

QVID MELIUS BONITATE ET
BENEFICENTIA


THE
MASSACHUSETTS
HISTORICAL SOCIETY
FOUNDED A.D. 1791

— — — — —
FROM THE FUND
BEQUEATHED

By the Reverend
Robert Cassie Waterston

RECEIVED

April 16, 1917



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2014



PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY
VOLUME LI



MACFARLANE'S
GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS
VOL. I.

APRIL 1906

GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS

RELATING TO SCOTLAND

MADE BY

WALTER MACFARLANE

Edited from Macfarlane's Transcript
in the Advocates' Library

BY

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.

M.A., M.D., LL.D.

IN THREE VOLUMES

VOLUME I



EDINBURGH

Printed at the University Press by T. and A. CONSTABLE
for the Scottish History Society

1906

DA
750
. S25
v. 51

BOSTON COLLEGE LIBRARY

OCT 21 1971

465044

P R E F A C E

THE parts of the Macfarlane Collection of Manuscripts relating to Scotland that I now edit are usually called topographical, but Macfarlane himself calls them geographical, and their character may be regarded as justifying Macfarlane's designation. The Accounts of the parishes and districts of Scotland, as given in this volume of the Manuscript, are to an unusual extent of such a nature as to yield material for the compilation of maps, and they differ in this respect from ordinary topographical accounts, which are more concerned with descriptions of special places or objects than with the relation of these to each other in respect of distance or direction by the compass. Indeed, it is rare to find Accounts of localities which are made so much as these are from a geographer's point of view. They sometimes consist almost entirely of statements of the distances of places from each other to the north, south, east, or west. The bendings of a stream are often given with the length of the bend in this or that direction, and with the distance of the change in its course from towns, villages, churches, residences or hills.

Though this may be regarded as a distinguishing feature of the Accounts in this Collection, especially, perhaps, of those in the first volume, they also contain much ordinary topographical description. For example, when a residence is mentioned we may learn who owned it and whether it was in a state of ruin or the reverse, and when a village or town is mentioned we may be told of the names and times of markets held there, whether it did or did not contain a tolbooth, and whether its church was slated or thatched.

It may be an advantage to repeat here the short biographical notices of Macfarlane that Mr. Clark gave in the *Genealogical Collections*. The first notice of him is taken from *The Chiefs of Colquhoun and their Country*, vol. ii. pp. 99-100, by Sir William Fraser, K.C.B., and is as follows:—

‘Walter Macfarlane, one of the most laborious and accurate antiquaries of his age, was the son and successor of this John by his wife Helen, daughter of Robert, second Viscount of Arbuthnot. He transcribed with his own hand many old cartularies and muniments deposited in private charter-chests. He was very liberal in allowing access to his valuable collections and transcripts, which are still consulted and often quoted by authors, being regarded as of high authority. To his industry we owe the existence of the Levenax Cartulary, the original of which is now lost. He married Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander, sixth Earl of Kellie. Little is known of his history, which appears to have been chiefly that of a student, without any remarkable incidents to record. In Anderson’s *Diplomata Scotiæ*, published at Edinburgh in the year 1739, the learned editors, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Thomas Ruddiman, in an acknowledgment of their obligations to those who contributed the original charters engraved in that great work, notice in favourable terms the assistance given them by the Laird of Macfarlane: “In this list of most noble and most eminent men deserves in particular to be inscribed by us a most accomplished young man, Walter Macfarlane of that ilk, Chief of the Macfarlanes, one of the most ancient of the clans, who, as he is conspicuous for the utmost urbanity, and for his acquaintance with all the more elegant, and especially the antiquarian departments of literature, most readily devoted much labour and industry in explaining to us the names of men and places.” The eulogium pronounced upon him by Smollett is elsewhere quoted. He died, without issue, at his town house in the Canongate of Edinburgh, on 5th June 1767. After his death his valuable

collections were purchased by the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh. His portrait, an excellent original painting, which exhibits a remarkably intelligent, manly, and open countenance, occupies a place on the walls of the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, to whom it was gifted in 1786 by his nephew, Walter Macfarlane. This portrait was engraved for the late Mr. W. B. D. D. Turnbull, for the purpose of being introduced into his "Monasticon of Scotland," a work which was never completed.'

The next notice is from the Cash Book of the late William Macfarlane of Portsburgh, W.S., who died 13th July, 1831, and it runs as follows, under date 1785:—

'Walter Macfarlane of Macfarlane, (20th) of Arrochar, was the second but eldest surviving son of John Macfarlane (19th) of Arrochar and Lady Helen, daughter of the 2nd Viscount Arbuthnot. He succeeded his father 13th May 1705. He married, 21st April 1760, Lady Elizabeth Erskine, daughter of Alexander, Earl of Kelly, by whom he had no issue. He died in his house in the Canongate, Edinburgh, on the 5th, and was buried in the Grayfriars, Edinburgh, betwixt the two west pillars of the New Kirk, on the 8th of June 1767. He was succeeded by his brother, Dr. William Macfarlane, as 21st of Arrochar, who sold the estate in March 1784 after having been five hundred and fifty-nine years in the family.'

The Collection of Manuscripts formed by Macfarlane was purchased by the Faculty of Advocates in 1785 from his niece, Miss Janet Macfarlane, for the sum of £21. It consists of:—

1. *The Genealogical Collections.* 2 vols. These have been printed by the Scottish History Society—Mr. J. T. Clark being the editor.
2. *The Geographical Collections.* 3 volumes, of which this is the first.
3. *Collections Relative to Several Scottish Families.* 2 vols.

4. *Index to the Register of the Great Seal to 1762.* 5 vols.
5. *Diplomatum regiorum quæ in publicis archivis extant Abbreviationes.* 10 vols.
6. Several volumes of transcripts of charters, including the charters of Melrose, Balmerinoch, and other religious houses.
7. Various other transcripts.

The accounts of localities contained in this volume of the Macfarlane *Collections* are given to a large extent without the names of the writers. But we are furnished with the names of the authors of some of the accounts, and these are as follows:—

AUCHIRIES.	JAFFRAY, —, SCHOOLMASTER
AUCHMEDEN.	OF MONYMUSK.
BALFOUR, THE LAIRD OF.	JOHNSTONE OF KIRKLAND.
BARCLAY, GEORGE.	KEITH, ALEX ^R .
BUCHAN, —.	KEITH, JAS.
COOK, PATRICK.	LEVINGSTONE, ALEXANDER.
COUTT, —.	LOHCARRON, MINISTER OF.
DAVIDSON, JOHN.	McGOWAN, —.
DICKSON, MR.	McKENZIE, —.
DUNCAN, MR. WM.	MIDELTON, PATRICK.
FARQUHAR, WM.	OGILVY, THOS., OF KINALTY.
FERGUSON, JAS.	OGILVY, WM.
FINDRASSIE. LAIRD OF.	OLIPHANT, MR., MINISTER OF
FINLAYSON, ALEX ^R .	WICK.
FRASER, JAS.	RAIT, ALEXANDER.
GARIOCH, ALEX ^R .	RAMSAY, REV. JOHN.
GARIOCH, WM.	ROBERTSON, ALEX ^R .
GENTLEMAN, MR.	ROBERTSON, JOS.
GORDON, MR., MINISTER OF	ROBERTSON, MR. WILLIAM.
ALFORD.	SETON, WILL.
GRAHAME, ALEXANDER, OF	SHAW, LACH.
DUCHRAY.	STEVENSON, —.
GRANT, LUD.	TAYLOR, JOHN.
HEPBURN, ALEXANDER.	THORNTON, —.
HERON, ANDREW, OF BAR-	WALKER, WILLIAM.
GALLY.	WILLOX, MR.
HODGE, JOHN.	

In this list there are only four persons who are definitely entered as clergymen, namely, the minister of Lochcarron, Mr. Gordon, the minister of Alford, the Rev. John Ramsay, and the Rev. Mr. Oliphant; but it is probable that others were clergymen. It is known, for instance, that Alexander Garioch was minister of Midmar in 1722, and Alexander Hepburn may have been the minister of St. Fergus, and John Taylor the minister of Dron.¹ Several of the names in the list appear to be those of persons in good social position, such as the Laird of Balfour, the Laird of Findrassie, Grahame of Duchray, Heron of Bargally, Auchmeden, Auchiries, Johnstone of Kirkland, Ogilvy of Kinalty, and Mr. Jaffray, school-master. Others of them also may have been in a good position, but there is nothing to indicate this in the way their names are given, nor is there evidence of culture in their manner of writing.

Many of the Accounts of parishes or other localities are undated; but seventy-five of them bear dates, which lie between 1721 and 1744—more than half being dated in the years 1721 to 1724, that is, in the first four years.

The following tabular statement shows the number of these accounts belonging to each year of the whole period.

2 of the accounts are dated 1721.				
10	“	“	“	1722.
24	“	“	“	1723.
12	“	“	“	1724.
8	“	“	“	1725.
9	“	“	“	1726.
2	“	“	“	1727.
1	“	“	“	1728.
1	“	“	“	1732.
1	“	“	“	1742.
3	“	“	“	1743.
2	“	“	“	1744.

See *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff*, Spalding Club, 1843.

I have done my best to reproduce the manuscript as faithfully as possible. Mr. Clark, in editing the Genealogical part of the Macfarlane Collection, set an example which I have endeavoured to follow. I have tried to make no change of any kind on the manuscript in the Advocates' Library. If there is a change anywhere, it is accidental. The print itself, which is from a careful transcription, has been collated with the original from beginning to end, and there have also been special collations of such passages as gave rise to doubt of any kind. I hope, therefore, that those who consult the book may properly regard themselves as consulting the manuscript in the Library without any alterations by an editor.

The Macfarlane volumes are themselves transcriptions, the transcriber being Alexander Taitt, son of John Taitt, merchant in Edinburgh ; so at least I was informed by the late David Laing. I cannot tell how far Taitt was an accurate transcriber, but, if he copied correctly, he must have thought it right to copy the Accounts sent to Macfarlane by his correspondents with all their defects of grammar, spelling, punctuation, incomplete sentences, use of capitals, bad arrangement, etc. Such defects are found on almost every page, and they sometimes cause uncertainty as to the meaning of the writers. There is nothing to indicate that Taitt made any effort, by editing, to *improve* the Accounts sent to Macfarlane, and for this perhaps he has to be thanked.

It seems difficult to make a quite accurate transcript, but whether Taitt did or did not copy correctly, he had often to deal with writings in faulty English. They contain few Scotticisms. They are not in any dialect, and they are free from what are called vulgarisms. But they abound in commas where full stops should be, and the reverse ; they begin relative pronouns and adverbs with capital letters and the names of places and persons with small letters ; they give singular verbs to plural nominatives ; they leave sentences unfinished ;

and they give various spellings to the same word within a single paragraph. This matter of variety in spelling constitutes a puzzle. Probably the printing-press is the chief factor in bringing about a fixity in spelling, but it is difficult to see why a writer, having once put down a word as made up of certain letters—presumably therefore its fixed spelling to him—should almost immediately write that word as made up of different letters. It would be difficult to find more striking illustrations of this than are to be found in the Macfarlane Collections. They are not confined to names of places and persons, though they appear in them largely. For instance, the word chapel appears as we write it, and also as chappel, chappell, chapell, cheaple, cheeple, chaple, and chapple.

Andrew Symson, a large contributor to the second volume of Macfarlane, after being the minister of Kirkinner, became a printer in Edinburgh. In the Preface to his *Tripatriarchicon*, written 'From my Printing-house, at the foot of the Horse-Wynd, in the Cowgate, Feb. 16, 1705,' he says: 'Tis probable some criticks will find fault with me for not using an uniform manner in spelling and pointing. But in regard our greatest criticks have not, for anything I know, given us an exact standart, either for the one or the other, and these sheets being *set* by two or three *compositars* at the same time, and each of them spelling and pointing differently, when it came to me to revise, I was not very nice in making several alterations of what they had done, knowing that I could produce sufficient authority from learn'd authors for each of them.'

I speak of the Accounts as written in poor English, but that does not prevent their giving a large amount of useful and curious information, and they have for many years been consulted with advantage by nearly all serious writers on the topography of Scotland.

Occasionally a word or words occurred in the transcript from Macfarlane's transcript which seemed almost certainly an error of copying, with nothing to suggest what the word or words should have been. A reference to Taitt's transcript generally showed that no error had been made in the copy from which this volume is printed, and the word or words were then left unchanged. Now and then, however, an error in copying had been made, and of course such error was corrected.

Some of these special searches have proved interesting. For instance, the name of a fish in Loch Lubnaig was given in the transcript for the Society as *vidircams* (p. 134), and a reference to Macfarlane's transcript seemed to show that a correct copy had been made. But this first volume of the Collections contained a second Account of Loch Lubnaig, and in it there was the statement that 'a kind of trout called red-wymes' was found in it. The first Account of the loch was then re-examined, and *vidircams* became quite plainly *rid weams*—the *v* being *r* and the *irc* being *we*. How this occurs is more easily seen in handwriting than in print. It was a case of indistinct writing. The char is called the red wyme or red weam for an obvious reason.

I give another illustration of an interesting search. The writer of the account of the parish of Keirn, now united to Auchindore, says: 'Here are no Inns for lodging save a common ale house, which serves as a Firriesoul to the family'—that is, to the Forbes family. An examination of the Macfarlane transcript seemed to show that the copy made for the Society was correct. Macfarlane's transcriber, however, rarely crossed the stem of his capital F in a firm and complete manner, and it was felt that the word might be Tirriesoul.

It happens that Tirrisoul was the name of a village that stood close to where Huntly now stands, and the name of this village sometimes appears in historical writings as

Tilliesoul—the letter *r* passing easily into *l* in somewhat remote times.

Suppose the *F* to be *T* and the double *r* to be double *l*, and we have the ale-house serving as a Tilliesoul to the Forbes family, and then all difficulty ends, for Tilliesoul, according to Jamieson, means ‘a place to which a gentleman sends the servants and horses of his guests’—when he cannot put them up in the mansion-house.

Passages in Latin are given as closely as possible as they appear in Taitt’s transcript, with errors uncorrected. He was sometimes himself in doubt as to the Latinity, and he expresses these doubts, and gives the reader a choice. This has been reproduced.

Some of the Accounts of Parishes and Districts that appear in the first volume of the Macfarlane Manuscripts are already in print, as, for example, some of those relating to Parishes in the Diocese of Aberdeen, which are given in the Spalding Club *Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* (1843). These are freely edited there, and freely cut down. But in this print of the Accounts there is no editing and no cutting down. As far as possible Taitt’s transcript is accurately given in type.

The Geographical Collections consist of three volumes, and the reproduction by the Society is to be in the same number of volumes. Each volume is to contain a brief list, under the designation of NOTES, of what, in reading it, I regarded as the more interesting pieces of information which it supplied. It seems to me that this may be useful, though another reader might have made a different and better selection; but these NOTES will not be allowed to lessen the fulness of the Index, on which persons referring to the book must mainly rely.

The title-page of this Manuscript volume in the Advocates' Library runs as follows :—

GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS

RELATING TO

S C O T L A N D

containing

A particular Description

of

SHIRES PARISHES BURROUGHS, &c.

