absolutely in a state of nature.

The produce is corn of different kinds; such as bear, which sometimes yields eleven-fold; and oats six-fold: a ruinous distillation prevails here; inasmuch that it is supposed that more of the bear is drank in form of whisky; than eaten in the shape of bannocks. Wheat has been raised with good success in an inclosure belonging to the proprietor; but in an open country where most of the cattle go at large, it is impossible to cultivate that grain; and the tenants are unable to inclose. Much flax is raised here, and about 2000*l.* worth, sold out of the island in yarn, which might better be manufactured on the spot, to give employ to the poor natives.

PRODUCE.

A set of people worn down with poverty: their habitations scenes of misery, made of loose stones; without chimnies, without doors, excepting the faggot opposed to the wind at one or other of the apertures, permitting the smoke to escape through the other, in order to prevent the pains of suffocation. The furniture perfectly corresponds: a pothook hangs from the middle of the roof, with a pot pendent over a grateless fire, filled with fare that may rather be called a permission to exist, than a support of vigorous life: the inmates, as may be expected, lean,

HOUSES.

* I am greatly indebted to Doctor *Lind* for the true *latitude*; and for a beautiful map of the isle from which I take my measurements.

withered,

withered, dusky and smoke-dried. But my picture is not of this island only.

Notwithstanding the excellency of the land, above a thousand pounds worth of meal is annually imported, a famine threatened at this time; but was prevented by the seasonable arrival of a meal ship; and the inhabitants like the sons of *Jacob* of old, flocked down to buy food.

HEATH ALE.

Ale is frequently made in this island of the young tops of heath, mixing two thirds of that plant with one of malt, sometimes adding hops. *Boethius* relates that this liquor was much used among the *Picts*, but when that nation was extirpated by the *Scots*, the secret of making it perished with them*.

MANURES.

The country blest with fine manures: besides sea-wrack, coral, shell sand, rock and pit marle, it possesses a tract of thirty-six square miles of limestone. What treasures, if properly applied, to bring wealth and plenty into the island.

CATTLE.

Numbers of cattle are bred here, and about seventeen hundred are annually exported at the price of fifty shillings each. The island is often overstocked, and numbers die in *March* for want of fodder. None but milch cows are housed: cattle of all other kinds, except the saddle horses, run out during winter.

The number of inhabitants is computed to be between seven and eight thousand. About seven hundred are employed in the mines and in the fishery: the rest are gentlemen-farmers, subtenants or servants. The women spin. Few as yet have migrated.

* *Descr. Regni Scotorum*, p. 8.

The servants are paid in kind; the sixth part of the crop. They have houses *gratis*: the master gives them the feed for the first year, and lends them horses to plough annually the land annexed.

The air is less healthy than that of *Jura*: the present epidemical diseases are dropsies and cancers: the natural effects of bad food.

DISEASES.

The quadrupeds of this island are stoats, weasels, otters and hares: the last small, dark-colored, and bad runners. The birds are eagles, peregrine falcons, black and red game; and a very few ptarmigans. Red breasted goosanders breed on the shore among the loose stones, wild geese in the moors. Herons in the island in *Loch-guirm*. The fish are plaice, smeardab, large dabs, mullets, ballan, lump-fish, black goby, greater dragonet, and that rare fish the *Lepadogaster* of *M. Gouan*.

ANIMALS.

Vipers swarm in the heath: the natives retain the vulgar error of their stinging with their forked tongues; that a sword on which the poison has fallen will hiss in water like a red hot iron; and that a poultice of human ordure is an infallible cure for the bite.

VIPERS.

In this island several antient diversions and superstitions are still preserved: the last indeed are almost extinct, or at most lurk only amongst the very meanest of the people.

DIVERSIONS
AND SUPERSTITIONS.

The *late wakes* or funerals, like those of the *Romans*, were attended with sports, and dramatic entertainments, composed of many parts, and the actors often changed their dresses suitable to their characters. The subject of the *Drama* was historical and preserved by memory.

The active sports are wrestling. Another is performed by jumping

jumping on a pole held up horizontally by two men; the performer lights on his knees, takes hold with both hands, bends and kisses it; and then springs off. He who succeeds in the feat when the poll is at the highest elevation, carries the prize.

A second game of activity is played by two or three hundred, who form a circle; and every one places his stick in the ground before him, by way of barriere. A person called the *odd man*, stands in the middle, and delivers his bonnet to any one in the ring. This is nimbly handed round, and the owner is to recover it: and on succeeding, takes the place of the person, whom he took it from; and that person again takes the middle place.

There are two other tryals of strength: firstly, throwing the sledge hammer. The other seems local. Two men sit on the ground foot to foot: each lays hold of a short stick; and the champion that can pull the other over is the winner.

The power of fascination is as strongly believed here as it was by the shepherds of *Italy* in times of old.

Nescio quis teneros oculis mihi fascinat agnos?

But here the power of the *evil-eye* affects more the milch cows than lambs. If the good housewife perceives the effect of the malicious on any of her kine, she takes as much milk as she can drain from the enchanted herd, for the witch commonly leaves very little. She then boils it with certain herbs, and adds to them flints and untempered steel: after that she secures the door, and invokes the three sacred persons. This puts the witch into such an agony, that she comes nilling-willing to the house, begs to be admitted,

to

to obtain relief by touching the powerful pot: the good woman then makes her terms; the witch restores the milk to the cattle, and in return is freed from her pains.

But sometimes to save the trouble of those charms (for it may happen that the disorder may arise from other causes than an *evil-eye*) the trial is made by immersing in milk a certain herb, and if the cows are super-naturally affected, it instantly distills blood.

The unsuccessful lover revenges himself on his happy rival by charms potent as those of the shepherd *Alphesibæus*, and exactly similar.

Necte tribus nodis ternos *Amarylli* colores:
Necte, *Amarylli*, modo.

Donald takes three threads of different hues, and ties three knots on each, three times imprecating the most cruel disappointments on the nuptial bed: but the bridegroom to avert the harm, stands at the altar with an untied shoe, and puts a six-pence beneath his foot.

A present was made me of a *clach clun ceilach*, or *cock-knee* stone, believed to be obtained out of that part of the bird; but I have unluckily forgotten its virtues. Not so with the *clach cru-bain*, which is to cure all pains in the joints. It is to be presumed both these amulets have been enchanted; for the first very much resembles a common pebble; the other is that species of fossil shell called *Gryphites*.

AMULETS:

I was also favored with several of the nuts, commonly called *Molucca* beans, which are frequently found on the western shores

of this and others of the *Hebrides*. They are the seeds of the *Dolichos urens*, *Guilandina Bonduc*, *G. Bonducetta*, & *mimosa scandens* of *Linnaeus*, natives of *Jamaica*. The fifth is a seed called by *BAUHIN*, *fructus exot: orbicularis sulcis nervisque quatuor*, whose place is unknown. The four first grow in quantities on the steep banks of the rivers of *Jamaica*, and are generally supposed to drop into the water, and to be carried into the sea: from thence by tides and currents, and the predominancy of the East wind, to be forced through the gulph of *Florida*, into the *North American* ocean, in the same manner as the *Sargasso*, a plant growing on the rocks in the seas of *Jamaica*. When arrived in that part of the *Atlantic*, they fall in with the Westerly winds, which generally blow two-thirds of the year in that tract; which may help to convey them to the shores of the *Hebrides* and *Orknies**. I was for resolving this phœnomenon into ship-wrecks, and supposing that they might have been flung on these coasts out of some unhappy vessels: but this solution of mine is absolutely denied, from the frequency and regularity of the appearance of these seeds. *American* tortoises, or turtle, have more than once been taken alive on these coasts, tempest-driven from their warm seas; and part of the mast of the *Tilbury* man of war, burnt at *Jamaica*, was taken up on the Western coast of *Scotland*; facts that give probability to the first opinion.

HISTORY.

History furnishes very few materials for the great events or revolutions of *Ilay*. It seems to have been long a seat of empire, probably jointly with the isle of *Man*, as being most conveniently

* *Phil. Transf.* abridged, III. 540.

situated:

situated for the government of the rest of the *Hebrides*; for *Crovan*, the *Norwegian*, after his conquest of that island, in 1066, retired and finished his days in *Ilay**. There are more *Danish* or *Norwegian* names of places in this island than any other; almost all the present farms derive their titles from them, such as *Perfibus*, *Torridale*, *Torribolse*, and the like. On the retreat of the *Danes* it became the feat of their successors, the lords of the isles, and continued after their power was broken, in the reign of *James III.* in their descendants, the *Mac-donalds*, who held, or ought to have held, it from the crown. It was in the possession of a *Sir James Mac-donald*, in the year 1598, the same who won the battle of *Traii-dbruinard* before mentioned. His power gave umbrage to *James VI.* who directed the Lord of *Macleod*, *Cameron of Lochiel*, and the *Mac-neils* of *Barra*, to support the *Mac-leanes* in another invasion. The rival parties met near the hill of *Ben-bigger*, east of *Kilarow*: a fierce engagement ensued, and the *Macdonalds* were defeated, and almost entirely cut off. *Sir James* escaped to *Spain*; but returned in 1620, was pardoned, received a pension, and died the same year at *Glasgow*, and in him expired the last of the *great Mac-donalds*. But the King, irritated by the disturbances raised by private wars, waged between these and other clans, resumed † the grant made by his predecessor, and transferred it to *Sir John Campbel*, of *Calder*, who held it on paying an annual feu-duty of five hundred pounds sterling, which is paid to this day. The island was granted to *Sir John*, as a reward for his undertaking the conquest; but the

* *Chron. man.*

† Feuds of the isles, 99.

family considered it as a dear acquisition, by the loss of many gallant followers, and by the expences incurred in support of it. At present it is in possession of Mr. *Campbel*, of *Sharvfield*, and the rents are about 2300*l. per annum*.

JULY 6.

THUROT.

Weigh anchor at three o'clock in the morning: with the assistance of the tide get out of the *Sound*. See, on the North-West side, the place where that gallant enemy *Thurot* lay, at different times, expecting the fit opportunity of his invasion, to be determined by the news he had of the success of the *Brest* Squadron. He was told that he lay in a dangerous place; but he knew that his security consisted, in case a superior force came against him, in being able either to take to sea, or escape through the *Sound*, according to the quarter the attack came from. His generosity and humanity is spoken of in high terms by the islanders; and his distress appeared very deep when he was informed of the miscarriage of *Conflans's* fleet.

Leave, on the *Ilay* coast, near the mouth of the *Sound*, the celebrated cave of *Uamb-Fbearnaig*, or *Uam-mbòr*. Fourteen or fifteen families retire to it during the fine season, as their *sheelins*, or Summer residence; and three families reside in it the whole year.

About eight or nine miles from the mouth of the *Sound* lie the isles of *Oransay* and *Colonsay*. The stillness of the day made the passage tedious; which induced us to take boat: the view, midway, was very fine of *Ilay* and *Jura*, of the opening into *Loch-Tarbat*, a bay penetrating deep into *Jura*, and affording anchorage for large vessels; as was experienced a very few years ago, by one of eight hundred tuns, driven in during night: the master found an opening,

opening, and passed providentially between two rocks, at a small distance from each other; and finding himself in smooth water, dropped anchor, and lay secure in a fine natural wet dock. A discovery worthy the attention of mariners*.

Beyond *Jura* appears the gulph of *Corry-vrekan*, bounded by the isle of *Skarba*; the mountains of *Mull* succeed; and before us extend the shores of the two islands, the immediate objects of our visit. Land about one o'clock on

O R A N S A Y :

The ship arrives soon after, and anchors within *Ghudimal*, which, with two or three other little rocky isles, forms an harbour.

After about a mile's walk reach the ruins of the antient monastery, founded (as some say) by St. *Columba*, but with more probability by one of the *Lords of the Isles*, who fixed here a priory of *Canons regular of Augustine*, dependent on the abby of *Holyrood*, in *Edinburgh*. The church is fifty-nine feet by eighteen, and contains the tombs of numbers of the antient islanders, two of warriors recumbent, seven feet long; a flattery perhaps of the sculptor, to give to future ages exalted notions of their prowess. Besides these, are scattered over the floor lesser figures of heroes, priests and females; the last seemingly of some order: and near them is a figure, cut in stone, of full size, apparently an abbes.

ABBY.

* Mariners have overlooked the account of this harbour given by *Alexander Lindsay*, pilot to *James V.* in his navigation round *Scotland*, in 1536, who pronounces it to have good anchorage. *James* in person executed the great design of taking charts of the coasts of his dominions, and founding the most distant and dangerous rocks.

In

In a side chapel, beneath an arch, lies an abbot, of the name of *Mac-dufie*, with two of his fingers elated, in the attitude of benediction: in the same place is a stone enriched with foliage, a stag surrounded with dogs, and a ship with full sail: round is inscribed, *hic jacet Murchardus Mac-dufie de Collonfa, An. Do. 1539, mense mart. ora me ille. ammen.*

This *Murchardus* is said to have been a great oppressor, and that he was executed, by order of the Lord of the isles, for his tyranny. Near his tomb is a long pole, placed there in memory of the ensign-staff of the family, which had been preserved miraculously for two hundred years: on it (report says) depended the fate of the *Mac-dufian* race, and probably the original perished with this *Murchardus*.

SINGULAR
CLOISTER.

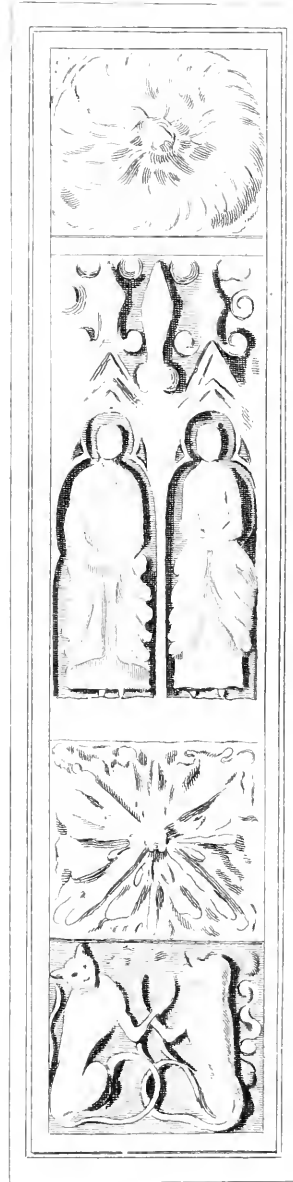
Adjoining to the church is the cloister: a square of forty-one feet; one of the sides of the inner wall is ruined; on two of the others are seven low arches, one seven feet high including the columns, which are nothing more than two thin stones*, three feet high, with a flat stone on the top of each, serving as a plinth; and on them two other thin stones, meeting at top, and forming an acute angle, by way of arch: on the fore-side are five small round arches; these surround a court of twenty eight feet eight inches. This form is peculiar (in our part of *Europe*) to this place; but I am told that the same is observed in some of the religious houses in the islands of the *Archipelago*.

Several other buildings join this, all in a ruinous state; but a

* On one of these there is an inscription, which was copied, but by some accident lost.



I. CROSS IN ORANSAY. II. CROSS IN ILAY.





Tombs in the Monastery of Cressay.

P. Reynolds

most elegant cross is yet standing, twelve feet high, one foot seven broad, five inches thick.

St. *Columba*, when he left *Ireland*, made a vow never to settle within sight of his native country: accordingly when he and his friend *Oran* landed here, they ascended a hill, and *Ireland* appeared full in view. This induced the holy men to make a sudden retreat; but *Oran* had the honor of giving name to the island.

Ascend the very hill that the Saint did. Lofty and craggy, inhabited by red billed choughs, and staves. On the top is a retreat of the old inhabitants, protected by a strong stone dike and advanced works. On the plain below is a large round mount, flat at top; on which had probably been a small *Danish* fort, such as are frequently seen in *Ireland*. Nearer the shore in the east side of the island is a large conic *Tumulus*; and on the same plain, a small cross placed, where a *Mac-duffe's* corps is said to have rested.

JULY 7.

Take boat and visit *Bird Island*, and some other rocks divided by narrow passages, filled by a most rapid tide. Saw several *Eider ducks* and some shieldrakes. The islanders neglect to gather the down of the former; which would bring in a little money.

BIRD ISLE:

This is the bird called by *the Dean* of the isles, *Colk*. From the circumstance of its depluming its breast, he fables that, 'at that time her fleiche of fedderis falleth of her haily, and fayles to the mayne sea againe, and never comes to land quhyll the zeir end again, and then she comes with her nev fleiche of fedderis: this fleiche that she leaves zeirly upon her nest hes nae pens in the fedderis, bot utter fine downes.'

The seals are here numerous. A few are caught in nets placed between

between these rocks. The great species is taken on *Du birtach*, a great rock about a mile round, ten leagues to the west; reported to be the nearest of any to *America*.

HUSBANDRY.

Oransay is three miles long: the south part low and sandy, the rest high and rocky. Is divided from *Colonsay* by a narrow sound dry at low water. This island is a single farm, yielding bear, flax, and much potatoes; which are left in their beds the whole winter, covered with *sea-wrack*, to protect them from the frost. The manure is shell sand and wrack: the last laid on grass will produce but one crop; on corn-land it will produce two. Sixty milch cows are kept here: and this year eighty head of cattle were sold from the island at three pounds a-piece: some butter and cheese are also exported.

This island is rented by Mr. *Mac-Neile*, brother to the proprietor of both islands. The rent is not more than forty pounds a year: yet according to the custom of the isles, the farm employs a number of servants, viz. a chief labourer, who has fifty shillings a year, and a stone of meal per week: a principal herdsman, whose wages are grass for two cows, and meal sufficient for his family: a cow-herd who has twenty-four shillings a year and shoes: one under him, whose wages are about sixteen shillings: and a calf-herd, who is allowed ten shillings. Besides these are two other men, called from their employ *Aoireannan*, who have the charge of cultivating a certain portion of land; and also overseeing the cattle it supports; these have grass for two milch cows, and six sheep; and the tenth sheaf, the produce of the ground, and as many potatoes as they chuse to plant. The maid servants are a housekeeper, at three pounds a year: a principal dairy maid, twelve

twelve marks *Scots*, each half year : and five other women, five marks.

Cross the sound at low water, and enter the island of

C O L O N S A Y.

Twelve miles long, three broad, full of rocky hills, running transversely, with variety of pretty meandering vales full of grass, and most excellent for pasturage. Even the hills have plenty of herbage mixed with the rock. The vallies want inclosures and want woods, the common defect of all the *Hebrides*: They yield bear and potatoes, much of the first is used in distillation, to the very starving of the islanders, who are obliged to import meal for their subsistence. About two hundred and twenty head of cattle are annually exported at 3 *l.* each. In 1736 the price was only five and twenty shillings; but the rise commenced two years after the rebellion. Yet even this advance does not enrich the people of this pretty island, for their whole profit is exhausted in the purchase of bread, which their own industry ought to supply.

Oats are sown here about the middle of *April*, and yield three and a half. Bear produces eight fold. Forty or fifty tuns of kelp are annually made in both islands. The materials are collected on the shores in the middle of *April*, and the kelp exported in *August*, at the rate of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* or 4 *l.* per tun.

Their poverty prevents them from using the very means Providence has given them of raising a comfortable subsistence. They have a good soil, plenty of limestone, and sufficient quantity

of peat. A sea abounding with fish, but their distressed state disables them from cultivating the one, and taking the other. These two islands contain eight thousand four hundred acres, of which about two thousand six hundred are arable. How inadequate then is the produce of cattle; and how much more so is that of corn!

The soil of this island is far superior in goodness to that of *Oransay*; yet how disproportionably less are the exports: *Oransay* owes its advantages to the good management of the tenant.

In both islands are between five and six hundred souls. The old inhabitants were the *Mac-dufies* and the *Mac-vurechs*. The first were chief, 'This isle, says the Dean, is brukit be ane gentle capitane callit Mac-Dufyke and pertened of auld to Clandonald of Kyntyre,' and it is now brukit be ane gentle capitane callit *Mac-neile*, who has never raised his rents, has preserved the love of his people, and lost but a single family by migration.

This island, since the time of the DEAN, was the property of the *Argyle* family, who sold it to an ancestor of the present proprietor about sixty years ago. I conjecture that the antient owner might have forfeited by engaging in the last rebellion of the *Mac-donalds*; and that it was included in the large grant of islands made to the *Campbels*, in reward for their services.

Met with nothing very interesting in the ride. Pass by a chain of small lakes, called *Loch-fad*, by two great erect stones monumental, at *Cil-chattan*; and by a ruined chapel. There are three others; but notwithstanding from this circumstance, *Oransay* and *Colonsay* might be supposed to have been isles of sanctity, yet from the reformation.

reformation till within the last six years, the sacrament had been only once administered.

Reach *Cil-oran*, the seat of the proprietor, Mr. *Mac-neile*, who entertained us with much politeness. His house is well-sheltered, and trees grow very vigorously in its neighborhood. There is scarcely an island, where vallies protected from winds, may not be found, in which trees might be planted to great advantage. Ash and maple would succeed particularly well: and in many places the best kinds of willows would turn to good account, and produce a manufacture of baskets and hampers, articles our commercial towns have a great demand for.

Rabbits abound here: about a hundred and twenty dozen of their skins are annually exported.

ANIMALS.

Bernacles appear here in vast flocks in *September*, and retire the latter end of *April* or beginning of *May*. Among the domestic fowls I observed peacocks to thrive well in the farm at *Oransay*. So far north has this *Indian* bird been naturalized.

Neither frogs, toads nor vipers are found here; or any kind of serpent, except the harmless blind-worm.

I met with no remarkable fossils. Black talc the *mica Lamellata martialis nigra* of *Cronsted*, sect. 95, is found here, both in large detached flakes, and immersed in indurated clay. Also rock stone formed of glimmer and quartz. An imperfect granite is not unfrequent.

FOSSELS.

In the morning, walk down to the eastern coast of the island, to a creek guarded by the little rocky isle of *Olamsay*, where small vessels may find shelter. Find Mr. *Thompson* plying off at a mile's distance. Go on board; and sail for *Jona*. The lofty mountains of *Mull* lay

JULY 8.

in front : the eastern views were *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Scarba*, and the entrance of the gulph of *Corryvreckan*, beyond lies *Lorn*, and at a distance soars the high hill of *Crouachan*.

Steer to the North West ; but our course greatly delayed by calms : take numbers of grey gurnards in all depths of water, and find young herrings in their stomachs.

Towards evening arrive within sight of *Jona*, and a tremendous chain of rocks, lying to the South of it, rendered more horrible by the perpetual noise of breakers. Defer our entrance into the *Sound* till day-light.

JULY 9.

About eight of the clock in the morning, very narrowly escape striking on the rock *Bònirevor*, apparent at this time by the breaking of a wave : our master was at some distance in his boat, in search of sea fowl, but alarmed with the danger of his vessel, was hastening to its relief ; but the tide conveyed us out of reach of the rock, and saved him the trouble of landing us ; for the weather was so calm as to free us from any apprehensions about our lives. After tiding for three hours, anchor in the sound of *Jona*, in three fathoms water, on a white sandy bottom ; but the safest anchorage is on the East side, between a little isle and that of *Mull* : this sound is three miles long and one broad, shallow, and in some parts dry at the ebb of spring tides : it is bounded on the East by the island of *Mull* ; on the West, by that of *Jona*, the most celebrated of the *Hebrides*.

SOUND OF JONA.

Multitudes of gannets were now fishing here : they precipitated themselves from a vast height, plunged on their prey at least two fathom deep, and took to the air again as soon as they emerged. Their sense of seeing must be exquisite ; but they are often deceived,
for

for Mr. *Thompson* informed me, that he had frequently taken them by placing a herring on a hook, and sinking it a fathom deep, which the gannet plunges for and is taken.

The view of *Jona* was very picturesque: the East side, or that which bounds the sound, exhibited a beautiful variety; an extent of plain, a little elevated above the water, and almost covered with the ruins of the sacred buildings, and with the remains of the old town still inhabited. Beyond these the island rises into little rocky hills, with narrow verdant hollows between (for they merit not the name of vallies) and numerous enough for every recluse to take his solitary walk, undisturbed by society.

The island belongs to the parish of *Rofs*, in *Mull*; is three miles long and one broad; the East side mostly flat; the middle rises into small hills; the West side very rude and rocky: the whole is a singular mixture of rock and fertility.

The soil is a compound of sand and comminuted sea shells, mixed with black loam; is very favorable to the growth of bear, natural clover, crowsfoot and daisies. It is in perpetual tillage, and is ploughed thrice before the sowing: the crops at this time made a promising appearance, but the seed was committed to the ground at very different times; some, I think, about the beginning of *May*, and some not three weeks ago. Oats do not succeed here; but flax and potatoes come on very well. I am informed, that the soil in *Col*, *Tir-I*, and North and South *Uist*, is similar to that in *Jona*.

The tenants here *run-rig*, and have the pasturage in common. It supports about a hundred and eight head of cattle, and about five hundred sheep. There is no heath in this island: cattle unused to that

SOIL.

PRODUCE.

that plant give bloody milk ; which is the case with the cattle of *Jona* transported to *Mull*, where that vegetable abounds ; but the cure is soon effected by giving them plenty of water.

Servants are paid here commonly with a fourth of the crop, grafs for three or four cows, and a few sheep.

The number of inhabitants is about a hundred and fifty : the most stupid and the most lazy of all the islanders ; yet many of them boast of their descent from the companions of St. *Columba*.

BIRDS.

A few of the more common birds frequent this island : wild geese breed here, and the young are often reared and tamed by the natives.

PLANTS.

The beautiful *Sea-Bugloss* makes the shores gay with its glaucous leaves and purple flowers. The *Eryngo*, or sea-holly, is frequent ; and the fatal *Belladonna* is found here.

FOSSILS.

The *Granites durus rubescens*, the same with the *Egyptian*, is found in *Nuns-isle*, and on the coast of *Mull* : a *Breccia quartzosa*, of a beautiful kind, is common ; and the rocks to the South of the bay of *Martyrs* is formed of the *Swedish Trapp* ? useful to glass-makers*.

NAME.

Jona derives its name from a *Hebrew* word, signifying a dove, in allusion to the name of the great faint, *Columba*, the founder of its fame. This holy man, instigated by his zeal, left his native country, *Ireland*, in the year 565, with the pious design of preaching the gospel to the *Picts*. It appears that he left his native soil with warm resentment, vowing never to make a settlement within sight of that hated island. He made his first trial at *Oransay*, and on

ST. COLUMBA.

* *Cronsted*, No. CCLXVII.

finding that place too near to *Ireland*, succeeded to his wish at *Hy*, for that was the name of *Jona*, at the time of his arrival. He repeated here the experiment on several hills, erecting on each a heap of stones; and that which he last ascended is to this day called *Garnan-cbul-reb-EIRINN*, or the eminence of the back turned to *Ireland*.

Columba was soon distinguished by the sanctity of his manners: a miracle that he wrought so operated on the *Pictish* king, *Bradeus*; that he immediately made a present of the little isle to the saint. It seems that his majesty had refused *Columba* an audience; and even proceeded so far as to order the palace gates to be shut against him; but the saint, by the power of his word, instantly caused them to fly open.

As soon as he was in possession of *Jona* he founded a cell of monks, borrowing his institutions from a certain oriental monastic order*. It is said that the first religious were canons regular, of whom the founder was the first abbot: and that his monks, till the year 716, differed from those of the church of *Rome*, both in the observation of *Easter*, and in the clerical tonsure. *Columba* led here an exemplary life, and was highly respected for the sanctity of his manners for a considerable number of years. He is the first on record who had the faculty of *second-sight*, for he told the victory of *Aidan* over the *Picts* and *Saxons* on the very instant it happened. He had the honor of burying in his island, *Convallus* and *Kinnatil*, two kings of *Scotland*, and of crowning a third. At length, worn out with age, he died, in *Jona*, in the arms of

SECOND-SIGHT.

* Sir Roger Twissden's rise of monastic states, 36.

his disciples; was interred there, but (as the *Irish* pretend) in after-times translated to *Down*; where, according to the epitaph, his remains were deposited with those of St. *Bridget* and St. *Patric*.

Hi tres in *Duno* tumulo tumulantur in uno;
Brigida, Patricius, atque Columba pius.

But this is totally denied by the *Scots*; who affirm, that the contrary is shewn in a life of the faint, extracted out of the pope's library, and translated out of the *Latin* into *Erse*, by father *Caloboran*; which decides, in favor of *Jona*, the momentous dispute*.

After the death of St. *Columba*, the island received the name of *I-columb-cill*, or, the isle of the cell of *Columba*. In process of time the island itself was personified, and by a common blunder in early times converted into a faint, and worshipped under the title of St. *Columb-killa*.

The religious continued unmolested during two centuries: but in the year 807 were attacked by the *Danes*, who with their usual barbarity put part of the monks to the sword, and obliged the remainder, with their abbot *Cellach*, to seek safety by flying from their rage. The monastery remained depopulated for seven years; but on the retreat of the *Danes* received a new order, being then peopled by *Cluniacs*, who continued there till the dissolution, when the revenues were united to the see of *Argyle*.

Took boat and landed on the spot called the *Bay of Martyrs*: the place where the bodies of those who were to be interred in

* M. S. in Advoc. Libr. 1693.

this holy ground, were received, during the period of superstition.

Walked about a quarter of a mile to the South, in order to fix on a convenient spot for pitching a rude tent, formed of oars and sails, as our day residence, during our stay on the island.

Observe a little beyond, an oblong inclosure, bounded by a stone dike, called *Clachnan Druinach*, and supposed to have been the burial place of the *Druids*, for bones of various sizes are found there. I have no doubt but that *Druidism* was the original religion of this place; yet I suppose this to have been rather the common cemetery of the people of the town, which lies almost close to the *Bay of Martyrs*.

Having settled the business of our tent, return through the town, consisting at present of about fifty houses, mostly very mean, thatched with straw of bear pulled up by the roots, and bound tight on the roof with ropes made of heath. Some of the houses that lie a little beyond the rest seemed to have been better constructed than the others, and to have been the mansions of the inhabitants when the place was in a flourishing state, but at present are in a very ruinous condition.

TOWN.

Visit every place in the order that they lay from the village. The first was the ruin of the nunnery, filled with canonessees of *St. Augustine*, and consecrated to *St. Oran*. They were permitted to live in community for a considerable time after the reformation, and wore a white gown; and above it a rotchet of fine linnen*.

NUNNERY.

* *Keith*, 280.

ITS CHURCH.

The church was fifty-eight feet by twenty: the roof of the east end is entire, is a pretty vault made of very thin stones, bound together by four ribs meeting in the centre. The floor is covered some feet thick with cow-dung; this place being at present the common shelter for the cattle; and the islanders are too lazy to remove this fine manure, the collection of a century, to enrich their grounds.

TOMB.

With much difficulty, by virtue of fair words, and a bribe, prevale on one of these listless fellows to remove a great quantity of this dung-hill; and by that means once more expose to light the tomb of the last prioress. Her figure is cut on the face of the stone; an angel on each side supports her head; and above them is a little plate and a comb. The prioress occupies only one half of the surface: the other is filled with the form of the virgin MARY, with head crowned and mitred; the child in her arms; and, to denote her *Queen of Heaven*, a sun and moon appear above. At her feet is this address, from the prioress: *Sancta MARIA ora pro me*. And round the lady is inscribed, *Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Terleti * filia quondam Priorissa de JONACUÆ obiit año mº dº ximº ejus animam ALTISSIMO commendamus*.

M. Stuart, who some time past visited this place, informed me, that at that time he observed this fragment of another inscription: *Hic jacet Mariota filia Johan: Lauchlani Domini de . . .*

Besides this place of sepulture, was another on the outside, allotted for the nuns; where, at a respectable distance from the virtuous recluses, lies in solitude, a frail sister.

* Or Charles.

This nunnery could never have been founded (as some assert) in the days of St. *Columba*, who was no admirer of the fair sex: in fact he held them in such abhorrence, that he detested all cattle on their account, and would not permit a cow to come within sight of his sacred walls; because, 'Sfar am bi bo, bi'db bean, 'Sfar am bi bean, bi'db mallacha: "Where there is a cow, there must be a woman; and where there is a woman, there must be mischief."

Advance from hence along a broad paved way, which is continued in a line from the nunnery to the cathedral: another branches from it to the *Bay of Martyrs*: and a third narrower than the others, points towards the hills.

On this road is a large and elegant cross, called that of *Macleane*, one of three hundred and sixty, that were standing in this island at the reformation*, but immediately after were almost entirely demolished by order of a provincial assembly, held in the island. It seems to have been customary in *Scotland* for individuals to erect crosses, probably in consequence of some vow, or perhaps out of a vain hope of perpetuating their memory.

Arrive at *Reilig ourain*, or the burying-place of *Oran*: a vast enclosure; the great place of interment for the number of monarchs who were deposited here; and for the potentates of every isle, and their lineage; for all were ambitious of lying in this holy spot. The place is in a manner filled with grave-stones, but so overgrown with weeds, especially with the commun *butter-bur*, that very few are at present to be seen.

REILIG OURAIN.

* Short Descr. of *Jona*, 1693. Advoc. Libr. M. S.

TOMBS OF THE
KINGS.

I was very desirous of viewing the tombs of the kings, described by the DEAN of the isles, and from him by *Buchanan*: the former says *, that in his time there were three, built in form of little chapels: on one was inscribed, *Tumulus Regum Scotiae*. In this were deposited the remains of forty-eight *Scottish* monarchs, beginning with *Fergus II.* and ending with the famous *Macbeth*: for his successor, *Malcolm Canmore*, decreed, for the future, *Dunferline* to be the place of royal sepulture †. Of the *Scottish* monarchs interred in *Jona*, sixteen are pretended to be of the race of *Alpin*, and are styled, *Rigbrid Ailpeanaeb*.

Fergus was the founder of this *Mausoleum* (*Boethius* calls it *Abbatia* †) and not only directed, that it should be the sepulchre of his successors, but also caused an office to be composed for the funeral ceremony.

The next was inscribed, *Tumulus REGUM Hiberniae*, containing four *Irish* monarchs; and the third, *Tumulus REGUM Norwegiae*, containing eight *Norwegian* princes, or more probably vice-roys, of the *Hebrides*, while they were subject to that crown.

That so many crowned heads, from different nations, should prefer this as the place of their interment, is said to have been owing to an antient prophecy:

Seachd bliadna roimb'n bbraù
Thig muir thar EIRIN re aon tra²
Sthar ILE ghuirm ghlais
Acb Snàmhaidb I CHOLUM clairich.

Which is to this effect: "Seven years before the end of the

* p. 19.

† *Boethius*, lib. vii. p. 122.

‡ lib. vii. p. 119.

“ world,

“ world, a deluge shall drown the nations : the sea, at one tide,
 “ shall cover *Ireland*, and the green-headed *Ilay* ; but *Columba*’s
 “ isle shall swim above the flood.”