In that Kingdom

VOLUME I 1748

Volumes II. and III. have the same title-page, and both are dated 1749.

NOTES

As I read and re-read this volume of Macfarlane's Geographical Collections relating to Scotland, I made a Note of such things as had a present or prospective interest to myself, and I now draw these Notes together, believing that they may possibly be of use. In a rough way I classify them, so as to make reference to them easier; but they are without order as regards the place of their occurrence in the manuscript. I have given the page of the volume, however, where each of them occurs.

PARISH CHURCH FABRICS

1. Church thatched with heather. The parish church of Kincardin-Oneil is called 'a goodly edifice higher and wider than any other upon Dee,' but 'shorter by a half, as appears by the remaining walls, than it has been within these hundred years'; and it is said to have 'a pretty good bell on the west end of it,' and 'a very fine loaft finely coloured.' But it is noted that it is 'thatch'd at present with heather.' (Pp. 101 and 103.)

2. Church thatched with heather. The parish church of Aboyne is said to be 'thatched with heather,' and 'without a bell.' (P. 105.)

3. Church thatched with heather. The church of Glentinar is described as 'a litle house thatcht with heather without a bell.' It is said to have been at one time called 'the black chappel in the muir.' (P. 106.)

[Sir Cunliffe Brooks, in our time, built a chapel for Episcopalians in Glentinar, and thatched it with heather, covering the seats with deer skins, and decorating the couplings with the horns of the deer. There is no parish church now in Glentinar, the parish being joined to Aboyne.—ED.]

4. *In re* the thatching of churches, the slating of these and other buildings is often mentioned as something out of the common. For instance, it is said of the Milne near Aboyne that it is 'slated very beautifull.' (P. 105.) It is said that there were 'several good houses' in Kincardin-Oneil, 'but none slated.' (P. 101.) It is worth pointing out that the houses of Kirkwall are said to be 'for the most part slaited.' (P. 143.) It is specially mentioned that the Church of Tarbat was 'covered with slate' (p. 215), and it is said of the 'church and school-house' of Dunning that it is 'a good slate-house two storie high.' (P. 119.)

5. 'Above a vault looking into the East end of the church [of Thurso] is a session house' now used by the Sheriff and Magistrates, with the permission of the Kirk Session, as 'a courthouse and prison, and above a dungeon likewise allowed them is a steeple and common clock.' (P. 170.)

6. The church of Tarbat is said to have 'old desks' in it, 'which bear the names and armes of gentlemen who had lands in the parish of Fearn.' (P. 214.)

7. The church of Alness had a 'belhouse' connected with it. (P. 213.)

8. It is stated that the church of Tarbat is covered with slate, and 'has a verie handsome litle bellhouse,' and also that it has under the floor a 'large regular vault about 30 foot long, near as broad as the church, and so high that persons of prettie good stature may stand in it.' This vault is believed to 'have been built by S. Columbus as a place for worship.' (P. 215.)

This tradition is said to be 'supported by the name which a port about $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile to the North of the church does bear in sume old charters, viz., portus Columbi, but now it is called Portmahobuagg.' (P. 215.)

9. The church of Monymusk is called 'one of the hand-somest countrey churches in Scotland.' (P. 95.)

10. The church of Alyth is said to be '49 and $\frac{1}{2}$ foot in

breadth and 50 in length, abstracting from the Quire, and stands on two rows of pillars, and has all the signs of a Popish building.' (P. 109.)

11. The church bell at Banchory Devenock is said to be 125 years old. (P. 108.)

12. The parish church of Dunning is described as 'intirely both out side and inside of square stone, a row whereof both at the fore and backside . . . are prominent by the rest, whereon are carved several antiquated figures.' (P. 119.)

13. The church of Muthill is said to be 48 feet wide and 100 feet long—'queer and all,' and it is said to have 'two rows of pillars with a strong stiple of a considerable hight.' (P. 128.)

14. The church of Duffus, called Peterkirk, is said to be 'a very pretty kirk well lighted,' with 'a stately steeple of four storie high.' (P. 233.)

15. Belly church is said to be 'weel sclated and hath a large arch on every side by which they designed it to be in form of a cross.' (P. 241.)

16. 'The church of Kineff is a very old fabrick, the walls thereof being supported by eight strong butrishes of stone and the rooff by pillars of wood so that probably it is the oldest countrey church presently posses'd and in use of any in Scotland.' (P. 258.)

17. 'The kirk [of Markinch] is adorned with a steeple exactly paralel to St. Rewls steeple in St. Andrews, and the east part of the Kirk was reformed by Pryour Hepburn whose arms are upon it.' (P. 299.)

18. Lady parish. The church, called Lady Kirk, is said to be 'one of the finest peices of architecture of any church excepting Cathedrals in the island.' It is said to be 90 feet long by 23 feet broad, and 40 feet high. (P. 379.)

19. The church of Bothwell is called 'a very stately structure,' 'old gothick work ane arched roof and very fine workmanship.' (P. 415.)

FAIRS.

1. Laurence Fair, Old Rain. (P. 5.)
2. St. Pollinar's Fair, Inverurie. (P. 8.)
3. St. Michael's Fair, Kinkel. (P. 9.)
4. St. Mollochs Fair, Clatt. It lasted eight days. (P. 14.)
5. Christs Fair, Kinnethmont. It was spoken of as *the Sleepy Market*, because it began at night about sunset and ended one hour after sunrise next morning. Timber was largely bought and sold at this fair, which was held in June. (P. 15.)
6. St. Regulus's Fair, Kennethmont. Held in October. The name was corrupted into Trewel Fair. (P. 16.)
7. St. Serf's Fair, Culsalmon. It was held on the last Tuesday of June. The name was corrupted into St. Sare's Fair. (P. 16.)
8. St. Andrews Fair, Glass. Held on the third Tuesday of July. (P. 80.)
9. St. Wallach Fair, Glass. (P. 80.)
10. Teller Fair, Drumblade. It was held yearly at the church. St. Hilary was regarded as the patron saint of the parish. (P. 86.)
11. Summereve Fair, Keith. This was a great fair, held yearly on the first Tuesday of September. Believed to be a corruption of St. Maelrubha's or St. Maury's Fair. (A fair with the same corrupted name was held at Forres.) (P. 89.)
12. Petermass Fair, Thurso. Yearly on 29th June. (P. 170.)
13. Marymass Fair, Thurso. Yearly on 15th August. (P. 170.)
14. Ploy Fair, called Ploy Saturday, Kincardin-Oneil. First or second Saturday of July. (P. 102.)
15. Barthol Fair, Kincardin-Oneil. Last Tuesday of August. 'Stands 3 days.' (P. 102.)
16. Rood Fair, Aboyne. Yearly, last Tuesday of 'Aprile.' (P. 105.)

17. Michael Fair, Aboyne. Yearly, second Tuesday of October, lasting three or four days. At this fair 'there is a horse race, a man race, and a woman race.' (P. 105.)

18. Findoch Fair, Dunning. Yearly 13th and 14th October. 'Probably dedicated to Findochus, who was a Scottish King in the first century.' Proverb:—'As throng as Findoch Fair.' (P. 121.)

19. Marymas Fair, Reay. Yearly, end of August. (P. 181.)

20. St. Kenlamas 'Fare,' Reay. Yearly, about middle of December. (P. 181.)

21. Kilpatrick Durham. 'On the 17 day of March yearly is Patricks mass fair held at the church.' (P. 399.)

PHYSIC AND OTHER WELLS.

1. Our Lady's Well at Meldrum, said to be 'much frequented in the month of May by the countrey people, especially for the headach.' (P. 11.)

2. Brides Well in Kildrummie, famous for curing diseases of cattle. (P. 30.)

3. St. Andrew's Well at Bucharn in Gartlie, 2 miles S.W. from Huntly. (P. 36.)

4. St. Dunstans Well in Aberdour, 'still reckon'd sacred by the people.' (P. 49.)

5. St. Owens Well in Rathen, which the country people frequent for their health. (P. 56.)

6. St. Wallachs Bathes, in Glass, 'much frequented in summer by sick folk, especially children.' Six or seven paces long and two paces broad. 'Always full.' (P. 80.)

7. Nine Maiden Well in Pitsligo. (P. 51.)

8. Nine Maidens Well in Auchindore, said to be so called from nine virgins slain by a bear, which is figured on a stone not far from the well. (P. 34.)

9. Well on Hill of Melsach in Kinnethmont, said to be 'good for the gravel and much frequented in the summer time, by Countrey people with success.' (P. 15.)

10. Well on the top of Hill of Binnen, Strathdon, 'renowned among the Vulgar for Marvelous Cures.' A worm is said to be 'still abiding in it.' If the worm shows itself alive when the patient comes, a cure will follow. (P. 22.)

11. The Wine Well at Peterhead. (P. 70.)

12. A chapel with a well, called Buyans Well, in Migvie, hard by Ardgeith. (P. 25.)

13. At Chapelton, Drumblate, is an old chapel with a well dedicated to St. Hilary. (P. 37.)

14. At 'the ruins of ane old Popish Chappell' in the parish of Newhills is 'a well reck'ned medicinall, whither crouds flock about the beginning of May,' said to be good for the stomach and curing ulcerous tumours on any part of the body when bathed in it. (P. 100.)

15. St. Erchans Well, near Kincardine-Oneil. (P. 102.)

16. Near a village called Drum Cassie in Kincardin-Oneil, there is 'a famous well resorted to the first Sunday morning of May by crouds of people, readily sitting by it all the Saturday night before.' (P. 103.)

17. In Aboyne on the 'rode which goes Northwestward from Charlestown' there is 'a well called Mochryhalls Well,' and beside it a 'stone with the sign of the cross cut on it,' which stone is said to have been frequently removed, but to have always been found to be soon brought back. (P. 105.)

18. Banchory Devenock. Near by the ruins of an old chapel there is 'a medicinal well commonly called St. Tarnans well.' (P. 108.)

19. Near to 'ane old ruinous popish Cheaple' in Muthil, where insanity was cured, there is a well to which the people are said to pay a great respect, 'and from which they expect cures to be wrought upon themselves and upon their beasts,' and at which offerings to the 'Sainct' (not named), 'as a penny, a clout, a parte of the beasts hair or any such trifle,' are left. (P. 132.)

20. Suddie parish. A short mile from the church on

Hurdyhill there is a well to which sick children are brought that ‘languish long in ther malady, so that they almost turn skeletons,’ the substance as the people think being taken away by Spirits called Fairies and the shadow left. The children are left all night at a particular season in summer, the friends watching at a distance, and they say ‘many more do recover than do not.’ (P. 207.)

21. In Duffus parish at ‘Bagro of old called Beggarrow,’ and ‘near to the ebbing and flowing of the sea there is a Physick well called Brownmouth frequented by many sick people who are much bettered by it.’ (P. 235.)

22. Near to Monaughty in Alva parish ‘there is a physick well called the Reeswell very much used by such as are gravelish.’ (P. 238.)

23. Fetteresso parish. In Cowie there is ‘a spring called Our Ladies Well, of old time much frequented, and yet held in veneration by the countrey people.’ (P. 255.)

24. In Vachop (Langholm). ‘At the ministers door is an excellent chalybeat spaw,’ ‘but the best of this kind is at the Grange, 2 mile from the manse,’ much frequented for the ‘sandy gravel, scurvy and obstructions.’ ‘It is a great deobstruent Diuretick, Antiscorbutick, and a cooler in the hectic fever.’ ‘Ther’s another well within 3 mile of the manse called the Blockwell, much also frequented, a sulphurous spaw of the same nature with Moffat.’ (P. 392.)

DEDICATIONS OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

1. St. Bride’s Chapel, Kildrummie. (P. 30.)
2. St. Macarius’s Chapel, Kildrummie. (P. 30.)
3. St. Peter’s Church, Thurso. (P. 170.)
4. St. Nachtan, Meldrum *alias* Bethelnie.¹ (P. 11.)

¹ St. Nachtan is said to be buried in the old churchyard of Meldrum or Bethelnie, and his day, 7th January, to be still observed as a great holiday, because his being buried there had kept the plague out of the parish. (P. 11.)

5. St. Luke's chapel, called Sommiluak Chapel, Kil-drummie. (P. 30.)

6. St. Hilary, Drumblade. (P. 86.)

7. Wallach Kirk, Glass. (P. 80.)

8. St. Peter's Kirk, commonly called the Burnt Kirk, Glass. (P. 79.)

9. Church of Ordiequhill dedicated to the Virgin Mary. (P. 87.)

10. St. John's Chappel in Mey, Canesby. (P. 156.)

11. St. Turstan's Chapel, where the parish kirk of Cannesby now is. (P. 156.)

12. Lady Chappel, Duncansbay. (P. 156.)

13. St. Medin's Chapel, Freswick, Canesby. (P. 156.)

14. St. Tears. Between Castle Sinclair and Airigill, Wick. (P. 159.)

15. Marykirk, a mile to the west of the town of Wick. Formerly superstitiously visited by the common people on the first Sabbath after the new moon. (P. 160.)

16. A 'chappell called St. Dudoch's Kirk' in Wick parish. (P. 160.)

17. St. Cuthbert Church, or Chappel of Haulster, one mile to the south-west of Wick. (P. 160.)

18. Between Ulbster and the sea (Wick parish) stands a Chapel called 'St. Martines Chappell.' (P. 160.)

19. 'At the head of Wick is the' 'Chappell of St. Ninian.' (P. 160.)

20. St. Peter's chapel at Lybster. (P. 185.)

21. In Shurery, Lybster, there is a chapel called 'Rhean-auchan, which seems to be St. Benedicts.' About this place the people are said to have many expressions 'which seem to be Latin,' as Bonadistie, *i.e.* benedicite, and they call the Lord's Prayer 'paidir, *i.e.* paternoster.' (P. 185.)

22. Lochmoire, Alness, is said to owe its sanctity to a chapel . . . dedicated of old to the Virgin Mary. It 'lyes in a little glen called Glenmoir or Kildermory.' The writer says,

‘the hideous remote situation of the place has probably made it be resorted to in pilgrimage.’ (P. 213.)

23. John Baptist’s Chappel, Tarbat. (P. 215.)

24. Bridgets Chappell, Tarbat. (P. 215.)

25. St. Magnus Church, Kirkwall. (P. 143.)

26. Tarbat parish. At Wester Arbol are vestiges of a chapel called ‘John Baptists Chappel,’ and another at Ashan-sallach called ‘Bridgets Chappell.’ (P. 215.)

27. The church of Belly was called ‘Marys chappell.’ There is also a chapel in Belly called St. Ninian’s. (P. 240.)

28. Parish of Fordoun—Palladius chapel. (P. 267.)

29. Forfar parish. Near the Feradeth fields ‘are the vestiges of a litle chappel called the Chappel of Pitruichie.’ (P. 272.)

30. ‘The church of Tannadice was formerly called St. Ernan’s church.’ (P. 287.)

31. Aberfoyle parish. ‘In Lochard is a little island called St. Mallo where ther was ane old chappell.’ (P. 343.)

32. On the island of Inchmirren in Loch Lomond is ‘ane old ruinous chappell called the Chappell of St. Mirren.’ (P. 345.)

33. In the churchyard of Aberlady ‘there is the ruins of an ancient chapel called Mary’s Chapel.’ (P. 375.)

34. Near to the Nungate, Haddington, ‘lies St. Martins Chale now a burial place.’ (P. 376.)

35. At Horndean in Lady parish there are the ‘remains of an old chapele called the Rood Kirk.’ (P. 379.)

MENSAL CHURCHES.

1. The Church of Boleskine is said to have been a mensal church. (P. 218.)

2. ‘In time of Prelacie’ Tarbat was one of the bishop’s mensal churches. (P. 216.)

3. The Church of Thurso is said to have been a mensal church. (P. 170.)

PLACE-NAMES.

1. Keirn, from Irish word Kteirn, which is said to mean King's Kirk or Lord's Kirk. (P. 13.)

2. Achirie [Rathen] is said to mean King's field. (P. 56.)

3. Rathen is said to be 'so called from St. Ethernen, who lived for some time in the parish, and preached to the people.' (P. 57.)

4. Strichen or Streechen is said to mean Strathend. (P. 59.)

5. Glass or 'Greenparish as it signifies in the Irish.' (P. 79.)

6. Alyth in the Irish tongue is said to signify the second descent. (P. 110.)

7. The name Muthil is regarded as probably a corruption of Michael, the Christian name of Michael Ocheltry, Bishop of Dunblane, who built the Muthil church. (P. 128.)

8. Drummowhance in Muthil comes from the Irish, and is said to signify *the dogues Drum or Know*—from a skirmish there about a hunting dog. (P. 130.)

9. Canesbay (Caithness) is said to mean Kenneth's Bay. (P. 151.)

10. Callidor, the name of a river in Boleskine and Abertarff, in old Irish is said to signify *the receptacle of water*. (P. 219.)

11. 'Mikle Ferry *alias* Portmaculter.' (P. 200.)

12. About a quarter of a mile north of the church in Tarbat parish, there is a port said to have once borne the name of Portus Columbi, but now called Port Mahobuagg. (P. 215.)

13. Benn-naskie, in Boleskin, 'that is, the winged hill.' (P. 219.)

14. All places the names of which begin with aber, 'are close on a river foot.' (P. 220.)

15. Aber and Inver are synonymous. 'Seldome words end

with them as Lochaber which is the same with Inverlochie.' (P. 222.)

16. Towy *or* Kinbattoch. (P. 27.)

17. Meldrum *alias* Bethelnie. (P. 10.)

18. Keithall *alias* Montkeigie. (P. 9.)

19. Bennochie *alias* Benduphigh. (P. 12.)

20. Buchan is called Buthquhain. (P. 38.)

21. Auchmedden 'is sometimes called St. Magnus Haven.' (P. 49.)

22. House of Kendale formerly called Ardiharrell. (P. 9.)

23. 'Howburn or Hoburnhead, the ancient Tarvesdum promontorium.' (P. 173.)

24. New Macar parish sometimes called Mony Kabbock. (P. 84.)

25. Bruman Hill in Newhills parish *alias* Drumman Hill. (P. 100.)

26. Kirkwal called by the ancients Cracoviaca (Kirkiuvaag). (P. 142.)

27. Lonmay otherwise St. Colme. (P. 66.)

28. Strathbogie *alias* Dumbennan. (P. 88.)

29. Parkhill in New Machar 'of late called Clubs-govil.' (P. 85.)

30. Water of Strabeg, *or* Ratra, in Lonmay. (P. 68.)

31. St. Luke's chapel, Kildrummie, corrupted into Sommiluak chapel. (P. 30.)

32. Latheron parish. 'The hill Knochanerinach (Knoc-an-Erinach), *i.e.* the Irish mans hill.' (P. 164.)

33. 'Aberluthnet *alias* Mary parish in Merns.' (P. 262.)

34. 'Garvok *alias* James parish in Merns.' (P. 263.)

35. 'Fettercairn . . . *alias* Trinitie parish.' (P. 266.)

36. Fettercairn. 'Conveth *alias* Laurence church.' (P. 267.)

37. 'Buchanan or Inchcalloch parish.' (P. 344.)

38. Annandale. 'Castle of Cockpool *alias* Camlongan.' (P. 365.)

39. Annandale. 'Nutholme vulgo Knittern.' (P. 369.)

CHURCHES.

1. The Bishop of Aberdeen is said to have had a cell and oratory in a small lake called Loch Gowl in New Macar parish. (P. 85.)

2. At Inner-pafry, Muthil, there is a chapel said to contain a large library. (P. 130.)

3. About a mile south-west from Muthil there is said to be an old ruinous Popish chapel, where distracted persons were bound upon a large stone in the middle, and it has been 'reported that they have been loos'd and restored to their right wits, against the next morning.' (P. 132.)

4. Cathedral, Kirkwall. 'The sett of the [three] bells, as they play on the Octochord Cithera is here set down.' The fourth bell is called the skellit, and 'rung only at solemnities with the other [three] bells, or alone in case of fire.' (P. 144.)

5. There is said to be 'a Tomb or burying place built by Kennedy of Kairnmuck [in Stroma], which perfectly preserves bodyes from putrefaction, so the bodyes laid there in coffins, without bowelling or embalming forty years ago and upwards to this day have all the members intire, and so firmly dried up that they will stand upright on their feet.' (P. 152.)

6. 'The greatest part of the image of the Sainct worshiped in the Chapell of Braemore [Lathron] stands yet in timber there.' (P. 166.)

7. 'About a half mile or less to the E. of the house of Clyth [Lathron] there is a chapell at the end of it there is a large broad stone erected on the end with many unintelligible cuttings and carvings on both sides.' Other stones of this kind are in the parish. (P. 167.)

8. An invisible bell is said to ring in a churchyard in Deer on the death of any old inhabitant of the parish. (P. 65.)

9. Ewis parish. The Friars who 'were wont to come from Melrose or Jedburgh to baptize and marry in this parish . . . being in use to carry the mass book in their bosomes, were called by the inhabitants Bookabosomes.' (P. 394.)

10. The Clea, a chappell in Wattin parish, in which it is said 'they only burie strangers and unbaptized children.' (P. 180.)

11. On the water of Dunbeath, Lathron parish, within a mile of the sea, is the 'chapel of Balclay,' said to have been 'built in the time of poperie.' (P. 164.)

12. On the north side of the water of Langwell, Lathron parish, 'stands the Chapel of Braenaheglis, *i.e.* the brae of the church.' (P. 165.)

ANTIQUITIES.

1. The Long Stone of Kemnay is said to be about 11 feet high, but to have 'no inscription.' (P. 96.)

2. At Brucehaugh, Alyth, there is said to be a large erect stone higher than a man 'having a figure on the South side of it in form of a Crescent.' (P. 114.)

3. To the north of Craig Rossie in Dunning there is a knoll resembling a ship named *Terrenavis* or *Terrnavie*. (P. 121.)

4. A Roman inscribed stone from Ardach is said to be built into the garden wall of the castle of Drummond, Muthill. (P. 131.)

5. Latheron parish. At Loch of Achkean, 'stones erected in a rank and order, . . . in a circular figure 32 of them are yet standing.' (P. 167.)

6. Several urns were found at Hoy, 4 miles south from Thurso, and many at different places in this shire. (P. 173.)

7. At Auchindore there is said to be a stone monument with 'the effigies of a bear' on it. (P. 34.)

8. There are said to be three large cairns, each about 100

yards in circumference and 40 feet high at Memsie in Rathen. (P. 55.)

9. Parish of Reay. At the Wild Cats Hill, or Tor-na cat fiaghick, 'there were found severall stones coffins, and in each corner of these coffins, an earthen pig with some ashes in it.' (P. 185.)

10. At Loughillock, in Duffus, 'there is a very stately stone . . . four elnes high and an ell broad.' (P. 234.)

11. Callander parish. Near the church 'is the vestige of ane old camp, a Roman work probably, by the name it yet bears being call'd Ball-Anton or the town of Antonius and about half a mile above the church is another camp, and near it on the top of a hill the vestige of ane fort. This is called Mochaster or the Castle-field. Near this place was lately found a little peece of gold about the bigness of a half guinea with a face on the one side and the inscription NERO, and on the other side ane image with the Inscription CONCORDIA.' (P. 336.)

12. Port parish. The remarkable moss called Moss-flanders—the tradition that it was once under water—a 'stone with a hole in it, where ther was ane iron ring fixed for tying boats to, which stone is to this day called Clachnan Loang or the ship or boat stone'; the finding of big bones in the moss said to be those of whales; the finding other big bones, believed to be those of a quadruped. (P. 341.)

13. Bothwell. 'In the rock below the house [of Cleland] there is a naturall cove capable to contain fourty or fifty men.' (P. 420.)

14. The Burn of Risgil [Lathron] empties itself at a place called the Inver: 'On the face of a brae above the inlett of this burn there is a stone to which as the natives tell, many frequented in the time of superstition. Its hallow where they sate and on the back there is the figure of a cross tripled cutt out. Ther are some hollow places on both sides as if designed for both the elbows.' (P. 166.)

15. Bowar parish. 'There is ane high erected stone 1 mile W. from the church in the moor of Bowertoun called Stone Ludd.' (P. 178.)

OLD BUILDINGS.

1. The description of the ruins of Kildrummy Castle is given somewhat fully. It is said that there are rooms in the thickness of the walls; that there is a bench of stones round the walls as part of a Court House; that there is a draw well 200 feet deep; that there is an underground vaulted passage, some hundreds of paces long, leading to a rivulet; that the hall is 60 paces long, and 15 broad, etc. (P. 28.)

2. Leslie of Balquhoyn is said to have built a strong enclosure on the top of Bennochie, and a long *Causey* through the moss to the foot of the hill, so that he might securely enjoy himself with girls whom he carried off from their homes. The remains of both are said still to be seen. By some the origin of the story is said to be an older story of a giant who lived on the top of the hill, and did much mischief to the country round about, but the Leslie story is held to have a foundation in fact. (P. 18.)

3. Measurements of the ruins of the old castle in Pitsligo are given. (P. 50.)

GRAVES.

1. Garioch. Donald of the Isles is said to lie in a tomb in the form of a malt steep made of four large stones with a broad stone above called Donald Tomb. (P. 17.)

2. The Tyrant Mackbeth is said to be buried in Essie. (P. 32.)

3. St. Nachtan is said to be buried in Old Meldrum. (P. 11.)

WATERS THAT DO NOT FREEZE.

1. Of 'the water of Achangail,' a burn in the parish

of Wattin, which ‘empties itself in the water of Wick,’ it is said that ‘it never freezes with the greatest frost.’ (P. 179.)

2. The water of the river Shin is said never to freeze, ‘yet the Loch, whence it runs does.’ (P. 201.)

3. Loch Dundelchaik in the parish of Durness ‘does not freeze in winter, but after the beginning of February will be covered with ice, in one or two frosty nights.’ (P. 223.)

4. Loch Ness ‘never freezeth and if a lump of ice, is cast into it, it soon after dissolveth.’ (P. 221.)

5. Callander. Loch Catrine. ‘This loch never freezes.’ (P. 337.)

REMARKABLE NATURAL OBJECTS.

1. Valuable pearls are said to be found in the water of Ithain. (P. 92.)

2. ‘A tree of 21 feet in length’ was dugged out of the Burn of Risgil (Lathron), and ‘the root of the tree was for the most part wholsom.’ (P. 166.)

3. At the Broch of Loch Rangage (Lathron) ‘the red curren grows and bears fruit.’ (P. 169.)

4. Holly without prickles is said to be cut in time of snow for use as food for cows at Strabeg in Durness. (P. 195.)

5. Large pearls are said to be found in the river Shin. (P. 201.)

6. There is a wood of oak on the west side of Shin, but no firs. (P. 203.)

7. A pair of eagles are said at the time the manuscript was written to be breeding on the rock at Auchmedden, returning year after year. (P. 50.)

8. Stones like ‘Bristol stones’ are said to be found on Bennochie. (P. 12.)

9. A quarry of marble, spotted yellow, green, and white, is said to exist in the parish of Clatt. (P. 14.)

AGRICULTURE.

It is said that there is ‘not one plough in Stroma, but [that the land] is all delved with the spade or foot.’ (P. 152.)

IRISH LANGUAGE.

1. Ballwhidder. ‘All the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.’ (P. 335.)

2. Callander. ‘All the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.’ (P. 337.)

3. Port. ‘The Inhabitants of the most part of this paroch use the Irish language.’ (P. 342.)

4. Aberfoyle parish. ‘All the inhabitants use the Irish language.’ (P. 344.)

5. Buchanan parish. ‘The most part of the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.’ (P. 347.)

6. Luss parish. ‘All the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.’ (P. 354.)

7. Tarbat parish. ‘All the inhabitants use the Irish language.’ (P. 355.)

Note.—The Accounts of the above seven parishes are written by Graham of Duchray. He does not use the word Gaelic, nor, so far as I can remember, is that word used by any of the writers.

BUTTER AND WOOL.

1. Fetteresso parish. The butter made by the farmers in this parish is said to be so good that ‘when the common price of butter at the market of Aberdeen is four or five pence a pound, theirs will yeild six or seven pence.’ (P. 248.)

2. Fetteresso parish. The sheep in this parish carry ‘as good wool as any in the Island, sufficiently evident by the price they get for the best of it, which commonly runs between twenty five and thirty five shillings sterling the stone in the common

market of Abd, and as an undeniable specimen of its goodness stockings have been made sometimes that have yeilded three guineas for the womens and five for the mens per pair, which may be called the finest improvement of wool in the known world: yea I knew a woman in Abd, that made of one stone of their wool, stockings for which she received upwards of twenty pounds sterling.' (P. 248.)

INCORPORATIONS IN SELKIRK AND THE ARMS OF THE BURGH.

1. Selkirk. King James v., for the good service done at 'Flowden' by the clerk of the burgh, 'granted to the burgh liberty to make Incorporations and particularly one of the sutours and appoints the deacon of the sutors at the admission of a new burges to provide each new admitted burges with a maid, if the burges require it. I am told severall burges have some years agoe pleaded ther privilege and were by the deacon provided to ther satisfaction.' (P. 365.)

2. Selkirk burgh. Its arms. 'At the time of the field of Flowden ther was one of the burgers wives with a child went out thinking long for her husband and was found dead at the root of ane tree and the child sucking her breast. on the edge of a rising ground belonging to the toune which is called Lady Wood Edge since that time to this day the tounes arms being a woman and a child mentioned in their Charter.

'A woman in a forrest of wood lying dead at the root of a tree with a child sucking on her breast which bearing was appointed them by King James the 5th.' (P. 365.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Fetteresso parish. The Muats, Duthies, and Davenies, tenantry of Montquich in this parish, 'keep a sort of common-wealth among themselves not admitting any of bad reputation to dwell among them.' (P. 256.)

2. Elgin. ‘All the fish of these boats [boats of Causea and Stotwell] are obliged to come to Elgin offer their fish to seal, so there is no place better or cheaper served in whyt fish than Elgin.’ (P. 233.)