But of these celebrated tombs we could discover nothing more than certain slight remains, that were built in a ridged form, and arched within ; but the inscriptions were lost. These are called *Fomaire nan righ*, or, The ridge of the kings. Among these stones were found two with *galic* inscriptions, and the form of a cross carved on each : the words on one were, *Cros Dombail fat-’asich*, or, The cross of *Donald Long-shanks* : the other signified the cross of *Urchvine o Guin*. The letters were those of the most ancient *Irish* alphabet, exhibited in *Vallancy*’s *Irish* grammar.

Among the same stones is also the following: Hic jacent quatuor Priores de Hy, *Johannes, Hugenius, Patricius* ; in decretis olim Bacularius qui obiit an. Dom. millesimo quingentesimo.

I am indebted to Mr. *Stuart* for these three inscriptions, which he met with in his former voyage ; arriving before the growth of the all-covering weeds. Mr. *Frazier*, son to the DEAN of the isles, informed Mr. *Sacheverel* governor of the isle of *Man*, who visited *Jona* in 1688, that his father had collected there three hundred inscriptions, and presented them to the Earl of *Argyle* ; which were afterwards lost in the troubles of the family.

The chapel of *St. Oran* stands in this space, which legend reports to have been the first building attempted by *St. Columba* : by the working of some evil spirit, the walls fell down as fast as they were built up.

After some consultation it was pronounced, that they never would be permanent till a human victim was buried alive : *Oran*,

a com-

ST. ORAN.

a companion of the faint, generously offered himself, and was interred accordingly: at the end of three days St. *Columba* had the curiosity to take a farewell look at his old friend, and caused the earth to be removed. To the surprize of all beholders, *Oran* started up, and began to reveal the secrets of his prison-house; and particularly declared, that all that had been said of hell was a mere joke. This dangerous impiety so shocked *Columba*, that, with great policy, he instantly ordered the earth to be flung in again: poor *Oran* was overwhelmed, and an end for ever put to his prating. His grave is near the door, distinguished only by a plain red stone.

Boethius * gives us reason to suppose, before this period, *Jona* to have been the habitation of the *weird* sisters and *Cacodæmons*; for King *Natholocus*, like *Saul* of old, consulted in this island an old witch, of uncommon fame: no wonder, therefore, that the prince of darkness should be interested in the overthrow of edifices that were to put an end to his influence.

TOMBS.

In *Oran's* chapel are several tombs, and near it many more: within, beneath a recess formed with three neat pointed arches, is a tombstone with a ship and several ornaments. I forget whether the sails were furled: in that case the deceased was descended from the ancient kings of *Man* of the *Norwegian* † race, who used those arms.

Near the South end is the tomb of the abbot *Mac-kinnon's* father, inscribed, Hæc est crux *Lauchlani Mc. Fingon* et ejus filii *Johannis* Abbatis de Hy. facta an. Dom. m^o†† cccclxxxix.

Another of *Macdonald* of *Ilay* and *Cantyre*, commonly called

* lib. vi. p. 90.

† Doctor *Macperfon*.

Irms, or *Angus oig*, the chief of the name. He was a strong friend to *Robert Bruce*, and was with him at the battle of *Bannockbourne*. His inscription is, *Hic jacet corpus Angusii filii Domini Angusii Mc. Dombnill de Ilay*.

In another place lies the grave-stone of *Ailean Nan Sop*, a *Céatbar-narch*, or head of a party, of the name of *Macleane*; from whom is descended the family of *Torloisg*. The stone is ornamented with carving and a ship.

A *Macleane*, of *Col*, appears in armour, with a sword in his left hand. A *Macleane*, of *Duart*, with armour, shield and two-handed sword. And a third, of the same name of the family of *Lochbuy*: his right hand grasps a pistol, his left a sword. Besides these, are numbers of other antient heroes, whose very names have perished, and they deprived of their expected glory: their lives were, like the *path of an arrow*, closed up and lost as soon as past; and probably in those times of barbarism, as fatal to their fellow-creatures.

About seventy feet South of the chapel is a red unpolished stone; beneath which lies a nameless King of *France*. But the memory of the famous old doctor of *Mull* has had a better fate, and is preserved in these words: *Hic jacet Johannes Betonus Maclenorum familie, medicus, qui mortuus est 19 Novembris 1657. Æt. 63. Donaldus. Betonus fecit. 1674.*

Ecce cadit jaculo victricis mortis iniquæ;

Qui toties alios solverat ipse malis.

Soli DEO Gloria.

A little North-West of the door is the pedestal of a cross: on
it

it are certain stones, that seem to have been the supports of a tomb. Numbers who visit this island (I suppose the ELECT impatient for the consummation of all things) think it incumbent on them to turn each of these thrice round, according to the course of the sun. They are called *Clacha-bràth*; for it is thought that the *bràth*, or end of the world, will not arrive till the stone on which they stand is worn through. Originally, says Mr. *Sacheverel*, here were three noble globes, of white marble, placed on three stone basons, and these were turned round; but the synod ordered them, and sixty crosses, to be thrown into the sea. The present stones are probably substituted in place of these globes.

SANCTUARY.

The precinct of these tombs was held sacred, and enjoyed the privileges of a *Girtb*, or sanctuary*. These places of retreat were by the ancient *Scotch* law, not to shelter indiscriminately every offender, as was the case in more bigotted times in *catholic* countries: for here all atrocious criminals were excluded; and only the unfortunate delinquent, or the penitent sinner shielded from the instant stroke of rigorous justice. The laws are penned with such humanity and good sense, that the reader cannot be displeas'd with seeing them in their native simplicity †.

‘ Gif any fleis to HALIE KIRK moved with repentance confesses
 ‘ there that he heavily sinned, and for the love of GOD is come to
 ‘ the house of GOD for safetie of himself, he fall nocht tine life nor
 ‘ limme bot quhat he has taken frae anie man he fall restore same-
 ‘ ikill to him, and fall satisfie the King according to the law of the
 ‘ countrie.

* *Fordun*, lib. II. c. 10.

† From the *Regiam majestatem*.

‘ And

‘ And swa fall swere upon the HALIE EVANGELL that there-after
 ‘ he fall never commit reif nor theft. *Alex.* II. c. 6.

‘ If ane manslayer takes himself to the immunitie of the *Kirk*, he
 ‘ sould be admonished and required to come forth and present himself
 ‘ to the law; to know gif the slauchter was committed be forthocht
 ‘ felonie or murther.

‘ And gif he be admonished, and will not come furth; fra that
 ‘ time furth in all time thereafter he sal be banished and exiled as
 ‘ ane committer of murther and forethocht felonie; keep and re-
 ‘ servand to him the immunitie of the kirk to the whilk he take
 ‘ himself.’ *Rob.* II. c. 9.

“Particular care was also taken that they should receive no injury
 during their retreat: penalties were enacted for even striking; but
 for the murder of any, ‘ The King was to have from the slayer
 ‘ twentye nine kyes and ane zoung kow; and the offender was also
 ‘ to affithe to the friends of the defunct conforme to the laws of the
 ‘ cuntrie. *Wil.* c. 5.

The cathedral lies a little to the north of this inclosure: is in THE CATHEDRAL.
 the form of a cross. The length from east to west is a hundred and
 fifteen feet. The breadth twenty-three. The length of the tran-
 sept seventy. Over the centre is a handsome tower: on each of
 which is a window with stone work of different forms in every
 one.

On the fouth side of the chancel are some Gothic arches supported
 by pillars, nine feet eight inches high, including the capitals;
 and eight feet nine inches in circumference. The capitals are quite
 peculiar; carved round with various superstitious figures, among
 others is an angel weighing of souls.

ALTAR.

The altar was of white marble veined with grey, and is vulgarly supposed to have reached from side to side of the chancel : but Mr. *Sacheverel* *, who saw it when almost entire, assures us, that the size was six feet by four.

The demolition of this stone was owing to the belief of the superstitious ; who were of opinion, that a piece of it conveyed to the possessor success in whatever he undertook. A very small portion is now left ; and even that we contributed to diminish.

Near the altar is the tomb of the abbot *Mac-kinnon*. His figure lies recumbent, with this inscription round the margin, *Hic jacet Johannes Mac-Fingone abbas de Hy, qui obiit anno Domini Millesimo quingentesimo, cujus animæ propitietur DEUS altissimus. Amen.*

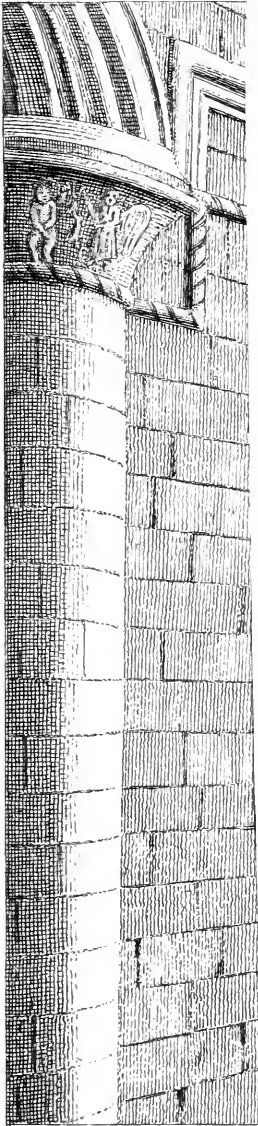
On the other side is the tomb and figure of Abbot *Kenneth*.

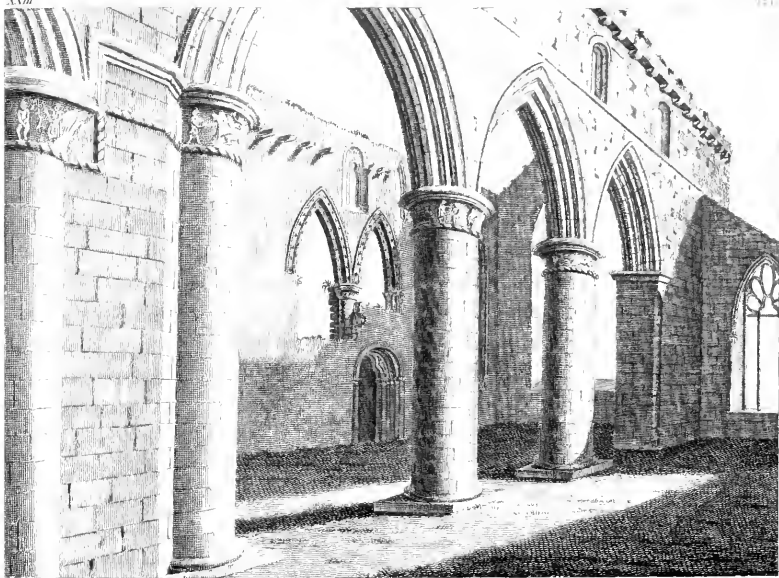
On the floor is the effigy of an armed knight, with a whilk by his side, as if he just had returned from the feast of shells in the hall of *Fingal*.

Among these funereal subjects, the interment (a few years ago) of a female remarkable for her lineage must not be omitted. She was a direct descendant, and the last of the *Clan an oister, ostiarii*, or door-keepers to the monastery. The first of the family came over with *Columba*, but falling under his displeasure, it was decreed on the imprecation of this irritable saint, that never more than five of his clan should exist at one time ; and in consequence when a sixth was born, one of the five was to look for death. This, report says, always happened till the period that the race was extinguished in this woman.

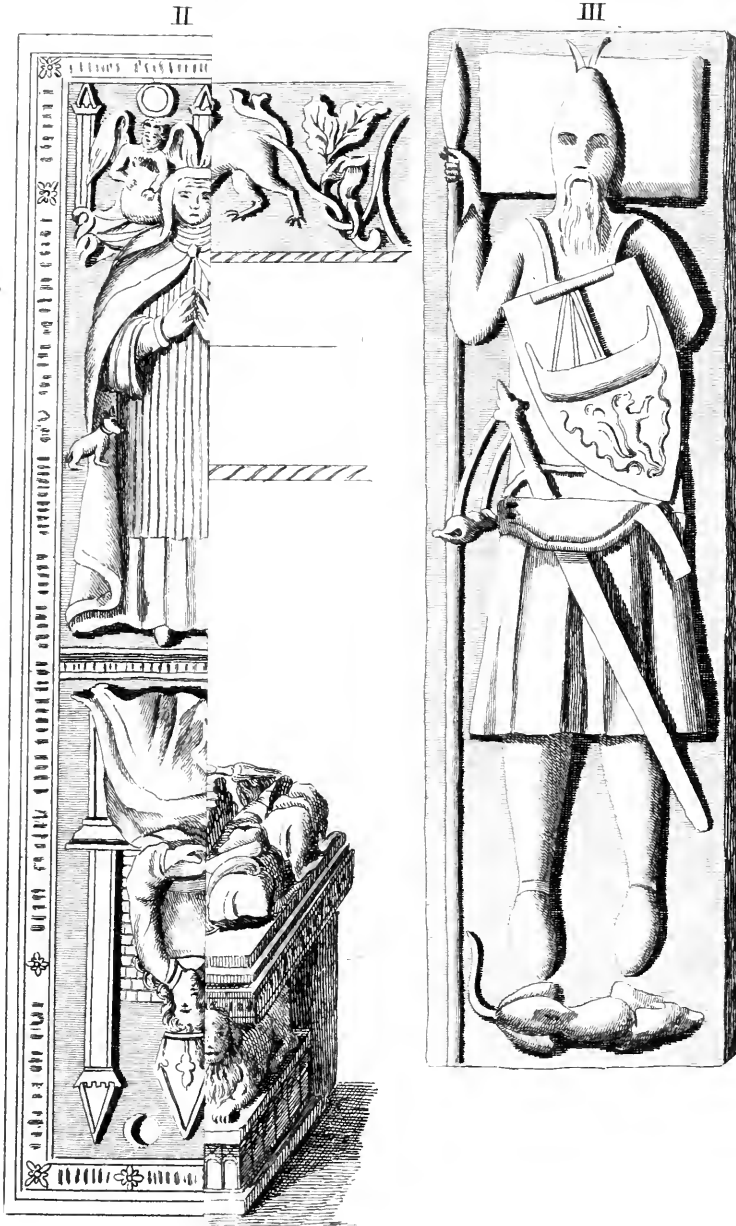
CLAN AN OISTER.

* P. 132.



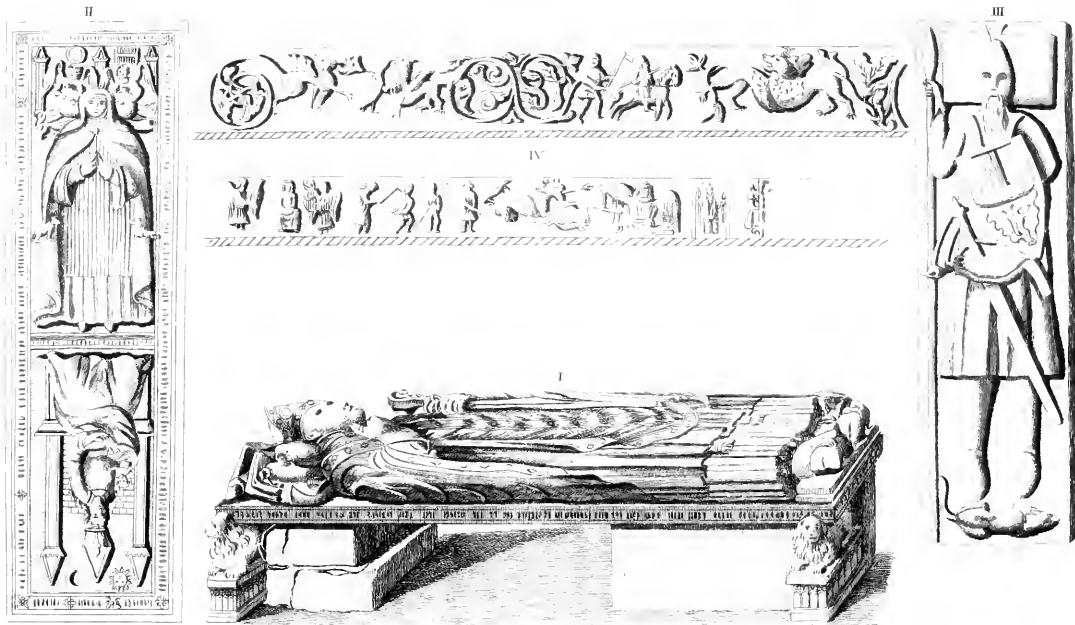


Inside of the CATHEDRAL of JENA



I. Heads of two of the Pillars.

P. Magill sculp.



I. *West Wall, Sarcophagus, Tomb.* II. *The Mole.* III. *The Warrior.* IV. *Sculpture around the Capitals of one of the Pillars.*

It is difficult to say when the present church was built: if we may credit *Boethius*, it was rebuilt by *Malduinus*, in the seventh century, out of the ruins of the former. But the present structure is far too magnificent for that age. Most of the walls are built with red granite from the *Nuns isle* in the fount.

From the south east corner are two parallel walls about twelve feet high, and ten feet distant from each other. At present they are called *Dorus tràgh*, or the door to the shore: are supposed to have been continued from the cathedral to the sea, to have been roofed, and to have formed a covered gallery the whole way.

In the church-yard is a fine cross, fourteen feet high, two feet two inches broad, and ten inches thick, made of a single piece of red granite. The pedestal is three feet high.

Near the south east end is *Mary's* chapel. Besides this, we are informed, that there were several others founded by the *Scottish* monarchs, and the *Reguli* of the isles*.

The monastery lies behind the cathedral. It is in a most ruinous state, a small remnant of a cloister is left. In a corner are some black stones, held so sacred, but for what reason I am ignorant, that it was customary to swear by them: perhaps from their being neighbors to the tutelar saint, whose grave is almost adjacent.

Boethius † gives this monastery an earlier antiquity than perhaps it can justly clame. He says, that after the defeat of the *Scots*,

MONASTERY.

* *Buchanan*, lib. I. c. 37. Dean of the isles, 19.

† Lib. vi. p. 108, 109.

at the battle of *Munda*, A. D. 379 : the survivors with all religious fled to this island ; and were the original founders of this house. But the account given by the venerable *Bede* is much more probable, that St. *Columba* was the original founder, as has been before related.

REVENUES.

This isle, says the DEAN, *bes beine richlie Dotat* by the Scotch kings : And mentions several little islands that belonged to it, which he calls *Soa, Naban, Moroan, Reringe, Inch Kenzie, Eorsay, and Kannay*. If these had been the endowments, they would never serve to lead the religious into the temptation of luxury : but they were in possession of a considerable number of churches and chapels in *Gakway*, with large estates annexed, all which were taken from them; and granted to the canons of *Holyrood* house by *William I.* between the years 1172 and 1180*.

Columba was the first abbot : he and his successors maintained a jurisdiction over all the other monasteries that branched from this ; and over all the monks of this abby that exercised the priestly or even episcopal function in other places. One of the institutes of *Loyola* seems here to have been very early established, for the *elevés* of this house seem not to think themselves freed from their vow of obedience to the abbot of *Jona*. *Bede* † speaks of the singular pre-eminence, and says that the island always had

* Sir *James Dalrymple's* Coll. 271. 272.

† Habere autem solet ipsa insula rectorem semper Abbatem Presbyterum, cujus juri et omnis Provincia et ipsi etiam Episcopi ordine inusitato debeant esse subjecti. Lib. III. c. 4.

for a governor an Abbot-Prefbyter, whose power (by a very uncommon rule) not only every province, but even the bishops themselves, obeyed. From this account, the enemies to episcopacy have inferred, that the rank of bishop was a novelty, introduced into the church in corrupt times; and the authority they assumed was an errant usurpation, since a simple abbot for so considerable a space was permitted to have the superiority. In answer to this, archbishop *Usher* * advances, that the power of the abbot of *Jona* was only local; and extended only to the bishop who resided there: for after the conquest of the isle of *Man* by the *English*, and the division of the see after that event, the bishop of the isles made *Jona* his residence, which before was in *Man*. But notwithstanding this, the venerable *Bede* seems to be a stronger authority, than the *Ulster* annals quoted by the archbishop, which pretend no more than that a bishop had always resided in *Jona*, without even an attempt to refute the positive assertion of the most respectable author we have (relating to church matters) in those primitive times.

North of the monastery are the remains of the bishop's house: BISHOP'S HOUSE,
the residence of the bishops of the isles after the isle of *Man* was separated from them. This event happened in the time of *Edward I.* On their arrival the abbots permitted to them the use of their church, for they never had a cathedral of their own, except that in the isle of *Man*. During the time of the *Norwegian* reign, which lasted near two hundred years, the bishops were chosen without respect of country, for we find *French, Norwegian, English, and Scotch*

* *De Brit. Eccles. Primord.* cap. xv. p. 701.

among

among the prelates, and they were generally, but not always, consecrated at *Drontheim*. Even after the cession of the *Ebudæ* to *Scotland* by *Magnus*, the patronage of this bishoprick was by treaty reserved to the archbishop of *Drontheim**. This see was endowed with † thirteen islands; but some of them were forced from them by the tyranny of some of the little chieftains; thus for example, *Rasa*, as the honest DEAN says, was pertaining to *Mac-Gyllychballan* by the sword, and to the bishop of the isles by heritage.

TITLE OF SODOR.

The title of these prelates, during the conjunction of *Man* and *Sodor*, had been universally mistaken, till the explications of that most ingenious writer, Dr. *Macpherson* ‡: it was always supposed to have been derived from *Soder*, an imaginary town, either in *Man* or in *Yona*: whose derivation was taken from the Greek SOTER or Saviour. During the time that the *Norwegians* were in possession of the isles, they divided them into two parts: the *northern*, which comprehended all that lay to the *North* of the point of *Arnamurchan*, and were called the *Nordereys*, from *Norder* North, and *ey* an island. And the *Sudereys* took in those that lay to the *South* of that promontory. This was only a civil division, for the sake of governing these scattered dominions with more facility; for a separate viceroy was sent to each, but both were subject to the same jurisdiction civil and ecclesiastical. But as the *Sudereys* was the most important, that had the honor

* Sir *David Dalrymple's Annals Scotland*, 178.

† THE DEAN.

‡ P. 282, and *Torfæus*, in many parts of his history of the *Orknies*.

of giving name to the bishoprick, and the isle of *Man* retained both titles, like as *England* unites that of *France*, notwithstanding many centuries have elapsed since our rights to the now usurped titles are lost.

Proceed on our walk. To the west of the convent is the abbot's mount, overlooking the whole. Beneath seem to have been the gardens, once well cultivated, for we are told that the monks transplanted from other places, herbs both esculent and medicinal.

Beyond the mount are the ruins of a kiln, and a granary: and near it, was the mill. The lake or pool that served it lay behind; is now drained, and is the turbery, the fuel of the natives: it appears to have been once divided, for along the middle runs a raised way, pointing to the hills. They neglect at present the conveniency of a mill, and use only *querns*.

North from the granary extends a narrow flat, with a double dike and fofs on one side, and a single dike on the other. At the end is a square containing a *cairn* and surrounded with a stone dike. This is called a burial place: it must have been in very early times cotemporary with other *cairns*, perhaps in the days of *Druidism*; for bishop *Pocock* mentions, that he had seen two stones seven feet high, with a third laid across on their tops, an evident *Cromlech*: he also adds, that the *Irish* name of the island was *Inish Drunish*; which agrees with the account I have somewhere read, that *Jona* had been the seat of *Druids* expelled by *Columba*, who found them there.

Before I quit this height, I must observe, that the whole of their religious buildings were covered on the north side by dikes,
as

as a protection from the northern invaders, who paid little regard to the sanctity of their characters.

LIBRARY.

The public was greatly interested in the preservation of this place, for it was the repository of most of the antient *Scotch* records*. The library here must also have been invaluable, if we can depend upon *Boethius*, who asserts, that *Fergus* the II. assisting *Alaric* the *Goth*, in the sacking of *Rome*, brought away as share of the plunder, a chest of books, which he presented to the monastery of *Jona*. *Aeneas Sylvius* (afterwards Pope *Pius* II.) intended, when he was in *Scotland*, to have visited the library in search of the lost books of *Livy*, but was prevented by the death of the King, *James* I. A small parcel of them were in 1525 brought to *Aberdeen* †, and great pains were taken to unfold them, but through age and the tenderness of the parchment, little could be read; but from what the learned were able to make out, the work appeared by the style to have rather been a fragment of *Sallust* than of *Livy*. But the register and records of the island, all written on parchment, and probably other more antique and valuable remains, were all destroyed by that worst than *Gothic* synod ‡, which at the reformation declared war against all science.

* Vide *Mac-kenzie*, *Stillingfleet*, *Lloyd*.

† *Boethius*, lib. vii. p. 114. *Paulus Jovius*, quoted by *Usher*, *Br. Eccl.* 597,

I am informed that numbers of the records of the *Hebrides* were preserved at *Droutheim* till they were destroyed by the great fire which happened in that city either in the last, or present century.

‡ *M. S. Advocates Library*.

At present, this once celebrated seat of learning is destitute of even a school-master; and this seminary of holy men wants even a minister to assist them in the common duties of religion.

Cross the island over a most fertile elevated tract to the S. West side, to visit the landing place of *St. Columba*; a small bay, with a pebbly beach, mixed with variety of pretty stones, such as violet-colored *Quartz*, *Nephritic* stones, and fragments of porphyry, granite and *Zoblitz* marble: a vast tract near this place was covered with heaps of stones, of unequal sizes: these, as is said, were the penances of monks who were to raise heaps of dimensions equal to their crimes: and to judge by some, it is no breach of charity to think there were among them enormous sinners.

On one side is shewn an oblong heap of earth, the supposed size of the vessel that transported *St. Columba* and his twelve disciples from *Ireland* to this island.

On my return saw, on the right hand, on a small hill, a small circle of stones, and a little *cairn* in the middle, evidently *druidical*, but called the *hill of the angels*, *Cnoc nar-aimgeal*; from a tradition that the holy man had there a conference with those celestial beings soon after his arrival. Bishop *Pocock* informed me, that the natives were accustomed to bring their horses to this circle at the feast of *St. Michael*, and to course round it. I conjecture that this usage originated from the custom of blessing the horses in the days of superstition, when the priest and the holy-water pot were called in: but in latter times the horses are still assembled, but the reason forgotten.

The traveller must not neglect to ascend the hill of *Dun-ii*; from whose summit is a most picturesque view of the long chain

Q q

of

JULY 10.
BAY OF ST.
COLUMBA.

HILL OF ANGELS.

of little islands, neighbors to this; of the long low isles of *Còl* and *Tir-I* to the West; and the vast height of *Rum* and *Skie* to the North.

JULY 11.

At eight of the clock in the morning, with the first fair wind we yet had, set sail for the sound: the view of *Jona*, its clustered town, the great ruins, and the fertility of the ground, were fine contrasts, in our passage to the red granite rocks of the barren *Mull*.

Loch-Screban, in *Mull*, soon opens to our view. After passing a cape, placed in our maps far too projectingly, see *Loch-in-a-Gaal*; a deep bay, with the isles of *Ulva* and *Gometra* in its mouth.

STAFFA.

On the West appears the beautiful groupe of the *Treasbunish* isles*. Nearest lies *STAFFA*, a new giant's causeway, rising amidst the waves; but with columns of double the height of that in *Ireland*; glossy and reiplendent, from the beams of the Eastern sun. Their greatest height was at the Southern point of the isle, of which they seemed the support. They decreased in height in proportion as they advanced along that face of *Staffa* opposed to us, or the Eastern side; at length appeared lost in the formless strata: and the rest of the island that appeared to us was formed of slopes to the water edge, or of rude but not lofty precipices. Over part of the isle, on the Western side, was plainly to be seen a vast precipice, seemingly columnar, like the preceding. I wished to make a nearer approach, but the prudence of Mr. *Thompson*, who

* These are most erroneously placed in the maps, a very considerable distance too far to the North.

was unwilling to venture in these rocky seas, prevented my farther search of this wondrous isle: I could do no more than cause an accurate view to be taken of its Eastern side, and of those of the other picturesque islands then in sight. But it is a great consolation to me, that I am able to lay before the public a most accurate account communicated to me through the friendship of Mr. *Banks*.

ACCOUNT OF STAFFA,

B Y

JOSEPH BANKS, Esq;

“ In the sound of *Mull* we came to anchor, on the *Morvern* side, opposite to a gentleman’s house, called *Drummen*: the owner of it, Mr. *Macleane*, having found out who we were, very cordially asked us ashore: we accepted his invitation, and arrived at his house; where we met an *English* gentleman, Mr. *Leach**, who no sooner saw us than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an island where he believed no one even in the highlands had been †, on which were pillars like those of the *Giant’s-Causeway*:

AUGUST 12.

* I cannot but express the obligations I have to this gentleman for his very kind intentions of informing me of this matchless curiosity; for I am informed that he pursued me in a boat for two miles, to acquaint me with what he had observed: but, unfortunately for me, we out-sailed his liberal intention.

† When I lay in the sound of *Jona*, two gentlemen, from the isle of *Mull*, and whose settlements were there, seemed to know nothing of this place; at least they never mentioned it as any thing wonderful.

Q q 2

this

this was a great object to me who had wish'd to have seen the caufeway itfelf, would time have allowed: I therefore refolv'd to proceed directly, efpecially as it was juft in the way to the *Columb-kill*; accordingly having put up two days provifions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the fhip to wait for us in *Tobirmore*, a very fine harbour on the *Muil* fide.

“ At nine o'clock, after a tedious paffage, having had not a breath of wind, we arriv'd, under the direction of Mr. *Mc. Leane's* fon, and Mr. *Leach*. It was too dark to fee any thing, fo we carried our tent and baggage near the only houfe upon the ifland, and began to cook our fuppers, in order to be prepared for the earlieft dawn, to enjoy that which from the converfation of the gentleman we had now rais'd the higheft expectations of.

“ The impatience which every body felt to fee the wonders we had heard fo largely defcrib'd, prevented our morning's reft; every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the firft light arriv'd at the S. W. part of the ifland, the feat of the moft remarkable pillars; where we no fooner arriv'd than we were ftruck with a fcene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though form'd, as we thought, upon the moft fanguine foundations: the whole of that end of the ifland fupported by ranges of natural pillars, moftly above 50 feet high, ftanding in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land form'd themfelves; upon a firm bafis of folid unform'd rock, above thefe, the ftratum which reaches to the foil or furface of the ifland, varied in thicknefs, as the ifland itfelf form'd into hills or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below,

low, forming an ample pediment; some of these above 60 feet in thickness, from the base to the point, formed by the sloping of the hill on each side, almost into the shape of those used in architecture.

“ Compared to this what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men! mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to those of nature. Where is now the boast of the architect! regularity the only part in which he fancied himself to exceed his mistress, Nature, is here found in her possession, and here it has been for ages undescribed*. Is not this the school where the art was originally studied, and what has been added to this by the whole *Grecian* school? a capital to ornament the column of nature, of which they could execute only a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a bush of *Acanthus*: how amply does nature repay those who study her wonderful works!

“ With our minds full of such reflections we proceeded along the shore, treading upon another *Giant's Causeway*, every stone being regularly formed into a certain number of sides and angles, 'till in a short time we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the most magnificent, I suppose, that has ever been described by travellers.

“ The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than such a space, supported on each side by ranges of columns; and roofed

CAVE OF FINGAL.

* *Staffa* is taken notice of by *Buchanan*, but in the slightest manner; and among the thousands who have navigated these seas, none have paid the least attention to its grand and striking characteristic, till this present year.

This island is the property of Mr. *Lauchlan Mac-Quaire*, of *Ulva*, and is now to be disposed of.

by.

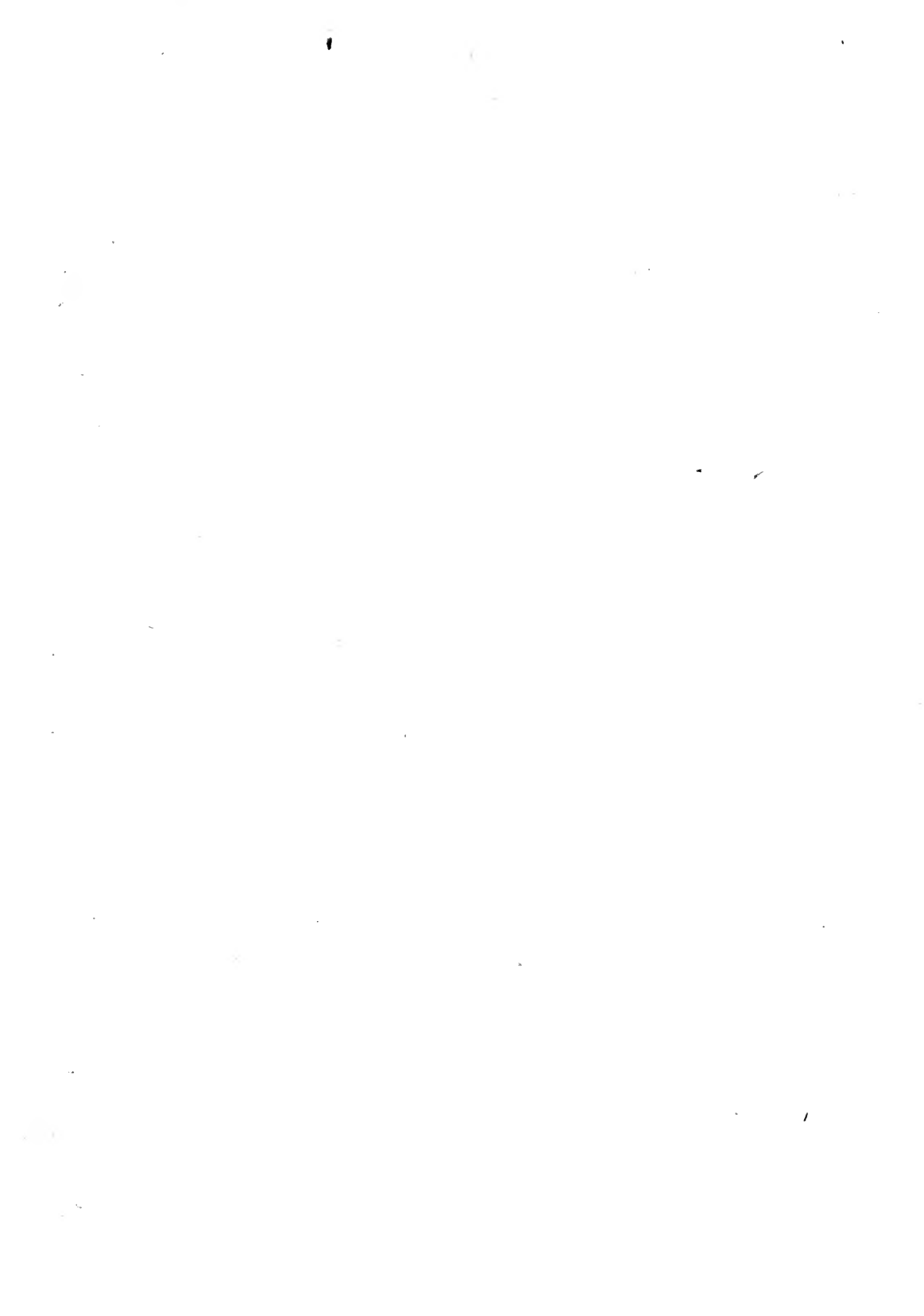
by the bottoms of those, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow stalagmitic matter has exuded, which serves to define the angles precisely; and at the same time vary the color with a great deal of elegance, and to render it still more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; so that the farthest extremity is very plainly seen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholesome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

“ We asked the name of it. Said our guide, the cave of *Fhinn*; what is *Fhinn*? said we. *Fhinn Mac Coul*, whom the translator of *Ossian*’s works has called *Fingal*. How fortunate that in this cave we should meet with the remembrance of that chief, whose existence, as well as that of the whole *Epic* poem is almost doubted in *England*.