3. Alves parish. ‘Of old, all those of any publict spirit in the parioch specially the gentlemen conveyened upon St. Stephens day if lawfull, and failzeing therof the next lawfull day at the Knock of Alves, with their best horse and armes, and ran there races westward two miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ of distance ending at the Kairne of Kilbuyack.’ (P. 238.)

4. Haddington parish. New Milnes where ‘flourished that famous manufactory, in which were kept at work above a thousand people every day.’ (P. 377.)

5. Auchmedden is said to be sometimes called St. Magnus Haven, and the story goes that St. Magnus landed there from Orkney on the day on which Flodden was fought, and left a blessing on the harbour, with the result that there has been no loss of life in connection with boats from that port. (P. 49.)

6. Buchan is said to be ‘the best place in Scotland for a man to live in,’ all things considered. (P. 46.)

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

THE PLEASANCE, GULLANE,
February 1906.

CONTENTS

(VOL. I)

(The Headings are closely copied from the MS.)

COUNTRY OF GARIOCH, containing 16 Parishes in Aberdeenshire.
By Mr. Gordon, minister of Alford, 1724, and Mr. William Robertson.

Some Notes for making a Geographical Description in the Shire
of Aberdeen, called Garrioch.

	PAGE
1. Kern,	2
2. Clatt,	2
3. Kinethmount,	2
4. Leslie,	3
5. Premney,	3
6. Insch,	4
7. Culsamon,	4
8. Rain,	5
9. Oyn,	5
10. Chappel of Garioch,	6
11. Inverurie,	8
12. Kinkell,	8
13. Keithhall,	9
14. Bourtie,	9
15. Daviot,	10
16. Meldrum, <i>alias</i> Bethelnie,	10
A DESCRIPTION OF THE GARIOCH,	12
1. Keirn,	13
2. Clatt,	13
3. Kinnethmont,	15
4. Leslie,	16
5. Premnay,	16
6. Insch,	16
7. Culsalmon,	16
8. Rain,	16

	PAGE
9. Oyn,	17
10. Chapel of Garioch,	17
11. Inverurie,	19
12. Kinkell,	19
DESCRIPTION OF EIGHTEEN PARISHES in the Shire and Diocese	
of Aberdeen, beginning with Strathdone,	19
1. Strathdone or Invernouchtie,	19
2. Coldstane and Logie,	23
3. Migvie,	24
4. Tarland,	25
5. Cabrach,	25
6. Glenbuchat,	27
7. Towy or Kinbattoch,	27
8. Kildrummy,	28
9. Cushny,	31
10. Coul,	32
11. Essie,	32
12. Rhynie,	32
13. Auchindore,	33
14. Forbes,	34
15. Kearns,	34
16. Tullinessel,	35
17. Gartlie,	35
18. Drumblate,	36
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF STRATHDON in Aberdeen-	
shire, by Mr. Jos. Robertson 1722,	37
DESCRIPTION OF COUNTRY OF BUCHAN Aberdeenshire by Mr.	
Alexander Hepburn 1721 May 8th,	38
1. Slaindes,	38
2. Cruden,	38
3. Peterhead,	39
4. St. Fergus,	39
5. Crimond,	40
6. Lonmay,	40
7. Rathen,	40
8. Fraserburgh,	40
9. Pitsligo,	41
10. Aberdour,	41
11. King Edward,	42
12. Turreff,	42

CONTENTS

xxxvii

	PAGE
13. Fyvie,	42
14. Methlick,	43
15. Tarves,	43
16. Ellon,	43
17. Logie,	43
18. Montwhitter,	43
19. New Deer,	44
20. Strichen,	44
21. King Edward,	44
22. Tyrie,	44
23. Old Deer,	44
24. Longside,	45
NOTES FOR BANF AND BUCHAN by Mr. W ^m Duncan. 1722, .	46
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF ABERDOUR Aberdeenshire by Auchmedden 1724,	48
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF PITSLIGO by M ^r Patrick Cook 1723,	50
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF TYRIE, Aberdeenshire 1723, .	53
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF RATHEN by Aucheries 1723, .	54
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF STRICHEN Aberdeenshire by Mr. Fergusson 1723,	59
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF NEW-DEER with a Draught of UGIE, by Mr. Fergusson, 1723,	61
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF OLD DEER Aberdeenshire by Mr. Wilcox 1723,	62
DESCRIPTION PARISH ST. FERGUS, Bamffshire, and PARISHE, CRIMOND, Aberdeen by Mr. James Keith 1722,	66
DESCRIPTION OF PARISH OF CRIMOND,	67
DESCRIPTION OF PARISH OF LONMAY Aberdeenshire 1722, .	67
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF LONGSIDE In Aberdeenshire by M ^r Fergusson 1723,	69
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF PETERHEAD 1733,	70
SOME BEARINGS DISTANCES ABOUT PETERHEAD & ^c 1723. by M ^r Alex ^r Keith,	71

	PAGE
DESCRIPTION OF 9 PARISHES by Mr. W ^m Ogilvy, 1724.	
1. Boyne,	72
2. Deskfoord,	72
3. Fordyce,	73
4. Boyndy,	74
5. Banff,	76
6. Alva,	77
7. Forglen,	77
8. Ordiequhile,	78
9. Mountquhiter,	78
1. THE PARISH OF GLASS 1724 Aberdeenshire,	79
2. A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF DAVIOT,	82
3. A SHORT ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF NEW MACAR,	84
4. DESCRIPTION PARISH OF DRUMBLADE,	85
5. A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF ORDEQUHILL,	87
DESCRIPTION PARISHES OF MORTLACH AND GLASS, by Ja: Ferguson 1742.	
1. Mortlach,	87
2. Glass,	88
3. Keith Parish in Banffshire,	88
DESCRIPTION PARISHES OF OCHTERLESS TUREFF AND FIVIE in Aberdeenshire by M ^r William Walker 1723.	
1. Turreff,	91
2. Auchterless,	93
3. Fivie,	93
A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISHES OF MONY- MUSK KEMNAY AND CLUNY by M ^r Jaffray school-master of 1722,	
	94
DESCRIPTION PARISHES ELLON, LOGIE BUCHAN, FOVERAIN, UDNY TARVIS, AND METHLIK in Aberdeenshire 1723.	
1. Ellon,	97
2. Logie Buchan,	97
3. Fovrain,	98
4. Udney,	98
5. Tarvis,	98
6. Methlik,	98
DESCRIPTION OF PARISH NEWHILLS Aberdeenshire 1725,	99

DESCRIPTION OF THE KINCARDIN-ONEIL PARISH, ABOYN AND GLENTANAR PARISHES in Aberdeenshire 1725 by Mr. William Robertson.	
1. Kincardin Oneil,	101
2. Aboyn,	105
3. Glentanar,	106
BANCHORY DEVENOCK in Aberdeen and Merns, 1725, .	107
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF SEVERALL PARISHES in Perthshire 1727.	
1. Alyth.	109
AN ACCOUNT OF THE PAROCH OF ABERNATHIE in Perthshire and its situation by Mr John Taylor, 1722, .	
	115
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF DUNNING Perthshire 1723, .	
	118
A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF FORGANDENNY Perthshire 1727,	
	124
SITUATION OF THE PARISH OF RIND AND DRON, Perthshire by Mr John Taylour 1723.	
1. Rind,	126
2. Dron,	127
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF MUTHILL in Perthshire .	
	128
A DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCH OF CALLENDER 1723, with a map,	
	133
ADDITION UNTO THE DESCRIPTION FORMERLIE GIVEN OF CALLENDER,	
	134
LOGIE PARISH in Perthshire, Stirling and Clackmanan, Laird of Manner 1724,	
	136
SOME SHORT NOTES OF THE PARISHES OF BLACKFORD, OCHTERARDER, DUNNING MUTHLE, CREIF, MUNZIE FOWLS MATHERTIE AND GASK in Perthshire 1725.	
1. Blackfoord,	137
2. Ochterarder,	137
3. Dunning,	137
4. Muthle,	138
5. Creiff,	138
6. Munzie,	139
7. Fowlis,	139
8. Madderty,	140
9. Gask,	140

	PAGE
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF ABERNYTE PARISH,	141
DESCRIPTION OF ST. OLLA PARISH AND KIRKWALL Orkney, 1726,	141
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF CANNESBAY,	151
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF WICK in Caithness: Hempriggs 1724,	156
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF WEEK in Caithness 1726. by Mr Oliphant present Min ^r	158
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF LATHRON in Cathness,	162
DESCRIPTION THURSO PARISH in Catness Jun. 1726,	169
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF OLRIGG in Cathness Jun. 1726,	174
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF BOWAR in Cathness,	176
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF WATTIN in Cathness Jun 1726,	179
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF REAY in Cathness June 1726,	181
COUNTRY OF STRATHNAVER containing the PARISHES OF FARR, TOUNGUE, DURNES, EDERACHILLIS and part of REAY Sutherland. 1726,	186
1. Farr,	187
2. Tongue,	189
3. Durness,	191
4. Edirachils,	196
A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCH OF CREICH in Sutherland,	200
[THE DESCRIPTIONS of the following parishes in INVERNESS- SHIRE appear to have been written in 1732 by Lud. Grant, Fortrose.—Ed.]	
1. Killearnan Parish,	205
2. Kilmoor Parish,	205
3. Suddie Parish,	207
4. Avach Parish,	208
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF LOCHCARROUN ROSS 1723 by the minister,	209
MEMORANDUM ABOUT THE UNITED PAROCHES OF URRAY AND KILCHRIST 1725. Shire of Ross. Mr M ^c Kenzie,	209

CONTENTS

xli

PAGE

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF ALNESS PARISH: shire of Ross,	212
[The above is said to have been written by James Fraser in a letter from him to Mr Nicol Spence agent of the Church, which letter is given in the MS.—Ed.]	
AN ACCOUNT OF THE PARISH OF TARBAT in the Presbytrie of Taine with respect to the Memorial for a geographical description of Scotland,	213
A DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED PARISH OF BOLESKIN AND ABERTARF OR KILLCHUMIN as to its situation, bounds, etc.,	217
A LETTER CONCERNING A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF CALDER, [Shaw, Calder, 1726.—Ed.]	222
A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF CALDER PARISH,	224
[This is apparently written by Lach. Shaw, in 1726.—Ed.]	
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF SPYNIE in Murrayshire by Laird of Findrassie 1723,	229
DESCRIPTION DUFFUS PARIOCH in Elginshire,	233
ALVES PARIOCH in the shire of Elgin and Forres,	236
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF BELLY in the Enzie,	239
1. THE PARISH OF BANFF,	242
2. BINDY PAROCH,	244
3. ALVA PAROCH,	244
4. THE PARISH OF MURTHLACK,	245
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF FETTERESSO MEARNs by Mr Alex ^r Garioch 1722,	247
Notes and Observations towards a Geographical and Historicall Description of the Parish of Fetteresso.	
A GEOGRAPHICALL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF KINNEFF AND CATERLINE in the Presbry of Fordon and Shire of Kincardin,	257
DESCRIPTION. UPPER BANCHORY, DOORS AND STRACHAN in Merns with notes of Mary Coulter in Merns, Peter Coulter and Dalmaik in Aberdeenshire. W ^m Farquhar 1724,	259

	PAGE
DESCRIPTION OF ABERLUTHNET PARISH, BENHOLM, GARVOK CYRIS GLENBERVIE in Merns, EDZEL in Angus 1724,	262
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISHES OF DUNOTAR, KATERLINE AND KINEFF, BERVIE, ARBUTHNOT in Merns by Alex ^r Keith 1724,	265
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISHES OF FETTERCAIRN, FORDUN, ST LAURENCE, AND MARY PARISH in Mearns by Thorntoun and M ^r Gentleman in Fettercairn 1725,	266
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISHES in ANGUS.	
1 Description of the Parish of Forfar by Wil. Seton 1743,	270
(2) 1. Short Notes of the Parish of Dun and several others,	272
2. Montrose,	273
3. Craig,	273
4. Marytoun,	273
5. Brichen,	273
6. Strickathrow,	274
7. Pert,	274
8. Logie,	274
9. Carraldston,	274
10. Menmure,	274
11. Aberlemnay,	274
12. Kinnaird,	275
13. Fernwall,	275
14. Inverkillor,	275
15. St Vigers,	275
16. Kinnell,	276
17. Lunan,	276
18. Guthrie,	276
19. Kirkden,	276
20. Roscobie,	276
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISHES OF EASSIE AND NEVAY,	277
DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCH OF KETTINS,	279
DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCHES OF CORTACHIE AND CLOVA in Angus, by Tho. Ogilvy of Kinalty 1743,	281
DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCHINE OF TANNADICE in Angus by Rev ^d John Ramsay. 1744,	284
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF DUMFERMLIN—Fife 1723 by M ^r George Barclay,	287
DESCRIPTION OF DUMFERMLIN PARISH 1723,	289

CONTENTS

xliii

	PAGE
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF DUMFERMLINE in the shire of Fife by M ^r Alexander Levingstone 1744.	
A Note of some places lying adjacent to Dunfermline	291
A SHORT GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISHES OF AUCHTERMUCHTY AND COLLESSIE, Sept ^r 1722 by M ^r John Taylour with additions to Abernethie and Collessie Parishes,	294
DESCRIPTION OF MARKINCH in the shire of Fife by the Laird of Balfour 1725,	298
DESCRIPTION OF BEATH PARISH by M ^r Stevensone 1724,	302
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF MONIMAILL in Fife by M ^r John Taylour 1723,	303
A SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF NEWBURGH by M ^r John Taylour 1722,	304
PARISHES OF CLACKMANNAN, TULLIALLAN, AND ALLOA In Clackmannan and Perthshire 1722. by Mr. Alexander Rait,	306
NOTES from ALLOA along the coast to INVERNESS and from thence to PERTH by M ^r John Davidson 1721,	309
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF LECROFT in Perth and Stirling shires, 1723. M ^r Stevenson,	310
DESCRIPTION OF DUNBLANE PARISH by M ^r McGouan,	311
ANE DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF ST. NINIANS,	314
MORWENSIDE PARISH, SLAMANNA, FALKIRK, BOTHKENNAR, AIRTH, LARBERT, AND DUNIPACE. In Stirling shire. 1723. M ^r Johnstoun of Kirkland,	316
DESCRIPTION OF SIX PARISHES in Perthshire 1724. by Alexander Graham of Duchray,	334
1. Ballwhidder,	334
2. Callander,	335
3. Killmadock,	337
4. Kincardine,	339
5. Port,	339
6. Aberfoyle,	342
DESCRIPTION OF KIPPEN PAROCH, BUCHANAN, DRYMMEN, BALFRON, FINTREE, AND GARGUNNOCK, in Stirlingshire. By Alexander Graham of Duchray 1724,	344
DESCRIPTION OF KILLMARONOCK BONNILL LUSS AND TARBAT in Dumbartanshire 1724 by Alex ^r Graham of Duchray,	352