“ Enough for the beauties of *Staffa*, I shall now proceed to describe it and its productions more philosophically:

“ The little island of *Staffa* lies on the west coast of *Mull*, about three leagues N. E. from *Jona*, or the *Columb Kill*: its greatest length is about an *English* mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the west side of the isle is a small bay, where boats generally land: a little to the southward of which the first appearance of pillars are to be observed; they are small, and instead of being placed upright, lie down on their sides, each forming a segment of a circle: from thence you pass a small cave, above which, the pillars now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions: in one place in particular a small mass of them very much resemble the ribs of a ship*:

* The *Giant’s Causeway* has its bending pillars; but I imagine them to be very
passed
different





C. Margell's Engraving

VIEW OF BOOSHLA FROM THE CLIFF ABOVE IT.

passed the cave, which if it is not low water, you must do in a boat, you come to the first ranges of pillars, which are still not above half as large as those a little beyond. Over-against this place is a small island, called in *Erse*, *Boo-sba-la* or more properly *Buacka-ille*, or the herdsman, separated from the main, by a channel not many fathoms wide; this whole island is composed of pillars without any stratum above them; they are still small, but by much the neatest formed of any about the place.

“The first division of the island, for at high water it is divided into two, makes a kind of a cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre: on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, you see how beautifully they are packed together; their ends coming out square with the bank which they form: all these have their transverse sections exact, and their surfaces smooth, which is by no means the case with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions. I much question however, if any one of this whole island of *Buacka-ille* is two feet in diameter.

“The main island opposed to *Boo-sba-la* and farther towards the N. W. is supported by ranges of pillars pretty erect, and tho’ not tall, (as they are not uncovered to the base) of large diameters; and at their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper sides of such as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars

different from these. Those I saw were erect, and ran along the face of a high cliff, bent strangely in their middle, as if unable, at their original formation, while in a soft state, to support the mass of incumbent earth that pressed on them.

are.

ISLE OF
BUACKAILLE.

A VOYAGE TO THE

are apparent ; these are of three, four, five, six, and seven sides ; but the numbers of five and six are by much the most prevalent. The largest I measured was of seven ; it was four feet five inches in diameter. I shall give the measurement of its sides, and those of some other forms which I met with :

No. 1. 4 sides diam. 1 ft. 5 in.

	Ft.	In.
Side 1	1	5
2	1	1
3	1	6
4	1	1

No. 2. 5 sides diam. 2 ft. 10 in.

1	1	10
2	1	10
3	1	5
4	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
5	1	8

No. 3. 6 sides diam. 3 ft. 6 in.

1	0	10
2	2	2
3	2	2
4	1	11
5	2	2
6	2	9

No. 4. 7 sides diam. 4 ft. 5 in.

1	2	10
2	2	4
3	1	10
4	2	0
5	1	1
6	1	6
7	1	3

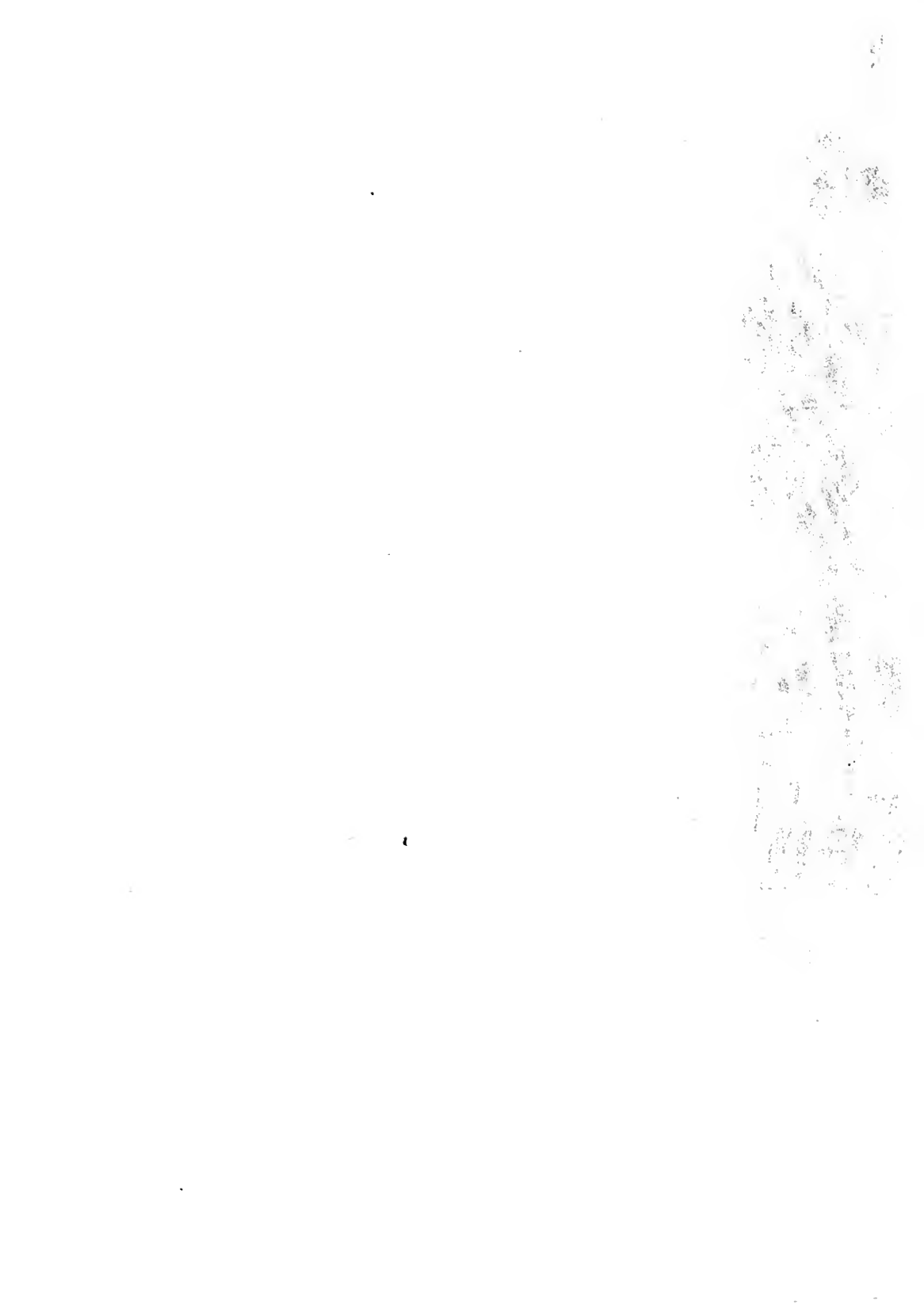
“ The surfaces of these large pillars in general are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions ; the transverse figures in the upright ones never fail to run in their true directions : the surfaces upon which we walked were often flat, having neither concavity nor convexity : the larger number however were concave, tho’ some were very evidently convex ; in some places the interstices

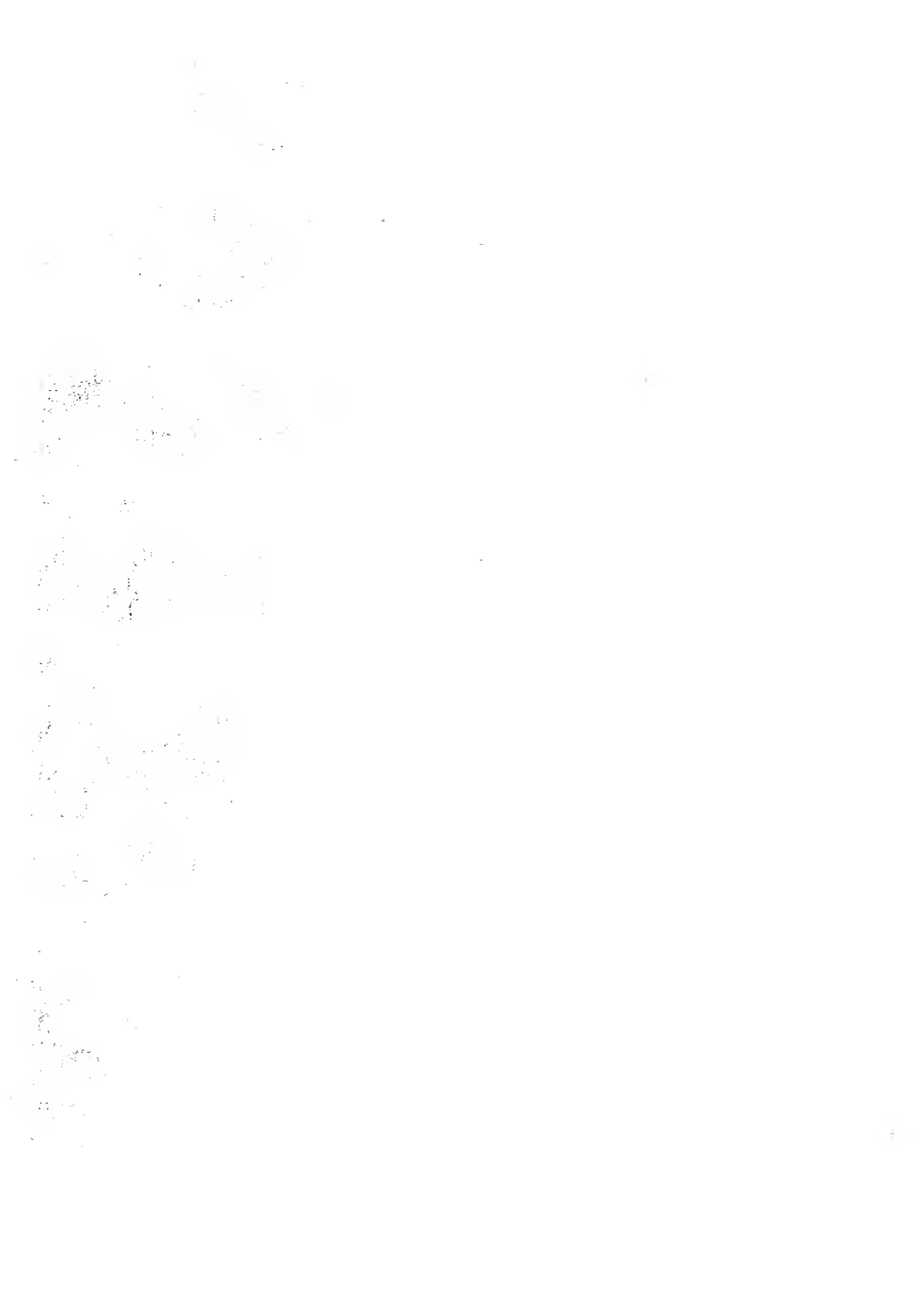


Wells del.

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Wells del.







Isle of Boo-sha-la & landing. Pillars opposite to it.

interstices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow spar: in one place a vein passed in among the mass of pillars, carrying here and there small threads of spar. Tho' they were broken and cracked through and through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might easily be traced: from whence it is easy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been, that caused the dislocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

“ From hence proceeding along shore, you arrive at *Fingal's* cave: its dimensions tho' I have given, I shall here again repeat in the form of a table:

			Ft.	In.
“ Length of the cave from the rock without,	—		371	6
from the pitch of the arch,			250	0
Breadth of ditto at the mouth,	—	—	53	7
at the farther end,	—	—	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth,	—	—	117	6
at the end,	—	—	70	0
Height of an outside pillar,	—	—	39	6
of one at the N. W. corner,	—	—	54	0
Depth of water at the mouth,	—	—	18	0
at the bottom,	—	—	9	0

The cave runs into the rock in the direction of N. E. by E. by the compass.

“ Proceeding farther to the N. W. you meet with the highest ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is past all description: here they are bare to their very basis, and the stratum

R r below

below them is also visible : in a short time it rises many feet above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quality. Its surface rough, and has often large lumps of stone sticking in it, as if half immerfed ; itself, when broken, is composed of a thousand heterogeneous parts, which together have very much the appearance of a *Lava* ; and the more so as many of the lumps appear to be of the very same stone of which the pillars are formed : this whole stratum lies in an inclined position, dipping gradually towards the S. E. As hereabouts is the situation of the highest pillars, I shall mention my measurements of them and the different strata in this place, premising that the measurements were made with a line, held in the hand of a person who stood at the top of the cliff, and reaching to the bottom, to the lower end of which was tied a white mark, which was observed by one who staid below for the purpose : when this mark was set off from the water ; the person below noted it down, and made signal to him above, who made then a mark in his rope : whenever this mark passed a notable place, the same signal was made, and the name of the place noted down as before : the line being all hauled up, and the distances between the marks measured and noted down, gave, when compared with the book kept below, the distances, as for instance in the cave :

“ No. 1. in the book below, was called from the water to the foot of the first pillar, in the book above ; No. 1. gave 36 feet 8 inches, the highest of that ascent, which was composed of broken pillars.

No.

No. 1. Pillar at the west corner of *Fingal's* cave.

			Ft.	In.
1	From the water to the foot of the pillar,	—	12	10
2	Height of the pillar,	— —	37	3
3	Stratum above the pillar,	— —	66	9

No. 2. *Fingal's* cave.

1	From the water to the foot of the pillar,	—	36	8
2	Height of the pillar,	— —	39	6
3	From the top of the pillar to the top of the arch,		31	4
4	Thickness of the stratum above,	— —	34	4
By adding together the three first measurements, we got the height of the arch from the water,			117	6

No. 3. Corner pillar to the westward of *Fingal's* cave.

	Stratum below the pillar of <i>Lava</i> -like matter,	—	11	0
	Length of pillar,	— — —	54	0
	Stratum above the pillar,	— —	61	6

No. 4. Another pillar to the Westward.

	Stratum below the pillar,	— —	17	1
	Height of the pillar,	— — —	50	0
	Stratum above,	— — —	51	1

No. 5. Another pillar farther to the Westward.

	Stratum below the pillar,	— —	19	8
	Height of the pillar,	— — —	55	1
	Stratum above,	— — —	54	7

“ The stratum above the pillars, which is here mentioned, is uniformly the same, consisting of numberless small pillars, bending and inclining in all directions, sometimes so irregularly, that the stones can only be said to have an inclination to assume a columnar form; in others more regular, but never breaking into, or disturbing the stratum of large pillars, whose tops every where keep an uniform and irregular line.

CORVORANT'S
CAVE.

“ Proceeding now along shore round the North end of the island, you arrive at *Oua na scarve*, or the *Corvorant's-Cave*: here the stratum under the pillars is lifted up very high; the pillars above it are considerably less than those at the N. W. end of the island, but still very considerable. Beyond is a bay, which cuts deep into the island, rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over. On the sides of this bay, especially beyond a little valley, which almost cuts the island into two, are two stages of pillars, but small; however having a stratum between them exactly the same as that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars, shaken out of their places, and leaning in all directions.”

“ Having passed this bay, the pillars totally cease; the rock is of a dark brown stone, and no signs of regularity occur till you have passed round the S. E. end of the island (a space almost as large as that occupied by the pillars) which you meet again on the West side, beginning to form themselves irregularly, as if the stratum had an inclination to that form, and soon arrive at the bending pillars where I began.

“ The stone of which the pillars are formed, is a coarse kind of *Basalt*, very much resembling the *Giant's causeway* in *Ireland*, though

though none of them are near so neat as the specimens of the latter, which I have seen at the *British Museum*; owing chiefly to the color, which in our's is a dirty brown, in the *Irish* a fine black: indeed the whole production seems very much to resemble the *Giant's Causeway*; with which I should willingly compare it, had I any account of the former before me*."

Proceed with a fine breeze; see, beyond *STAFFA*, *Baca-beg*, and the *Dutchman's-cap*, formed like a *Phrygian* bonnet: next succeeds *Lunga* †, varying into grotesque shapes as we recede from it: the low flats of *Flada* next shew themselves: and lastly the isles of *Cairn-berg more* and *beg*; the first noted for its antient fortrefs, the out-guard to the *Sudereys*, or Southern *Hebrides*.

CAIRN-BERG.

In the year 1249, *John Dungadi*, appointed by *Acho* of *Norway*, king of the Northern *Hebrides*, was entrusted with the defence of this castle; and, in return for that confidence, declined to surrender it to *Alexander III.* of *Scotland*, who meditated the conquest of these islands. It was in those days called *Kiarnaburgh*, or *Biarnaburgh* ‡. The *Macleanes* possessed it in 1715, and during the rebellion of that year, was taken and retaken by each party.

* As this account is copied from Mr. *Banks's* journal, I take the liberty of saying (what by this time that gentleman is well acquainted with) that *Staffa* is a genuine mass of *Basaltes*, or *Giant's Causeway*; but in most respects superior to the *Irish* in grandeur. I must add that the name is *Norwegian*; and most properly bestowed on account of its singular structure: *Staffa* being derived from *Staf*, a staff, prop, or, figuratively, a column.

† (1) At the bottom of the print of the rocks of *Cannay*, is a very singular view of *Lunga*, and the *Dutchman's cap*, as they appeared about eight or nine miles distant, the first S. S. by W. the last S. W. by S.

‡, *Torfæus*, 164.

In

In our course observe at a distance, *Tirey*, or *Tir-I*, famous for its great plain, and the breed of little horses. To the North, separated from *Tirey* by a small sound, is the isle of *Col*. I must not omit observing, that the first, is reported, by a very sensible writer, to be well adapted for the culture of *tobacco* *.

Pass the point *Ruth-an i-sleith*, in *Mull*, when *Egg* high and rounded, *Muck* small, and the exalted tops of the mountainous *Rum*, and lofty *Skie*, appear in view. Leave, on the East, *Calgarai* bay, in *Mull*, with a few houses, and some signs of cultivation; the first marks of population that had shewn themselves in this vast island.

The entrance of the sound of *Mull* now opens, bounded to the North by cape *Ardnamurchan*, or, the height of the boisterous sea; and beyond, inland, soar the vast summits of *Benevisb*, *Morvern*, and *Crouachan*.

Towards afternoon the sky grows black, and the wind freshens into a gale, attended with rain, discouraging us from a chace of seals, which we proposed on the rock *Heiskyr*, a little to the West, where they swarm. To the West of *Cannay*, have a sight of the rock *Humbra*, formed of *Basaltic* columns †.

Leave, three leagues to the West, the *cairns* of *Col*, a dangerous chain of rocks, extending from its Northern extremity.

Sail under the vast mountains of *Rum*, and the point of *Bredon*, through a most turbulent sea, caused by the clashing of two adverse tides. See several small whales, called here *Pollacks*, that when near

* Account current betwixt *England* and *Scotland*, by *John Spruel*.

† This was discovered by *Mr. Murdock Mackenzie*.

land are often chased on shore by boats : they are usually about ten feet long, and yield four gallons of oil. At seven o'clock in the evening find ourselves at anchor in four fathom water, in the snug harbour of the isle of

C A N N A Y,

Formed on the N. side by *Cannay*, on the South by the little isle of *Sanda*: the mouth lies opposite to *Rum*, and about three miles distant: the Western channel into it is impervious, by reason of rocks. On that side of the entrance next to *Sanda* is a rock to be shunned by mariners.

As soon as we had time to cast our eyes about, each shore appeared pleasing to humanity; verdant, and covered with hundreds of cattle: both sides gave a full idea of plenty, for the verdure was mixed with very little rock, and scarcely any heath: but a short conversation with the natives soon dispelled this agreeable error: they were at this very time in such want, that numbers for a long time had neither bread nor meal for their poor babes: fish and milk was their whole subsistence at this time: the first was a precarious relief, for, besides the uncertainty of success, to add to their distress, their stock of fish-hooks was almost exhausted; and to ours, that it was not in our power to supply them. The rubbans, and other trifles I had brought would have been insults to people in distress. I lamented that my money had been so uselessly laid out; for a few dozens of fish-hooks, or a few pecks of meal, would have made them happy. The *Turks* erect *caravansaras*. Christians of different opinions concur

concur in establishing *hospitia* among the dreary *Alps*, for the reception of travellers. I could wish the public bounty, or private charity, would found in fit parts of the isles or mainland, magazines of meal, as preservatives against famine in these distant parts.

CROPS.

The crops had failed here the last year : but the little corn sown at present had a promising aspect : and the potatoes are the best I had seen : but these were not fit for use. The isles I fear annually experience a temporary famine : perhaps from improvidence, perhaps from eagerness to encrease their stock of cattle, which they can easily dispose of to satisfy the demands of a landlord, or the oppressions of an agent. The people of *Cannay* export none, but sell them to the numerous buffets, who put into this *Portus Salutis* on different occasions.

CATTLE.

The cattle are of a middle size, black, long-legged, and have thin staring manes from the neck along the back, and up part of the tail. They look well, for in several parts of the islands they have good warm recesses to retreat to in winter. About sixty head are exported annually.

Each couple of milch cows yielded at an average seven stones of butter and cheese : two thirds of the first and one of the last. The cheese sold at three and sixpence a stone ; the butter at eight shillings.

HORSES.

Here are very few sheep : but horses in abundance. The chief use of them in this little district is to form an annual cavalcade at *Michaelmas*. Every man on the island mounts his horse unfurnished with saddle, and takes behind him either some young girl, or his neighbor's wife, and then rides backwards and forwards from the
village

village to a certain cross, without being able to give any reason for the origin of this custom. After the procession is over, they alight at some public house, where, strange to say, the females treat the companions of their ride. When they retire to their houses an entertainment is prepared with primæval simplicity: the chief part consists of a great oat-cake, called *Struan-Micheil*, or St. *Michael's* cake, composed of two pecks of meal, and formed like the quadrant of a circle: it is daubed over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the fire.

SINGULAR
CUSTOM.

Matrimony is held in such esteem here, that an old maid or old batchelor is scarcely known; such firm belief have they in the doctrine of the ape-leading disgrace in the world below. So, to avoid that danger the youth marry at twenty, the lasses at seventeen. The fair sex are used here with more tenderness than common, being employed only in domestic affairs, and never forced into the labors of the field. Here are plenty of poultry and of eggs.

Abundance of cod and ling might be taken; there being a fine sand-bank between this isle and the rock *Heisker*, and another between *Skie* and *Barra*; but the poverty of the inhabitants will not enable them to attempt a fishery. When at *Campbeltown* I enquired about the apparatus requisite, and found that a vessel of twenty tuns was necessary, which would cost two hundred pounds; that the crew should be composed of eight hands, whose monthly expences would be fourteen pounds; that six hundred fathom of *long-line*, five hundred hooks, and two *Stuoy* lines (each eighty fathoms long) which are placed at each end of the long-lines, with buoys at top to mark the place when sunk, would all together cost five guineas; and

FISHERY.

S f

the

the vessel must be provided with four sets: so that the whole charge of such an adventure is very considerable, and past the ability of these poor people*.

RENTS.

The length of the island is about three miles; the breadth near one: its surface hilly. This was the property of the bishop of the isles, but at present that of Mr. *Macdonald* of *Clan-Ronald*. His factor, a resident agent, rents most of the island, paying two guineas for each *penny-land*; and these he sets to the poor people at four guineas and a half each; and exacts, besides this, three days labor in the quarter from each person. Another head tenant possesses other penny-lands, which he sets in the same manner, to the impoverishing and very starving of the wretched inhabitants.

The *penny-lands* derive their name from some old valuation. The sum requisite to stock one is thirty pounds: it maintains seven cows and two horses; and the tenant can raise on it eight bolls of small black oats, the produce of two; and four of bear from half a boll of feed; one boll of potatoes yields seven. The two last are manured with sea-tang.

The arable land in every farm is divided into four parts, and lots are cast for them at *Christmas*: the produce, when reaped and dried, is divided among them in proportion to their rents; and for want of mills is ground in the quern. All the pasture is common, from *May* to the beginning of *September*.

It is said that the factor has in a manner banished sheep, because there is no good market for them; so that he does his best to deprive the inhabitants of cloathing as well as food. At present

* In *Br. Zool.* III. p. 193, is an account of a fishery of this nature.

they supply themselves with wool from *Rum*, at the rate of eight-pence the pound.

All the cloathing is manufactured at home: the women not only spin the wool, but weave the cloth: the men make their own shoes, tan the leather with the bark of willow, or the roots of the *tormentilla erecta*, or *tormentil*, and in defect of wax-thread, use split thongs.

About twenty tuns of kelp are made in the shores every third year.

Sickness seldom visits this place: if any disorder seizes them the patients do no more than drink whey, and lie still. The small-pox visits them about once in twenty years.

All disputes are settled by the factor, or, if of great moment, by the justices of the peace in *Skie*.

This island, *Rum*, *Muck*, and *Egg*, form one parish. *Cannay* is inhabited by two hundred and twenty souls; of which all, except four families, are *Roman Catholics*; but in the whole parish there is neither church, manse, nor school: there is indeed in this island a catechist, who has nine pounds a year from the royal bounty. The minister and the popish priest reside in *Egg*; but, by reason of the turbulent seas that divide these isles, are very seldom able to attend their flocks. I admire the moderation of their congregations, who attend the preaching of either indifferently as they happen to arrive. As the *Scotch* are œconomists in religion, I would recommend to them the practice of one of the little *Swiss* mixed cantons, who, through mere frugality, kept but one divine; a moderate honest fellow, who, steering clear of controversial points, held forth to the *Calvinist* flock on one part of

MANUFACTURES.

RELIGION.

the day, and to his *Catholic* on the other. He lived long among them much respected, and died lamented.

The protestant natives of many of the isles observe *Yule* and *Pasch*, or *Christmas* and *Easter*; which among rigid presbyterians is esteemed so horrid a superstition, that I have heard of a minister who underwent a censure for having a goose to dinner on *Christmas* day; as if any one day was more holy than another, or to be distinguished by any external marks of festivity.

In popish times here was probably a resident minister; for here are to be seen the ruins of a chapel, and a small cross.

Much rain and very hard gales the whole night; the weather being, as it is called in these parts, broken.

JULY 12.

Bad weather still continues, which prevented us from seeing so much of this island as we intended, and also of visiting the rock *Humbla*. Go on shore at the nearest part, and visit a lofty slender rock, that juts into the sea: on one side is a little tower, at a vast height above us, accessible by a narrow and horrible path: it seems so small as scarce to be able to contain half a dozen people. Tradition says, that it was built by some jealous *regulus*, to confine a handsome wife in.

COMPASS-HILL.

To the North-West above this prison, is the *Compass hill*, in *Erse* called *Sgar-dbearg*, or the red projecting rock. On the top the needle in the mariners compass was observed to vary a whole quarter; the North point standing due West: an irregularity probably owing to the nature of the rock, highly impregnated with iron.

COAL.

In the afternoon some coal was brought, found in the rocks *Dun-eudain*, but in such small veins as to be useless. It lies in
beds



WJRW IN CANNAL.

beds of only six inches in thickness, and about a foot distant from each other, divided by strata of whin-stone. Fuel is very scarce here, and often the inhabitants are obliged to fetch it from *Rum*.

A continuation of bad weather. At half an hour after one at noon, loose from *Cannay*, and after passing with a favorable gale through a rolling sea, in about two hours, anchor in the

JULY 13.

Isle of RUM,

in an open bay, about two miles deep, called *Loch-Sgriofard*, bounded by high mountains, black and barren: at the bottom of the bay is the little village *Kinloch*, of about a dozen houses, built in a singular manner, with walls very thick and low, with the roofs of thatch reaching a little beyond the inner edge, so that they serve as benches for the lazy inhabitants, whom we found sitting on them in great numbers, expecting our landing, with that avidity for news common to the whole country.

HOUSES.

Entered the house with the best aspect, but found it little superior in goodness to those of *Ilay*; this indeed had a chimney and windows, which distinguished it from the others, and denoted the superiority of the owner: the rest knew neither windows nor chimnies. A little hole on one side gave an exit to the smoke: the fire is made on the floor beneath; above hangs a rope, with the pot-hook at the end to hold the vessel that contains their hard fare, a little fish, milk, or potatoes. Yet, beneath the roof I entered, I found an address and politeness from the owner and his wife that were astonishing: such pretty apologies! for the badness

ness of the treat, the curds and milk that were offered; which were tendered to us with as much readiness and good will, as by any of old *Homer's* dames, celebrated by him in his *Odyssey* for their hospitality. I doubt much whether their cottages or their fare was much better; but it must be confessed that they might be a little more cleanly than our good hosts.

Rum, or *Ronin* as it is called by the DEAN, is the property of Mr. *Macleane*, of *Col*; a landlord mentioned by the natives with much affection. The length is about twelve miles; the breadth six: the number of souls at this time three hundred and twenty-five; of families only fifty-nine, almost all protestant. The heads of families, with their wives, were at this time all alive, except five, three widowers and two widows. They had with them a hundred and two sons and only seventy-six daughters: this disproportion prevails in *Cannay*, and the other little islands; in order, in the end, to preserve a ballance between the two sexes; as the men are, from their way of life, so perpetually exposed to danger in these stormy seas, and to other accidents that might occasion a depopulation, was it not so providentially ordered*.

The island is one great mountain, divided into several points; the highest called *Aisgobball*. About this bay, and towards the East side, the land slopes towards the water side; but on the South West forms precipices of a stupendous height. The surface of

* In *Chester*, and other large towns, tho' the number of males exceeds the number of females born; yet when arrived to the age of puberty the females are much more numerous than males; because the latter, in every period of life, are more liable to fatal diseases.

Rum is in a manner covered with heath, and in a state of nature : the heights rocky. There is very little arable land, excepting about the nine little hamlets that the natives have grouped in different places ; near which the corn is sown in diminutive patches, for the tenants here *run-rig* as in *Cannay*. The greatest farmer holds five pounds twelve shillings a year, and pays his rent in money. The whole of the island is two thousand marks*.

The little corn and potatoes they raise is very good ; but so small is the quantity of bear and oats, that there is not a fourth part produced to supply their annual wants : all the subsistence the poor people have besides, is curds milk and fish. They are a well made and well-looking race, but carry famine in their aspect. Are often a whole summer without a grain in the island ; which they regret not on their own account, but for the sake of their poor babes. In the present œconomy of the island, there is no prospect of any improvement. Here is an absurd custom of allotting a certain stock to the land ; for example, a farmer is allowed to keep fourteen head of cattle, thirty sheep, and six mares, on a certain tract called a *penny-land* †. The person who keeps more is obliged to repair out of his superfluity any loss his neighbor may sustain in his herds or flocks.

A number of black cattle is sold, at thirty or forty shillings per head, to graziers, who come annually from *Skie*, and other places. The mutton here is small, but the most delicate in our dominions, if the goodness of our appetites did not pervert

CORN.

CATTLE.

* A *Scotch* mark is little more than thirteen-pence-farthing.

† The division into penny-lands, and much of the rural œconomy agree in both islands.

OUR

our judgment: the purchase of a fat sheep was four shillings and sixpence: the natives kill a few, and also of cows, to salt for winter provisions. A few goats are kept here: abundance of mares, and a necessary number of stallions; for the colts are an article of commerce, but they never part with the fillies.

Every penny-land is restricted to twenty-eight *sums* of cattle: one milch cow is reckoned a *sum*, or ten sheep: a horse is reckoned two *sums*. By this regulation every person is at liberty to make up his *sums* with what species of cattle he pleases; but then is at the same time prevented from injuring his neighbor (in a place where grazing is in common) by rearing too great a stock. This rule is often broken; but by the former regulation, the sufferer may repair his loss from the herds of the avaritious.

No hay is made in this island, nor any sort of provender for winter provision. The domestic animals support themselves as well as they can on spots of grass preserved for that purpose. In every farm is one man, from his office called *Fear cuar taich*, whose sole business is to preserve the grass and corn: as a reward he is allowed grass for four cows, and the produce of as much arable land as one horse can till and harrow.

Very few poultry are reared here, on account of the scarcity of grain.

STAGS.

No wild quadrupeds are found, excepting stags: these animals once abounded here, but they are now reduced to eighty, by the eagles, who not only kill the fawns, but the old deer, seizing them between the horns, and terrifying them till they fall down some precipice, and become their prey.

The

The birds we observed were ring-tail eagles, ravens, hooded-crows, white wagtails, wheat-ears, titlarks, ring-ouzels, grouse, ptarmigans, curlews, green plovers, fawceddars or *arctic* gulls, and the greater terns: the DEAN mentions gannets, but none appeared while we were in the island.

At the foot of *Sgor-mor*, opposite to *Cannay*, are found abundance of agates, of that species called by *Cronsted*, *ſeſt.* LXI, 6, *Achates chalcidonifans*, improperly, white cornelians: ſeveral ſingular ſtrata, ſuch as grey quartz ſtone, *Cronsted ſeſt.* CCLXXIV; another, a mixture of *quartz* and *baſaltes*, a black ſtone, ſpotted with white, like porphyry, but with the appearance of a *lava*: fine grit, or free-ſtone, and the cinereous indorated bole of *Cronsted*, *ſeſt.* LXXXVII.

AGATES.

Land again: walk five miles up the ſides of the iſland, chiefly over heath and moory ground: croſs two deep gullies, varied with ſeveral pretty caſcades, falling from rock to rock: paſs by great maſſes of ſtone, corroded as if they had lain on the ſhore. After a long aſcent reach *Loch-nan-grun*, a piece of water amidſt the rocks, beneath ſome of the higheſt peaks of the mountains. Abundance of terns inhabit this loch. Return exceſſively wet with conſtant rain.

JULY 14.

Notwithſtanding this iſland has ſeveral ſtreams, here is not a ſingle mile; all the molinary operations are done at home: the corn is *graddan'd*, or burnt out of the ear, inſtead of being thrashed: this is performed two ways; firſt, by cutting off the ears, and drying them in a kiln, then ſetting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal. The other method is more expeditious, for the

GRADDAN.

T t

whole

whole sheaf is burnt, without the trouble of cutting off the ears: a most ruinous practice, as it destroys both thatch and manure, and on that account has been wisely prohibited in some of the islands. *Gradanned* corn was the parched corn of HOLY WRIT. Thus *Boaz* presents his beloved *Ruth* with parched corn; and *Jesse* sends *David* with an *Ephab* of the same to his sons in the camp of *Saul*. The grinding was also performed by the same sort of machine the quern, in which two women were necessarily employed: thus it is prophesied *two women shall be grinding at the mill, one shall be taken, the other left*. I must observe too that the island lassies are as merry at their work of grinding the *Graddan*, the *καρχρος* of the antients, as those of *Greece* were in the days of *Aristophanes*,

Who warbled as they ground their parched corn*.

QUERN.

The *quern* or *bra* is made in some of the neighboring counties, in the mainland, and costs about fourteen shillings. This method of grinding is very tedious: for it employs two pair of hands four hours to grind only a single bushel of corn. Instead of a hair sieve to sift the meal the inhabitants here have an ingenious substitute, a sheep's skin stretched round a hoop, and perforated with small holes made with a hot iron. They knead their bannock with water only, and bake or rather toast it, by laying it upright against a stone placed near the fire.

SIEVE.

For want of lime they dress their leather with calcined shells: and use the same method of tanning it as in *Cannay*.

* *Nubes*, act v. scene 11. *Graddan* is derived from *Grad* quick, as the process is so expeditious.

The

The inhabitants of *Rum* are people that scarcely know sickness: if they are attacked with a dysentery they make use of a decoction of the roots of the *Tormentilla erecta* in milk. The small-pox has visited them but once in thirty-four years, only two sickened, and both recovered. The measles come often.

It is not wonderful that some superstitions should reign in these sequestered parts. Second sight is firmly believed at this time. My informant said that *Lauchlan Mac-Kerran* of *Cannay* had told a gentleman that he could not rest for the noise he heard of the hammering of nails into his coffin: accordingly the gentleman died within fifteen days.

SUPERSTITION.

Molly Mac-lean (aged forty) has the power of foreseeing events through a well-scraped blade bone of mutton. Some time ago she took up one and pronounced that five graves were soon to be opened; one for a grown person: the other four for children; one of which was to be of her own kin: and so it fell out. These pretenders to second sight, like the *Pythian* priests, during their inspiration fall into trances, foam at the mouth, grow pale, and feign to abstain from food for a month, so over-powered are they by the visions imparted to them during their paroxysms.

I must not omit a most convenient species of second sight, possessed by a gentleman of a neighboring isle, who foresees all visitors, so has time to prepare accordingly: but enough of these tales, founded on impudence and nurtured by folly.

Here are only the ruins of a church in this island; so the minister is obliged to preach, the few times he visits his congregation, in the open air. The attention of our *popish* ancestors in this

CHURCH.

article, delivers down a great reproach on the negligence of their reformed descendants: the one leaving not even the most distant and savage part of our dominions without a place of worship; the other suffering the natives to want both instructor, and temple.

JULY 15.

The weather grows more moderate; at one o'clock at noon sail from *Rum*, with a favorable and brisk gale, for the isle of *Skie*. Soon reach the point of *Slate*, at the south end, a division of that great island, a mixture of grass, a little corn and much heath. Leave on the right the point of *Arisalg*. Pass beneath *Armadaie* in *Skie*, a seat beautifully wooded, gracing most unexpectedly this almost tree-less tract. A little farther to the West opens the mouth of *Loch-in-daal*, a safe harbour, and opposite to it on the main-land, that of *Loch-furn*, or the lake of *Hell*, with black mountains of tremendous height impending above.

KUL-RI.

The channel between the shire of *Inverness* and *Skie* now contracts; and enlarges again to a fine bay opposite to *Glenelg*, between the main-land and *Dunan-ruagh*, where is good anchorage under *Skie*. At the north end of this expanse, the two sides suddenly contract, and at *Kul-ri* form a strait bounded by high lands, not a quarter of a mile broad; the flood which runs here at the spring tides at the rate of seven knots an hour, carried us through with great rapidity, into another expanse perfectly land-locked, and very picturesque. We were now arrived amidst an amphitheatre of mountains; the country of *Kintail* bounded us on the North and East; and *Skie* (which from *Loch-in-daal* became more lofty) confined us with its now wooded cliffs to the South. The ruins of an antient castle, seated on the pinnacle of a rock, and some little

little isles formed our western view. These of old belonged to the *Mac-kinnons*, a very antient race, who call themselves *Clan-Alpin*, or the descendants of *Alpin*, a *Scotch* monarch in the 9th century. Some of the line have still a property in *Skie*.

The violent squalls of wind darting from the apertures of the hills seized us for an hour, but after various tacks at last Mr. *Thompson* anchored safely beneath *Mac-kinnon's* castle, amidst a fleet of buffes, waiting with anxiety for the appearance of herrings, this year uncommonly late. The hard rains were no small advantage to our scenery. We lay beneath a vast hill called *Glaisbhein*, cloathed with birch and oaks, inhabited by roes: cataracts poured down in various places amidst the woods, reminding me of the beautiful cascades between *Scheideck* and *Meyringen*, in the canton of *Underwald*. This part is in the district of *Strath*, another portion of *Skie*.

Land at a point called the *Kyle*, or passage, where about fourscore horses were collected to be transported *a la nage* to the opposite shore, about a mile distant, in the same manner as, *Polybius** informs us, *Hannibal* passed his cavalry over the rapid *Rhone*. They were taken over by fairs, by little boats, a pair on each side held with halters by two men, after being forced off a rock into the sea. We undertook the conveyance of a pair. One, a pretty grey horse, swam admirably; the other was dragged along like a log; but as soon as it arrived within scent of its companions before landed, revived, disengaged itself, and took to the shore with great alacrity.

MAC-KINNON'S
CASTLE.

JULY 16.
THE KYLE.

* Lib. iii. c. 8.

Some very gentleman-like men attended these animals, and with great politeness offered their services.

Among the crowd was a lad *crectis auribus*; his ears had never been swaddled down, and they stood out as nature ordained; and I dare say his sense of hearing was more acute by this liberty.

The horned cattle of *Skie* are swam over, at the narrow passage of *Kul-ri*, at low water, six, eight, or twelve are passed over at a time, tied with ropes made of twisted withies fastened from the under jaw of the one to the tail of the preceding, and so to the next; the first is fastened to a boat, and thus are conveyed to the opposite shore. This is the great pass into the island, but is destitute even of a horse-ferry.

JULY 17.

At five in the morning quit our situation, and passing through a narrow and short sound, arrive in another fine expanse, beautifully land-locked by the mainland (part of *Ross-shire*) the islands of *Rona* and *Croulin*, *Rasa*, distinguished by the high hillock, called *Duncanna*; *Scalpa*, and the low verdant isle of *Pabay*, in old times the seat of assassins*. *Skie* shews a verdant slope for part of its shore: beyond soar the conic naked hills of *Straitb*, and still farther the ragged heights of *Blaven*.

See, behind us, the ruins of the castle, and the entrance of the bay we had left, the openings into the great lochs *Kifferne* and *Carron*, and, as a back-ground, a boundless chain of rugged mountains. The day was perfectly clear, and the sea smooth as a mirror, disturbed but by the blowing of two whales, who en-

* In the time of the DEAN all these little isles were full of woods, at present quite naked.

tertained



Ligus verticillata

Herb. Griffiths del.



Chorera scabrides

R. Maxwell sculp.

retained us for a considerable space by the jet de eaux from their orifices.

Mr. *Mac-kinnon*, junior, one of the gentlemen we saw with the horses, overtakes us in a boat, and presses us to accept the entertainment of his father's house of *Coire-chattaban*, in the neighboring part of *Skie*. After landing near the isle of *Scalpa*, and walking about two miles along a flat, arrive at the quarters so kindly provided; directing Mr. *Thompson* to carry the vessel to the North part of *Skie*.

The country is divided by low banks of earth, and, like the other islands, has more pasturage than corn. In my walk to *Kilcrist*, the church of the parish of *Strath*, saw, on the road-side strata of limestone and stone-marle, the former grey, the last white, and in many parts dissolved into an impalpable powder, and ready to the hands of the farmer. It is esteemed a fine manure, but better for corn than grass.

Near the church are vast strata of fine white marble, and some veined with grey, which I recognized to have been the bed, from whence the altar at *Jona* had been formed. Observe also great quantities of white granite, spotted with black. Messrs. *Lightfoot* and *Stuart* ascend the high limestone mountain of *Beinn-shuardal*, and find it in a manner covered with that rare plant the *Dryas octopeta*.

WHITE MARBLE.

On my return am entertained with a rehearsal, I may call it, of the *Luagh*, or, *walking of cloth*, a substitute for the fulling-mill: twelve or fourteen women, divided into two equal numbers, sit down on each side of a long board, ribbed lengthways, placing the cloth on it: first they begin to work it backwards and forwards with their

LUAGH.

their hands, finging at the fame time, as at the *Quern*: when they have tired their hands, every female ufes her feet for the fame purpose, and fix or feven pair of naked feet are in the moft violent agitation, working one againft the other: as by this time they grow very earneft in their labors, the fury of the fong rifes; at length it arrives to fuch a pitch, that without breach of charity you would imagine a troop of female demoniacs to have been affembled.

They fing in the fame manner when they are cutting down the corn, when thirty or forty join in chorus, keeping time to the found of a bagpipe, as the *Grecian* lasses were wont to do to that of a lyre during vintage in the days of *Homer* *. The fubject of the fongs at the *Luagbadh*, the *Quern*, and on this occafion, are fometimes love, fometimes panegyric, and often a rehearfal of the deeds of the antient heroes, but commonly all the tunes flow and melancholy.

QUERN-
GRINDING.

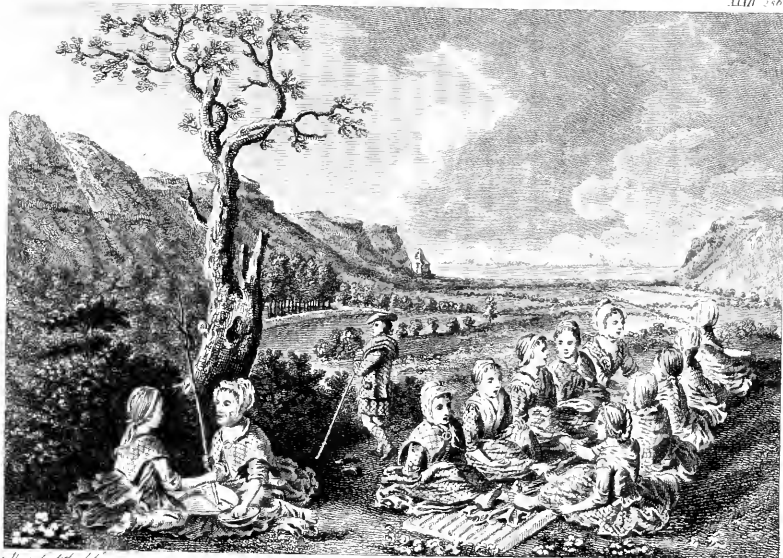
Singing at the *Quern* is now almoft out of date fince the introduction of water-mills. The laird can oblige his tenants, as in *England*, to make ufe of this more expeditious kind of grinding; and empowers his miller to fearch out and break any *Querns* he can find, as machines that defraud him of the toll. Many centuries paff, the legiflature attempted to difcourage thefe aukward mills, fo prejudicial to the landlords, who had been at the expence of others. In 1284, in the time of *Alexander III.* it was provided, that ‘ na man ‘ fall presume to grind *qubeit*, *maifblock*, or rye, with hand mylne, ‘ except he be compelled by ftorm, or be in lack of mills quhilk

* *Iliad*, xviii, line 570.



Moses Griffith

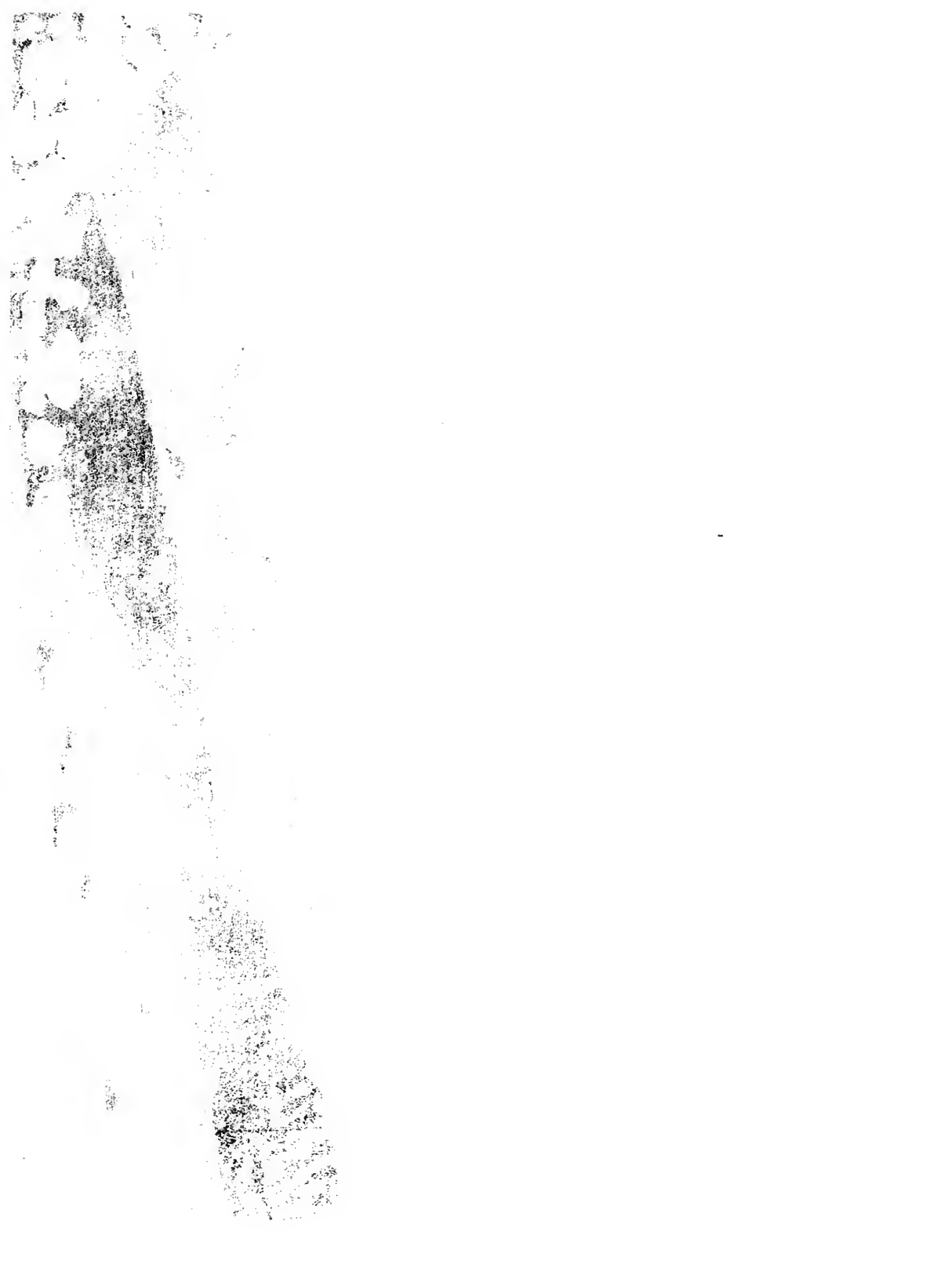
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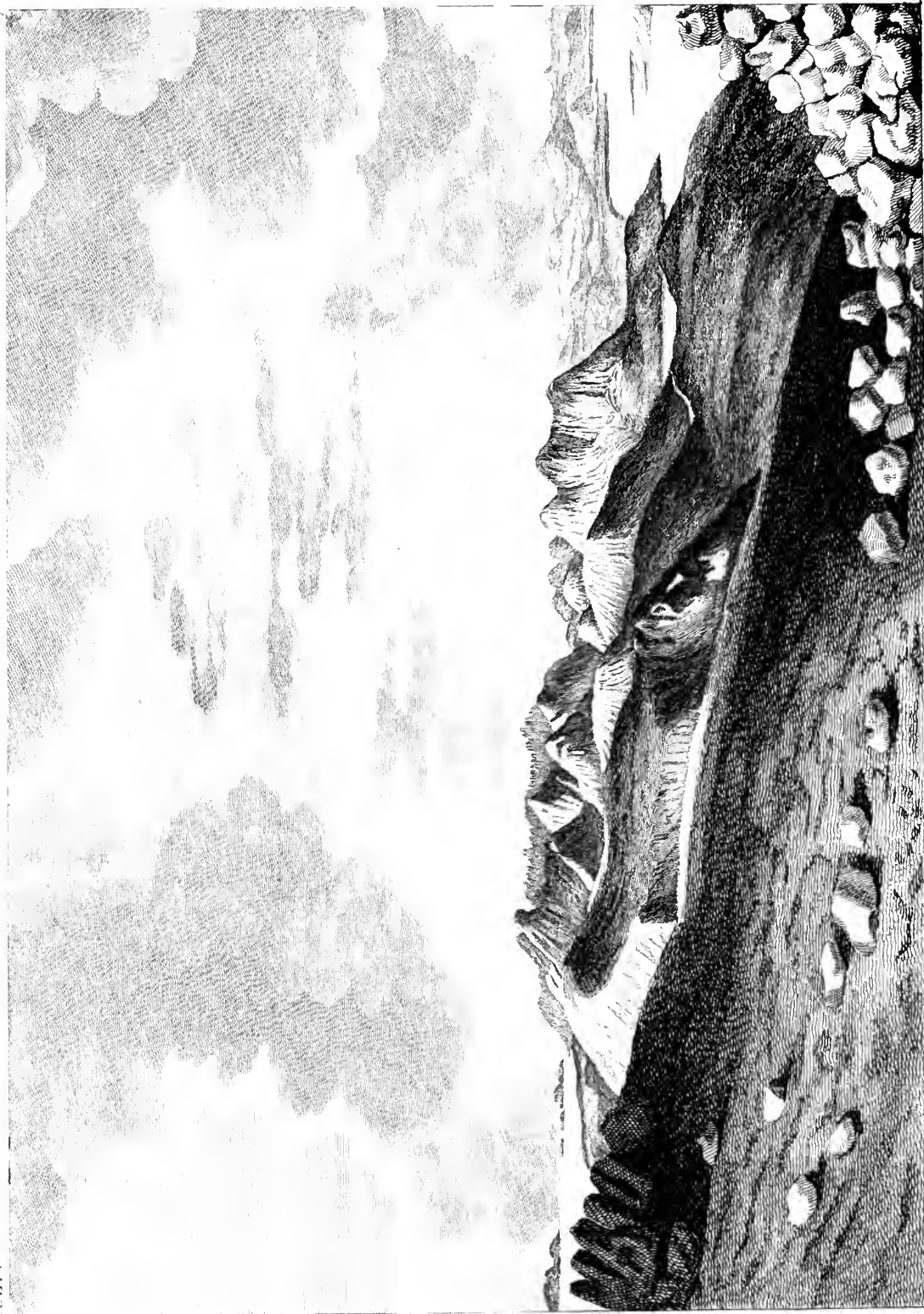


W. G. G. del.

G. G. sc.

Women at the QUERN and the LUAGHAD with a view of TALYSKIR





James Griffiths del.

J. H. Russell sculp.

VIEW FROM BEINN, NA, CALLICHI IN SKIE.

‘ fould grind the famen. And in this cafe gif a man grindes at
 ‘ hand mylnes, he fal gif the threttein meafure as multer, and gif
 ‘ anie man contraveins this our prohibition, he fall tine his hand
 ‘ mylnes perpetuallie.’

Walk up *Beinn-a-caillich*, or, the hill of the old hag; one of
 thofe picturesque mountains that made fuch a figure from the fea.
 After afcending a fmall part, find its fides covered with vaft loofe
 ftones, like the paps of *Jura*, the fhelter of ptarmigans: the top
 flat and naked, with an artificial *cairn*, of a moft enormous fize,
 reported to have been the place of fepulture of a gigantic wo-
 man in the days of *Fingal*. The profpect to the Weft was that of
 defolation itfelf; a favage ferief of rude mountains, difcolored,
 black and red, as if by the rage of fire. Neareft, joined to this hill
 by a ridge, is *Beia-an-gkrianan*, or the mountain of the SUN; perhaps
 venerated in antient times. *Mal-more*, or the round mountain,
 appears on the North. The ferrated tops of *Blaven* affect with
 aftonifhment; and beyond them, the cluftered height of *Quillin*,
 or, the mountain of CUCHULLIN, like its antient hero *, *ftood like*
a hill that catches the clouds of heaven. The deep receffes between
 thefe *Alps*, in times of old, poffeffed *the fons of the narrow vales,*
the hunters of deer; and to this time are inhabited by a fine race of
 ftags.

The view to the N. Eaft and S. Weft is not lefs amufing: a
 fea fprinkled over with various ifles, and the long extent of coaft
 foaring into all the forms of *Alpine* wildnefs. I muft not omit

* His refidence is faid to have been at *Dunfaich*, in this ifland. The literal
 meaning of *Quillin*, or *Cullin*, is a narrow dark hollow.

U u

that

JULY 18.
 BEINN-NA-
 CAILLICH.

that the point of *Camisketel*, on the South of *Skie*, was shewed to me at a distance, famous for the cave which gave shelter for two nights to the young adventurer, and his faithful guide, the antient *Mac-kinnon*.

Leave *Coire-chattaban*, after experiencing every civility from the family; and from the Rev. Mr. *Nicholson*, the minister. Wind along the bottoms of the steep hills. Pass by the end of *Loch-slappan* to the South. See a stone dike or fence called *Paraicnam fiadb*, or the inclosure of the deer, which seems once to have been continued up a neighboring hill. In one angle is a hollow, in the days of *Offian*, a pitfall covered with boughs for the destruction of the animals chased into it. Places of this name are very common, and very necessary, when the food of mankind was the beasts of the field.

Turn towards the northern coast; pass by the end of *Loch-sligachan*, and soon after by the side of the small fresh water *Loch-na-caiplich*, filled with that scarce plant *Eriocaulon decangulare*, first discovered by Mr. *James Robertson*. Breakfast at *Sconser*, one of the post-offices, an inn opposite to *Rasa*, an island nine miles long and three broad, divided from *Skie* by a sound a mile broad. On the shore, the house of Mr. *Macleod*, the owner of *Rasa*, makes a pretty figure. The DEAN speaks of this island, 'as having maney deires, pairt of 'profitable landes inhabit, and manurit, with twa castles, to wit, 'the castle of *Kilmorocht*, and the castle of *Brolokit*, with twa fair 'orchards at the saids twa castles with ane parish kirke, called *Kil-molowocke*. In his time, he says, it pertaining to *Mac-ghyllichallan* of 'Raarfay be the sword, and to the bishope of the isles be heritage.' This usurper was a vassal of *Macleod* of *Lewis*, who probably con-

signed

signed it to his chieftain, from whom the present proprietor derives his family.

Continue our journey pointing to the S. West. Meet great droves of fine cattle, on their way to change of pasture. See a small quantity of very poor flax, raised from the seed of the country, a very unprofitable management: but the greatest part of the land was covered with heath. Leave to the left the mountains of *Cucbullin*, *Cullin*, or *Quillin*, which reach to the sea. Come to the end of *Loch-Bracadale*, which pierces the island on this side. *Skie* is so divided by branches of the sea, that there is not a place five miles distant from a port; such numbers of good harbours are there in a place destitute of trade, and without a single town. Near the end of this *Loch* the ground is more cultivated; but all the corn land is dug with the *cas-chrom* or crooked spade, instead of being ploughed: eight men are necessary to dig as much in a day as a single plough would turn up: the harrows are commonly tied to the horses tails; but in very wet land, the men and women break the fods by dragging over them a block of wood, with five teeth and a long handle, called *Raachgan*.

Descend through a narrow pass, and arrive instantly in a tract flat as any in *Holland*, opening to the west with a fine distant view of *North* and *South Uist*, and other parts of the *Long island*: bounded on the other three sides by high precipices, enlivened with cataracts formed by the heavy rains. In a wood in a snug corner lies *Talyskir*, inhabited by Mr. *Macleod*, lieutenant-colonel in the *Dutch* service, who with the utmost hospitality sheltered us from the inclemency of the day. This house belongs to the chief of the name; and in old times was always the portion of a second son: he enjoyed

TALYSKIR.

it for life, with the view of giving him the means of educating his children; who after that were left to the care of fortune; which custom filled foreign service with a gallant set of officers. Daughters of chieftains were generally portioned with cattle; and often with a set of stout men, who in feudal times were valuable acquisitions to the husband, who estimated his wealth by the power of his people, for he instantly adopted and incorporated them with his own clan.

DUTCH SERVICE.

It will not be impertinent to mention here the origin of the *Scotch* regiments in the *Dutch* service. They were formed out of some independent companies, sent over either in the reign of *Elizabeth* or *James VI.* At present the common soldiers are but nominally national, for since the scarcity of men, occasioned by the late war, *Holland* is no longer permitted to draw her recruits out of *North Britain.* But the officers are all *Scotch*, who are obliged to take oaths to our government, and to qualify in presence of our embassador at the *Hague.*

JULY 20.

GREAT SWORD.

See here a *Cly-more*, or great two-handed sword, probably of the same kind with the *ingentes gladii* of the *Caledonians*, mentioned by *Tacitus*: an unwieldy weapon, two inches broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade three feet seven inches; of the handle, fourteen inches; of a plain transverse guard, one foot; the weight six pounds and a half. These long swords were the original weapons of our country, as appears by a figure of a soldier, found among the ruins of *London*, after the great fire, A. D. 1666, and preserved at *Oxford**: his sword is of a vast length, his hair flowing, his legs

* *Monfaucon, Antiq. iv. 16. tab. x.*

bare,

bare, his lower garment short, and fastened by a girdle round his waste; the *sagum* is flung carelessly over his breast and one arm, ready to be flung off, as custom was, in time of action. The great broad sword, and much the same kind of dress, were preserved in the highlands to the last age, at the battle of *Killiecrankie*: the upper garment was thrown off by the Highlanders, in order to enable them to use this two-handed instrument with greater effect. But the enormous length of weapon has been found useless against the firmness of determined troops, from the battle of the * *Mons Grampius*, to the recent victory of *Culloden*. The short swords of the forces of *Agricola*, and the bayonets of the *British* regulars, were equally superior.

Col. *Macleod* favors me with a weapon, common to the *Romans*, *Scandinavians*, and *Britons*. It is a brazen sword, whose blade is twenty-two inches long; the handle (including a round hollow pommel) five and a half; the middle of the blade swells out on both sides, and the edges very sharp; the end pointed; we are told † that the scabbards are of brass, but this was destitute of one. The weapon was found in *Skie*. The same kind is met with in many parts of *Scotland* and of *Wales*, which the *Danes* have visited; and they have been frequently discovered in *tumuli*, and other sepulchres, in *Denmark* and *Holface*, deposited there with the urns in honor of the deceased ‡. Others, similar, have been found in *Sweden* §.

BRAZEN SWORD.

* *Taciti vit. Agric. c. 36.*

† *Sibbald append. hist. Fife, p. 18.*

‡ *Wormii Mon. Dan. p. 48. tab. p. 50. Worm. mus. 354. Jacob. mus. Reg. Havnice. pars 11. sect. iii.*

§ *Dahlberg, Suec. Ant. tab. 314.*

Walk

Walk down the East side of the vale, and see the well of *Cuchullin*. Take boat near the lofty insulated rock, *Stach in nuchidár*, or that of the fuller, pyramidal and inclining: am rowed beneath a range of magnificent cliffs, at whose base were lodged plenty of white crystallized *zeolite*, and vast rocks of stone, of the appearance of *lava*, filled with rounded kernels.

JORRAMS.

Our boat's crew were islanders, who gave a specimen of marine music, called in the *Erse*, *Jorrams*: these songs, when well composed, are intended to regulate the strokes of the oars, and recall to mind the customs of classical days.

Mediæ stat margine puppis
 Qui voce alternos nautarum temperet ictus,
 Et remis dicet sonitum, pariterque relatis,
 Ad numerum plaudat resonantia cærule tonfis.

SILIUS, lib. iv.

But in modern times they are generally sung in couplets, the whole crew joining in chorus at certain intervals: the notes are commonly long, the airs solemn and slow, rarely chearful, it being impossible for the oars to keep a quick time: the words generally have a religious turn, consonant to that of the people.

JULY 21.

BASALTIC ROCKS.

Visit a high hill, called *Briis-mhawl*, about a mile South of *Taly-skir*, having in the front a fine series of genuine basaltic columns, resembling the *Giant's* causeway: the pillars were above twenty feet high, consisting of four, five and six angles, but mostly of five: the columns less frequently jointed than those of the *Irish*; the joints being at great and unequal distances, but the majority are entire: even those that are jointed are less concave and convex on their opposite

opposite surface than the columns of the former. The stratum that rested on this colonnade was very irregular and shattery, yet seemed to make some effort at form. The ruins of the columns at the base made a grand appearance: these were the ruins of the creation: those of *Rome*, the work of human art, seem to them but as the ruins of yesterday.

At a small distance from these, on the slope of a hill, is a tract of some roods entirely formed of the tops of several series of columns, even and close set, forming a reticulated surface of amazing beauty and curiosity. This is the most northern *Basalt* I am acquainted with; the last of four in the *British* dominions, all running from South to North, nearly in a meridian: the *Giant's Causeway* appears first; *Staffa* succeeds; the rock *Humbra* about twenty leagues further, and finally the column of *Briis-mbarol*: the depth of ocean in all probability conceals the lost links of this chain.

Take leave of *Talykir*. See very near to the house the vestiges of some small buildings, and by them a heap of stones, with a *basaltic* column set erect in the middle. Cross a range of barren lands for four miles: reach *Loch-Bracadale*. Exchange our horses for a boat. Pass over this beautiful land-locked harbour abounding with safe creeks. Cod-fish swarm here in the herring season pursuing the shoals: a man with a single hand-line caught in three hours as many as were sold for three guineas, at the rate of twopence apiece. Land, after a trajet of four miles, and find ready a new set of horses.

This seems to me the fittest place in the island for the forming of a town. The harbour is deep and unspeakably secure. It is the *Milford*.

LOCH-BRACA-
DALE.

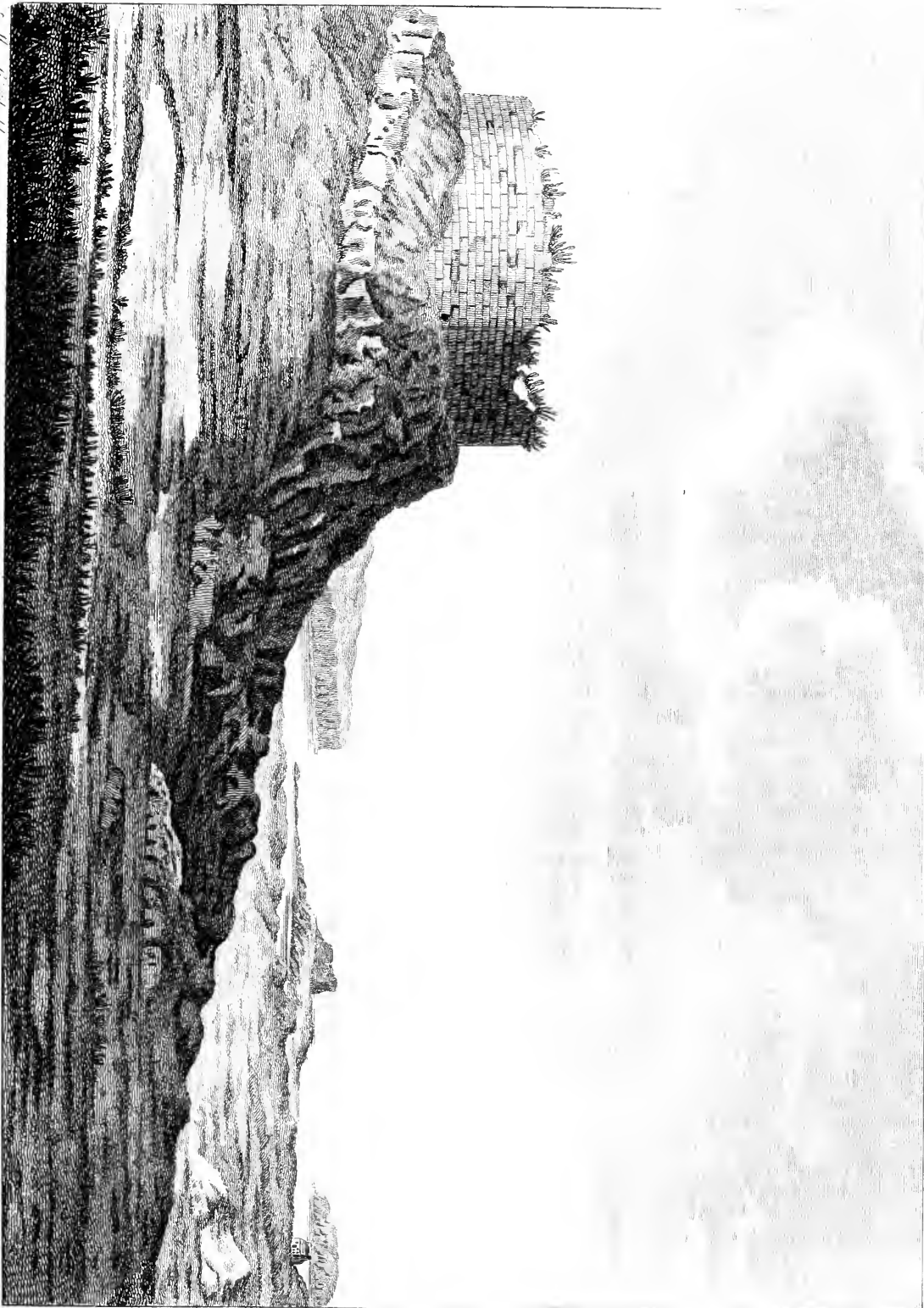
Milford haven of these parts; it opens at its mouth to the best part of the sea. *Skie* has not in it a single town or even village. But what is a greater wonder, there is not a town from *Campbelton* in the Firth of *Clyde* to *Thurso*, at the end of *Cathness*, a tract of above two hundred miles.

DANISH FORT.

Proceed: ride by, at *Struan*, a beautiful *Danish* fort on the top of a rock, formed with most excellent masonry. The figure as usual circular. The diameter from outside to outside sixty feet: of the inside forty-two. Within are the vestiges of five apartments, one in the centre, four around: the walls are eighteen feet high. The entrance six feet high, covered with great stones.