	PAGE
AN ACCOUNT OF THE REMARKABLE PLACES AND PAROCH CHURCHES in the Shire of Selkirke and how it is bounded, by Mr John Hodge, 1722,	355
DESCRIPTION OF ANNANDALE by Mr W ^m Garioch 1723,	365
DESCRIPTION PARISH OF NEWBOTTLE, Midlothian by Patrick Midelton 1722,	373
AN ACCOUNT OF THE PAROCHE OF GLADSMURE, East Lothian Mr John Taylor 1723,	373
DESCRIPTION OF ABERLADY PAROCH in East Lothian by Mr. Dickson 1723,	374
HADDINGTON PARISH. East Lothian, by Mr. Coutt, 1726,	375
DIRLETOUN PARISH in East Lothian by Mr Buchan 1723,	377
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF LADY PARISH in the Merse 1725,	378
DESCRIPTION OF THE UNITED PARISHES OF GRAITNEY AND REID- KIRK in the Stewartry of Annandale,	381
DESCRIPTION. PARISH OF LANGHOLM 1726,	387
DESCRIPTION OF THE PARISH OF EWIS,	393
KILPATRICK DURHAM,	395
DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCH OF MINIGAFF,	400
DESCRIPTION OF SOME PARISHES IN THE JURISDICTION OF KYLE In Airshire with what is worth notice remarked very exactlie May 1723,	409
1. Monktoun,	409
2. St Quivox,	410
3. Torboltoun,	411
4. Koyltoun,	411
5. Ochiltree,	412
6. Stair,	412
7. Dundonald,	412
8. Richartoun,	413
9. Barnweill,	413
10. Symintoun,	413
GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCH OF BOTHWELL,	414

CONTENTS

xlv

PAGE

MEMORANDUM ABOUT THE PAROCHES OF INCHENAN AND ERESKIN.	
Shyre of Renfrew by M ^r Farquhar 1725,	423
DESCRIPTION OF THE PAROCHES OF ELLON AND LOGIE BUCHAN,	426
DESCRIPTION SOME PAROCHES in Merns and Aberdeenshire, .	428
1. Trinity Banchory,	428
2. Strachan,	429
3. Dalmaik,	429
4. Doors,	429
5. Mary Culter,	429

**GEOGRAPHICAL
COLLECTIONS**

NOTES.—1. *A Numeral on the margin (all through the book) shows the page of the manuscript which is reached where it occurs.*

2. *The footnotes occur in the manuscript, unless they are marked as inserted by the Editor.*

COUNTRY OF GARIOCH, containing 16
Parishes in ABERDEENSHIRE. By Mr. GORDON,
minister of Alford, 1724, and Mr. WILLIAM
ROBERTSON.

Some NOTES for making a GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION in 1.
the shire of Aberdeen, called GARIOCH.

IT extends in length from West to East, from above Castle Forbes to below the house of Meldrum, the space of 14 M., and in breadth from South to North toward the West 4 M., toward the Midland east 6 or 7 M. It's bounded on the West by the small river of Boggie, which has its arise from several small burns coming together at the Church of Auchindore, and running along the head of the Garioch falls into the greater river of Doveran immediately below Huntley Castle. It's bounded on the North by a ridge of hills lying from West to East, viz. The hills of Kinethmount, Malshach, Foulden, Culsalmon, Tillymorgan, Corse of Jackstoun, and hills of Bethelnie It's bounded on the South by another Ridge of 2.
hills and a part of the River of Done. The hills from W. to E. are* Sowiehill, hills of Leslie, Edingairick, Brinie, Benochie, which last is a long hill of [*sic*] upwards of four M. from Licklyhead to Pittodrie and is one of the King's forests. It has at the east end of it a remarkable promontory, far above the rest of the hill, commonlie called the top of Bennochie.

* here should be first mentioned the hills of Currine which are next above the Sowie to the West, and bound that part of the Garioch dividing it from Marr.

By the east side of which top, the Countrey of Garioch extends southward the length of the water of Done, which bounds a part of it on the south from Tillifour to below Kinkell. It's bounded on the East from South to North, by the countrey in the same shire, called Formartin, viz. the Parishes of Fintray, New Machar, and Methlick in that countrey.

In this Countrey of Garioch are sixteen Parishes, which shall be described as they lye from West to E.

I. The Parish of Kern now united to Forbes, in the said shire of Aberdeen hath to the south the parish of Forbes, to the S.W. the Parish of Auchindore, to the W.N.W. and N. the parish of Rhynie, to the N.E. the parish of Kinellmont, and to E. and S.E. the parish of Clatt.

The Church is a short mile from a little mercatetoun called Muir of Rhynie to the N.W., and a long mile from another mercatetown to the S.E. called Clatt.

The house of Castle Forbes, the principal seat of the noble family of Forbes, is W. from the Church about 100 paces. N.E. from the antient but now ruinous Castle of Kildrummy 6 M. N.E. from the house of Craig, Auchindore, 2 M. E. from the house of Lesmore 3 short M. from Huntly Castle 6 short M. and N.W. from the citie of Aberdeen 22 M.

II. The Parish of Clatt hath to the S. the parishes of Tillynesle and Forbes betwixt and which stand the hills of Sowie.

To the W. and N.W. the parishes of Auchindore and Kern. To the North the parish of Rhynie. To the N.E. the parish of Kinellmount, and to the East the Parish of Leslie.

3. The Church is in the middle of a mercatetoun, which of late has laid claim to the priviledge of a burgh of Barony, with a weekly & several yearly mercates. Through this toun and parish goes the King's highway from Edr to Inverness.

The house of Newbigging, where lives the Laird of Auchin, is W. from the Church, little more as a 100 paces or 2 pair of butts. S.E. from Castle Forbes a long mile. The house of Knockaspeck is S. from the Church and house of Newbigging a short Mile and S.E. from Castle Forbes 2 short Mile.

III. The Parish of Kinethmount hath to the South and

S.W. the Parishes of Clatt and Kern, to the W. and N.W. the Parish of Rhynie, to the North the hills and parish of Gartley. To the East the parishes of Inch and Premney and to the S.E. the parish of Leslie.

The Church is 2 miles from the village of Clatt to the S.W. and 3 short Mile from Castle Forbes to the West.

The house of Leithhall, the residence of the Laird of Leithhall, is N. from the Church 60 or 80 paces, N.E. from Castle Forbes 3 short mile and N.E. from Newbigging 2 miles. The house of Kirkhill the Residence of Gordon of Kirkhill, is S. from the Church about 60 paces and S. from the house of Leithhall about 140 paces. The house of Foulis the residence of Gordon of Foulis, is N. from the Church and from the house of Leithhall about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and the house of Law, where Gordon of Law resides, is East from the Church and from Leithhall 2 long miles.

iv. The Parish of Leslie hath on the S. the hills of Leslie. To the W. the parish of Clatt, to the N.W. the parish of Kinellmount to the North, the parish of Inch, and to the East the parish of Premnay.

The Church is on the South side of a burn called before it comes that length the burn of Leslie, but afterwards the Water of Gaudie. It runs from W. to E. through the parishes of Clatt, Leslie, Premnay and Oyn; and falls into the water of Urie, a little below the Kirk of Oyn.

The house of Leslie now belonging to the Laird of Leithhall stands on the North side of that burn or Rivulet, hard by the Church or within a gunshott of it. It is 4 mile East of Castle Forbes 2 M. S.W. of the village of Inch and 18 mile W. of Aberdeen.

v. The Parish of Premney hath to the S. Hills of Edin-gairick, Brinie, and part of the Hill of Benochie. To the West the parish of Leslie. To the North the parish of Inch. To the E. the parish of Oyn.

The Church stands on the Northside of the Water of Gaudie above described and at the east end of a Kirktown consisting of several Countrey houses.

The house of Licklyhead built by the Forbes's latelie of Leslie, now belonging to Pat: Duff of Iden, is S.W. from the Church 1 M. S.E. from Leslie 1 M. and South from the

village of Inch 2 M. The house of Overhall the Residence of Leith of Overhall, is N.E. from Licklyhead 1 M. S. from Inch $\frac{3}{4}$ M. The countrey toun of Rothney of ten Chalders of yearly Rent, whence Gordon of Rothney has his title, and where his predecessors resided, lyes from S. to N. on the West-side of a Moss of that name and is divided from the village of Inch by the burn of Inch to the North; It's N. from the Church of Premney a short M. and N. from the house of Overhall $\frac{3}{4}$ M. S. from Inch a gunshott.

The house of Barns *alias* Neitherhall is N. from the Church $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a M. and E. from Overhall some less distance. S. from Inch $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Mile.

vi. The parish of Inch has to the S. the parish of Premney to the S.W. the parish of Leslie to the W. the parish of Kinelmount, to the N. the hill of Foudlen and parish of Culsalmon. To the N.E. the parish of Rain and to E. and S.E. the parish of Oyn.

The Church is situated in the S.E. part of the village of Inch, which is a Burgh of Barony, possessed by several feuers holding of the Laird of Balquhoyne. It has a weekly and several yearly fairs, stands on the northside of a burn called by its name.

5. The old ruinous Castle of Dunny-Deer, (which it's said was built and inhabited by Gregory the Great, one of our Kings in the time of the Picts) stands on the top of a green hill considerably high, now belonging to — Tyrie of Dunnydeer is W. to S. from the village and Church of Inch 1 mile, N. from the house of Leslie 1 mile. The house of Wardhouse (now the residence of — Gordon lately of Law, now of Wardhouse) is S.W. from the Castle of Dunnydeer $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and S.W. from the Church $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., N.N.E. from the house of Leslie 2 short miles.

vii. The parish of Culsalmon hath on the North the hills of Culsalmon and Tillepmorgan, where is a great quantity of Gray Sclate, and benorth these, the parishes of Forgue and Auchterless, to the East the parish of Rain, to the S.W. the parish of Inch. The Kings highway from Aberdeen to Inverness goes through this parish, to the S. of the Church.

The Church stands by a litle Kirketoun on the South side of

the hill of Culsamon, N. from Insch 2 M. S.E. from Huntly 6 M.

The house of Sheelagreen belonging to — Gordon of Sheelagreen is S. from the Church scarce $\frac{1}{4}$ of a M. It stands on the S.W. side of a Rivulet there called the burn of Garnesmiln but afterward has the name of the Water of Urie, and takes its rise from the Northside of the hill of Foudlane, where is a great Quarry of bleu slate which supplies the Countrey with slate.

The house of Newtown formerly the Mansion of a considerable family of the name of Gordon, now of Davidson of Newtown, is East from Sheelagreen a long M. It stands on the Northside of the said burn and hard by it.

VIII. The parish of Rain hath to the W. and N.W. the parish and hills of Culsalmon. To the N. the parish (with the interposing hills and moore) of Auchterless, to the E. the parish of Daviot and to the South and S.W. the parish of Oyn.

The Church stands on a rising ground hard by a large Kirkton. It's E. to S. from the Kirk of Culsamon 1 M. N.E. from Insch 3 short M. Through this Parish passes the King's highway (to the south of the Church) from Aberdeen to Inverness. 6.

The house of Freefield belonging to — Leith of Freefield is W. from the Church 1 M. The house of Wartle belonging to — Leslie of Wartle is N. from the Church 1 M. and from the house of Freefield 2 short M. To the N. and N.E. of the house of Wartle, lyes a large Moss called the Moss of Wartle, which accomodates this and the other parishes in feuel. To the E. of the Church 1 M. and N. of the Church of Oyn 1 M. lyes a large Countrey toun called Old Rain, where stands yearly one of the greatest of the northern Mercates, called Laurence Fair.

IX. The Parish of Oyn hath to the N. the Parish of Rain, to the E. and S.E. the parish of Chappel of Garioch. To the South, the hill of Bennochie, *alias* Benduphigh, over which it goes on the Eastmost part the length of the Water of Don at the house of Tillyfour. To the W. the parish of Premnay, and to the N.W. the parish of Insch. To N. the parish of Rain to E. and S. of Daviot.

The Church stands hard by a litle Kirktoon E. from the Kirk of Premney and house of Overhall 2 M. S.E. from the village of Insch 2 long M. S. from the Kirk of Rain 2 M., N.W. from the Kirk of Chappel 2 M.

The house of Westhall belonging to — Horn of Westhall, is N.W. from the Church $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. East from the house of Overhall 2 short mile. W. from Pitcaple 2 M. On the N. side and near to the water of Gaudy which runs through this parish and terminates in it as above sett down.

The house of Harthill formerly belonging to the Leiths of Harthill, now to the Laird of Pittodrie, is S.E. from the Church $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mille, N.W. from the house of Pittodrie $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, S.E. from Westhall $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from Tillyfour 3 short mile.

7. The house of Tillifour now the residence of — Fullertoun of Dudveck, which is not commonly reckon'd in the Countrey of Garioch, but of Marr, altho' it be in the parish of Oyn in the northside of Don, is south from the Church of Oyn 3 long mile. It stands to the south of the hill of Bennochie on the north bank of the River Don. East from the house of Poutachie and Kirk of Keig 2 short M. and West from the house and kirk of Monymusk about a like distance. To the North East and W. of this house is a large birk wood lately cutt but now growing again.

x. The parish of Chappel of Garioch, which is the Presbyterie seat of Garioch, hath to the W. and N.W. the parish of Oyn, to the N. and N.E. the parishes of Rain and Daviot, to the E. parishes of Bourty, Keithhall, and Inverurie, to the S.E. and S. the parishes of Kemnay and Monymusk on the south side of Don.

The Church stands on a rising ground hard by a kirktoon. It lyes S.E. from the Kirk of Oyn 2 miles, south from the Kirk of Daviot 2 M. S.W. from the village of Old Meldrum 4 M. N.W. from the Burgh of Inverurie 2 long M. through this parish goes the King's highway from Aberdeen to Inverness. And in it the feild of an ancient Battle called the Battle of Hairlaw from a large country toun of that name near to which it was fought. This toun and the feild of Battle which lyes along the Kings highway, upon a moor extending

about a short mile from S.E. to N.W. stands on the N.E. of the Water of Urie, and a small distance from that River, whose course is from N.W. to S.E. and it falls in to the Water of Don below the town of Inverurie. This field is E. from Chappel of Garioch 1 M., S.E. from Pitcaple $\frac{1}{2}$ M., N.E. from Balquhoyn $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. from Inverurie $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

The Church of Chappel of Garioch is surrounded with Gentlemen's houses. I begin with the W. in which—

The house of Pittodrie, the seat of the Ærskins of Pittodrie, is W. from the Church a short mile, N.E. from the house of Tillyfour 2 long M., S.E. from the house of Harthill $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile. 8.

The house of Loggie belonging to Sir John Elphinstoun of Logie is N. from the house of Pittodrie 1 mile, N.W. from the Church 1 mile. It stands on the N. side of the Water of Urie, E. from the house of Westhall a long mile.

The house of Pitcaple the seat of the Leslie of Pitcaple, is E. from the house of Loggie a short M., N.E. from the Church 1 M. and N.E. from Pittodrie 2 short M. It stands hard by, and on the Southside of the Water of Urie.

The house of Poolwalls the residence of Smith of Inveramsay is N.E. from Pitcaple $\frac{1}{2}$ M., N. from Harlaw or field of Battle for-said $\frac{1}{4}$ M., N.E. from the Church 1 M.

The house of Lethenty belonging to — Skene of Lethenty, is E. from the house of Pitcaple 1 M., N.E. from Pittodrie 3 miles, S.W. from the village of Old Meldrum 2 long M.