About a furlong north west of this, is another large rock precipitous on all sides but one. On that is the ruin of a very thick wall, and the traces of a dike quite round, even on the inaccessible parts. Between which and the wall is a large area. This seems to have been built without regularity, yet probably belonged to the same nation. Each seems designed to cover an assemblage of people who lived beneath their protection in a hostile country, for under both are remains of numbers of small buildings with regular entrances. The last inclosure is supposed to have been designed for the security of the cattle, of which, these free-booters had robbed the natives; and this species is distinguished by the name of *Boagbun*.

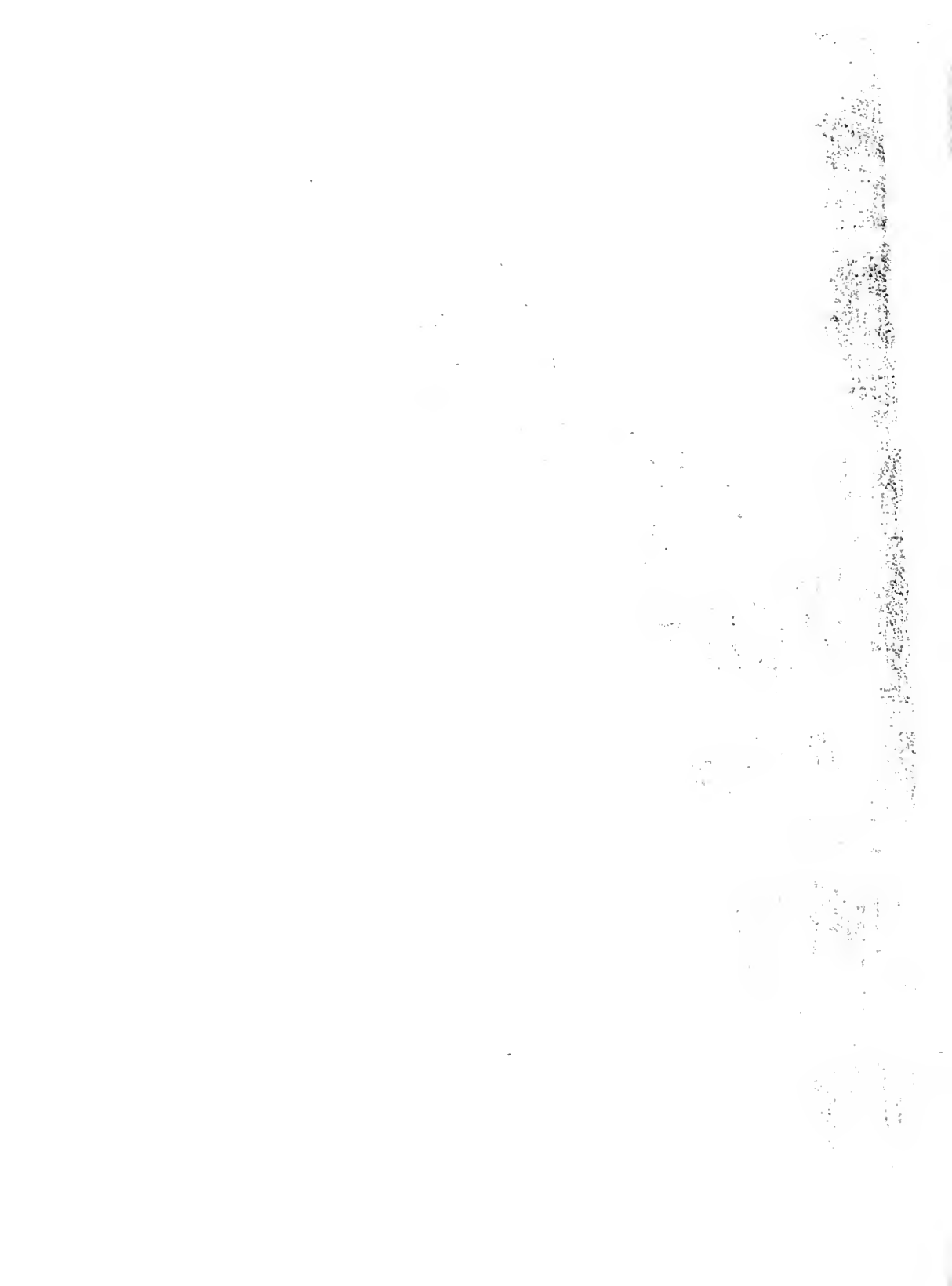
These fortresses are called universally in the *Erse*, *Duns*. I find that they are very rare in the country from whence they took their origin; no people will give themselves the trouble of fortifying amidst the security of friends. Mr. *Frederic Subm* of *Copenhagen*,



From the fort

DANISH FORT IN SKIE.

W. Marshall sculp.



hagen, whom I had the pleasure of addressing on this subject, could point out but a single instance, of a similar tower, and that on the *Suallberg*, a mountain half a *Norwegian* league distant from *Drontheim*. But we may expect further elucidations from a skilful antiquary now on the tour of the country.

About two miles farther, see near the road-side, two large conoid *Cairns*: pass near the end of *Loch-ca-roy*, a branch of the noble *Loch-Bracadale*, and soon after reach the castle of

DUN-VEGAN, the seat of Mr. *Macleod*, a gentleman descended from one of the *Norwegian* vice-roys, governors of the isles while they bore a foreign yoke. But the antiquity of his descent is an accident that would convey little honor to him; had he not a much more substantial clame; for to all the milkiness of human nature usually concomitant with his early age, is added, the sense and firmness of more advanced life. He feels for the distresses of his people, and insensible of his own, with uncommon disinterestedness has relieved his tenants from their oppressive rents; has received instead of the trash of gold, the treasure of warm affections, and unfeigned prayer. He will soon experience the good effects of his generosity; gratitude, the result of the sensibility still existing among those accustomed to a feudal government, will shew itself in more than empty words; and in time they will not fail exerting every nerve to give his virtue the due reward. Feudal governments, like that of unmixed monarchy, has its conveniencies and its blessings. The last rarely occur from the imperfection of human nature: One BEING only can lay clame to that: therefore it is the business of every honest man to resist the very appearance of undivided power in a prince,

DUN-VEGAN.

or the shadow of independency in a subject. The highlanders may bless the hand that loosened their bonds: for tyranny more often than protection was the attendance on their vassalage. Yet still from long habitude, and from the gleams of kindness that darted every now and then amidst the storms of severity, was kindled a sort of filial reverence to their chieftain: this still is in a great degree retained, and may, by cherishing, return with more than wonted vigor. The noxious part of the feudal reign is abolished; the delegated rod of power is now no more. But let not the good part be lost with the bad: the tender relation that *patriarchal* government experiences, should still be retained; and the mutual inclination to beneficence preserved. The chieftain should not lose, with the power of doing harm, the disposition of doing good. Such are the sentiments of Mr. *Macleod*, which ripen into actions that, if persisted in, will bring lasting comfort into his own bosom, and the most desired of blessings amongst a numerous clan.

The castle of *Dun-vegan* is seated on a high rock, over a loch of the same name, a branch of *Loch Falart*. Part is modernized, but the greatest portion is antient: the oldest is a square tower, which with a wall round the edge of the rock, was the original strength of the place. Adjacent is a village and the post-office; for from hence a packet-boat, supported by subscription, sails every fortnight for the *Long-island*.

FAIRY-FLAG.

Here is preserved the *Braolauch sibi*, or fairy-flag of the family, bestowed on it by *Titania* the *Ben-sibi*, or wife to *Oberon* king of the fairies. She blessed it at the same time with powers of the first importance, which were to be exerted on only three occasions:

sions: but on the last, after the end was obtained, an invisible Being is to arrive and carry off standard and standard-bearer, never more to be seen. A family of *Clan y Faitter* had this dangerous office, and held by it, free lands in *Bracadale*.

The flag has been produced thrice. The first time in an unequal engagement against the *Clan-Ronald*, to whose fight the *Macleods* were multiplied ten-fold. The second preserved the heir of the family, being then produced to save the longings of the lady: and the third time, to save my own; but it was so tattered, that *Titania* did not seem to think it worth sending for.

This was a superstition derived from the *Norwegian* ancestry of the house: the fable was caught from the country, and might be of use to animate the clan. The *Danes* had their magical standard, *Reafan*, or, the raven, embroidered in an instant by the three daughters of *Lodbroke*, and sisters of *Hinguar*, *Hubba*, or *Ivar* *. *Sigurd* had an enchanted flag given him by his mother, with circumstances somewhat similar to the *Dun-vegan* colors: whosoever bore it in the day of battle was to be killed; accordingly in one of his battles three standard-bearers were successively slain; but on the death of the last he obtained the victory †.

Here is preserved a great ox-horn, tipped with silver: the arm was twisted round its spires, the mouth brought over the elbow, and then drank off. The Northern nations held this species of cup in high esteem, and used the capacious horns of the great

OX-HORN CUP.

* *Affer. vit. Alfred. 10.*

† *Torfæus, 27.*

A VOYAGE TO THE

Aurochs *. They graced the hospitable halls of kings **, and out of them the antient heroes quenched their thirst: *Haquin* †, weary with slaughter, calls aloud for the mighty draught.

Heu labor immensus, fessos quam vellicat artus!

Quis mihi jam præbet cornua plena mero?

SHIELD.

In this castle is also preserved, a round shield, made of iron, that even in its decayed state weighs near twenty pounds; itself a load in these degenerate days: yet they were in use no longer ago than the beginning of the last century. Each chieftain had his armour-bearer, who proceeded his master in time of war, and, by my author's ‡ account, in time of peace; for they went armed even to church, in the manner the *N. Americans* do at present in the frontier settlement, and for the same reason, the dread of savages.

In times long before those, the antient *Scotch* used round targets, made of oak, covered with the hides of bulls; and long shields, narrow below and broad above, formed of pieces of oak or willow, secured with iron: I guess them to be of the same kind with the *Norwegian* shields figured by *Wormius* †, and probably derived from the same country. They had also a guard for their shoulders, called || *Scapul*; and for offensive weapons had the bow, sword, two-handed sword, and *Lochaber* ax, a weapon likewise of *Norwegian* origin. But the image-tombs of antient warriors are the best lectures on this subject.

* *Urorum* cornibus, Barbari septentrionales potant, urnaque binas capitis unius cornua implent. *Plinii lib. II. c. 37.*

** *Saxo Grammat. 94.*

† *Wormii Mon. Dan. 389.*

‡ *Timothy Pont's M. S. Advoc. Library.*

|| *Vide fig. 1. tab. xx.*

† *Ibid.*

Mr.

Mr. *Macqueen* informs me, that near this place is an *Anait*, or *Druidical* place of worship, of which there are four in *Skie*, much of the same situation and construction. This lies in the heart of an extensive moor, between the confluence of two waters. To the east stands one hill, to the west another: which gradually slope down toward the plain, and from which a clear prospect might be had of all that passed below. From one of these waters to the other is a strong stone wall, forming an equilateral triangle: the rocks face it towards the water, and every crevice is filled with stones regularly laid; so that it seems to have been on that spot inaccessible in former days. Near the centre of this triangle, is a small square edifice of quarried stones; and on each side of the entrance which leads to it from the wall, are the remains of two houses, both within and without. In these lodged the priests and their families: the servants most probably on the outside. A strong turf rampart protected also the wall from water to water, across a rising ground, which hath been cut through by a road leading from the *Tempul na Anait* (as the edifice is called) a great way into the moor. There is no tradition of the use of this place. My learned friend supposes it to have been designed for the worship of the *Earth*, *Bendis* or *Diana*, which, according to *Hesychius*, was supposed to be the same. *Plutarch* gives the same goddess the title of *Anait*, the name of this place of worship; and *Pliny* speaks of a country in *Armenia*, called *Anaitica*, from *Anaitis*, a goddess in great repute there, where a noble temple had been built, which was plundered of its immense riches by the soldiers of *Antony* in his *Partbian* expedition. *Pausanias* also speaks of the temple of *Diana* the *Anait*. These temples were erected when the purity of the *Celtic* religion had been debased by the extravagance
of

of fancy, and idols introduced. Here we may suppose that this deity was worshipped in the utmost simplicity.

JULY 22.

Proceed on our journey; pass over a black and pathless tract of moor and bog, for about fifteen miles. Dine on a sott spot of heath, with that appetite which exercise and the free air never fail to create. Arrive on the banks of *Loch-Grifernis*, a branch of *Loch-fuisart*: take boat; observe that the ropes for the fishing-nets are made of the purple *melic* grass, the *pund-glas* of the highlanders, remarkable for lasting long without rotting. After a passage of a mile, land at KINGSBURGH; immortalized by its mistress, the celebrated FLORA MAC-DONALD, the fair protectress of a fugitive adventurer; who, after some days concealing himself from pursuit, in the disguise of the lady's maid, here flung off the female habit.

Mr. *Mac-donald* did me the favor of presenting me with three very curious pieces of antiquity: an urn, a *Glain-naidr*, or serpent-bead, and a *Denarius*, found not remote from his house. The first is an urn of elegant workmanship, found in a stone chest, formed of six flags as before described: this urn was filled with ashes; was placed not prone, as that mentioned in the former volume, but with the mouth up, and covered with a light thin stone. This was discovered beneath an immense *cairn*.

URN.

GLAIN-NAIDR.

The *Glain-naidr*, or *Druidical* bead, as it is vulgarly called, is an unique in its kind, being of a triangular shape; but, as usual, made of glass, marked with figures of serpents coiled up. The common people in *Wales* and in *Scotland* retain the same superstitions relating to it as the antients, and call it by the name of *Serpent-stone*. The *Gauls*, taught by their priests, believed the strangest tales of their serpents,

serpents, described from the prose of *Pliny*, in a most spirited manner, by the ingenious Mr. *Mason*, who thus makes his *Druid* demand of a sapient brother :

But tell me yet
 From the grot of charms and spells,
 Where our matron sister dwells ;
Brennus, has thy holy hand
 Safely brought the *Druid* wand,
 And the potent *adder-stone*,
 Gender'd 'fore the autumnal moon ?
 When in undulating twine
 The foaming snakes prolific join ;
 When they hiss, and when they bear
 Their wond'rous egg aloof in air ;
 Thence, before to earth it fall,
 The *Druid* in his holy pall,
 Receives the prize,
 And instant flies,
 Follow'd by the envenom'd brood,
 Till he cross the silver flood.

The antients and moderns agree in their belief of its powers ; that good fortune attends the possessor wherever he goes. The stupid *Claudius*, that *Ludibrium aule* AUGUSTI, put to death a *Gaulish* * knight, for no other reason than, that he carried an *ovum anguinum*, a serpent-stone, about him. The vulgar of the present age attribute to it other virtues ; such as its curing the bite of the adder, and giving ease to women in child-birth, if tied about the knee.

* *Plinii*, lib. xxix. c. 3. Equitem Romanum e *Vocontis*, a people of *Dauphiny*.

So difficult is it to root out follies that have the sanction of antiquity.

DENARIUS.

The last favor that I was indebted to Mr. *Mac-donald* for, is a *Denarius*, of the Emperor *Trajan*, found on a moor near the shore of *Loch-Grifernis*; a probable, but not a certain evidence that the *Romans* had landed in this island. We have no lights from history to enable us to say what was done during the reign of that emperor: in the succeeding, *Adrian* reduced the bounds of the empire to the place still called his wall, and lost all communication with the islands; but in the following reign they were extended to their antient bounds, and the isles might be visited from the *Glota estuarium*, the station of the fleet, and the money in question lost at that time in *Skie*. But its being found there may be accounted for by another supposition: that of its having been the booty of an island foldier, taken from the *Romans* in some of the numberless skirmishes in one of the following reigns, and brought here as a mark of victory.

DRINKING-SHELL.

I observe that the great scallop-shell is made use of in the dairies of this country for the skimming of milk. In old times, it had a more honorable place, being admitted into the halls of heroes, and was the cup of their festivity. As Doctor *Mac-pherson* expresses it, ‘The whole
 ‘ tribe filled the hall of the chieftain; trunks of trees covered with
 ‘ moss were laid in form of tables from one end to the other; whole
 ‘ beeves or deer were roasted and laid before them on rough boards,
 ‘ or hurdles of rods woven together: the pipers played while they
 ‘ sat at table, and silence was observed by all. After the feast was
 ‘ over, they had ludicrous entertainments; a practice still con-
 ‘ tinued

‘tinued in part of the highlands: the females retired, and the old and young warriors sat in order, down from the chieftain, according to their proximity in blood to him; the harp was then touched, the song was raised, and the *Sligà-crechin*, or the drinking-shell, went round.’

Am lodged this night in the same bed that formerly received the unfortunate *Charles Stuart*. Here he lay one night, after having been for some time in a female habit under the protection of *Flora Macdonald*. Near this place he resumed the dress of his own sex by the assistance of the master of the house, Mr. *Alexander Macdonald*, who suffered a long imprisonment on that account; but neither the fear of punishment, nor the promises of reward, could induce him to infringe the rights of hospitality, by betraying an unhappy man who had flung himself under his protection.

Leave *Kingsburgh*, travel on a good horse road, pass by a *cairn*, with a great stone at the top, called the high-stone of *Ugg*. I must remark, that the *Danes* left behind them in many places the names of their deities, their heroes, and their bards: thus in the rock *Humbula* is perpetuated the name of *Humblus**, one of their antient kings; the isle of *Gunna* † assumed the title of one of the *Valkyriæ*, the fatal sisters; *Ulva* takes its name from the bear-begotten hero, *Ulvo* ‡; and the stone of *Ugg* seems to have been erected in memory of the poet *Uggerus* ||.

JULY 23.

DANISH NAMES.

Beneath is the fertile bottom of *Ugg*, laughing with corn: ascend

* *Sax. Gram.* 5.

† *Torfæus*, 36.

‡ *Sax. Gram.* 193.

|| *Sax. Gram.* 88.

Y y

a hill,

MUGGASTOT.

a hill, and on the other side descend into the parish of *Kilmore*; the granary of *Skie*. Leave, on the left, *Muggastot*, the principal house of Sir *Alexander Mac-donald*, lineally descended from the lords of the isles: all the estates at present possessed by that gentleman were bestowed by *John*, the last *Regulus*, and Earl of *Ross*, on his brother *Hugh*, and confirmed by a charter dated at *Aros*, in the year 1449, and afterwards by *James IV.* at *Sterling*, in 1495.

MONASTERY.

Beneath the house was the lake of *St. Columba*, now drained; once noted for a monastery of great antiquity, placed in an island. The ruins evince its age, being built with great stones, without mortar, in the manner customary in the times of *Druidism*. The cells and several rooms are still very distinguishable. The chapel is of a later date, and built with mortar, as are all the other chapels in *Skie*, and in the little islands along its shores: these chapels were served by the monks: the place they landed on, in order to discharge these religious duties, was called *Pein-orab*, or the land of prayer; for after solemnly recommending themselves, and the object of their journey, to the MOST HIGH, they separated, and took their respective routes.

A WEDDING.

Pursue our journey. A minister, who gave us the pleasure of his company, observed to us, that a couple were in pursuit of him in order to have their nuptials celebrated: unwilling to be the cause of deferring their happiness, I begged he would not on my account delay the ceremony: we took possession of a cottage; the minister laid before them the duties of the marriage state, asked, whether they took each other willingly? joined their hands, and concluded with a prayer. I observed that the bridegroom put all the powers of
magic

magic to defiance, for he was married with both shoes tied with their latchet.

Not many years have elapsed since it was customary in some parts of the N. of *Scotland* for the lairds to interfere in the marriages of their vassals, and direct the pairing of their people. These strange tyrannies, these oppressions of inclination, seem to have occasioned the law of *Alexander* the Ist, to prevent such a foundation for domestic misery : it is indeed the case of the widow only that he took into consideration, *Na widow, says the statute, sould be compelled to marie gif sche please to live without ane husband, but sche sould give securitie that sche fall not marie without consent of hir lord, gif sche holds of ane other than the king.*

Take a repast at the house of Sir *Alexander Mac-donald's* piper, who, according to antient custom, by virtue of his office, holds his lands free. His dwelling, like many others in this country, consists of several apartments ; the first for his cattle during winter, the second is his hall, the third for the reception of strangers, and the fourth for the lodging of his family ; all the rooms within one another.

PIPERS.

The owner was quite master of his instrument, and treated us with several tunes. In feudal times the *Mac-donalds* had in this island a college of pipers ; and the *Macleods* had the like ; these had regular appointments in land, and received pupils from all the neighboring chieftains. The *Mac-karters* were chief pipers to the first ; the *Mac-krumens* to the last.

The bagpipe has been a favorite instrument with the *Scots*, and has two varieties : the one with short pipes, played on with the fingers ; the other with long pipes and founded with the mouth :

this is the loudest and most ear-piercing of all music, is the genuine highland pipe, and suited well the warlike genius of the people, roused their courage to battle, alarmed them when secure, and collected them when scattered; soled them in their long and painful marches, and in times of peace kept up the memory of the gallantry of their ancestors, by tunes composed after signal victories; and too often kept up the spirit of revenge, by airs expressive of defeats or massacres from rival clans. One of the tunes, wild and tempestuous, is said to have been played at the bloody battle of *Harlaw*, when *Donald*, lord of the isles, in 1410, opposed the powers of *James I.* under the conduct of *Alexander Stuart*, Earl of *Mar*.

Neither of these instruments were the invention of the *Danes*, or, as is commonly supposed, of any of the Northern nations; for their antient writers prove them to have been animated by the *clangor tubarum*. Notwithstanding they have had their *sack-pipe* long amongst them, as their old songs* prove, yet we cannot allow them the honor of inventing this melodious instrument: but must assert, that they borrowed it from the invaded *Caledonians*. We must still go farther, and deprive even that antient race of the credit; and derive its origin from the mild climate of *Italy*, perhaps from *Greece*.

There is now in *Rome* a most beautiful *Bas-relievo*, a *Grecian* sculpture of the highest antiquity; of a bagpiper playing on his instrument, exactly like a modern highlander. The *Greeks* had their *Ασκαυλης*, or instrument composed of a *pipe* and *blown-up*

* From *Dr. Solander*.

skin: the Romans in all probability borrowed it from them, and introduced it among their swains, who still use it under the names of *piva* and *cornu musa* *.

That master of musick, *Nero*, used one †; and had not the empire been so suddenly deprived of that great artist, he would (as he graciously declared his intention) have treated the people with a concert; and, among other curious instruments, would have introduced the *Utricularius*, or bagpipe. *Nero* perished, but the figure of the instrument is preserved on one of his coins, but highly improved by that great master. It has the bag and two of the vulgar pipes, but was blown with a bellows, like an organ, and had on one side a row of nine unequal pipes, resembling the *fyrinx* of the god *Pan* ‡. The bagpipe, in the unimproved state, is also represented in an antient sculpture, and appears to have had two long pipes or drones §, and a single short pipe for the fingers. Tradition says, that the kind played on by the mouth was introduced by the *Danes*. As theirs was wind music, we will admit that they might have made improvement, but more we cannot allow: they were skilled in the use of the trumpet; the highlanders in the *Piobb*, or bagpipe.

Non tuba in usu illis, conjecta at tibia in utrem
Dat belli signum, et martem vocat horrida in arma ||.

* From Doctor *Burney*.

† *Suetonius*, lib. vi. c. 54.

‡ *Monfaucon*, *Antiq. Suppl.* iii. 188, tab. 73. f. 2.

§ *Ibid.* f. 1.

|| *Melvini* topog. *Scotiæ*.

Proceed

Proceed two miles farther; pass under a high hill, with a precipitous front, styled *Sgor-more*, or, the great projection; and immediately after reach *Dun-tuilm* castle, or, the castle of the round grassy eminence, placed at the verge of a high precipice over the sea; the ground adjacent formed of fine verdant turf.

Find our vessel at anchor under the little rocky *Elan-tuilm*, lofty, and of a picturesque form.

Take leave of several gentlemen, who, according to the worthy custom of these islands, convoyed us from place to place, and never left us till they had delivered us over to the next hospitable roof, or seen us safely embarked. Among others who did me this honor, was Doctor *John Maclean*, whose family have been hereditary physicians, for some centuries, to that of *Mac-donald*. They have been educated at the expence of the chieftain; and receive to this day an appointment in land, holding the farm of *Shulista* at the gates of the antient residence of the *Mac-donalds*, the castle of *Dun-tuilm*, which the Doctor enjoys together with a pension from the late Sir *James Mac-donald*.

DUN-TUILM
CASTLE.

Dun-tuilm castle is a ruin, but was inhabited as late as 1715. It was the original seat of the *Mac-donalds*, in *Skie*: near it, a hill, called *Cnock an eirick*, or, the *bill of pleas*: such eminences are frequent near the houses of all the great men, for on these, by the assistance of their friends, they determined all differences between their people: the place was held sacred, and to the respect paid to the decisions delivered from the summit, may in some measure be attributed the strict obedience of a fierce and military race to their chieftain.

Near

Near this place was pointed to me the spot where an incestuous pair (a brother and sister) had been buried alive, by order of the chieftain.

In the rocks are abundance of small compressed *Ammonitæ*, and on the shores saw fragments of white *Quartz*, the *hellic* stone so often mentioned by *Martin*.

SKIE is the largest of the *Hebrides*, being above sixty measured miles long; the breadth unequal, by reason of the numbers of lochs, that penetrate far on both sides. It is supposed by some to have been the Eastern *Æbuda* of the antients; by others, to have been the *Dumna*. The modern name is of *Norwegian* origin, derived from *Ski*, a mist; and from the clouds (that almost constantly hang on the tops of its lofty hills) was styled, *Ealand skianach*, or, the cloudy island*. No epithet could better suit the place; for, except in the summer season, there is scarcely a week of fair weather: the summers themselves are also generally wet, and seldom warm.

The Westerly wind blows here more regularly than any other, and arriving charged with vapour from the vast *Atlantic*, never fails to dash the clouds it wafts on the lofty summits of the hills of *Cuchullin*, and their contents deluge the island in a manner unknown in other places. What is properly called the rainy season commences in *August*: the rains begin with moderate winds; which grow stronger and stronger till the autumnal *equinox*, when they rage with incredible fury.

The husbandman then sighs over the ruins of his vernal labors:

* Doctor *Mac-pherson*, 282.

NAME OF
SKIE.

CLIMATE.

DISTRESS.

tees his crops feel the injury of climate : some laid prostrate ; the more ripe corn shed by the violence of the elements. The poor foresee famine, and consequential disease : the humane tacksmen agonize over distresses, that inability, not want of inclination, deprives them of the power of remedying. The nearer calls of family and children naturally first excite their attention : to maintain and to educate are all their hopes, for that of accumulating wealth is beyond their expectation : so the poor are left to Providence's care : they prowl like other animals along the shores to pick up limpets and other shell-fish, the casual repasts of hundreds during part of the year in these unhappy islands. Hundreds thus annually drag through the season a wretched life : and numbers, unknown, in all parts of the western highlands (nothing local is intended) fall beneath the pressure, some of hunger, more of the putrid fever, the epidemic of the coasts, originating from unwholesome food, the dire effects of necessity. Moral and innocent victims ! who exult in the change, first finding that place *where the wicked cease from troubling, and where the weary are at rest.*

The farmer labors to remedy this distress to the best of his power, but the wetness of the land late in spring prevents him from putting into the ground the early seed of future crops, bear and small oats : the last are fittest for the climate : they bear the fury of the winds better than other grain, and require less manure, a deficiency in this island. Poverty prevents him from making experiments in rural œconomy : the ill success of a few made by the more opulent, determines him to follow the old tract, as attended with more certainty, unwilling, like the dog in the fable,

fable, to grasp at the shadow and lose the substance, even poor as it is.

The produce of the crops very rarely are in any degree proportioned to the wants of the inhabitants: golden seasons have happened, when they have had superfluity; but the years of famine are as ten to one. The helps of the common years are Potatoes: it is difficult to say whether the discovery of *America* by the *Spaniards* has contributed to preserve more lives by the introduction of this vegetable; or to have caused more to perish by the insatiable lust after the precious metals of the new world.

The difficulties the farmer undergoes in this bad climate are unknown in the South; there he sows his seed, and sees it flourish beneath a benign sun and secured from every invasion. Here a wet sky brings a reluctant crop*: the ground, inclosed only with turf mounds, accessible to every animal: A continual watch employs numbers of his people: some again are occupied in repairing the damages sustained by their houses from storms the preceding year; others are laboring at the turberies, to provide fuel to keep off the rigor of the severe season: or in fencing the natural (the only) grasses of the country to preserve their cattle from starving; which are the true and proper staple of these islands.

The quantity of corn raised in tolerable seasons in this island, is esteemed to be about nine thousand bolls. The number of

* The moment the corn is cut down, a certain number of sheaves are gathered in a heap, and thatched on the top: the first dry moment that happens, the thatch is taken off, and the sheaves now dry, are carried in; and this is repeated till the whole crop is secured.

NUMBERS OF
INHABITANTS.

mouths to consume them, in the Presbytery of *Skie* *, near thirteen thousand: migrations, and depression of spirit, the last a common cause of depopulation, having since the year 1750 reduced the number from fifteen thousand to between twelve and thirteen: one thousand having crossed the *Atlantic*, others sunk beneath poverty, or in despair, ceased to obey the first great command, INCREASE and MULTIPLY.

In that year the whole rent of *Skie* was three thousand five hundred pounds. By an unnatural force some of the rents are now doubled and trebled. People long out of all habit of industry, and used to the convivial tables of their chieftain, were unable instantly to support so new a burden: in time not very long preceding that, they felt the return of some of their rents: they were enabled to keep hospitality; to receive their chieftain with a well covered board; and to feed a multitude of poor. Many of the greater tackmen were of the same blood with their chieftains; they were attached to them by the ties of consanguinity as well as affection: they felt from them the first act of oppression, as *Cæsar* did the wound from his beloved *Brutus*.

The high advance of the price of cattle is a plea for the high advance of rents; but the situation of the tackman here is particular: he is a gentleman, and boasts the same blood with his laird: (of five hundred fighting men that followed *MacLeod* in 1745 in his Majesty's army, four hundred were of his kindred) has been cherished by him for a series of years often with paternal

* Which comprehends *Rum*, *Cannay*, *Muck* and *Egg*, besides the seven parishes in this great island.

affection:

affection: has been used to such luxuries as the place affords; and cannot instantly sink from a good board to the hard fare of the common farmer. When the chieftains riot in all the luxuries of *South Britain*, he thinks himself entitled to share a due degree of the good things of this life, and not to be for ever confined to the diet of *Brochan* or the computation of *Whisky*. During the feudal reign their love for their chieftains induced them to bear many things, at present intolerable. They were their pride and their glory: they strained every nerve in support of them, in the same manner as the *French* through vanity, refuse nothing to aggrandize their *Grand Monarque*.

Resentment drove many to seek a retreat beyond the *Atlantic*: they sold their stock, and in numbers made their first essay. They found, or thought they found, while their passions were warm, an happy change of situation: they wrote in terms favouring of romance, an account of their situation: their friends caught the contagion; and numbers followed; and others were preparing to follow their example. The tacksmen from a motive of independency: the poor from attachment; and from excess of misery. Policy and humanity, as I am informed, have of late checked this spirit so detrimental to the public. The wisdom of legislature may perhaps fall on some methods to conciliate the affections of a valuable part of the community: it is unbecoming my little knowlege of the country to presume to point out the methods. It is to be hoped the head will, while time permits, recollect the use of the most distant members.

The proper products of this and all the *Hebrides*, are men and cattle: the use of the first need not be insisted on, for *England*

cannot have forgot its sad deficiency of recruits towards the end of the late long and destructive war: and what it owed in the course of it to *North Britain*. In respect to cattle, this in particular bears the pre-eminence of having the largest breed of all the highlands. The greater tenants keep their cattle during winter in what are called *winter parks*, the driest and best ground they have: here they are kept till *April*, except the winter proves very hard, when they are foddered with straw: in *April* the farmer turns them to the moor-grafs (cotton-grafs) which springs first, and at night drives them into the dry grounds again.

The poorer tenants, who have no winter parks, are under the necessity of keeping the cattle under the same roof with themselves during night; and often are obliged to keep them alive with the meal designed for their families. The cows are often forced, through want of other food, to have recourse to the shores, and feed on the sea-plants at low water: by instinct they will, at ebb of tide, hasten from the moors, notwithstanding they are not within sight of the sea.

One of the greater farms in *Skie* is thus stocked:

Fifty cows, and their followers, viz. 20 young heifers, fit for bull; 30 ditto, three years old; 35 ditto, two years old; 40 yearlings, or sturks. Of these the owner can sell only twenty cows at forty-five shillings each at an average; can make butter and cheese for his family, but none for sale, for their best cow will not yield above three *English* quarts of milk at a meal. Such a farm was formerly rented for sixteen pounds a year, at present is raised to fifty. The greatest rent in the island is eighty pounds, but the medium from thirty to forty.

In *Skie* when a tackfman has a greater farm than he can manage, he often sets off part to a *Bowman* or *Aireach*, who takes care of the stock of cattle on a certain tract; and binds himself to give to the tackfman every year four stone of cheefe, and two of butter, from each couple of milch cows. If there is any arable ground, he is provided with horses and a plough; and seed sufficient to sow it; and receives part of the crop; and some additional grafs ground for two or three milch cows, for his trouble.

There is certainly much ill management in the direction of the farms: a tackfman of fifty pounds a year often keeps twenty servants; the laziest of creatures, for not one will do the least thing that does not belong to his department. Most of them are married, as in *Ilay*. Their common food is *Brochan*, a thick meal-pudding, with milk, butter or treacle; or a thinner sort, called *Eafoch*, taken with their bannocs. This number of servants seemed to answer the retainers in great families before that pernicious custom was abolished by *Henry VII*; in feudal times they were kept here for the same bad end. The cause is now no more, but the habit cannot suddenly be shaken off; charity forbids one to wish it, till some employ is thought of for them; otherwise, like the poor cottagers before-mentioned, starving must be their portion.

Cattle is at present the only trade of the island: about four thousand are annually sold, from forty shillings to three pounds a head. The loss sustained in *Skie* by the severity of the last winter, and the general failure of the crops the preceding season, amounted.

amounted to five thousand; perhaps in some measure owing to the farms being over-stocked.

About two hundred and fifty horses are purchased from hence every year.

Here are no sheep but what are kept for home consumption, or for the wool for the cloathing of the inhabitants. Hogs are not introduced here yet, for want of proper food for those animals.

Goats might turn to good advantage if introduced into the few wooded parts of the island. These animals might be procured from the neighborhood of *Lochness*; for being naturalized to the climate, would succeed better than any imported from the southern parts of *Europe*, or from *Barbary*. As an inducement, I must inform the natives of the *Hebrides* that in the *Alpine* part of *Wales* a well-haired goatskin fells for seven and six-pence or half a guinea.

About three hundred tuns of kelp are made here annually, but it is thought not to answer, as it robs the land of so much manure.