The house of Balquhoyn the ancient seat of the Leslie of Balquhoyn, is E. from the Church $\frac{1}{2}$ M., N.W. from the burgh of Inverurie 2 miles and N.W. from the City of Aberdeen 12 M.

The house of Fetterneer, the now principal residence of the Lairds of Balquhoyn is S. from Balquhoyn 3 M., S.E. from Pittodrie 3 M., N.E. from Monymusk 2 M. It stands near to and on the Northside of the Water of Don, which river has its arise from the hill called Insrone, to the W. of the Countrey called Strathdon betwixt it and Strathdown, and falls into the sea on the Northside of the town of Old Aberdeen, near to which there is a bridge on the said river with only one Arch, but that is accounted the greatest and best in North Brittain.

The house of Tulloss belonging to Balquhoyn is N.W. from Fetterneer 2 M., S.E. from Pittodrie 1 M.

The house of Dorelaithen, belonging to Pittodrie, is S.E. from Pittodrie $1\frac{1}{2}$, S.W. from the Church 1 M.

9. XI. The Parish of Inverurie hath to the S.W. the W. and the N.W. the parish of Chappell of Garioch. To the N. and N.E. the Parish of Keithhall, *alias* Montkeigie. To the E. the Parish of Kinkell and to the S. on the other side of Don the parishes of Kintore and Kemnay.

The Church stands a pair of butts from and on the South East end of the toun of Inverurie, where the Water of Inverurie just by the Church, falls into the river of Don. Hard by this Church, in the Angle where the two Waters joyn, stands a remarkable artificial Mote or little hill rising up like a Piramide, called the Bass, on which its reported King Robert Bruce had his own tent, when he came north against, fought with and defeated the Cummings in a battle N.E. of this place of which afterwards.

The toun of Inverurie is a Roial Burgh, which with the touns of Kintore, Banff, Cullen and Elgin sends a Member to the Britttish Parliament.

It has ane Long Street lying from N.W. to S.E. allong the water of Urie.

In this toun of Innerurie is a yearly fair called St. Pollinar's fair.

This toun has no publick buildings save a Church as is said and a Tolbooth.

It lyes N.W. from the City of Aberdeen 10 and N.W. from the Roiall burgh of Kintore 2 M., S.E. from the village of Inch 6 M., S. to W. from the village of Old Meldrum 3 M. Through this toun goes the Kings highway from Aberdeen to Inverness. It passeth the Water of Done by a foord at the S.E. end of this toun, where there is also a passage boat and passeth the Water of Urie by a foord and boat, about a short M. to the N.W. of this toun, which place of passing Urie is the S.E. end of the field of the battle of Harlaw abovementioned.

XII. The Parish of Kinkell hath to the S. the Parish of Kintore. To the W. and N.W. the parishes of Kemney and Inverurie to the N. the parish of Keithhall and to the E. the parish of Fintray.

The Church Lyes in a little Kirktoon on the N.E. side of

the river of Done about 100 paces from it. S.E. from 10.
Inverurie 1 M. N.W. from Kintore 1 M.

The house of Balbithan is east from the Church 1 M.
N.east from the town of Kintore 2 M.

The house of Thainstoun belonging to — Mitchell of Thainstoun is in the parish of Kinkell about $\frac{1}{2}$ M. to the W. from the Church, but being on the south side of the River Don, cannot properly belong to the Countrey of Garioch I am describing.

At the Kirktoon of Kinkell stands a great yearly fair called Saint Michael's Fair.

xiii. The parish of Keithhall *alias* Montkeigie hath to the south the parish of Kinkell and Inverurie. To the W. the parish of Chappel of Garioch, to the North the parish of Bourty and to the E. the parish of New Machar.

The Church which lyes in a little Kirktoon, is N.E. from Inverurie about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. E. from Chappel of Garioch 3 M. S. from Old Meldrum 3 M.

The house of Keithhall the seat of the Earl of Kintore is S.W. from the Church $\frac{1}{4}$ of a M. N.E. from the town of Innerurie $\frac{1}{4}$ of a M. N. from the town of Kintore 2 M., N. to W. from the City of Aberdeen 10 M. and S. from the village of Old Meldrum 3 M. It's the finest house in this shire.

The house of Kendale formerly Ardiharrell belonging to the said Noble Lord is N.E. from the house of Keithhall 2 M., N.E. from the Church 2 short M. On the North of it lyes a verie considerable large Moss called the Moss of Kendale.

xiv. The Parish of Bourtie hath to the S. the parish of Keithhall. To the S.W. and W. the parish of Chappel of Garioch to the N.W. the parish of Daviot and to the N. the parish of Meldrum and to the E. the parish of Udny.

The church stands by a little Kirktoon S.W. from Old Meldrum 1 M. N.E. from Inverurie 2 M., E. from Chappel of Garioch 4 short Mile, W. from Udny 2 long M., S.-E. from Daviot 2 M. 11.

The house of Barra the residence of Sir Alex^r Reid of Barra is N.W. from the Church $\frac{1}{2}$ M., S.E. from the house of Glack 2 mile, S.W. from Old Meldrum 1 M. Near to Barra betwixt it and Old Meldrum, it's said, there was an antient battle fought by K. Robert Bruce, and the Cummings, which because

of the Kings encampment at Inverurie and his marching that morning therefrom against the Enemy, was called the battle of Inverurie. There are however on the top of a little Green-hill called the hill of Barra, betwixt the Kirk of Bourty and Old Meldrum about midway verie remarkable vestiges to this day of an encampment with double Entrenchments, which its said the Cumings possessed, till they were forced to a battle, wherein they were routed.

The house of Kinguidy, the old residence, tho' small house of the Seatouns of Blair, now in the hands of Stewart by his marriage with the Aires, is E. from the Church $1\frac{1}{2}$ M., S.E. from Old Meldrum 1 M., E. from Barra house 2 M.

The house of Thorntoun belonging to — Sympson of Thorntoun is S.E. from the Church a long half M., S.E. from Barra a long M., S. from Old Meldrum $1\frac{1}{2}$ M.

xv. The Parish of Daviot, (which had better been placed next to Rain or Chappel) hath to the S. the parish of Chappel of Garioch to the West the parish of Rain. To the N. the parish and hills of Fivie. To the E. the parish of Meldrum and to the S.E. the parish of Bourtie.

The Church stands in the midle of a Large Countreytoun, where are held some yearly mercates. Its West from Old Meldrum 2 Mile, E. from the Kirk of Rain 2 Miles, N.W. from the Kirk of Bourty 2 long M.

12. The house of Glack belonging to Elphinstoun of Glack is W. from the church $\frac{1}{4}$ M., N.W. from the house of Barra 2 M., W. from Old Meldrum 3 short M.

The house of Mounie belonging to — Seatoun of Mounie is E. from the Church $\frac{3}{4}$ of a Mile, E. from the house of Glack 1 Mile, W. from Old Meldrum 2 M., N. to W. from Barra 2 short M.

The house of Saphock belonging to Irvine of Saphock, is E. from the Church 1 E. from Mounie $\frac{1}{2}$ M. N. from the house of Barra 2 M.

xvi. The Parish of Meldrum *alias* Bethelnie hath to the E. the parish of Tarves. To the South the parish of Bourty, to the W. the parish of Daviot and to the North the parish of Fivie.

The Church stands about 100 paces to the E. of the village of Old Meldrum, S. from the house of Meldrum a short M.

N.E. from the kirk of Bourty a long M. and W. from the Kirk of Tarves 3 M. E. from Daviot 2 M.

The village of Old Meldrum is a Burgh of Barony, has 2 cross streets, one lying from W. to E. another from S. to N. has a considerable number of good ston-sclated houses. Has a convenient mercat place with a tolbooth. In this toun is kept an excellent Weekly Mercate, with severall yearly Fares. It depends on the Laird of Meldrum its Superior.

The House of Meldrum, the seat of Urquhart of Meldrum, is N. from this Village and the Church a short M., S. from the house of Fivie 5 M., N.E. from the toun of Inverurie and house of Keithall 4 M., N.E. from the house of Barra 2 short M. and N. from the City of Aberdeen 12 M. Through this parish and particularly the village of Old Meldrum, goes the Kings highway from Aberdeen to Banff.

N.B.—The above description respects the Countrey rather than the Presbyterie of Garioch. Therefore in it are described three pariochs which belong to the Presbyterie of Alfoord viz. 13. the parishes of Kern, Clatt, and Kinnethmount; and there are three parishes not described which belong to the Presbyterie of Garioch, but are on the south side of Done, and consequently in the Countrey of Marr viz. The parishes of Monymusk, Kemnay and Kintore.

The distances I have corrected in the paper itself, and shall only add that N.E. from the house of Meldrum a mile is a holy well called our Ladys Well, much frequented in the month of May by the countrey people, especially for the headach.

The old church of Bethelnie lyes a mile to the N.W. of the house of Meldrum about which is a Church Yard, in which most of the Inhabitants of that parish still continue to burie their dead. St. Nachlan is said to lye interred there, whose day is observed on the 7th of January yearly, and all the people of that parish observe it as a great holy day with much rejoicing, abstaining from all manner of work and giving themselves up entirely to Mirth and Jollity; Because the last time the plague was in Scotland, tho' it raged in all the parishes about, yet it did enter into that parish at all, which the common people impute to St. Nachlan's being

buried in their parishe and therefore in gratitude, reckon themselves obliged to honour his day, and are much offended at all of the neighbouring parishes, who receive either grass, water or fire out of their parish, and do not joyn with them in the observance of that day.

A DESCRIPTION of THE GARIOCH.

That part of the Countrey in the Shire of Aberdeen, called by the name of Garioch, is in length about fifteen miles; reckoning from the West part of it, which begins two miles above Castle Forbes (according to some, tho' others reckon it bounded to the West by the small burn that runs hard by
14. Castle Forbes making Castle Forbes and all above it a part of Marr, and not of the Garioch) to the east end of it, a mile below the house of Meldrum.

'Tis bounded on the West by the small River of Boggie which takes its rise from several burns, one part of which, springs from a hill called the Buck of the Cabrach, and the rest of them from the hills of Clova, and all meet at the Church of Auchindore and after are called by the name of Boggie, which runs along the head of the Garioch and falls into the greater River of Doveran immediatly below Huntley Castle.

It is bounded on the North by a Ridge of hills from West to East viz. the hills of Kinnethmont, Malshach, Foudlan, Culsalmon, Tyllymorgan, Cross of Jackstoun and hills of Bethelnie. It is bounded on the South by another ridge of Hills and a part of the River Done. The Hills from West to East are Currine, Sowie hill, hills of Leslie, Edingarrick, Brinnie, Bennochie *alias* Benduphigh, which last is so called from its height, and is upwards of four miles in length from Likly head to Pittodry and is one of the Kings Forrests. It has at the East end of it, a remarkable Promontory far above rest of the hill, commonly called the Top of Bennochie, and is a landmark observed by seamen, and here are sometime found stones not unlike those called Bristol stones which are sett in Rings, tho' not altogether so very frie, yet little inferior. By the Eastside of this Top the Countrey of Garioch extends Southward the length of the Water of Done, which

bounds a part of it on the South & S.E. from Tillifour to below Kinkell. It is bounded on the East from S. to N. by a Countrey in the same shire called Formartine, in which the parishes of Fintray, New Machar, Tarves, & Methick, which bound the East part of Garioch, do lye.

In this countrey of Garioch are sixteen Parishes, which shall be described as they lye from West to East.

I. The parish of Keirn, now united to Forbes, hath to the S. the parish of Forbes; to the S.W. the parish of Auchindore; to the W. North W. the parish of Rhynie; to the N.E. the parish of Kinnethmont; and to the E. and S.E. the parish of Clatt. The Church is a short Mile from a litle mercat toun, called Muir of Rhynie, to the N.W. and a long mile from another mercate toun to the S.E. called Clatt. The house of Castle Forbes the principal seat of the ancient and noble family of Forbes, is S.W. from the Church about 100 paces. N.E. from the old but now ruinous Castle of Kildrummy 6 miles N.E. from the house of Craig-Auchindore 2 M. E. from the house of Lesmore 2 long M. S.W. from Huntley Castle 6 short Miles and N.W. from the Citie of Aberdeen 22 miles. This castle is very old, the family havin a Charter from Alex^r King of Scots, (but whether first, second or third is not mentioned) for building it, it is a strong house and in these dayes lying near the highlands, of no smal consequence. Hard by it runs a little brook called the Connie burn on the South side which takes it rise from the great hill of Currine, a short mile to the south (where is a great moss and mount) and falls into the Water of Boggie a short mile below it to the North. Below the Church about 2 Ridges length is a little Birk wood, a long mile in compas. The Kings highway passes by the Church from the highland countrey to Aberdeen. Here are no Inns for lodging, save a common Ale house which serves as a Firriesoul to the family. This whole parish belongs to the Lord F. 15.

Note the parish of Keirn is so called from the Irish word Kteirn, which signifies the Kings Kirk or Lords Kirk.

II. The parish of Clatt hath to the south the Parishes of Tullienesle and Forbes, (betwixt and which stand the hills of Curine & Sowie) to the West and North W. the parish of

- Keirn, to the North the parish of Rhynie, to the North E. the parish of Kinnethmont and to the E. the parish of Lesly.
16. The Church is in the center of the Parish in a mercat town, which is a Burgh of Barony and has a weekly mercat and a yearly fair, called St. Molloch's Fair appointed to continue for eight days. Through this town and parish passes the Kings highway from Edr. to Inverness. The house of Newbigging, where lives the Laird of Auchlyne, is W. from the Church about 2 pair of butts, S.E. from Castle Forbes a short mile. The house of Knospekath is S. from the Church a M. and S.E. from Castle Forbes, 2 miles, South West from Knockospack is a great Quarrie of Marble, spotted with yellow, green and white, which if near a seaport would be of considerable value, but lying where it is, signifieth little to the owner or any else. A short Mile S. West from the Church lyes the village of Tilliengus, on the brow of the hill of Corunie, hard by which was a battle fought betwixt the Forbes's and Gordon's, in the time of Queen Mary, these two families had been for some ages at odds betwixt themselves: and had several bickerings, but by intermarriages, their quarrels had been laid aside, till now that Arthur second brother to the Lord Forbes, a man of a daring and active temper, and who with his brother Lord Alexr. had followed the part of King James against his Mother, resolving to reconcile the differences amongst those of his name, that he might the better carry on his designs, had appointed a day for their meeting, which Adam Gordoun of Auchindown brother to the E. of Huntly who was for the Queen against the King, hearing of, he convened a great number of his brother the Earl's Vassals and Tenents and falling on the Forbesses, before they were joyned, slew a good many of them, and amongst the rest Arthur rifled the house of Forbes from which Alexr. then Lord hardly escaped with his life to make his complaint at Court. The story you have at large in Buchannans history within two leaves of the end.
17. In this parish is onlie two or thrie burns, one of which called Gaudrie rises in the hill of Corunie a mile to the S.S.W. of the Church and running through Kirktoon of Clatt, where there is a Miln upon it, it passes with a S.E. Course to another

Miln, called Auchindellen, where there falls into it two burns the first rising from the hill of Sowie, a litle above Knockespeck and the other from the same hill $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above a litle Countrey village called Newtown. There are in this parish two tolerable good Inns for lodging, the one in the Kirktoon, and the other a mile to the N. of the Church at a village called Towie of Clatt. Through this Parish by the Church and those two Inns passes the Kings Highway from Edr. to Inverness.

III. The Parish of Kinnethmont hath to the South and S.W. the parishes of Clatt and Kern, to the W. and N.W. the parish of Rhynie, to the North the hills and parish of Gartley and the hill of Melsach where is a mineral well, whose waters are good for the gravel and much frequented in the summer time, by Countrey people with success, To the East the parishes of Inch and Premnay, to the South E. the parish of Leslie. The Church is 2 miles from the village of Clatt to the S. and 2 short miles from Castle Forbes to the S.W. The House of Leithhall, the residence of the Laird of Leithhall, is North from the Church a pair of butts, betwixt which and the Church runs a little burn, called the Burn of Syde, which takes its rise from a marish ground above $\frac{3}{4}$ M. above Leithhall to the E. and runs along through some meadow grounds, till it come to the miln of Syde and Corey, and then falls into Boggie $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Leithhall to the N.W. The house of Kirkhill is S.S.E. from the Church a pair of butts. The house of Cults is N.W. from the Church a short mile on the brow of a Hill. The house of Law is E. from the Church 2 miles. In the East end of this parish, about 3 miles from the Church and a mile to the West of Inch is an old Chappel, called Christs Kirk, where is to be seen the Ruins of the Chappel, and a dyke encompassing it, where they are yet in use of burying their dead, to this Chappel belongs a Glebe possessed at present by the Incumbent of Kennethmont. There is in the village, where this Chappel is built a Yearly Fair called Christs fair and commonly the sleepy market because it begins at night about sunset, and ends one hour after sunrising next morning, the people buying and selling timber and all their mercat goods during the night, which is not then dark, being the beginning of June.

A very singular kind of mercat, as any ever was. There is also another yearly Fair called St. Regulus's Fair, and commonly by corrupting the name Trewel Fair which stands on the grounds hard by the Church of Kennethmont 2^d tuesday of October. The first belongs to Leithhall, & the last to Gordon of Kirkhill. There are no Inns in this Parish nor any Highway; the soil of it is but indifferent, being for the most Part mossy and hilly ground. Leithhall hath attempted to make some enclosure about his house, but the meadows produce but bad hay, and hardly can any kind of timber thrive there, the ground being sour and cold.

iv. The parish of Leslie. I know nothing of this parish, more than what is contained in the other paper; save that he hath omitted to mention New Lesly, which lyes a mile to the N.W. from the Church, upon the brow of a green hill of the same name, the house is gone to ruine, but there is very good fir planting. This whole parish is a very good and fertile soil pleasantly situate on both sides of the Water of Gawdie, which runs in the middle of a pleasant valley betwixt a Ridge of great hills to the South and another large green hill to the N. beyond which the parish extends till it is bounded by Insh and Kennethmont.

19. v. The parish of Premnay. Nor know I anything to add to his account of this parish, but that the Kings highway passes from Aberdeen to the high Countrey by Miln of Barns and Overhall, where is a tollerable good Inn for passengers to lodge.

vi. The parish of Insch. Nor know I any thing more of this parish then what he hes set down.

vii. The parish of Culsalmon. He has forgot to mention an Inn about $\frac{1}{4}$ M. to the West of the Church, on the W. of the burn of Gardens Miln, the Inn is called by the same name with the burn. To the N.W. of the Church about $\frac{1}{2}$ on the brow of the Hill, stands a great yearly Fair called St. Serf's Fair, and by corrupting the name St. Sare's Fair, holden last tuesday of June. There is also another Highway which passes through this Kirktown from the high Countrey to Buchan.

viii. The parish of Rain. I can add nothing to his description of this parish.

ix. The parish of Oyne. Neither know I any thing more of this besides what he mentions save a story that is certainly reported of Leith of Harthill, whose house lyes in this parish, who having obtained a Commission from Montrose, in the times of Charles first, and having no horses to mount his troop, hearing that Craigivar with his troop were lying at Inverury, went with some of his friends in the night time to Innerury, made the whole troop prisoners, and with their horses mounted his own men, with whom he went and made a good appearance in a day or two before Montrose, who highly commended the conduct and courage of this young Gentleman; he was afterwards taken and suffered death for his loyalty.

x. The parish of Chappel of Garioch, which is the Presbytry Seat. Hath to the W. and N.W. the parish of Oyn, to the N. and N.E. the parishes of Rain and Daviot, to the E. the parishes of Bourtie, Keithhall and Inverury, to the S.E. and S. the parish of Kemnay and Monimusk on the south side of Done. The church stands on a rising ground hard by a Kirktown. It lyes S.E. from the Church of Oyn 2 miles, S. from the Church of Daviot 2 miles, S.W. from the village of Old Meldrum 4 miles, N.W. from the Burgh of Inverury 2 long miles. Through this parish goes the Kings highway from Aberdeen to Inverness, and from Aberdeen to the High Country. A large mile to the E. from the Church, lyes the field of an ancient Battle called the Battle of Harlaw from a Country town of that name hard by. This Town and the field of Battle, (which lyes along the Kings highway upon a moor extending a short mile from S.E. to N.W.) stands on the North E. side of the Water of Urie and a small distance therefrom, which Water takes its course from N.W. to S.E., and falls into the Water of Done below Inverurie. This field is E. from Chappel of Garioch a mile S.E. from Pitcaple $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. from Balquhoyne $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. from Inverurie $1\frac{1}{2}$ M. To the West of the field of battle about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is a farmers house called Leggetsden hard by which is a tomb built in the form of malt steep, of four large stones covered with a broad stone above, where as the Country people generally report Donald of the Isles lyes buried, being slain in the

battle, and therefore they call it commonly Donalds Tomb, and is distant from the highway about 20 paces. Near to this is a good Countrey Inn called Miln of Pitcaple.

The Church of Chappel of Garioch is surrounded with Gentlemens houses, to begin with the house of Pittodrie the seat of the Ærskines of Pittodrie, is West from the Church a short mile hard by the foot of the hill of Bennochie. The house of Loggie belonging to Sir John Elphinstoun of Loggie is North from Pittodrie, a long mile, N.W. from the Church a short mile. It stands closs on the North Bank of the Water of Urie, East from the house of Westhall a long mile. To the West of Loggie a pair of butts, stands the old ruinous Church of Loggie Durnie, the dykes of the Church yard are yet kept up and many still bury there. The house of Pitcaple seat of
 21. the Leslies of Pitcaple is built on the South bank of the Water of Urie a mile to the E. of Loggie a long mile N.E. from the Church and 2 short miles N.E. from Pittodrie. The house of Poolwalls belonging to — Smith of Inveramsay, is North E. from Pitcaple, half a mile North from Harlaw and the field of the forsaid battle $\frac{1}{4}$ M. North E. from the Church a mile and a half. The house of Lethenty, belongs to Skene of Lethenty is East from Pitcaple 1 mile. N.E. from Pittodrie 3 miles. South W. from the village of Old Meldrum 2 long miles. The house of Balquhoyn the old seat of the Leslyes of Balquhoyn is E. from the Church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. N.W. from the Burgh of Inverurie 2 miles, and North W. from the City of Aberdeen 12 miles. One of the Lesleys of Balquhoyn who loved to indulge himself freely in his pleasure, to enjoy them with more security, built a strong dyke round the highest top of Bennochie, and because the passage to it lay through a great moss he built a long Causey through the moss up to the fort; whither he brought such handsom Girles whom he fancied, and could forcibly carry away from their parents and friends defending himself by means of this fort and straitness of the place, against such as pursued after him to recover their ravished relations. The Dyke and Causey are to be seen there to this day. The Countrey people have a long fabulous story of a Giant, who lived on the top of this hill and did many acts of violence to the neighbouring Countrey but

the rise of this is from the Laird of Balquhoyn forsaied, whose story is matter of fact. The house of Fetternier, the now ordinary residence of the Lairds of Balquhoyn is S. from Balquhoyn 3 miles. S.E. from Pittodrie 3 miles &c. as in the other Paper.

XI. The Parish of Inverurie, as in the other paper, save only that he is mistaken in his story of K. Robert Bruce having his tent on the Bass when he came against the Cummins, for the last camp where he lay before he engaged the Cummins, was in the Park of Shaih in Drumblade Parish. To the N. West of Inverurie about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile lyes a Muir ^{22.} where King Robert Bruce gained his first Battle against the English.

XII. The parish of Kinkell. As in the other paper. Nor can I add any to his descriptions of the rest of the parishes in the Garioch, save to correct him in some things about Old Meldrum or Bethelnie Parish which I have set down at the foot of his Description of it in his paper.

3. DESCRIPTION of eighteen Parishes in the Shire and Diocese of ABERDEEN, beginning with STRATHDONE.

1. STRATHDONE OR INVERNOUCHTIE

This is a large Parioch in the Shire and Diocese of Aberdeen bounded upon the North by the Parioches of Kirkmichael in Strathd'awin, Glenbuchat, and part of Cabrach; upon the South by Coldstane and Migvie. Upon the West by Crathie and Glengardin; and upon the East by Towie and Kildrummy; The Church is situated nigh the middle of the Parioch, upon the Southside of the River Don, and lyes 26 miles W.N.W. from Aberdeen 5 miles from Aboyn, and 6 from Tarland to the same Point. 3 miles from Glenbuchat, 4 from Glenkindie 5 from Kildrummie Castle, and 10 from Castle Forbes, to the W.S.W. and 10 Miles West from the Presbytery seat at Alford.

Gentlemen's seats in this Parioch are as followes; Allerg 8 miles W. from the Church upon the N. side of the River Don, Curgarf 7 miles W. from the Church upon the N. side of Don. This is an old Castle belonging to the Earles of Mar, but nothing remarkable about it. Skellater upon the N. side of Don, and 4 Miles W. from the Church. Edinglassie upon the W. side of Earnen, and InverEarnen on the E. side and Ceath on the N. side of Don 3 miles W. from the Church. Ceandacraig one Mile W. from the Church on the N. side Glencarvie opposite to it, and at the like distance from the Church on the S. side 23. of Don and W. side of Carvie. Opposite to the Church on the N. side of Don, and at the mouth of the River Nouchtie, is Invernochtie, 2 miles N.N.W. from the Church upon the W. side of Nettie and S. side of Noughtie is Invernettie; a short mile N.W. from the Church is Belnaboddach on the S. side, and Ledmackay on the N. side of the River Nochtie, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N.E. from the Church, and on the N. side of Don, are Bellabeg and Culquhannie and opposite to them on the S. side Culquharrie, 2 miles N.E. from the Church is New on the N. side, and Deskrie on the S. side of Don. Upon the E. side of a Rivulet of the same name 3 miles N.E. from the Church on the North side of Don is Buchaam; and 4 long miles E.N.E. from the Church, 24 miles N.W. from Aberdeen. Upon the N. side of Don, and W. side of Kindie lyes the House of Glenkindie, which is separated from the rest of the Parioch by Glenbuchat.

Rivers in this Parioch are 1^{rst} The River of Don, which takes its rise in the Muir Evandich, at the foot of the hill of Favette in the Western Limits of this Parioch and after about a miles course E. passes by the S. side of Allerg, and Curgarf, thence through the Hill of Lonnach &c, Skellater, Edinglassie, and Inver Earnen, where it receives the river Earnen, and so continues its course E. betwixt Ceandacraig and Glencarvie, where it receives the brook Carvie, and then betwixt the Church and Invernochtie, where it takes in the river Nochtie, then betwixt Culquhannie and Culquharrie, where it receives a small Brook of that name After which it takes a little Turn to the N. and passes betwixt New and Deskrie where it receives a brook of that name, thence it continues the same course by Buchaam,

about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East from which it takes in the water of Buchat.* Then it takes a turn E.S.E. through Towy and a short mile from Buchat, takes in the Water of Kindie, whence continuing the same course for about a mile, and $\frac{1}{2}$. It afterwards runs directly E. and dividing the Paroches of Cushinie and Kildrummy from Towy† runs a mile the same way thorough Kildrummy; taking in several inconsiderable brooks by the way. 24. At the E'march of Kildrummy parioch it takes in the water of Mossat,‡ and going still on the same Course, It divides Auchindore from Alford and Forbess and running through Forbes after 2 miles Course more receives the Water of Lochell on the S. side a little W. from the boat of Alford.§ Then dividing Alford from Tullinessel and Keig, after about 5 miles farther Course still E. It takes in the Water of Bents S. side still receiving several other smaller currents on both sides by the way; Thence about 1 mile further E. It passes by the Church of Keig, and Puttachie &c. This is the exact Course of the River Don for about 24 miles.

Earnen takes its origine at a hill called the Leight; about 7 miles N. from Cargarf Castle, and runs S.E. through Glen-Earnen about 5 miles, till it is swallowed up of Don at Inver Earnen.

Carvie takes its rise in the Bunniach a Hill 7 miles S.W. from the Church of Strathdone, and after a Course of about 6 miles N.E. enters Don at Glencarvie.

Nouchtie takes its Rise from a Hill called the Ladder 6 miles N.W. from the Church, whence Issue 2 springs, The one from the W. side which runs thorough Meikle Glennoughty; and the other from the E. side, which runs through little Glennoughtie. These meet at the Foot of the Hill and run 5 miles

* $\frac{1}{2}$ E from the water of Buchat on the S. side is Culpleuich a mile E. from that the Church and Castle of Towy.

† A mile N. from this stands the Castle of Kildrummy, and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. on the Waterside the Church.

‡ $\frac{1}{2}$ mile West from this upon the S. side stands Brun and a mile East upon the N. side the Kirk of Forbes, a mile N.E. from which is Terpersie.

§ 1 short mile from this is Breda on the N. side of Lochel and opposite to it on the S. side the Church of Alford. 1 mile E. from this is Haughton and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further on the N. side Whitehaugh.

S.E. by Inverniettie, Benoboddach and Ledmackay to Invernochtie, where they discharge themselves into Don.

25. Nettie springs out of a Hill called Rindstock 3 miles N. from the Church, and after about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles Course S.S.E. runs into Nochtie at Innernettie.

Deskrie takes its rise in the Bunniach or Murvin, 4 miles South from the Church of Migvie, and after a course of 3 miles S.E. thorough that Parish by the North side of Ardgeith, enters Don at a house of its name.

Buchat arises about 6 miles N.N.W. from the Church of Glenbuchat at the foot of a hill called the Ladder and running South E. passes by the N.E. of Badenzeon then Southward till it be swallowed up of Don at Glenbuchat house, which stands upon the W. side of it.

Kindie takes its source 2 miles N.W. of Glenkindie, at a hill called the rough Bush and running $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. by the W. side of Glenkindie, runs into Don over against the Church of Towy.