There are not above two or three slated houses in the island; the general thatch is fern, root and stalk, which will last above twenty years.

USEFUL PLANTS.

The roots of the *orobus tuberosus*, the *cor-meille* or *carmel* of the highlanders, are in high esteem in this and the other islands: they sometimes chew them, at others make a fermented liquor with them. They imagine that they promote expectoration, and that they are very efficacious in curing any disorders of the breast or lungs: they also use it as a remedy against hunger, chewing it as some of our poorest people do tobacco*, to put off that uneasy sensation.

* Vide Mr. Spence's life of Mr. Robert Hill, taylor, p. 102.

Ligusticum

Ligusticum scoticum, Scotch parsley, or the *shunis* of this island, is also much valued; in medicine, the root is reckoned a good carminative, and an infusion of the leaves is thought a good purge for calves. It is besides used as a food, either as a sallad, raw, or boiled as greens.

Very few superstitions exist here at present: pretenders to second-sight are quite out of repute, except among the most ignorant, and at present are very shy of making boast of their faculties.

SUPERSTITIONS.

Poor *Browny*, or *Robin Good-fellow*, is also put to flight. This servicable sprite was wont to clean the houses, helped to churn, thrashed the corn, and would belabor all who pretended to make a jest of him. He was represented as stout and blooming, had fine long flowing hair, and went about with a wand in his hand. He was the very counter-part of MILTON's *Lubbar-fiend*, who

Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
To earn his cream-bowl duly fet;
When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
His shadowy sleave hath thrash'd the corn
That ten day-lab'ers could not end;
Then lays him down the lubbar fiend,
And stretch'd along the chimney's length,
Basks at the fire his hairy strength.

The *Gruagach* is a deity in form representing the last; and who was worshipped in old times by libations of milk; and milkmaids still retain the custom by pouring some on certain stones that bear his name. *Gruagach* signifies the *fair-haired*, and is supposed by
Mr.

GRUAGACH.

Mr. *Macqueen* * to have been an emblem of *Apollo*, or the Sun; and to correspond with the epithet χρυσόκομος. A stone was dug up near *Musselburgh*, dedicated APOLLINI GRANNO, *Grianich* the Sunny, an epithet probably borrowed from the *Caledonians*. The same deity might also receive the title of *Galaxius* from the libation of milk still retained in those parts *.

TAGHAIRM.

A wild species of magic was practised in the district of *Trotterness*, that was attended with a horrible solemnity. A family who pretended to oracular knowledge practised these ceremonies. In this country is a vast cataract, whose waters falling from a high rock, jet so far as to form a dry hollow beneath, between them and the precipice. One of these impostors was sowed up in the hide of an ox, and to add terror to the ceremony, was placed in this concavity: the trembling enquirer was brought to the place, where the shade and the roaring of the waters, encreased the dread of the occasion. The question is put, and the person in the hide delivers his answer, and so ends this species of divination styled *Taghairm*.

But all these idle tales are totally exploded, and good-sense and polished manners prevale, instead of that barbarity which in 1598 induced *James VI.* to send here a new colony to civilize the natives; who were so little disposed to receive their instructors, that his majesty was in the end obliged to desist from his design †. At present the island forms part of the shire of *Inverness*. The sheriff of that county appoints a substitute who resides here, and takes

* See Mr. *Macqueen's* curious account in the Appendix to the third volume.

† *Jonstoni rerum Britan. hist. lib. viii. p. 249.*

cognizance of small disputes about property, and petty crimes; but, on account of the distance, avoids harrassing the inhabitants, by requiring their attendance on the Lords of Sessions and Justiciary Courts at *Inverness*, the jurymen being selected from among the gentry and inhabitants of the mainland.

After a most tempestuous night, loose from our harbour at two o'clock at noon. Go through a narrow channel at the North end, a rock lying in the middle. Have to the west a view of *Fisber's rock*; and to the North a strange chain of rocky isles, very singular in their appearance; and varying in their forms in the process of our course. The highest is called *Bordb-mor-mhic-leod*, or *Macleod's great table* *. Another is called *Flada*. On the first Mr. *Thompson* took in our absence the little *Petrel*, which with numbers of others were lurking beneath the loose stones, and betrayed themselves by their loud twittering. These are the least of palmipeds; the dread of mariners, who draw a certain presage of a storm from their appearance; for they always collect in numbers at the approach of a tempest beneath the stern; running along the waves in the wake of the ship, with a swiftness incredible. This bird is the *Camilla* of the ocean: like her,

JULY 24.

LITTLE PETREL.

She swept the seas, and as she skim'd along,
Her flying feet unbath'd on billows hung.

The seamen call them *Mother Cary's chickens*: some devotees styled

* Two views of these wild rocks (2) as they appeared from *Dun-Tuilm*; the other (3) as they appeared from the East in our passage, are engraved at the bottom of the view in *Loch-jurn*.

A a a

them

them *Petrels*, from the attempt of the apostle *St. Peter* to tread the water. They are seen in all parts of the ocean; and were not overlooked by the ancients, who named them *Cypseli*, and take notice of this remarkable particular.

Mr. *Thompson* also shot one of those enormous seals, or the great seal *syn. quad.* No. 266; but to my great regret it sunk as soon as killed.

Have a full view of the isle of *Lewis*, the *Lodbus* of the *Norwegians*: and off it a groupe of little isles called *Siant*, or *Sebant*, and somewhat to the north of those is the fine harbour, and town of *Stornaway*. It was my intention to have steered for that port, but was dissuaded from it by the accounts I had from the gentlemen of *Skie*, that a putrid fever raged there with great violence.

Direct our course for *Loch-Broom*, in the county of *Rofs*. An easy breeze carries us off the cape *Ruth an ri*, in the maps *Row-rie*: About eight o'clock in the morning of

JULY 25.

—find ourselves near a considerable number of small isles, with a most dreary appearance, miscalled the *Summer islands*. Within is a great bay six miles broad and eight deep, bounded by vast and barren mountains, patched with snow. The wind chops about and blows very fresh, so that after many teizing tacks, about nine o'clock in the evening drop anchor under isle *Martin*, in the bottom of the bay, which is here called *Loch-Kinnard*. To the South is a hill, which we landed on, and ascended, and saw on the other side great loch *Broom*, or *Braon*, narrow, of a vast depth, and running many miles up the country. At its head receives a river frequented by salmon in *April*.

LOCH-BROOM.

This

This parish is one of the largest on the mainland of *Scotland*, being thirty-six miles long and twenty broad. It has in it seven places of worship, three catechists *, and about two thousand examinable persons : but is destitute of a parochial school. None of the people except the gentry understand *English*. The country is inhabited by the *Mackenzies*, even quite from *Kintail*, whose chieftain is the Earl of *Seaforth*.

It is a land of mountains, a mixture of rock and heath, with a few flats between them producing bear and black oats, but never sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants.

Cattle are the great support of the country, and are sold, to graziers who come for them even as far as from *Craven* in *Yorkshire*, at the rate of thirty shillings to three pounds a head. A great deal of butter and cheese is sold to the buffets. Land is set here by the *Davoch* or half *Davoch* ; the last consists of ninety-six *Scotch* acres of arable land, such as it is, with a competent quantity of mountain and grazing ground. This maintains sixty cows and their followers; and is rented for fifty-two pounds a year. To manage this the farmer keeps eight men and eight women servants; and an overseer, who are all paid partly in money and partly in kind. The common servants have thirty shillings per annum, house, garden, six bolls of meal and shoes. The dairy maids thirteen shillings and four pence and shoes: the common drudges six and eight pence and shoes.

* A catechist is one who goes from house to house to instruct the people in the principles of religion, and in the catechisms, approved by the general assembly; and are appointed by its committee, and are supported out of his majesty's bounty.

The tender cattle are housed during winter. The common manure of the country is dung, or sea-wrack.

JULY 27.

Still on board. The weather very bad.

JULY 28.

Land at the bottom of the bay, in

R O S S - S H I R E.

Procure horses. Observe some houses built for the veteran soldiers and sailors; but as usual, all deserted. Proceed up *Strath-Kennard*, which with *Coygach* that bounds the north side of the bay is a forfeited estate, and unalienably annexed to the crown. The commissioners give all possible encouragement to the tenants; and have power to grant longer leases than the lairds are inclined to do, which keeps the people under the government contented, and banishes from their minds all thoughts of migration.

Kindness and hospitality possess the people of these parts. We scarce passed a farm but the good woman, long before our approach, sallied out and stood on the road side, holding out to us a bowl of milk or whey.

Ascend a very high mountain, and pass through a birch wood, over a pretty little loch: various other woods of the same kind were scattered over the bottoms; but the trees were small. Roots of pines filled all the moors, but I saw none of those trees standing. Pass under some great precipices of limestone, mixed with marble: from hence a most tremendous view of mountains of stupendous height, and generally of conoid forms. I never saw a country that seemed to have been so torn and convulsed: the shock, whenever it happened, shook off all that vegetates: among these aspiring heaps of barrenness,



Eriocaulon decurcangulare.

Cornus herbacea.

et. H. G. G. del.

R. W. sculp.

ness, the fugar-loaf hill of *Suil-bhein* made a conspicuous figure: at their feet, the blackness of the moors by no means assisted to cheer our ideas. Enter ASSYNT, in

S U T H E R L A N D :

Ride by *Loch-Camlach*; enjoy some diversity of the scene, for it was prettily decorated with little wooded islands. Reach *Lad-beg*, where we obtained quarters, and rough hospitality.

This country is environed with mountains; and all the strata near their base, and in the bottoms, are composed of white marble, fine as the *Parian*: houses are built with it, and walls raised; burnt it is the manure of the country; but oftener nature dissolves, and presents it ready prepared to the lazy farmer. WHITE MARBLE.

This tract seems the residence of sloth; the people almost torpid with idleness, and most wretched: their hovels most miserable, made of poles wattled and covered with thin fods. There is not corn raised sufficient to supply half the wants of the inhabitants: climate conspires with indolence to make matters worse; yet there is much improveable land here in a state of nature: but till famine pinches they will not bestir themselves: they are content with little at present, and are thoughtless of futurity; perhaps on the motive of *Turkish* vassals, who are oppressed in proportion to their improvements. Dispirited and driven to despair by bad management, crowds were now passing, emaciated with hunger, to the Eastern coast, on the report of a ship being there laden with meal. Numbers of the miserables of this country were now migrating: they wandered in a state of desperation; too poor to
pay,

pay, they madly sell themselves for their passage, preferring a temporary bondage in a strange land, to starving for life in their native soil.

PROPHECY.

Every country has had its prophets: *Greece* its *Cassandra*, *Rome* its *Sibyls*, *England* its *Nixon*, *Wales* its *Robin Ddu*, and the *Highlands* their *Kenneab Oaur*. *Kenneab* long since predicted the migrations in these terms: ‘Whenever a *Mac-cleane* with long hands, a *Frazier* with a black spot on his face, a *Mac-gregor* with the same on his knee, and a club-footed *Mac-cleod*, of *Rafa*, should have existed; whenever there should have been successively three *Mac-donalds* of the name of *Jokn*, and three *Mac-kinnons* of the same christian name; oppressors would appear in the country, and the people change their own land for a strange one.’ The predictions, say the good wives, have been fulfilled, and not a single breach in the oracular effusions of *Kenneab Oaur*.

TRAGICAL STORY.

In a country where ignorance and poverty prevail it is less wonderful that a tragical affair should happen, similar to that at *Tring*, near our polished capital. About three years ago lived in this neighborhood, a woman of more than common strength of understanding: she was often consulted on the ordinary occurrences of life, and obtained a sort of respect which excited the envy of another female in the same district. The last gave out that her neighbor was a witch; that she herself had a good *Genius*, and could counteract the evils dreaded from the other: at length she so worked on the weak minds of the simple vulgar, that they determined on destroying her rival, and effected their purpose by instigating a parcel of children to strangle her. The murder was inquired into, but the inciters had so artfully concealed themselves, that they

they escaped their reward, and no punishment was inflicted, except what was suited to the tender years of the deluded children.

Affynt parish contains between three and four thousand souls; and sends out five hundred head of cattle annually; and about two or three lafts of falmon are taken every year in the water of *Innard*, on the coast.

I saw here a male and female red-throated diver; which convinces me of my mistake in supposing another to have been of this species*.

It was our design, on leaving the ship, to have penetrated by land, as far as the extremity of the island; but we were informed that the way was impassable for horses, and that even an high-land foot-messenger must avoid part of the hills by crossing an arm of the sea. Return the same road through a variety of bog and hazardous rock, that nothing but our shoeless little steeds could have carried us over. At length we arrive safely on board the ship,

JULY 28.

A wond'rous token
Of heaven's kind care, with necks unbroken.

Found in our harbour some buffes, just anchored, in expectation of finding the shoals of herrings usually here at this season; but at present were disappointed: a few were taken, sufficient to convince us of their superiority in goodness over those of the South: they were not larger, but as they had not wasted themselves by

HERRINGS.

* *Br. Zool.* II. 415.

being

being in roe, their backs and the part next to the tail were double the thickness of the others, and the meat rich beyond expression.

ANTIQUITY OF
THE FISHERY.

Mr. *Anderfon* * gives to the *Scotch* a knowledge of great antiquity in the herring fishery: he says that the *Netherlanders* resorted to these coasts as early as A. D. 836, to purchase salted fish of the natives; but imposing on the strangers, they learned the art, and took up the trade, in after-times of such immense emolument to the *Dutch*.

GAINS OF THE
DUTCH.

Sir *Walter Raleigh's* observations on that head, extracted from the same author, are extremely worthy the attention of the curious, and excite reflections on the vast strength resulting from the wisdom of well-applied industry.

In 1603, remarks that great man, the *Dutch* sold to different nations, as many herrings as amounted to 1,759,000*l. sterling*.

In the year 1615, they at once sent out 2000 buffes, and employed in them 37000 fishermen.

In the year 1618, they sent out 3000 ships, with 50,000 men, to take the herrings, and 9000 more ships to transport and sell the fish, which by sea and land employed 150,000 men, besides those first mentioned. All this wealth was gotten on our coasts; while our attention was taken up in a distant whale fishery.

The *Scottish* monarchs for a long time seemed to direct all their attention to the preservation of the salmon fishery; probably because their subjects were such novices in sea affairs. At length *James III.* endeavoured to stimulate his great men to these

* *Dict. Commerce*, I. 41.

patriotic undertakings; for by an act of his third parlement, he compelled “ certain lords spiritual and temporal, and burrows, to make ships busshes and boats with nets and other pertinents for fishing. That the same should be made in each burgh; in number according to the substance of each burgh and the least of them to be of twenty tunn: and that all idle men be compelled by the sheriffs in the country to go on board the same.”

But his successors, by a very false policy, rendered this wise institution of little effect; for they in a manner prevented their subjects from becoming a maritime people, by directing that no white fish should be sent out of the realm, but that strangers may come and buy them*; that freeports be first served; the cargoes sold to the freemen, who are to come and transport the same †. The *Dutch* at this very time having an open trade.

It is well known that there have been many attempts made to secure this treasure to ourselves, but without success: in the late reign a very strong effort was made, and bounties allowed for the encouragement of *British* adventurers: the first was of thirty shillings per tun to every buss of seventy tuns and upwards. This bounty was afterwards raised to fifty shillings per tun, to be paid to such adventurers who were entitled to it by claiming it at the places of rendezvous. The busses are from twenty to ninety tuns burden, but the best size is eighty. A vessel of eighty tuns ought to take ten lasts, or a hundred and twenty barrels of herrings, to clear expences, the price of the fish to be admitted to be a guinea a

BOUNTY.

BUSSES.

* *James V. Parlem. VII.*† *James IV. & James VI.*

barrel : a ship of this size ought to have eighteen men and three boats : one of twenty tuns should have six men ; and every five tuns above, require an additional hand.

NETS.

To every tun are two hundred and eighty yards of nets ; so a vessel of eighty tuns carries twenty thousand square yards : each net is twelve yards long, and ten deep ; and every boat takes out from twenty to thirty nets, and puts them together so as to form a long train : they are sunk at each end of the train by a stone, which weighs it down to the full extent : the top is supported by buoys, made of sheeps-skin, with a hollow stick at the mouth, fastened tight ; though this the skin is blown up, and then stopt with a peg, to prevent the escape of the air. Sometimes these buoys are placed at the top of the nets ; at other times the nets are suffered to sink deeper, by the lengthening the cords fastened to them, every cord being for that purpose ten or twelve fathoms long. But the best fisheries are generally in more shallow water.

The nets are made at *Greenock*, in *Knapdale*, *Bute* and *Arran* ; but the best are procured from *Ireland* ; and, I think, from some part of *Caernarvonshire*.

FISHING.

The fishing is always performed in the night, unless by accident. The buffes remain at anchor, and send out their boats a little before sun-set, which continue out, in Winter and Summer, till day-light ; often taking up and emptying their nets, which they do ten or twelve times in a night in case of good success. During Winter it is a most dangerous and fatiguing employ, by reason of the greatness and frequency of the gales in these seas, and in such gales are the most successful captures ; but by the providence of heaven, the fishers are seldom lost ; and, what is wonderful, few are visited with illness.

They

They go out well prepared, with a warm great coat, boots and skin aprons, and a good provision of beef and spirits. The same good fortune attends the buffes, who in the tempestuous season, and in the darkest nights, are continually shifting in these narrow seas from harbour to harbour.

Sometimes eighty barrels of herrings are taken in a night by the boats of a single vessel. It once happened in *Lock-Slappan*, in *Skie*, that a buff of eighty tuns might have taken two hundred barrels in one night, with ten thousand square yards of net; but the master was obliged to desist, for want of a sufficient number of hands to preserve the capture.

The herrings are preserved by salting, after the entrails are taken out; an operation performed by the country people, who get three-half-pence per barrel for their trouble; and sometimes, even in the Winter, can gain fifteen-pence a day. This employs both women and children, but the salting is only entrusted to the crew of the buffes. The fish are laid on their backs in the barrels, and layers of salt between them. The entrails are not lost, for they are boiled into an oil: eight thousand fish will yield ten gallons, valued at one shilling the gallon.

CURING.

A vessel of eighty tuns takes out a hundred and forty-four barrels of salt: a drawback of two shillings and eight-pence is allowed for each barrel used for the foreign or *Irish* exportation of the fish; but there is a duty of one shilling per barrel for the home consumption, and the same for those sent to *Ireland*.

The barrels are made of oak staves chiefly from *Virginia*; the hoops from several parts of our own island, and are made either

of oak, birch, hazel, or willow: the last from *Holland*, liable to a duty.

BARRELS.

The barrels cost about three shillings each, they hold from five to eight hundred fish, according to the size of the fish, are made to contain thirty-two gallons. The barrels are inspected by proper officers: a cooper examines if they are statuteable and good; if faulty, he destroys them, and obliges the maker to stand to the loss.

The herrings in general are exported to the *West Indies*, to feed the negroes, or to *Ireland*, for the *Irish* are not allowed to fish in these seas. By having a drawback of five-pence a barrel, and by repacking the fish in new barrels of twenty-eight gallons, they are enabled to export them to our colonies at a cheaper rate than the *Scots* can do.

The trade declines apace; the bounty, which was well paid at first, kept up the spirit of the fishery; but for the last six years the detention of the arrears has been very injurious to several adventurers, who have sold out at thirty per cent. loss, besides that of their interest.

MIGRATIONS.

The migration of the herrings has been very fully treated of in the 3d volume of the *British Zoology*: it is superfluous to load this work with a repetition; I shall therefore only mention the observations, that occur to me in this voyage, as pertinent to the present place.

Loch-Broom has been celebrated for three or four centuries as the resort of herrings. They generally appear here in *July*: those that turn into this bay are part of the brigade that detaches itself from the Western column of that great army that annually deserts the

the vast depths of the *arctic* circle, and come, heaven-directed, to the seats of population, offered as a cheap food to millions, whom wasteful luxury or iron-hearted avarice hath deprived, by enhancing the price, of the wonted supports of the poor.

The migration of these fish from their Northern retreat is regular: their visits to the Western isles and coasts, certain: but their attachment to one particular loch, extremely precarious. All have their turns; that which swarmed with fish one year, is totally deserted the following; yet the next loch to it be crowded with the shoals. These changes of place give often full employ to the buffes, who are continually shifting their harbour in quest of news respecting these important wanderers.

They commonly appear here in *July*; the latter end of *August* they go into deep water, and continue there for some time, without any apparent cause: in *November* they return to the shallows, when a new fishery commences, which continues till *January*; at that time the herrings become full of roe, and are useless as articles of commerce. Some doubt whether these herrings that appear in *November* are not part of a new migration; for they are as fat, and make the same appearance, as those that composed the first.

The signs of the arrival of the herrings are flocks of gulls, who catch up the fish while they skim on the surface; and of gannets, who plunge and bring them up from considerable depths. Both these birds are closely attended to by the fishers.

Cod-fish, haddocks, and dog-fish, follow the herrings in vast multitudes; these voracious fish keep on the outsidés of the columns, and may be a concurrent reason of driving the shoals into
bays.

bays and creeks. In summer they come into the bays generally with the warmest weather, and with easy gales. During Winter the hard gales from N. West are supposed to assist in forcing them into shelter. East winds are very unfavorable to the fishery.

In a fine day, when the fish appear near the surface, they exhibit an amazing brilliancy of colors; all the various coruscations that dart from the diamond, sapphire and emerald, enrich their tract: but during night, *if they break*, i. e. play on the surface, the sea appears on fire, luminous as the brightest *phosphorus*.

During a gale, that part of the ocean which is occupied by the great shoals, appear as if covered with the oil that is emitted from them.

They seem to be greatly affected by lightening: during that phenomenon they sink towards the bottom, and move regularly in parallel shoals one above the other.

ENEMIES.

The enemies that assail these fish in the Winter season are varied, not diminished: of the birds, the gannets disappear; the gulls still continue their persecutions; whales, pollacks * and porpeffes are added to their number of foes: these follow in droves; the whales deliberately, opening their vast mouths, taking them by hundreds. These monsters keep on the outside, for the body of the *phalanx* of herrings is so thick as to be impenetrable by these unwieldy animals.

The herring-fishers never observe the remains of any kind of food in the stomachs of that fish, as long as they are in good con-

* A small whale, whose species I cannot determine.

H E B R I D E S.

dition: as soon as they become foul or poor, they will greedily rise to the fly, and be taken like the whiting-pollack.

They do not deposit their spawn in sand, or mud, or weeds, like other fish, but leave it in the water, suspended in a gelatinous matter, of such a gravity as prevents it from floating to the surface, or sinking to the bottom. The fishermen discover this by finding the slimy matter adhering to the hay ropes sometimes in use to hold the stone that sinks the nets, the middle part being slimed over, the top and bottom clear.

Before I leave this bay it must be observed, that there are here as in most of the lochs, a few, a very few of the natives who possess a boat and nets; and fish in order to sell the capture fresh to the buffes: the utmost these poor people can attain to are the boat and nets; they are too indigent to become masters of barrels, or of salt, to the great loss of the public as well as themselves. Were magazines of salt established in these distant parts; was encouragement given to these distant *Britons*, so that they might be enabled, by degrees to furnish themselves with the requisites for fishing, they would soon form themselves into seamen, by the course of life they must apply themselves to; the buffes would be certain of finding a ready market of fish, ready cured; the natives taught industry, which would be quickened by the profits made by the commodity, which they might afford cheaper, as taken at their very doors, without the wear and tear of distant voyages, as in the present case. Half of the hands employed now in fishing and curing generally come out as raw seamen as the inhabitants of these parts: they do not return with much greater experience in the working of a ship, being employed entirely

tirely in the boats, or in salting of the herrings, and seem on board as aukward as marines in comparifon of able feamen. A bounty on thefe home captures would ftimulate the people to induftry; would drive from their minds the thoughts of migrations; and would never leffen the number of feamen, as it would be an incitement for more adventurers to fit out veffels, becaufe they would have a double chance of freight, from their own captures, and from thofe of the refidents, who might form a flock from fhools of fifh, which often efcape while the former are wind-bound, or wandering from loch to loch.

JULY 29.

LITTLE LOCH-
BROOM.

Weigh anchor, and fail with a favorable breeze towards the mouth of the bay, with a defign of returning South; but towards evening the wind changes, cold weather and hard adverfe gales fucceed, which oblige us to tack and anchor in the mouth of *Little Loch-Broom*, an arm of the fea, about feven miles long, and not half a mile broad, bounded by high mountains, covered in many parts with birch woods. The hill *Tallock-Effie* may vie with the higheft I have feen.

For two hours amufe ourfelves with taking with hand-lines abundance of cod, fome dog-fifh, and a curious ray.

The night was moft tempeftuous: our fituation was difagreeable, as Mr. *Thompson* thought our vefsel would drive, and that he fhould be obliged to cut his cables, and put to fea; which, under the circumftances of a black night, a furious ftorm, and rocky narrows, did not contribute to the repofe of fresh-water feamen.

JULY 30.

The wind grows moderate: in weighing anchor difcover on the cable feveral vey uncommon *Asteria*. No fooner was our anchor
on

on board, but a furious squall arises, and blows in blasts like a hurricane, driving us before it at a vast rate, till we arrived within a mile of the bottom of the loch. Drop anchor, but without effect; are obliged to veigh again, while the furious gale engages an attention to the fails, and flings us into a double perplexity in this narrow strait, where for an hour our tacks were almost perpetual, and the vessel frequently in no small danger. The blasts from the mountains were tremendous, not only raising a vast sea, but catching up the waves in eddies, and raising them up in the air to a surprizing height. At length we were relieved from our distress by a successful anchorage, under a high and finely wooded hill, in eight fathom water, but within a small distance, of eighty.

Procure horses, by favor of *Kenneth Mac-kenzie*, Esq; of *Dundonnel*. Ride about a mile on the side of the hill, above the loch; arrive in a small but fertile plain, winding among the vast mountains, and adorned with a pretty river and woods of alder. Here we were rejoiced with the sight of enclosures long strangers to us: the hay was good, the bear and oats excellent; but the manner of manuring, called in these parts *tatbing*, was very singular: many of the fields were covered with the boughs of alders, lately cut: these are left during the whole Winter to rot; in *March* the ground is cleared of the undecayed parts, and then ploughed. Fern is also used for the same end. Reach

DUNDONNEL. Determined to go by land to visit *Loch-maree*, a great lake to the South: and direct Mr. *Thompson* to sail, and wait for us at *Gair-loch*.

C c c

We

FINE SCENERY
ABOUT DUN-
DONEL.

We found ourselves seated in a spot equalized by few in picturesque and magnificent scenery. The banks of the river that rushes by the house is fringed with trees; and the course often interrupted by cascades. At a small distance the ground begins to rise: as we mount, the eye is entertained with new objects; the river rolling beneath the dark shade of alders, an extent of plain composed of fields bounded by groves; and as the walk advances, appears a deep and tremendous hollow, shagged with trees, and winding far amidst the hills. We are alarmed with the roar of invisible cataracts, long before their place is discovered; and find them precipitating themselves down narrow chasms of stupendous depths, so narrow at top, that highlanders in the eagerness of the chace will fearlessly spring over these *Barathra*. They meander for miles amidst the mountains, and are the age-worn work of water, branch off into every glen, hid with trees of various species. Torrents roll over their bottoms often darting down precipices of a thousand forms, losing themselves beneath the undermined rocks, and appearing again white with the violence of the fall. By laying aside the boughs, and creeping to the verge, got sight of these otherwise latent cataracts; but the prospect sufficiently tired my head. Besides these darksome waters, multitudes of others precipitate themselves in full view down the steep sides of the adjacent hills; and create for several hundreds of feet a series of most magnificent falls.

Above rises a magnificent hill, which as far as the sight can reach is clothed with birch and pines, the shelter of stags, roes and black game.

To.

To the West is a view where the awful, or rather the horrible predominates. A chain of rocky mountains, some conoid, but united by links of a height equal to most in *North Britain*, with sides dark, deep, and precipitous, with summits broken, sharp, ferrated, and spiring into all terrific forms; with snowy glaciers lodged in the deep shaded apertures. These crags are called *Sgur-fein*, or hills of wine: they rather merit the title of *Sgur-shain*, or rocks of wind; for here *Æolus* may be said to make his residence, and be ever employed in fabricating blasts, squalls and hurricanes, which he scatters with no sparing hand over the sub-jacent vales and lochs.

Most agreeably detained with the good family of *Dundonnell* by a violent fall of rain, which rendered the waters impassable. Observe after dinner that *Cloud-berries**, that grow on the adjacent mountains, were served as a desert.

JULY 31.

After taking a *Deoch-an-doruis*, or a door-cup, proceed south, ascend a steep hill far above a bank wooded with various trees, among others the wych-elm grew native. To the West were the vast mountains, naked, rugged and dreary, their bases sloping, furrowed with long clefts, emptying their precipitated waters into the river beneath. Descend into a vale with birch trees thinly scattered over it: and the extremity crossed by a high rock wooded and divided in the middle by a vast and foaming cataract, the waters of *Loch-nan-niun*, or the lake of birds. On the west side is an amazing mountain steeply sloping, composed of a whitish marble, so extensive, smooth, glossy and even, as to appear

AUGUST 1.

* *Rubus Chamæmorus*.

like an enormous sheet of ice; and is, I doubt not, as slippery. Our guide called the hill, *Levach*. The opposite side of the vale was precipitous; varied with trees and cascades, that fell among the branches. The whole of this scene was truly *alpine*.

Ascend again. Arrive amidst strata of red and white marble, the way horrible, broken, steep and slippery; but our cautious steeds tried every step before they would venture to proceed. Black morassy heaths succeed, named *Gliann-dochartai*. Dine on the side of a rill at the bottom, on plentiful fare provided by our kind host, whose son, Mr. *Mackenzie*, and another gentleman of the name, kindly undertook the charge of us to the next stage. Ride through a narrow strath called *Kin-loch-ewe*, where we first saw the signs of houses and a little cultivation since morning. This terminates in a meadowy plain, closed at the end with *Loch-maree*: the night proved wet, and tempestuous: we therefore determined to defer the voyage till next day; and to take shelter in a whisky house the inn of the place. Mr. *Mackenzie* complimented Mr. *Lightfoot* and me with the bedstead, well covered with a warm litter of heath: we lay in our cloaths, wrapped ourselves in plaids; and enjoyed a good repose. Our friends did not lose their sleep; but great was our surprize to see them form their bed of wet hay, or rather grass collected from the fields; they flung a plaid over it, undressed, and lay most comfortably, without injury, in what, in a little time, must have become an errant hot-bed: so blest with hardy constitutions are even the gentlemen of this country!

AUG. 2.

At seven in the morning, take a six-oared boat, at the east end of *Loch-maree*: keep on the north shore beneath steep rocks, mostly

mostly filled with pines waving over our heads. Observe on the shore a young man of good appearance, hailing the boat in the *Erse* language. I demanded what he wanted: was informed, a place in the boat. As it was entirely filled, I was obliged to refuse his request. He follows us for two miles through every difficulty, and by his voice and gestures threatened revenge. At length a rower thought fit to acquaint us, that he was owner of the boat, and only wanted admision in lieu of one of them. The boat was ordered to shore, and the master taken in with proper apologies and attempts to sooth him for his hard treatment. Instead of insulting us with abuse, as a *Charon* of *South Britain* would have done, he instantly composed himself, and told us through an interpreter, that he felt great pride in finding that his conduct gained any degree of approbation.

LOCH-MAREE.

Continue our course. The lake, which at the beginning was only half a mile broad, now, nearly half its length, widens into a great bay, bending towards the South, about four miles in breadth, filled with little isles, too much clustered and indistinct.

Land on that called *Inch-maree*, the favored isle of the faint, the patron of all the coast from *Applecrofs* to *Loch-broom*. The shores are neat and gravelly; the whole surface covered thickly with a beautiful grove of oak, ash, willow, wicken, birch, fir, hazel, and enormous hollies. In the midst is a circular dike of stones, with a regular narrow entrance: the inner part has been used for ages as a burial place, and is still in use. I suspect the dike to have been originally *Druidical*, and that the antient superstition of *Paganism* had been taken up by the faint, as the readiest method of making a conquest over the minds of the innabitants.

INCH-MAREE.

A stump

A stump of a tree is shewn as an altar, probably the memorial of one of stone; but the curiosity of the place is the well of the faint; of power unspeakable in cases of lunacy. The patient is brought into the sacred island, is made to kneel before the altar, where his attendants leave an offering in money: he is then brought to the well, and sips some of the holy water: a second offering is made; that done, he is thrice dipped in the lake; and the same operation is repeated every day for some weeks: and it often happens, by natural causes, the patient receives relief, of which the faint receives the credit. I must add, that the visitants draw from the state of the well an omen of the disposition of St. *Maree*: if his well is full, they suppose he will be propitious; if not, they proceed in their operations with fears and doubts: but let the event be what it will, he is held in high esteem: the common oath of the country is, by his name: if a traveller passes by any of his resting-places, they never neglect to leave an offering; but the faint is so moderate as not to put him to any expence: a stone, a stick, a bit of rag contents him.

This is the most beautiful of the isles; the others have only a few trees sprinkled over their surface.

About a mile farther the lake again contracts. Pass beneath a high rock, formed of short precipices, with shelves between, filled with multitudes of self-sown pines, making a most beautiful appearance.

The South side of the water is bounded with mountains adorned with birch woods, mixed with a few pines: a military road runs along its length. The mountains are not very high, but open in many parts to give a view of others, whose naked and broken tops

tops shooting into sharp crags, strangely diversify the scene, and form a noble termination.

Towards the bottom of the lake is a headland, finely wooded to the very summit. Here the water suddenly narrows to the breadth of a hundred yards, and continues so for near a mile, the banks cloathed with trees, and often bending into little semilunar bays to the very extremity; from whence its waters, after the course of a mile, a continual *Rapide*, discharge into a deep and darksome hole, called *Pool-Ewe*, which opens into the large bay of *Loch-Ewe*.

The lake we had left is eighteen miles long: the waters are said to be specifically lighter than most others, and very rarely frozen: the depth is various, in some places sixty fathoms; but the bottom is very uneven: if ten feet of water were drained away, the whole would appear a chain of little lakes.

The fish are salmon, char and trout; of the last is a species weighing thirty pounds.

FISH.

Land; are received by the Rev. Mr. *Downie*, minister of *Gairloch*, whom we attend to church, and hear a very edifying plain comment on a portion of scripture. He takes us home with him, and by his hospitality makes us experience the difference between the lodgings of the two nights.

Take a view of the environs; visit the mouth of the river; where the salmon fishery supplies the tenant with three or four lasts of fish annually. On the bank are the remains of a very antient iron furnace. Mr. *Downie* has seen the back of a grate, marked *S. G. Hay*, or *Sir George Hay*, who was head of a company here in the time of the Queen Regent; and is supposed to have

AUG. 3.

have chosen this remote place for the sake of quiet in those turbulent times.

Potatoes are raised here on the very peat-moors, without any other drains than the trenches between the beds. The potatoes are kiln-dried for preservation.

It is to be hoped that a town will form itself here, as it is the station of a government-packet, that sails regularly from hence to *Stornaway*, in *Lewis*, a place now growing considerable, by the encouragement of Lord *Seaforth*, the proprietor. This is a spot of much concourse: for here terminates the military road, which crosses from the East to the West sea, commencing at *Inverness*, and passing by *Fair-burn* and *Strath-braan* to this place. Yet I believe the best inn on the last thirty miles is that of Mr. *Roderick Mac-donald*, our landlord the last night but one.

GAIR-LOCK.

Ride above six miles South, and reach *Gair-loch*; consisting of a few scattered houses, on a fine bay of the same name. Breakfast at *Flowerdale*; a good house, beautifully seated beneath hills finely wooded. This is the seat of Sir *Hector Mackenzie*, whose ancestor received a writ of fire and sword against the antient rebellious owners: he succeeded in this commission, and received their lands for his pains.

The parish of *Gair-loch* is very extensive, and the number of inhabitants evidently encrease, owing to the simple method of life, and the conveniency they have of drawing a support from the fishery. If a young man is possessed of a herring-net, a hand-line, and three or four cows, he immediately thinks himself able to support a family, and marries. The present number of souls are about two thousand eight hundred.

Herrings

Herrings offer themselves in shoals from *June* to *January*: cod-fish abound on the great sand-bank, one corner of which reaches to this bay, and is supposed to extend as far as *Cape-Wrath*; and South, as low as *Rona*, off *Skie*; with various branches, all swarming with cod and ling. The fishery is carried on with long-lines, begins in *February*, and ends in *April*. The annual capture is uncertain, from five to twenty-seven thousand. The natives labor under some oppressions, which might be easily removed to the great advancement of this commerce. At present the fish are sold to some merchants from *Campbeltown*, who contract for them with the laird, at two-pence half-penny a-piece, after being cured and dried in the sun. The merchants take only those that measure eighteen inches from the gills to the setting on of the tail; and oblige the people to let them have two for one of all that are beneath that length. The fish are sent to *Bilboa*: ling has also been carried there, but was rejected by the *Spaniards*. This trade is far from being pushed to its full extent; is monopolized, and the poor fishers cruelly forced to sell their fish for three-half-pence a piece to those who sell it to the merchants.

SAND-BANKS FOR
FISHERS.

The want of a town is very sensibly felt in all those parts: there is no one commodity, no one article of life, or implement of fishery but what is gotten with difficulty, and at a great price, brought from a distance by those who are to make advantage of the necessities of the people. It is much to be lamented that after the example of the earl of *Seafortb*, they do not collect a number of inhabitants by feuing their lands, or granting leases for a length of years for building: but still so much of the spirit of the chieftain remains, that they dread giving an independency

to their people; a false policy! as it would enrich both parties; and make the landlord more respectable, as master of a set of decent tenants, than of thousands of bare-footed half-starved vassals. At present adventurers from distant parts take the employ from the natives: a town would create a market; a market would soon occasion a concourse of shipping, who would then arrive with a certainty of a cargo ready taken for them; and the mutual wants of stranger and native would be supplied at an easy rate.

By example of a gentleman or two, some few improvements in farming appear. Lime is burnt: sea-tang used as manure: and shell sand imported by such who can afford the freight. But the best trade at present is cattle: about five hundred are annually sold out of this parish, from the price of one pound seven to two pounds five a-piece. About eighty horses, at three pounds each, and a hundred and fifty sheep at three pounds per score. The cattle are blooded at spring and fall: the blood is preserved to be eaten cold.

We found our vessel safely arrived at anchor with many others, under the shelter of a little isle, on the south side of the bay. Weigh, and get under sail with a good breeze. Pass by the mouth of *Loch Torridon*: a few leagues farther by *Apple-crofs* bay, small, with populous and well cultivated shores. The back ground most uncommonly mountainous.

APPLE-CROSS.

Apple-crofs house is inhabited by a most hospitable gentleman as fame reports: we lamented therefore our inability to pay our respects.

On the right leave the isles of *Rona* and *Rasa* and *Scalpay*: before

us.

us is *Croulin*, and beyond foar the vast hills of *Skie*. Sail close under *Croulin* inhabited by two families : producing a little corn and a few cattle. Almost opposite to its southern end is the common entrance into the two great lochs, *Kifferne* and *Carron*.

Pass the sound between *Skie* and *Kintail*; anchor about nine o'clock, and once more sleep beneath *Mac-kinnon's* castle.

In sailing down the bay, had to the north east a full view of *Kintail* in

Aug. 4.

R O S S - S H I R E,

the original feat of the *Mac-Kenzies*, or rather *Mac-Kenneths**, a patronymic from their great ancestor *Kenneth*, son of *Colin Fitzgerald*, of the house of *Desmond* in *Ireland*. To him *Alexander III.* made a grant of these lands for his good services at the battle of *Largs*. His posterity, a warlike race, filled all the lands; for the heroes of

* These were the chief gentlemen, in 1603, in the sherrifdom of *Inverness*, which at that time included the shire of that name, *Ross*, *Strathnavern*, *Cathness*, *Sutherland*, and the Northern *Hebrides* :

<i>Macloyd</i> , of <i>Lewis</i> ,	L. of <i>Fowles</i> ,
<i>Macloyd</i> , of <i>Harries</i> ,	Sherrife of <i>Cromartie</i> ,
<i>Donald Gormesoun</i> ,	<i>Dumbeith</i> ,
<i>Macneil</i> , of <i>Barray</i> ,	<i>Forse</i> ,
<i>Mulcalloun</i> , of <i>Rosay</i> ,	<i>Otanseeale</i> ,
<i>John Mudzart</i> , captain of	<i>Mackye</i> ,
the <i>Clanrannalts</i> ,	<i>Neil Hutchesoun</i> , in <i>Affent</i> ,
The Laird of <i>Glengarry</i> ,	<i>Mackentofche</i> , captain of the
The L. of <i>Kneydart</i> ,	<i>Clanchaniroun</i> ,
<i>Mac-kenzie</i> ,	L. of <i>Glenewes</i> ,
L. of <i>Garloche</i> ,	<i>Raynold Mac-raynold</i> , of
L. of <i>Balnagowne</i> ,	<i>Keppache</i> .

North-Britain, like *Polypes*, multiply the more exceedingly by cuts and wounds.

Leave to the East the entrance into *Loch-Lung* and *Loch-Duach*; two miles from the South side of the last are the dangerous passes of *Glen-sheil* and *Strachell*; where, on *June* the 10th, 1719, a petty rebellion, projected by Cardinal *Alberoni*, and to have been supported by the *Spaniards*, was suppressed. A tempest dispersed the hostile squadron, and only about three hundred forces arrived. The highlanders made a poor stand at *Strachell*; but were quickly put to flight, when they had opportunity of destroying the king's forces by rolling down stones from the heights. I must not omit that among the clans that appeared in arms, was a large body lent by a neighboring chieftain, merely for the battle of that one day; and win or lose was to return home that night.

Pass through the *Kil-ru*, buffeted severely on the way by violent squalls. Land on the east side in the parish of *Glen-elg*, in the county of

I N V E R N E S S.

The vessel anchors three miles distant on the opposite side of the bay, under *Skie*.

Walk up to the church; and observe near it a singular tree, whose boughs had bent to the grounds, and taking root formed a strange arbour. Pass by the barracks of *Bernera*, built in 1722, handsome and capacious, designed to hold two hundred men: at present occupied only by a corporal and six soldiers. The country lament this neglect. They are now quite sensible of the good effects

BATTLE OF
GLENSHEIL.

BERNERA
BARRACKS.

effects of the military, by introducing peace and security: they fear least the evil days should return, and the antient thefts be renewed, as soon as the *Banditti* find this protection of the people removed.

Walk up the valley of *Glen-Elg*, or the vale of *Deer*: visit Mr. *Macleod*, the minister, and receive all the welcome that the *Res angusta Domus* would permit. He shewed us, at a small distance from his house, the remains of a mine of *black lead*, neglected on account of the poverty of what the adventurers found near the surface; but it is highly probable, that at a proper depth it may be found to equal that of *Cumberland*. A poor kind of bog iron ore is also found here.

Above the manse, on the top of a hill, is a *British* fortrefs, diked round with stone, and in the middle is the vestige of a circular inclosure, perhaps of a building, the shelter of the officers. Within sight is another of these retreats, which are called in the *Erse*, *Bà-dhun*, or, the place of refuge.

This valley is the property of Mr. *Macleod*, of *Dunvegan*, acquired by a marriage of an ancestor with a daughter of Lord *Bisset*. The parish is of vast extent, and comprehends *Knodiart* and *North Morar*. *Glenelg* has near seven hundred inhabitants, all protestants; the other two districts are almost entirely of the popish persuasion. The reader who has the curiosity to know the number of *Roman Catholics* in these parts of *North Britain*, may satisfy his curiosity in the Appendix, from an abstract taken from the REPORT made by the gentlemen appointed by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in 1760, to visit these remote highlands, and the *Hebrides*,

FOR

for the purpose of enquiring into the state of religion in those parts.

This part of *Glen-Elg* is divided into two vallies; *Glen-more*, where the barracks are, from which is a military road of fifty-one miles extent, reaching to *Fort-Augustus*: the other is *Glen-beg*. The parish sends out a considerable number of cattle: these vallies would be fertile in corn, was it not for the plague of rain, which prevents tillage to such a degree, that the poor inhabitants feel the same distresses as their neighbors.

DANISH FORTS.

Walk back by the barracks to *Glen-beg*, to visit the celebrated edifices attributed to the *Danes*: the first is placed about two miles from the mouth of the valley. The more entire side appears of a most elegant taper form: the present height is thirty feet six inches; but in 1722, some *Goths* purloined from the top, seven feet and a half, under pretence of applying the materials to certain public buildings. By the appearance of some ruins that now lie at the base, and which have fallen off since that time, I believe three feet more may be added to the height, which will make the whole about forty-one.

The whole is built with dry walls, but the courses most beautifully disposed. On one side is a breach of at least one quarter of the circumference. The diameter within is thirty-three feet and a half, taken at a distance of ten feet from the bottom: the wall in that part is seven feet four inches thick, but is formed thinner and thinner till it reaches the top, whose breadth I forgot to cause to be measured. This inside wall is quite perpendicular, so that the inner diameter must have been equal from top to bottom:
but

but the exterior wall slopes, encreasing in thickness till it reaches the ground.

In the thickness of the wall were two galleries ; one at the lower part, about six feet two inches high, and two feet five at the bottom, narrowing to the top ; flagged, and also covered over with great flat stones. This gallery ran quite round, and that horizontally, but was divided into apartments : in one place with six flags, placed equidistant from each other ; and were accessible above by means of a hole from another gallery : into the lower were two entrances (before the ruin of the other side there had been two others) above each of these entrances were a row of holes, running up to the top, divided by flags appearing like shelves : near the top was a circle of projecting stones, which probably were intended to hold the beams that formed the roof : above is another hole like the former. None of these openings pass through, for there is not the least appearance of window nor opening on the outside wall. All these holes are square ; are too small to admit the human body, so were probably designed to lodge arms, and different other matters, secure from wet or harm.

Over the first gallery was another, divided from it only by flags. This also went round, but was free from any separation : the height was five feet six ; only twenty inches wide at bottom. This was also covered with flags at top.

At a distance above, in the broken sides of the wall, was another hole ; but it seemed too small for a gallery. The ascent was not safe, so could not venture up. The height was taken by a little boy, who scrambled to the top.

The entrance was a square hole, on the West side : before it were
the

the remains of some building, with a narrow opening that led to the door. Almost contiguous to this entrance or portico, was a small circle formed of rude stones, which was called the foundation of the *Druids* houses. It probably was formed for some religious purpose. I was told there were many others of this kind scattered over the valley.

At less than a quarter of a mile distant from this stands the second tower, on a little flat on the side of the hill. The form is similar, but the number of galleries differs: here are three, the lowest goes entirely round; but at the East end is an aperture now of a small depth, but once of such extent, that the goats which sheltered in it were often lost: on that account the entrance was filled with stones. This is six feet high, four feet two inches broad, and flagged above and below.

A second gallery was of the same height, but the breadth of the floor only three feet five.

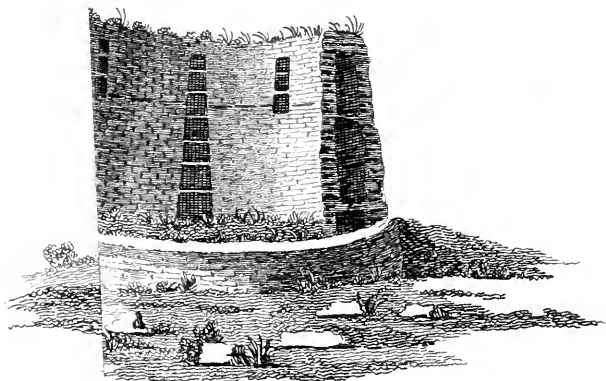
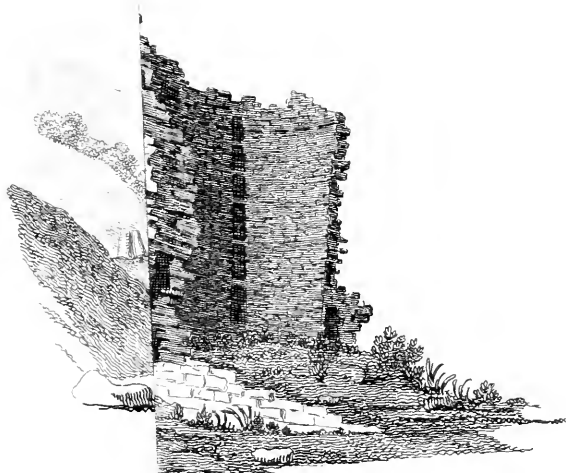
The third gallery was of such difficult access that I did not attempt to get up: it was so narrow and low, that it was with difficulty that the child who climbed to it could creep through.

The present height of this tower is only 24 feet five inches; the diameter thirty; the thickness of the lower part of the wall twelve feet four.

I could not perceive any traces of the winding stairs mentioned by Mr. *Gordon*: but as these buildings have suffered greatly since that gentleman saw them, I have no doubt of his accuracy.

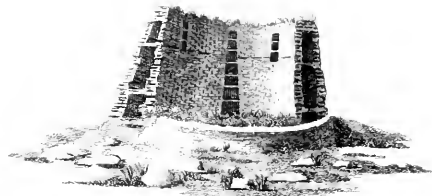
These were in all probability places of defence; but it is difficult to say any thing on the subject of their origin, or by what nation they were erected. They are called here *Caiséal Teilbáb*,

or,



Moses Grijpstra del.

P. Mazell sculp.



or the castles of *Teilba*, built by a mother for her four sons, as tradition, delivered in this translation of four *Erse* lines, informs :

My four sons a fair clan,
I left in the strath of one glen :
My *Malcomb*, my lovely *Chonil*,
My *Tel-ve*, my *Troddan*.

There had been two others, now totally demolished, and each named after her children. Mr. *Gordon* mentions others of this kind; one at *Glen-dunin*, two at *Easter Fearn* in *Ross-shire*, and two or three in Lord *Reay*'s country; one of which is called the *Dune of Dornadilla*, from an imaginary prince, who reigned two hundred and sixty years before the *Christian* æra. This appears to be so well described by an anonymous writer in the *Edinburgh* magazine, that it will possibly be acceptable to the reader to find it copied in the note*.

The

* “ In the most Northern part of *Scotland*, called Lord *Reay*'s country, not far from *Tongue*, and near the head of the river which runs into the North sea at *Loch-Eribol*, is the remains of a stone tower, which I apprehend to be a *Druidic* work, and to be the greatest piece of antiquity in this island. It is surprising that it is so little known even to the natives of that country : I don't remember to have ever seen it mentioned in any book whatever, nor do I recollect whether Mr. *Pennant* has received any information concerning it. This tower is called by the neighboring inhabitants, the *Dune of Dornadilla*. It is of a circular form, and now nearly resembling the frustrum of a cone : whether, when perfect, it terminated in a point, I cannot pretend to guess ; but it seems to have been formerly higher, by the rubbish which lies round it. It is built of stone, without cement, and I take it to be between 20 and 30 feet high still. The entrance is by a very low and

E e e

narrow

The rain, which poured in a deluge during the whole of this walk, attended with a most violent gale, prevented us from going aboard: but we found a most comfortable lodging under the hospitable roof of the good minister.

narrow door, to pass thro' which one is obliged to stoop much; but, perhaps, the ground may have been raised since the first erection.

“ When one is got in, and placed in the centre, it is open over head. All round the sides of the walls are ranged stone shelves, one above another, like the shelves in a circular beaufait, reaching from near the bottom to the top. The stones which compose these shelves are supported chiefly by the stones which form the walls, and which project all round just in that place where the shelves are, and in no others: each of the shelves is separated into several divisions as in a book-case. There is some remains of an awkward stair-case. What use the shelves could be applied to I cannot conceive. It could not be of any military use from its situation at the bottom of a sloping hill, which wholly commands it. The most learned among the inhabitants, such as the gentry and clergy, who all speak the *Irish* language, could give no information or tradition concerning its use, or the origin and meaning of its name. But some years since I happened, at an auction of books in *London*, to look into a *French* book, containing *Gaulish* antiquities, and there I saw a print of the remains of a *Druidic* temple in *France*, which greatly resembles the tower I am speaking of, having like shelves in it. And, reading a late pamphlet on the antiquity of the *Irish* language, I think I can partly trace the origin of the name *Dornadilla*. At page 24, the author says, that *Dorn* means a round stone, so that *abdorn* would mean the round stone of the priests; *na* is *of*, and *Di* is *God*: at page 45, he says, in the last line, *ulla* means a place of devotion; so that *Der-na-Di-ulla* will signify the round stone place of the worship of God; or perhaps it might allude to some round stone preserved within as a sacred emblem of divinity. As I am not acquainted with the *Irish* language, if any of your correspondents can give any better account, either of the nature of such *Druidic* temples, or of this name in particular, it will, perhaps, be acceptable to others, as well as to your humble servant.”

The

The whole morning continued wet and boisterous. In the evening cross over to *Skie*: see, near the shore, cut on the live rock, an inscription in rude characters. It must have been of great antiquity, as it was discovered by the accidental digging of peat at the depth of four feet.

AUG. 5.

Weigh anchor at eight o'clock in the morning, and turn out with wind and tide adverse. After a struggle of three or four miles, put into *Loch-Jurn*, or the lake of heil, on the *Inverness* coast, and anchor about two o'clock near a little isle on the South side, four miles within the mouth. Land on the North side, three miles distant from our ship, and visit Mr. *Macleod*, of *Arnisdale*: I shall never forget the hospitality of the house: before I could utter a denial, three glasses of rum cordialized with jelly of bilberries, were poured into me by the irresistible hand of good Madam *Macleod*. Messrs. *Lightfoot* and *Stuart* sallied out in high spirits to botanize: I descended to my boat to make the voyage of the lake.

AUG. 6.

LOCH-JURN.

Steer S. E. After a small space the water widens into a large bay, bending to the South, which bears the name of *Barrisdale*: turn suddenly to the East, and pass through a very narrow strait, with several little isles on the outside; the water of a great depth, and the tide violent. For four miles before us the loch was strait, but of an oval form; then suddenly contracts a second time. Beyond that was another reach, and an instantaneous and agreeable view of a great fleet of buffes, and all the busy apparatus of the herring fishery; with multitudes of little occasional hovels and tents on the shore, for the accommodation of the crews, and of the country

E e e z

people,

people who resort here at this season to take and sell herrings to the strangers. An unexpected fight, at the distance of thirteen miles from the sea, amidst the wildest scene in nature.

A little farther the loch suddenly turns due South, and has a very narrow inlet to a third reach: this strait is so shallow as to be fordable at the ebb of spring-tides; yet has within, the depth of ten and seventeen fathom: the length is about a mile; the breadth a quarter. About seven years ago it was so filled with herrings, that had crowded in, that the boats could not force their way, and thousands lay dead on the ebb.

The scenery that surrounds the whole of this lake has an *Alpine* wildness and magnificence; the hills of an enormous height, and for the most part cloathed with extensive forests of oak and birch, often to the very summits. In many places are extensive tracts of open space, verdant, and only varied with a few trees scattered over them: amidst the thickest woods aspire vast grey rocks, a noble contrast! nor are the lofty headlands a less embellishment; for through the trees that wave on their summit, is an awful sight of sky, and spiring summits of vast mountains.

PINE FORESTS.

On the South side, or the country of *Knodyart*, are vast numbers of pines, scattered among the other trees, and multitudes of young ones springing up. A conflagration had many years ago destroyed a fine forest; a loss which in a little time, it is to be hoped will be repaired. Besides this, I can add some other pine forests to my former list*: that near *Loch-maree*; *Abernetby*, and *Roth-murchu*; both belonging to gentlemen of the name of *Grant*;

* 1st, 2d, 3d edit. pp. 183, 194, 212.

Glen-more, the Duke of *Gordon's*; and *Glen-taner*, the property of Lord *Aboyne*. Our old botanists are silent about these *British* productions, till the time of Mr. *Evelyn* and Mr. *Ray*. This species of pine seems not to have been cultivated in *England*, till the former, as he says, received some seeds from that unhappy person, the late Marquis of *Argyle*: but *Speed*, in his chronicle, mentions the vast size of those on the banks of *Loch Argicke*, and their fitness for masts, as appeared by the report from commissioners sent there for that purpose, in the time of *James VI* *. *Taylor*, the water-poet, speaks in high terms of those in *Brae-mar*,
 ‘ That there are as many as will serve to the end of the world,
 ‘ for all the shippes, carracks, hoyes, galleys, boates, drumlers,
 ‘ barkes and water craftes, that are now in the world, or can be
 ‘ these forty yeares †.’

It is not wonderful, that the imagination, amidst these darksome and horrible scenes, should figure to itself ideal beings, once the terror of the superstitious inhabitants: in less-enlighten'd times a dreadful spectre haunted these hills, sometimes in form of a great dog, a man, or a thin gigantic hag called *Glas-lich*. The exorcist was called in to drive away these evil *Genii*: he formed circle within circle, used a multitude of charms, forced the *Dæmon* from ring to ring, till he got it into the last entrenchment, when, if it proved very obstinate by adding new spells, he never failed of conquering the evil spirit, who, like that which haunted the daughter of *Raguel*, was

SPECTRE

* *Speed's* chronicle, p. 93.† *Penniless's* pilgrimage, 136.

With.

A VOYAGE TO THE

With a vengeance sent
From *Media* post to *Egypt*, there fast bound.

In our return from the extremity of this sequestered spot, are most agreeably amused with meeting at least a hundred boats, rowing to the place we were leaving, to lay their nets; while the persons on shore were busied in lighting fires, and preparing a repast for their companions, against their return from their toilsome work.

So unexpected a prospect of the busy haunt of men and ships in this wild and romantic tract, afforded this agreeable reflection: that there is no part of our dominions so remote, so inhospitable, and so unprofitable, as to deny employ and livelihood to thousands; and that there are no parts so polished, so improved, and so fertile, but which must stoop to receive advantage from the dreary spots they so affectedly despise; and must be obliged to acknowledge the mutual dependency of part on part, howsoever remotely placed, and howsoever different in modes or manner of living. *Charles Brandon's* address to his royal spouse may well be applied to both extremes of our isle:

Cloth of gold, do not despise,
Altho' thou art match'd with cloth of frize.
Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
Altho' thou art match'd with cloth of gold.

Return to *Arnisdale*, and pass a most chearful evening. Mr. *Lightfoot* returned happy in having found the *azalea procumbens*: Mr. *Stuart* loaden with fine specimens of *amiantbus* and black *talc*.

Return

Return on board at midnight: the night most excessive dark; but every stroke of our oars, every progressive motion of our boat, flung a most resplendent glory around, and left so long and luminous a train in our wake, as more than compensated the want of stars in the firmament. This appearance was occasioned by myriads of noctilucous *Nereids*, that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain sticking to the oars, and, like glow-worms, give a fine light. Mr. *Thompson* informed us, that they were most brilliant before rain and tempests. He was not deceived in his predictions.

NOCTILUCOUS
WORMS.

There is not an instance of any country having made so sudden a change in its morals as this I have just visited, and the vast tract intervening between these coasts and *Loch-ness*. Security and civilization possess every part; yet thirty years have not elapsed since the whole was a den of thieves, of the most extraordinary kind. They conducted their plundering excursions with the utmost policy, and reduced the whole art of theft into a regular system. From habit it lost all the appearance of criminality: they considered it as laboring in their vocation; and when a party was formed for an expedition against their neighbor's property, they and their friends prayed as earnestly to heaven for success, as if they were engaged in the most laudable design.

HIGHLAND
ROBBERS.

SYSTEMATIC.

The constant petition at grace of the old highland chieftains, was delivered with great fervor, in these terms: 'Lord! *Turn the world upside down, that christians may make bread out of it.*' The plain *English* of this pious request was, That the world might become, for their benefit, a scene of rapine and confusion.

THEIR GRACE.

They paid a sacred regard to their oath; but as superstition must,

OATHS.

mult, among a set of *Banditti*, infallibly supersede piety; each, like the distinct casts of *Indians*, had his particular object of veneration: one would swear upon his *dirk*, and dread the penalty of perjury; yet make no scruple of forswearing himself upon the bible: a second would pay the same respect to the name of his chieftain: a third again would be most religiously bound by the sacred book: and a fourth, regard none of the three, and be credited only if he swore by his crucifix. It was always necessary to discover the inclination of the person, before you put him to the test: if the object of his veneration was mistaken, the oath was of no signification.

HOSPITALITY
AND FIDELITY.

The greatest robbers were used to preserve hospitality to those that came to their houses, and, like the wild *Arabs*, observed the strictest honor towards their guests, or those that put implicit confidence in them. The *Kennedies*, two common thieves, took the young pretender under protection, and kept him with faith inviolate, notwithstanding they knew an immense reward was offered for his head. They often robbed for his support, and, to supply him with linen, they once surprized the baggage horses of one of our general officers. They often went in disguise to *Inverness* to buy provisions for him. At length, a very considerable time after, one of these poor fellows, who had virtue to resist the temptation of thirty thousand pounds, was hanged for stealing a cow, value thirty shillings.

GOVERNMENT.

The greatest crime, among these felons, was that of infidelity among themselves: the criminal underwent a summary trial, and, if convicted, never missed of a capital punishment. The chieftain had his officers, and different departments of government; he

he had his judge, to whom he entrusted the decision of all civil disputes: but in criminal causes, the chief, assisted perhaps by some favorites, always undertook the process.

The principal men of his family, or his officers, formed his council; where every thing was debated respecting their expeditions. Eloquence was held in great esteem among them, for by that they could sometimes work on their chieftain to change his opinion; for, notwithstanding he kept the form of a council, he always reserved the decisive vote in himself.

When one man had a claim on another, but wanted power to make it good, it was held lawful for him to steal from his debtor as many cattle as would satisfy his demand, provided he sent notice (as soon as he got out of reach of pursuit) that he had them, and would return them, provided satisfaction was made on a certain day agreed on.

When a *creach* or great expedition had been made against distant herds, the owners, as soon as discovery was made, rose in arms, and with all their friends, made instant pursuit, tracing the cattle by their track for perhaps scores of miles. Their nicety in distinguishing that of their cattle from those that were only casually wandering, or driven, was amazingly sagacious. As soon as they arrived on an estate where the track was lost, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and would oblige him to recover the track from his land forwards, or to make good the loss they had sustained. This custom had the force of law, which gave to the highlanders this surprising skill in the art of tracking.

It has been observed before, that to steal, rob and plunder with dexterity, was esteemed as the highest act of heroism. The

feuds between the great families was one great cause. There was not a chieftain but that kept, in some remote valley in the depth of woods and rocks, whole tribes of thieves in readiness to let loose against his neighbors; when, from some public or private reason, he did not judge it expedient to resent openly any real or imaginary affront. From this motive the greater chieftain-robbers always supported the lesser, and encouraged no sort of improvement on their estates but what promoted rapine.

CHIEFS.
SIR EWIN CAMERON.

The greatest of the heroes in the last century, was Sir *Ewin Cameron*, whose life is given in the other volume. He long resisted the power of *Cromwel*, but at length was forced to submit. He lived in the neighborhood of the garrison fixed by the usurper at *Inver-lochy*. His vassals persisted in their thefts, 'till *Cromwel* sent orders to the commanding-officer, that on the next robbery he should seize on the chieftain, and execute him in twenty-four hours, in case the thief was not delivered to justice. An act of rapine soon happened: Sir *Ewin* received the message; who, instead of giving himself the trouble of looking out for the offender, laid hold of the first fellow he met with, sent him bound to *Inver-lochy*, where he was instantly hanged. *Cromwel*, by this severity, put a stop to these excesses, 'till the time of the restoration, when they were renewed with double violence, 'till the year 1745.

ROB-ROY.

Rob-Roy Mac-gregor was another distinguished Hero in the latter end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. He contributed greatly towards forming his profession into a science; and establishing the police above mentioned. The duke of

Montrose

Montrose unfortunately was his neighbor: *Rob-Roy* frequently saved his grace the trouble of collecting his rents; used to extort them from the tenants, and at the same time give them formal discharges. But it was neither in the power of the duke or of any of the gentlemen he plundered to bring him to justice, so strongly protected was he by several great men to whom he was useful. *Roy* had his good qualities: he spent his revenue generously; and strange to say, was a true friend to the widow and orphan.

Every period of time gives new improvement to the arts. A son of Sir *Erwin Cameron* refined on those of *Rob-Roy*, and instead of dissipating his gains, accumulated wealth. He, like *Jonathan Wild the Great*, never stole with his own hands, but conducted his commerce with an address, and to an extent unknown before. He employed several companies, and set the more adroit knaves at their head; and never suffered merit to go unrewarded. He never openly received their plunder; but employed agents to purchase from them their cattle. He acquired considerable property, which he was forced to leave behind, after the battle of *Culloden* gave the fatal blow to all their greatness.

LUDOWICK CAMERON.

The last of any eminence was the celebrated *Barrisdale*, who carried these arts to the highest pitch of perfection: besides exerting all the common practices, he improved that article of commerce called the *black-meal* to a degree beyond what was ever known to his predecessors. This was a forced levy, so called from its being commonly paid in meal, which was raised far and wide on the estate of every nobleman and gentleman, in order that their cattle might be secured from the lesser thieves, over whom he se-

MAC-DONALD OF BARRISDALE.

cretly profided, and protected. He raised an income of five hundred a year by these taxes; and behaved with genuine honor in restoring, on proper consideration, the stolen cattle of his friends. In this he bore some resemblance to our *Jonathan*; but differed, in observing a strict fidelity towards his own gang; yet he was indefatigable in bringing to justice any rogues that interfered with his own. He was a man of a polished behaviour, fine address, and fine person. He considered himself in a very high light, as a benefactor to the public, and preserver of general tranquillity; for on the silver plates, the ornaments of his Baldrick, he thus addresses his broad-sword,

Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacis componere mores:
Parcere subjectis et debellare superbos.

AUG. 7.

After a most tempestuous and rainy night, sail at eight o'clock in the morning, designing to reach the sound of *Mull*; but the wind proving contrary, we ran over to *Ile Oransay*, in the isle of *Skie*, a safe harbor: where we continued confined by adverse winds till the next day.

AUG. 8.

At half an hour after one at noon, sail. As soon as we got out, we found a vast swell from the fury of the last night's storm; the waves mountainous, but, thanks to a gentle breeze, we made our way finely through them.

Pass on the East, *Loch-nevisb*, or the lake of Heaven, a fine and picturesque inlet.

Pol-morrer where small craft may lie. About half a mile inland from this bay is the great fresh-water lake called *Loch-morrer*: next is the country of *Arisaig*; and its celebrated point: for within

ARISAIG.

this,

this, a little to the South, in *Loch-nan-ua*, or *the bay of caves*, landed the young pretender, on *July 25, 1745*; and from hence concluded his *Phaetonic* expedition, *September 20th* of the following year. The two frigates that lay there in *May* of the same summer, with arms and ammunition, had an engagement off this point with two of ours; and maintained their station. They landed part of their stores, but finding the cause desperate, returned to *France* with several of the fugitives from the battle of *Culloden*.

Sail by *Loch Hallyort*, and the country of *Moydart*, the most southerly part of the shire of *INVERNESS*. Leave to the West the point of *Slate* in *Skie*: the vast hills of *Bla-ven* and *Cuchullin* open to view: then succeeds the mountainous *Rum*; keep close under the isle of *Egg*, distinguished by the lofty spire of *Sgur-egg*. Pass immediately under the point of *Ard-na-murchan*, the most northern part of *Argyleshire*. Turn into the sound of *Mull*, a fine opening five miles broad: to the E. of the point is *Loch-funart*, penetrating deeply into the country of *Morvern*. At the head, is *Strontian*, noted for a lead mine. About nine o'clock at night anchor in *Tobir Moire bay*, in the isle of

MOYDART.

POINT OF ARD-
NA-MURCHAN.

M U L L.

This bay is a most beautiful circular basin, formed by *Mull* on one side, and the isle of *Calve* on the other. All the banks are verdant and embellished at this time with three cascades. It takes its name from a chapel and well, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. Here in 1588 the *Florida*, one of *Philip's* invincible *Armada* was blown up after the dispersion of the fleet: some say by accident;

TOBIR-MOIRE
BAY.

accident; others by the desperate resolution of a *Scotchman*. Several attempts were made to recover the sunk treasure. One in 1688, by *William Sacheverel* Esq; who fitted up diving bells; and tried them with success at the depth of ten fathom: and report says, he got up much treasure. A piece of the wreck was given me by an old inhabitant of the place; to be preserved in memory of this signal providence, so beautifully acknowledged by *Queen Elizabeth* in the motto of the medal struck on the occasion:

Affavit DEUS, et dissipantur.

In this bay also the unfortunate Earl of *Argyle* may be said to have wrecked both life and fortune, in the year 1686: for in this place he made the first landing with a few friends, in his fatal invasion in concert with the unhappy Duke of *Monmouth*. The most inhuman medal I ever saw (next to that in memory of the massacre of *Paris*, by *Charles IX.*) is one in my possession, struck by *James II.* on occasion of the sad catastrophe of these two noblemen. Their heads are placed on two altars, at whose base are their bleeding corpses: the motto,

Ambitio male suada ruit.

A little north is *Bloody* bay, so called from a sea-fight between a *Mac-donald* of the isles, and his son. The former was supported by *Heſtor Obbar Maclean*, the same, who died gloriously at the battle of *Floddon*, covering his monarch, *James IV.* from the arrows of the *English* archers.

On the opposite shore of *Morvern* is *Dun-an-gal*, a ruined castle of the *Macleanes*. In this the rebels of 1719 put a small garrison;

rison; which soon surrendered to one of our men of war that attacked it.

Leave *Tober Moire* at eight o'clock in the morning; and about half an hour past ten, anchor opposite to *Aros* castle, seated on a rock above the sea, and once a feat of *Mac-donald* of the isles. At the foot of the rock is the ruin of an oval pier, where he secured his boats.

Breakfast with Mr. *Campbel*, of *Aros*, and collect a few particulars of this rough island: that it is twenty-four *Scotch* miles long, and about the same in breadth; that it is divided into three great parishes, viz. *Toracy*, *Rofs*, and *Kilmore*, or *Kil-ninian*, containing in all near four thousand catechisable persons; that it is in general rocky and barren, and does not yield corn enough for its inhabitants; that it sends out annually about eighteen hundred head of cattle, sold from thirty to fifty shillings a-piece; that there are but few sheep; that the graziers have suffered greatly this year by the loss of cattle; but that none of the people have as yet migrated. That the usual manure is shell sand, which the farmers procure from *Tir-ey*. That there is coal in the island nearly inaccessible by the badness of the roads! and that this most important article, which alone would bring wealth and comfort to the isles, is unaccountably neglected!

The island originally was part of the dominions of the *Lords of the Isles*; but in after-times became the possession of the antient and valiant family of the *Macleanes*, who still retain half. The other moiety is the litigated property of the duke of *Argyle*; whose ancestor possessed himself of it in 1674, on account of a debt: and after

AUG. 9.
AROS.

MULL,
SOME ACCOUNT
OF.

after the courts of law had made an adjudication in his favor, he was obliged to support their decree by force of arms.

Sail again down the *Sound*, which in general is about four miles broad: the coast on both sides slopes and is patched with corn-land. The northern coast is *Morvern*, the celebrated country of *Fingal*.

MORVERN.

Leave on that side *Loch-aylin*, a safe harbour, with a most contracted entrance. A little farther is *Castle-ardtornish*, a ruin on a low headland jutting into the sound, where in 1461, *John* Earl of *Ross*, and lord of the isles, lived in regal state*. His treaty with *Edward IV.* is dated, *ex castello nostro ARD-THORNIS* Oct^{bris}. 19. A. D. 1461 †.

On the *Mull* side is *Mac-allester's* bay, and below that, where the sound opens to the East is *Castle-duart*, once the seat of the *Macleanes*, lords of the island; but now garrisoned by a lieutenant and a detachment from *Fort-William*. *Morvern*, near *Ardtornish*, begins to grow lofty and wooded; and *Mull* beyond this castle appears very mountainous.

CASTLE-DUART.

Traverse the broad water of *Loch-limkhè*, which leads up to *Lochaber*. Have a fine view of the vast mountains, and the picturesque hills of *Glen-co*. Pass the southern end of *Lismore*, and steer north between that isle and *Middle Lorn*. Sail by the isle of *Kerrera*, noted for the death of *Alexander II.* in 1249, while he lay there with a mighty fleet meditating the conquest of the *Hebrides*, then possessed by the *Norwegians*.

KERRERA ISLE.

* Guthrie, iv. 68.

† Rymer's *Fæd.* xi. 487.

Opposite

Opposite to this island, in *Lorn*, is the bay of *Oban*, where are the custom-house and post-office.

On a great rock within land, precipitous on three sides, is the castle of *Dunolly*, once the residence of the chieftains of *Lorn*.

Continue our course; and passing with difficulty through a very narrow sound, formed by the *Ilan Beach*, and the main-land, arrive in a fine bay. Anchor under the antient castle of *DUN-STAFFAGE*, or *Stephen's Mount*; and instantly receive, and accept, a most polite invitation from the owner, *Mr. Campbel*.

This castle is fabled to have been founded by *Ewin*, a *Pictish* monarch, cotemporary with *Julius Cæsar*, naming it after himself *Evonium*. In fact, the founder is unknown; but it is certainly of great antiquity, and the first seat of the *Pictish* and *Scottish* princes. In this place was long preserved the famous stone, the *Palladium* of *North-Britain*; brought, says *Legend*, out of *Spain*, where it was first used as a seat of justice by *Getbalus*, coeval with *Moses*. It continued here as the coronation-chair till the reign of *Kenneth* the second, who removed it to *Scone*, in order to secure his reign; for, according to the inscription,

Ni fallat fatum, *Scoti*, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Mr. Campbel shewed to me a very pretty little ivory image, found in a ruinous part of the castle, that was certainly cut in memory of this chair, and appears to have been an inauguration sculpture. A crowned monarch is represented sitting in it, with a book in one hand, as if going to take the coronation oath.

The castle is square; the inside only eighty-seven feet; partly

G g g

ruinous,

ruinous, partly habitable. At three of the corners are round towers; one of them projects very little. The entrance is towards the sea at present by a stair-case, in old times probably by a draw-bridge, which fell from a little gateway. The masonry appears very antient: the tops battlemented. This pile is seated on a rock, whose sides have been pared to render it precipitous, and to make it conform to the shape of the castle.

In 1307, this castle was possessed by *Alexander Mac-dougal*, lord of *Argyle*, a friend to the *English*; but was that year reduced by *Robert Bruce*, when *Mac-dougal* sued for peace with that prince, and was received into favor*.

I find, about the year 1455, this to have been a residence of the *Lords of the isles*; for here *James* last earl of *Douglas*, after his defeat in *Annandale* †, fled to *Donald* the *regulus* of the time, and prevailed on him to take arms, and carry on a plundering war, against his monarch *James* the second.

CHAPEL.

At a small distance from the castle is a ruined chapel, once an elegant building, and at one end an inclosure, a family cemetery, built in 1740. Opposite to these is a high precipice, ending abrupt, and turning suddenly toward the South-East. A person concealed in the recess of the rock, a little beyond the angle, surprizes friends stationed at some distance beneath the precipice, with a very remarkable echo of any word, or even sentence he pronounces, which reaches the last distinct and unbroken. The repetition is single; but remarkably clear.

ECHO.

AUG. 10.

After breakfast ride along the edge of a beautiful bay, with

* *Barbour*.† *Lives of the Douglasses*, 203.



M. Griffith Fox

R. Murray Sc.

the borders fertile in spots. The bear almost ripe. Cross a ferry at *Connel* or *Conf huil*, or the raging flood, from a furious cataract of salt water, at the ebb of spring tides. This place is the discharge of the waters of *Loch-etive* into the sea; where it suddenly contracts to a small breadth; and immediately above, certain rocks jut out, which more immediately direct the vast pent-up waters to this little strait, where they gush out with amazing violence, and form a fall of near ten feet.

FALL OF CONNEL.

Loch-etive runs far up the country, and receives the waters of *Loch-aw* at *Bunaw*. Here is at times a considerable salmon fishery; but at present very poor. See at a distance, on the northern bank, the site of *Ard-chattan*, a priory of monks of *Vallis Caulium* founded A. D. 1230, by *Duncan Mac-coul*, ancestor of the *Mac-dougals* of *Lorn*. Here *Robert Bruce* is said to have held a parliament; but more probably a council, for he remained long master of this country, before he got entire possession of *Scotland*.

LOCH-ETIVE.

A mile from *Connel*, near the shore, is *Dun-mac-Sniobhain*, the antient *Beregonium*, or *Berogomum*. The foundation of this city, as it is called, is attributed, by *Apocryphal* history, to *Fergus II.* and was called the *Chief* in *Scotland* for many ages: It was at best such a city as *Cæsar* found in our island at the time of his invasion; an *Oppidum*, or fortified town, placed in a thick wood, surrounded with a rampart and fofs, a place of retreat from invaders*. Along the top of the beach is a raised mound, the defence against a sudden landing. This, from the idea of here having been a city, is styled,

BEREGONIUM.

* De Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. 21.

Straid-a-mbargai, or market-street: within this are two rude erect columns, about six feet high, and nine and a half in girth: behind these a peat-moss: on one side a range of low hills, at whose nearest extremity is an entrenchment called *Dun-valirè*. On the Western side of the morafs is an oblong insulated hill, on whose summit, the country-people say, there had been seven towers: I could only perceive three or four excavations, of no certain form, and a dike round them.

PUMICES.

In most parts of the hill are dug up great quantities of different sorts of pumices, or *scoria*, of different kinds: of them one is the *pumex cinerarius*; the other the *P. molaris* of *Linnaeus*; the last very much resembling some that Mr. *Banks* favored me with from the island of *Iceland*. The hill is doubtless the work of a *vulcano*, of which this is not the only vestige in *North-Britain*.

Ride on a fine road to *Ard-muchnage*, the seat of the late Sir *Duncan Campbel*; a very handsome house, and well finished. Sir *Duncan*, at the age of forty began to plant, and lived to see the extensive plantations in his garden, and on the picturesque hills round his lands, arrive to perfection. The country about rises into a lofty but narrow eminence, now finely wooded, extending in a curvature, forming one side of an enchanting bay; the other impending over the sea.

On my return observe, near the hill of the seven towers, a *Druidical* circle, formed of round stones placed close together. The area is twenty-six feet in diameter; and about ten feet distant from the outside is an erect pillar seven feet high. At such stones as these, my learned friend, the late Dr. *William Borlase**, remarks, might

* *Antiq. Cornwall.*

have

have flood the officers of the high priest, to command silence among the people; or some inferior person, versed in the ceremonies, to observe that none were omitted, by warning the officiating priest, in case any escaped his memory.

Return, and lie on board.

Weigh anchor at six o'clock in the morning. Sail by the back of *Loch-nel* hill, forming a most beautiful crescent, partly cultivated, partly covered with wood to the summit. Land near the North end of the isle of

AUGUST 11.

L I S M O R E,

which is about nine miles long, one and a half broad, and contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants*. It derives its name from *Lios-mor*, or the great garden: but tradition says it was originally a great deer forest; and, as a proof, multitudes of stag horns of uncommon sizes are perpetually dug up in the mosses. At present there is scarce any wood; but the lesser vegetables grow with uncommon vigour. The chief produce of the land is bear and oats. The first is raised in great quantity, but abused by being distilled into whisky. The crops of oats are generally applied to the payment of rent; so that the inhabitants are obliged for their subsistence annually to import much meal.

The ground has in most parts the appearance of great fertility, but is extremely ill-managed, and much impoverished by excess of tillage, and neglect of manure. Pit and rock marle are

* Or between 900 and 1000 examinable persons.

found.

found here. The whole isle lies on a lime-stone rock, which in many places peeps above ground, forming long series of low sharp ridges. No use can be made of this as a manure for want of fuel to burn it. The peat here is very bad, being mixed with earth; it must first be trampled with the feet into a consistence; is then formed into small flat cakes, and must afterwards be exposed on the ground to dry.

About a hundred head of cattle are annually exported, which are at present remarkably small: they seem to have degenerated, for I saw, at *Ard-muchnaga*, the scull of an ox, dug up in this island, that was of much larger dimensions than of any now living in *Great Britain*.

Horses are in this island very short-lived. They are used when about two or three years old: and are observed soon to lose all their teeth. Both they and the cows are housed during winter, and fed on straw.

Otters are found here: but neither foxes, hares, nor rats. Mice are plentiful, and very destructive.

There are three small lakes. Two abound with fine trout: the third only with eels. Variety of the duck kind frequent these waters during winter.

Walk up to a *Danish* fort: at present the height is seventeen feet: within the wall is a gallery, and round the area a feat, as in that described in *Ilay*.

Visit the church, now a mean modern building. In the church-yard are two or three old tombs, with clymores engraven on them: here is also a remarkable tomb, consisting of nothing more than a thick log of oak. This substitute for a grave-stone must have been

in this country of great antiquity, there being no word in the *Erse* language to express the last, it not being styled *Leichd lithidh*, a grave stone, but *Darag lithidh*, or a grave log. On a live rock are cut the radii of a dial, but the index is lost. On another rock is a small excavated basin, perhaps one of the rock basins of Dr. *Borlase*, in times of *Druidism* used for religious purposes.

This island had been the site of the bishop of *Argyle*: the see was disjoined from that of *Dunkeld* about the year 1200, at the request of *John the Englishman* bishop of that diocese. There are no reliques of the cathedral or the bishop's house, whose residence was supposed to have been latterly in the castle of *Achanduin*, on the West side of the isle, opposite to *Duart* in *Mull*.

The inhabitants in general are poor, are much troubled with sore eyes; and in the spring are afflicted with a costiveness that often proves fatal. At that season all their provisions are generally consumed; and they are forced to live on sheeps milk boiled, to which the distemper is attributed.

The isle of *Lismore* forms but a small part of the parish. The extent is not to be comprehended by an *Englishman*. From the point of *Lismore* to the extremity of *Kinloch-beg* is 42 computed miles, besides 9 in *Kingerloch*. It comprehends this isle, *Appin Duror*, *Glenco*, *Glencreran* and *Kingerloch*, and contains 3000 examinable persons, under the care of one minister and two missionaries.

Get on board, and have in mid-channel, a most delightful view: the woods of *Loch-nell*; the house of *Airds*; beyond is the castle of *Ellenstalker*, seated in a little isle; the country of *Appin*; the vast mountains of *Lochaber*; *Dunolly*, *Lismore*, and various other

ELLENSTALKER,

other isles of grotesque appearance*. To the South appear the *Slate* islands, *Scarba*, *Jura*, and *Ilay*; and to the West, *Oransay* and *Colonsay*.

Sail between *Inch* and the *Maire* isles, leaving the noted *Slate* island of *Eusdale* to the East, and close to it *Suil* and *Luing*, chiefly the property of the Earl of *Breadalbane*: within these are the harbours of *Eusdale*, of *Cuain*, between *Luing* and *Suil*; *Bardrise*, off *Luing*; and below, is that of *Black muil* bay.

RAPID TIDES.

Opposite to *Luing*, on the West, is a groupe of rough little isles, of which *Plada* and *Belna-bua* are productive of slate. In the broad basin between these and *Luing*, is a most rippling tide; even in this calm forces us along with vast celerity and violence: the whole surface disordered with eddies and whirlpools, rising first with furious boilings, driving and vanishing with the current. Anchor under the East side, beneath the vast mountain of

S C A R B A ;

GULPH OF
CORRY-VREKAN.

an island of great height, about five miles long, chiefly covered with heath, but on this side are some woods, and marks of cultivation. Mr. *Maclean* lives on this side, and favors us with a visit, and offers his service to shew us the celebrated gulph of *Corry-vrekan*; which we did not wait till morning to see, as our expectations were raised to the highest pitch, and we thought of nothing less than that it would prove a second *Mal-strom*. We accordingly took a most fatiguing walk up the mountain, through heath of an uncommon height, swarming with grouse. We arrived in an ill hour, for

* Among them that of *Durisfuire*. Vide TITLE-PAGE:

the tide did not suit, and we saw little more than a very strong current.

This morning we take boat; and after rowing two miles, land and walk along the rocks till we reach a fit place for surveying this phenomenon. The channel between this isle and *Jura* is about a mile broad, exposed to the weight of the atlantic, which pours in its waters here with great force, their course being directed and confined by the sound between *Colonsay* and *Mull*. The tide had at this time made two hours flood, and ran with a furious current, great boilings, attended with much foam*; and in many places formed considerable whirl-pools. On the side of *Jura* the current dashes, as is reasonable to suppose, against some funk rocks. It forms there a most dreadful backtide, which in tempests catches up the vessels that the whirl-pools fling into it; so that almost certain destruction attends those that are so unfortunate as to be forced in at those seasons. It was our ill-luck to see it in a very pacific state, and passable without the least hazard.

AUG. 12.

The chief whirl-pool lies on the *Scarba* side, near the west end. Here, as that skilful pilot, Mr. *Murdock Mackenzie*, assured me, it is of various depths, viz. 36, 47, 83, and 91 fathoms; and of some places unfathomable: the transitions sudden, from the lesser to the greater depths: the bottom all sharp rocks with vast chasms between; and a fathomless one where the greatest vortex lies, from which, to the eastern end of *Scarba*, close to shore, the depths are 13, 9, 12.

* From its varied colours it is called *Coire-bhreacain*; or, the spotted or plaided cauldron.

H h h

There

There is another whirl-pool off a little isle, on the west end of *Jura*: which contributes to the horrors of the place. In great storms, the tides run at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; the height of the boilings are said to be dreadful; and the whole rage of the waters unspeakable. It is not therefore wonderful that there should have been here a chapel of the VIRGIN, whose assistance was often invoked, for my historian * says, that she worked numbers of miracles, doubtlesly in favor of distressed mariners.

Scarba contains forty inhabitants. Mr. *Mac-leane* the proprietor resides here. When he favored us with his company, he came with two of his sons and their tutor; for in *North Britain*, there is no gentleman of ever so small an estate, but strictly attends to the education of his children, as the sure foundation of their future fortune. A person properly qualified and easily procured at a cheap rate, attends in the family; where the father sees that justice is done to them, at far less expence than if he sent them to distant schools.

Leave *Scarba*; pass between *Nether-Lorn* and the isles of *Luing* and *Suil* to the East, and of *Toracy* and *Shuna* to the West, all inhabited; and the first almost covered with excellent corn. In *Toracy* is an ancient tower once belonging to the great *Mac-donald* who made it his half-way hunting seat in his progress from *Cantyre* to his northern isles: for which reason it was called *Dog-castle*: and here he made it a most laudable rule to reside, till he had spent the whole of his revenue collected in the neighborhood. According to

* *Fordun*, lib. 11. c. 10.

the REPORT *, these isles, and part of the neighboring mainland, form a parish, whose church is in *Suil*.

Take boat; turn at the point of *Suil*, am carried by a rapid tide through the gut of *Cuan*, visit *Eusdale*, the noted slate island; whose length is about half a mile, and composed entirely of slate, intersected, and in some parts covered, with whin-stone, to the thickness of sixteen feet: the stratum of slate is thirty-six, dipping quick S. E. to N. W. In order to be raised, it is at first blasted with powder; the greater pieces are then divided, carried off in wheel-barrows, and lastly split into the merchantable sizes, from eighteen by fourteen inches, to nine by six: and put on board at the price of twenty shillings *per* thousand. About two millions and a half are sold annually to *England*, *Norway*, *Canada*, and the *West-Indies*. In the slates are multitudes of cubic *pyrite*. In one place, about sixteen feet above high-water-mark, just over the slates, is a thick bed of small fragments, worn smooth, as if by the action of the waves; and mixed with them are multitudes of the common sea shells: a proof of the vast retreat of the ocean in these parts.

There are many other good slate quarries in this neighborhood, as, on the isles of *Suil*, *Luing*, *Balna-bua* and *Kerrera*, and some few opposite to them on the coast of *Netber-Lorn*.

The boat takes us the length of the Western side of *Suil*. At the North point, turn into *Clackan Firth*, the narrowest strait I ever was in, dividing that island from *Lorn*, in parts so contracted as would admit the flinging an arch from shore to shore. The depth

* Made by the gentlemen sent, in 1760, by order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to inspect the state of religion in the islands, &c. M. S.

is very various: in some parts fifty fathoms; in others, so shallow as to be fordable at the ebb of spring-tides. On the banks of the island and mainland, the strata of stone rise in form of walls, of a great height, and not above two feet and a half thick, extending far, so as easily to be mistaken for the bounds of an enclosure.

ARD-MADDIE.

Arrived in the beautiful bay of *Ard-maddie*, or the height of the *Wolves*. A house small, but elegant, stands in front, and the sides of the bay high, entirely clothed with wood. Here I find the kindest welcome from my worthy acquaintance, Captain *Archibald Campbell*, tenant here to the Earl of *Breadalbane*; who, with the utmost friendship, during the voyage charged himself with the care of my groom and my horses. Here I also took leave of Mr. *Archibald Thompson*; whose attention to the objects of my enquiries, obliging conduct throughout, and skill in his profession, demand my warmest acknowledgements. Thus ended this voyage of amusement, successful and satisfactory in every part, unless where embittered with reflections on the sufferings of my fellow-creatures. Gratitude forbids my silence respecting the kind reception I universally met with; or the active zeal of every one to facilitate my pursuits; or their liberal communication of every species of information, useful or entertaining.

I retired to my chamber, filled with reflections on the various events of my voyage; and every scene by turns presented itself before my imagination. As soon as my eyes were closed, I discovered, that *the slumber of the body was but the waking of the soul**. All I had seen appeared to have been dull and clouded to

♣ *Brown's Religio Medici.*

my

my apprehension, serving to evince, *that our waking conceptions do not match the fancies of our sleep**. I imagined myself again gently wafted down the sound of MULL; bounded on each side by the former dominions, of mighty chieftains; or of heroes immortalized in the verse of OSSIAN. My busy fancy was worked into a species of enthusiasm, and for a time it

Bodied forth

The forms of things unknown;
Turned them to shape, and gave to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.

A figure, dressed in the garb of an antient warrior, floated in the air before me: his target and his *clymore* seemed of no common size, and spoke the former strength of the hero. A graceful vigor was apparent in his countenance, notwithstanding time had robbed him of part of his locks, and given to the remainder a venerable hoariness. As soon as he had fixed my attention, he thus seemed to address himself to me:

‘ STRANGER, Thy purpose is not unknown to me; I have attended thee (invisible) in all thy voyage; have sympathised with thee in the rising tear at the misery of my once-loved country; and sighs, such as a spirit can emit, have been faithful echoes to those of thy corporeal frame.

‘ KNOW, that in the days of my existence on earth, I possessed an ample portion of the tract thou seest to the North. I was the dread of the neighboring chieftains; the delight of my peo-

* *Ibid.*

‘ ple;

‘ ple ; their protector, their friend, their father. No injury they
 ‘ ever received, pass’d unrevenged ; for no one excelled me in
 ‘ conferring benefits on my clan, or in repaying insults on their
 ‘ enemies. A thousand of my kindred followed me in arms,
 ‘ wheresoever I commanded. Their obedience was to me implicit,
 ‘ for my word was to them a law : my name, the most sacred of
 ‘ oaths. I was (for nothing now can be conceal’d) fierce, ar-
 ‘ rogant, despotic, irritable : my passions were strong, my anger
 ‘ tremendous : yet I had the arts of conciliating the affections of
 ‘ my people, and was the darling of a numerous brave. They
 ‘ knew the love I bore them : they saw, on a thousand occasions,
 ‘ the strongest proofs of my affection. In the day of battle I
 ‘ have cover’d the weak with my shield ; and laid at my feet their
 ‘ hostile antagonists. The too grateful vassal, in return, in the
 ‘ next conflict, has sprung before me, and received in his own
 ‘ bosom the shaft that has been levelled at mine. In retreats from
 ‘ over-powering numbers, I was ever last in the field. I alone
 ‘ have kept the enemy at bay, and purchas’d safety for my people
 ‘ with a hundred wounds.

‘ In the short intervals of peace, my hall was fill’d with my
 ‘ friends and kindred : my hospitality was equal to my deeds of
 ‘ arms ; and hecatombs of beeves and deer cover’d my rude but
 ‘ welcome tables. My nearest relations sat next to me, and then
 ‘ succeeded the bravest of my clan ; and below them, the emu-
 ‘ lous youth lean’d forward, to hear the gallant recital of our
 ‘ past actions. Our bards rehear’d the valiant deeds of our great
 ‘ ancestors, and inflam’d our valour by the sublimity of their
 ‘ verse,

‘ verfe, accompanied with the infpiring found of the ear-piercing
‘ *Peebirechts*.

‘ The crowds of people that attended at an humble diftance,
‘ partook of my bounty : their families were my care : for I beheld
‘ in their boys a future fupport of the greatnefs of my houfe : an
‘ hereditary race of warriors.

‘ My numerous kindred lived on lands the gift of my diftant
‘ progenitors, who took care to plant their children near the main
‘ ftock : the cions took firm root, and proved, in after-times, a
‘ grateful fhelter to the parent tree, againft the fury of the fevereft
‘ ftorms. Thefe I confidered, not as mercenary tenants, but as
‘ the friends of good and of adverfe fortune. Their tenures were
‘ eafy ; their *Duchas* * inviolate. I found my intereft interwoven
‘ with theirs. In fupport of our mutual welfare, they were ena-
‘ bled to keep a becoming hofpitality. They cherifhed their
‘ neighboring dependents ; and could receive my vifits in turn
‘ with a well-cover’d board.

‘ Strong fidelity and warm friendship reigned among us ; dif-
‘ turbed perhaps by the momentary gufts of my paffions : the fun
‘ that warmed them might experience a fhort obfcurety ; but the
‘ cloud foon paffed away, and the beams of love returned with
‘ improved advantage. I lived beloved and revered : I attained
‘ the fulnefs of years and of glory ; and finifhed my courfe, at-

* From *DULHAICH*, *native country*. They held their farms at a fmall rent, from father to fon, by a kind of prefcribed right, which the highlanders call’d *Duchas*. This tenure, in the feudal times, was efteemed facred and inviolable.

‘ tended

‘ tended to my grave with the full *Coranick* of my lamenting
‘ people.

‘ My progeny for a time supported the great and wild magni-
‘ ficence of the feudal reign. Their distance from court unfor-
‘ tunately prevented them from knowing that they had a supe-
‘ rior; and their ideas of loyalty were regulated only by the
‘ respect or attention paid to their fancied independency. Their
‘ vassals were happy or miserable, according to the disposition of
‘ the little monarch of the time. Two centuries, from my days,
‘ had elapsed, before their greatness knew its final period. The
‘ shackles of the feudal government were at length struck off;
‘ and possibly happiness was announced to the meanest vassal.
‘ The target, the dirk, and the clymore, too long abused, were
‘ wrested from our hands, and we were bid to learn the arts of
‘ peace; to spread the net, to shoot the shuttle, or to cultivate
‘ the ground.

‘ The mighty CHIEFTAINS, the brave and disinterested heroes of
‘ old times, by a most violent and surprizing transformation, at
‘ once sunk into the rapacious landlords; determined to compen-
‘ sate the loss of power, with the encrease of revenue; to ex-
‘ change the warm affections of their people for sordid trash.
‘ Their visits, to those of their fore-fathers, are like the surveys
‘ of a cruel land-jobber, attended by a set of quick-sighted vul-
‘ tures, skilled in pointing out the most exquisite methods of op-
‘ pression, or to instruct them in the art of exhausting their purses
‘ of fums to be wasted in distant lands. Like the task-masters of
‘ *Egypt*, they require them to make brick without straw. They
‘ leave them in their primeval poverty, uninstructed in any art for
‘ their

6 their future support; deprived of the wonted resources of the
 6 hospitality of their Lord, or the plentiful boards of his nume-
 6 rous friends. They experience an instantaneous desertion;
 6 are flung at once into a new state of life, and demand the
 6 fostering hand as much as the most infant colony. When
 6 I hover over our vales, I see the same nakedness exist, the same
 6 misery in habitation, the same idle disposition. Would I could
 6 have seen the same spirit and vigor as in days of yore! But the
 6 powers of their souls are sunk with oppression, and those of their
 6 bodies lost with want. They look up in despair at our deserted
 6 castles; and, worn out with famine and disease, drop into an
 6 unnoticed grave.

6 The ties of affection amongst relations are now no more: no
 6 distinction is at present made between proximity of blood, and
 6 the most distant stranger. Interest alone creates the preference
 6 of man to man. The thousands that with joy expected the re-
 6 turn of their chieftain, now retire with sullen grief into their
 6 cottages; or, in little groupes, express their rage in curses both
 6 loud and deep. No vassal now springs to receive the weapon
 6 levelled at the breast of the Lord, but rather wishes to plant
 6 his own in the bosom of the oppressor.

6 The ancient NATIVE, full of the idea of the manly look of
 6 the warriors and friends of his youth, is lost in admiration at the
 6 degenerate progeny: feature and habit are changed; the one
 6 effeminated, the other become ridiculous by adopting the idle
 6 fashions of foreign climes: lost to the love of their country!
 6 lost to all the sweet affections of patriarchal life! What then,
 6 may I say, are the fruits of your travels? What arts have you

‘ brought home, that will serve to bring subsistence to your people? To recompence them for your drafted revenues? What to cloath the naked? To feed the hungry? To furnish them with more comfortable protection from the inclemency of the weather? They require no great matters: a small portion of rayment; a little meal. With sad comparison they learn, that chieftains still exist, who make their people their care: and with envy they hear of the improving state of the vassals of an *Argyle*, an *Atbol*, a *Breadalbane*, and a *Bute*.

‘ RETURN to your country: inform them with your presence; restore to them the laudable part of the antient manners; eradicate the bad. Bring them instructors, and they would learn. Teach them arts adapted to their climate; they would brave the fury of our seas in fishing. Send them materials for the coarser manufactures; they would with patience sit down to the loom; they would weave the sails to waft your navies to victory; and part of them rejoice to share the glory in the most distant combats. Select a portion of them for the toils of the ocean: make your levies, enroll them; discipline them under able veterans, and send annually to our ports the smaller vessels of your tremendous navy. Trust them with swords, and a small retaining pay. If you have doubts, establish a *place d’armes*, in vacant times, the deposite of their weapons, under proper garrison. They would submit to any restrictions; and think no restraints, founded on the safety of the whole, an infringement of liberty, or an invasion of property. Legislature has given them their manumission; and they no longer consider themselves as part of the live stock of their chieftain. Draft them to distant climes,

‘ and

‘ and they will sacrifice their lives in the just cause of government
 ‘ with as much zeal as their fore-fathers did under the lawless
 ‘ direction of my valiant ancestors. Limit only the time of their
 ‘ warfare; sweeten it only with the hopes of a return to their na-
 ‘ tive country, and they will become willing substitutes for their
 ‘ Southern brethren. Occupied in the soft arts of peace, THOSE
 ‘ should extend your manufactures; and THESE would defend your
 ‘ commerce. Persuade their governors to experience their zeal;
 ‘ and let courtly favor rise and fall with their actions. Have not
 ‘ thousands in the late war proved their sincerity? Have not
 ‘ thousands expiated with their blood the folly of rebellion, and
 ‘ the crimes of their parents?

‘ If you will totally neglect them; if you will not reside among
 ‘ them; if you will not, by your example, instruct them in the
 ‘ science of rural œconomy, nor cause them to be taught the use-
 ‘ ful arts: if you cannot obtain leave for them to devote them-
 ‘ selves to the service of their country, by deeds of arms; do not
 ‘ at least drive them to despair, by oppression: do not force them
 ‘ into a distant land, and necessitate them to seek tranquility by
 ‘ a measure which was once deemed the punishment of the most
 ‘ atrocious criminals. Do not be guilty of treason against your
 ‘ country, by depriving it of multitudes of useful members,
 ‘ whose defence it may too soon want, against our natural enemies.
 ‘ Do not create a new species of disaffection; and let it not re-
 ‘ ceive a more exalted venom, in a continent replete with the
 ‘ most dangerous kind. Extremes of change are always the worst.
 ‘ How dreadful will be the once-existent folly of *Jacobitism*,
 ‘ transformed into the accursed spirit of political libertinism!

' LEAVE them (if you will do no more) but the bare power of
 ' existence in their native country, and they will not envy you your
 ' new luxuries. Waste your hours in the lap of dissipation: re-
 ' sign yourself up to the fascinations of ACRASIA; and sport in the
 ' BOWER OF BLISS. Cover your tables with delicacies, at the ex-
 ' pence of your famished clans. Think not of the wretches, at
 ' those seasons, left your appetite for the *bors d'ouures* be palled,
 ' and you feel a momentary remorse for deaths occasioned by ye,
 ' ye thoughtless deserters of your people! With all my failings,
 ' I exult in innocence of such crimes; and felicitate myself on
 ' my aerial state, capable of withdrawing from the sight of misfe-
 ' ries I cannot alleviate, and of oppressions I cannot prevent.'

ITINERARY.

I T I N E R A R Y.

	Miles.
Downing, to	
Lancaster *	95
Hefs-Bank,	4
Cartmel fands,	11
Cartmel,	3
Ulverstone,	6
Whitrig iron-mines, and back to Ulverstone,	8
Hawkshead,	16
Graithwaite,	5
Boulnefs,	4
Ambleside,	7
Kefwick 16, Ormathwaite 2,	18
Cockermouth (by Bridekirk)	15
Whitehaven,	13
Workington,	8
Mary-port,	7
Allanby,	5
Wigton,	11
Carlisle,	10
Warwick, Corbie, and back to Carlisle,	12
Netherby,	12
Langholme, and back to Netherby,	

* Vide Itinerary of Tour, 1769.

I T I N E R A R Y.

S C O T L A N D.

	Miles.
Annan,	14
Ruthwel, and back to Annan,	12
Spring-keld,	7
Burnfwork-hill,	4
Hoddam 3, Murraythwaite 1,	4
Comlongan,	4
Caerlaveroc,	6
Dumfries,	8
Lincluden, and back to Dumfries,	3
Drumlanrig,	
Morton-castle 4, Durifdeer 2, Drumlanrig 3,	9
Lead-hills,	13
Douglas,	12
Lanerk,	8
Hamilton,	14
Glasgow,	12
Greenock, and back to Glasgow,	44
Cruickiston castle,	4
Paisley 2, Renfrew 2, Glasgow 5,	9
Drummond,	17
Loch-Lomond,	4
Buchanan,	3
Glasgow,	20
Greenock, by land,	21

I T I N E R A R Y.

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V O Y A G E.

	Miles.
Mount-Stuart, in the isle of Bute,	16
Cil-chattan hill,	5
Kingarth manse 2, Rothesay 5,	7
St. Ninian's-Point,	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Inch-Marnoc,	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Loch-Tarbat,	12
Loch-Ranza,	14
Brodic castle,	12
Fin-mac-cuil's cave, and back to Brodic,	22
Kirk-michel, Dunfion, and again to Brodic,	10
Lamlash isle,	6
Crag of Ailfa,	24
Campbeltown,	22
Kilkerran caves, and back,	6
Bar,	12
Gigha isle,	6
Small isles of Jura,	15
Ardfin,	4
Paps of Jura,	10
Port Freebairn, in the isle of ILAY,	7
Brorarag,	3
Killarow,	9
Sunderland,	9
Sanneg cove, and back to Sunderland,	10
Port Free-bairn,	18
Oranfay,	

I T I N E R A R Y.

Oranfay,	15
Killoran, in Colonfay,	9
Port Olamfay,	1
Jona,	18
Cannay,	63
Loch-Sgriofart, in Rum,	12
Point of Slate, in Skie,	18
Mac-kinnon's caſtle,	24
Sconfer,	10
Talyſkir,	18
Loch-Bracadale,	4
Crofs the loch,	4
Dunvegan,	6
Kingsburgh,	12
Dun-Tuilm,	15
Loch-Broom,	51
Little Loch Broom,	15
Dundonnel,	3
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