Mosset arises 5 miles N.W. from the Church of Kildrummy. It hath 2 heads, the one called Clasherrae and the other Luff. The first springs out of a Hill of the same name and runs 3 miles S.E. The second arises from the head of Glenluff and runs 2 miles S. then they unite at Auchmullen, and take the common name of Mossat, which running 1 mile East, passes by the south side of Newmiln, a seat in Auchindore Parioch, where it takes in 2 other Rivulets from the Northern Hills viz. Pittasteach and the Coral Burn, then passing by the W. side of Birkcubrent and dividing the parroches of Kildrummy and Auchindore It runs 2 miles farther south East and discharges itself into Don a short [*sic*] E. from the Church of Kildrummy.

N.B. Deskrie is in Migvie Parioch, Buchat in Glenbuchat and Mossat in Kildrummy.

This Parioch abounds with Hills. The most remarkable are, The Leight 7 miles N. from Cargarf, the Lonnach 5 miles W. from the Church. The Ladder 6 miles N.W. Rindstock 3 miles W. and Binnen 3 miles N.E. overlooking the New & Buchaam.

26. On the top of it is a Fountain in the hollow of a Rock

without any visible current from it renounced among the Vulgar for Marvelous Cures. There is said to be a Worm still abiding in it. Which if alive, when the Patient comes, he or she will live, if dead, they are condemn'd to die. The high way betwixt Perth and Inverness, passes through the head of this Parioch by Allerg. There is a new stone Bridge of one Arch over Don at a Place called the Pot of Pool d'oylie a litle W. from the Church built 1715.

The Marches of the Dukes of Gordon, Athol, and Mar all meat in the head of the Muir Evandich, at a place called Inchraurie, where each may stand upon his own bounds and converse with his neighbour in theirs.

The Commoditeis of this Country are Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Venison &c and Game in great abundance, and of late years, good store of Corns. There is also Plenty of Moss here. The Length of this parioch from the Westmost Parts of Cargarf to Glenkindie E. is about 12 miles and its greatest Breadth from Foggiemiln upon Deskrie to the Head of the River Nochtie 4 miles.

2. COLDSTANE AND LOGIE

Coldstane and Logie &c formerly 2 Parioches but now united, are bounded on the North by Migvie and Tarland, on the South by Tulloch on the W. and N.W. by Glengardin and Strathdone and on the East by Tarland and Coul. The Church which hath but lately been built for the service of both Parioches, lyes 4 miles north from Dee and as many S. from Don. 25 miles W.N.W. from Aberdeen 4 from Aboyn and 3 from the Presbytery seat at Kincarden Oneil to the same Point, and 2 miles W. from Tarland.

The Gentlemen's seats here are as followes Whitehouse 1 mile S.W. from the Church at the foot of the hill of Rore, Logie $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from it, at the foot of Culblain; Pittelachie $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and Blelack $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. from the Church.

Here are no Rivers of note, a Brook called the Burn of 27. Logie, springs from the hill of the Rore, 2 miles W. from the Church, and passing by Logie and Blelack, enters Dee at

miln of Dinnat in Aboyn Parioch after a Course of 5 miles E.

In the S. Parts of the Parioch, about 1 mile from the Church, are two Lochs adjacent to one another, named Loch Keander and Loch D'awin, at the foot of a steep hill called Baadchrashie through which is a highway betwixt Aberdeen and the heights of Strathdone &c.

Murvin or the Bunnyach is a very big Hill in the middle of the Parioch. Baadchrashie on the S. Knocksoul on the West and Culblain on the S.W. The Forrest of Culblain is remarkable for being the Feild of several Battels, particularly in the Bruces Wars betwixt the Regents Murray and Stewart and the Cummin where the later was utterly defeat: and since betwixt the Master of Forbes, and the Highlanders, where the former was put to flight.

The Length of this Parioch from Riven W. to Logie E. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile and its Breadth from Smiddihill N. to Monin D'awin S. 2 miles.

This is a good Countrey both for Corns and Pasture, and also well provided in Mosses.

3. MIGVIE

Migvie &c. is bounded upon the N. by Strathdone and Towie, upon the S. by Coldstane, upon the W. by Strathdone, and upon the East by Tarland. The Church lyes 3 miles S. of the River Don 25 miles W.N.W. from Aberdeen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from Tarland and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles the same way from the Presbytery seat at Kincarden Oneil.

Gentlemens seats are as follows.

Pronie $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from the Church, at the Foot of a Hill called Malie Wat in the Midst of an allar Wood; Ardgeith in the midle of the Parioch a mile W. from the Church upon the Water of Deskrie and Blackmiln 1 mile E. from the Church.

28. Concerning the course of the Rivers of Deskrie and Earnen, part of both which are in this Parioch, See the Parioch of Strathdone. Rippachie is a Brook springing out

of Malie Wat, and after about a miles Course N.W. running into Deskrie.

Hills of note are Murvin on the W. Culblain on the S. and Malie Wat on the E. The Don bounds it upon the N. hard by Ardgeith is a Chappel with a Well called Buyans Well. Its length from the head of Earnenside in the W. to Blackmiln E. is 6 miles, and its breadth, where greatest, only one. This Parioch is cheifly fit for Pasture tho' in several Places there are good Corns. It is now united with the Parioch of

4. TARLAND

Tarland &c. has on the N. the Parioches of Towy and Cushny on the S. Glentamar on the E. Coul, and on the W. Coldstane and Migvie. The Church lyes in the midle of the town of Tarland 3 miles S. from Don and as many N. from Dee, 24 miles W.N.W. from Aberdeen, 3 N.W. from Aboyn, 4 S.W. from Kildrummy and 6 W. from the Presbytery seat at Kincarden Oneil.

Corrachrie is a Gentleman's seat 2 miles W. from the Church. The Village which is large, and commodiously situated for the Hills, is a Burrough of Regality, with a Tol-booth and Victuall house for the sale of meal and grain &c. and a good weekly mercat every Wednesday with convenient Inns.

It is watered by a Brook of the same name, which arises from Malie Wat, 2 miles W. and runs 5 miles S.E. through Coul till it enter Dee at Aboyn.

Hills of note are the Soccoch on the N. and Laddlelick on the E. Its length from the Cults E. to Corrachie W. is 3 miles and from Tindlaa S. to Old Miln is about 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$. This Parioch is fertile of Corns but not weel provided in Pasture nor Mosses.

5. CABRACH PARIOCH

The Parioch of Cabrach in the Diocese of Aberdeen and 29. partly in that shire viz. the S. side of Doveran and partly in

Bamfshire namely the North side of Doveran, is bounded on the N. by Murthlack, on the S. by Glenbuchat and Kildrummy, on the W. by Kirkmichael in Strathdown and Glenbuchat, and on the E. by Essie & Glass. The Church lyes upon the River of Royster 26 miles N.W. from Aberdeen, 36 miles S.W. from Inverness 24 W. from Bamf 16 S.S.W. from Elgin 8 W. from Huntly 6 N.W. from Castle Forbes 5 N. from Kildrumy Castle, and 10 N. from the Presbytery seat at Alford.

Gentlemens seats here are

Lismurdie 4 miles E. the Soccoch 5 miles E. from the Church both on the N. side of Doveran.

The Water Royster takes its Rise 11 miles W. from the Church at the head of Old Doveran in a hill called Craigen-score and after running 2 miles E. takes in the Brook of Lerkindie (which arises from Mouth Medden 2 miles S.) and other 2 small Brooks which spring out of the Back about a mile S. likewise, then continuing its Course by the Church It runs streight North 2 miles till it meet with the Black-Water, another large River, which takes its Rise in a hill called the Klymach in Glenlivet 6 miles W. from the Church and after mixing here with Royster, they take together the common name of Doveran, and run streight E. by Lismurdie and the Soccoch 3 miles &c. into the Parioch of Glass.

30. This Parioch is like one entire cluster of hills. The chief of which are Craigen-score 4 miles W. Monthmedden 2 miles S. and the vast Mountain called the Buck 1 mile S. from the Church.

There is a great Wood in Old Doveran and a Forrest where there is frequent Resort of Deer, Roes, Heathfowl and other Game, which with Cattle, Sheep, Goats, Butter, Cheese and Wool are the Commodities of the Place. There is a highway South and North to Elgine & passes by the Church near which there is an Inn for entertainment. The Length of this Parioch from Bracklich W. to Soccoch E. is 6 miles, and its Breadth betwixt Tornascheh and the Alarick 3 miles.

6. GLENBUCHAT

The Parioch &c. is bounded on the N. by the Cabrach, on the S. by Towy and Strathdone on the W. by Strathdone and on the E. by part of Strathdone, part of Kildrummy and part of the Cabrach. The Church lyes 25 miles N.W. from Aberdeen, 16 W. from Huntly 8 N. from Tarland 3 W. from Kildrumy Castle, and 3 W. from the Presbytery seat at Alford.

Gentlemens Seats here are

The old Castle of Badenzean upon the N. side of Bucketat 4 miles N.W. from the Church and the House of Glenbuchat 1 mile E. from the Church on the W. side of Buchet where it runs into Don upon the N. side. Concerning the Course of these Rivers, see Strathdone Parioch. It being a hilly Glen countrey, the only Commodities are Cattell, Cheese, Butter, Wool, Goat Sheep, Venison, Wildfowl &c. The length from Badenzean W. to the house of Glenbuchat E. is 5 miles and 31. its Breadth from N. to S. not above a mile where greatest.

7. TOWY OR KINBATTOCH

The Parioch &c. is bounded to the N. with Glenbuchat & Part of Strathdone to the S. with Migvie and Tarland, to the W. with Strathdone, and to the E. with Kildrumy and Cushny. The Church is situated on the bank of Don S. side 22 miles N.W. of Aberdeen 20 from Kincarden Oneil and 4 from Tarland N.N.W. 2 from Kildrummy Castle, S.W. and 6 from the Presbytery seat at Alford directly W.

Gentlemens seats are

The old Castle of Towy hard by the Church; and Culphich a mile W. on the same side of Don. There is an old Chappel at Kinbattoch $\frac{1}{2}$ M. S. from the Church and another at the Ley on the N. side a mile E. from the Church. There are here many Graves and Heaps of stones in a hill called the Glasceal a mile N.E. from the Church on the N. side of Don, the marks of Skirmishes and Engagements betwixt the Garrison of Kildrummy and the English in the Bruces Wars.

No River of any Note, but Don, which divides this Parioch from Kildrumy and Cushny towards the E. and from Glenbuchat and Strathdone towards the W. In the middle it washes Towy on both sides. Concerning its Course see Strathdone Parioch.

Hills of Note are the Soccoch and Malie Wat on the S. side, and the Glasceal and Klashinrae on the N. side of Don.

32.

KILDRUMY PARIOCH

The Length from Knowhead E. to old Town W. is 3 miles. The breadth from Hughton S. to Glenui N. about the same. this Parioch produces plenty of excellent grain, viz. Bear and Oats and in some places is weel provided with Pasture but is greatly pinched for want of feuel.

KILDRUMIE

The Parioch &c. is bounded upon the N. by Cabrach and Auchindore; on the S. by Towy and Cushnie on the W. by Glenbuchat Strathdone and Towy and on the E. by Cushny, Alford, and Forbes. The Church lyes 24 miles N.W. from Aberdeen, 10 miles N. from Kincarden Oneil 8 miles N. from Aboyn 6 miles N.E. from Tarland 16 miles N.W. from Inverury 14 N.W. from Old Meldrum 5 West from Castle Forbes 11 S.W. from Huntlie 22 S.S.W. from Elgin 40 S.W. from Inverness 30 W. from Bamf and 4 miles W.S.W. from the Presbytery seat at Alford.

Seats in this Parioch are

Kildrummy Castle the antient seat of the Earls of Mar, a short mile from the Church. The ruins of which show it to have been a most stupendous and magnificent Fabrick. It is said to have consisted of 7 Towers the lowest of which on the W. side called the Snow Tower is yet standing, and is made up of 7 stories of Vaults one about another, about 30 Foot high each. The top Vault which is covered with Grass has a breach towards the N.E. commonly called the Devils Gap,

concerning which there are sundry fabulous Traditions, needless to mention. There is at the height of about 2 ordinary Chairs a Bench of single stones built $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot out round the whole Wall, with severall Doors opening to it from the Wall. This is said to have been the Court House or Place where Councils of War were held. The Walls are in most places 18 foot thick, with spacious Rooms within them and a Passage with several small slits or Holes for watching through the middle of them, going round the whole House. The stones are all hewn without and within. In the bottom of the Tower, there was a Draw well, whence they drew water to the Top through a round Hole for that Purpose in the middle of every Vault. There is another Draw well in the Close about 200 foot deep. There is a Passage under Ground, vaulted above, and Causwayed below, for some hundreds of Paces opening to a Rivulet upon the N. side so high that 2 men on horseback could ride abreast for watering in case of a Seige. This is now fallen and stops going far in. But some of the old Inhabitants pretend to have in their time, entered here, and gone through under the Castle S. till they turned E. again, and went so far on, that for fear and want of air they could venture no further; It is certain there are in this Parioch several openings to such Vaults, which the Countrey People call Pict houses. On the N. side of the Close is the Remains of a most glorious Hall in form of an oblong square 60 Paces in length, and about 15 broad with large arched Windows this is called Barnets Hall; On the N.E. side is the ruins of a Church and a Church Yard, where humane bones have been frequently digged up. Towards the E. is the Black Lardner, which was burnt in the seige by Edward Carnarvan. It was burnt again by the English in Cromvels time, and the New House in the S. side built by the Lords of Elphinstone when they were possessed of Kildrummy was burnt by the Highlanders at the Revolution. There is no Inscription upon the old work, nor any thing but conjecture as to the Builders. It has been in form of a square opening towards the S. where there [*sic*] 3 or 4 Gates, some Iron ones yet extant e're you can enter the Inner Close. The Circumference of the Ruins will be very near an English Mile. It is situated in the Head of 33.

34. a Plain, with a large hill to the W. Upon the N. side is a Den, with a Current running through the midle of it called the back Den. This was said to have been a Fish Pond. Several Vaults have been discovered under ground one of which well provided with Beef Fats. The Mannor House of Brux is situated upon the S. side of the River Don a mile E. from the Church and 2 from the Castle. Easter Clova is a Gentlemans seat 3 miles N. from the Church and 3 N.E. from the Castle. The Church was formerly a Chappel dedicated to St. Bride and since enlarged called the Chappel in the Loch being situate upon an Eminence, surrounded on all sides with a Marish except to the N.E. all which is now Moss and Meadow ground; at the foot of the Mount, on which the Church is built, is a Well famous for curing diseases in Cattle, called Brides Well. There is a fine Isle or Vault upon the S. side of the Church, where the Family of Elphinstone had their Burial place. A mile E. on the S. side of Don at a place called Machers haugh, is another Chappel dedicated to St. Macarius. 2 miles W. at Chapelton of Glenkindie another called Chapel Ronald and 2 miles N. another dedicated to St. Luke called Sommiluaks Chappel formerly much frequented by all the northern Parioches. There are several Druids Altars yet extant here. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from the Castle at a place called Auchinnencie Muir is the Field of a battle said to be fought betwixt Bruce and the English; and another $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. in the Muirs of Clova; There are 2 natural Birch Woods, one on the north, the other on the S. side of the Castle. There is a convenient Inn near the Castle and another upon the S. Road from Elgin &c. hard by the Church, upon the W. side of the Moss called Templeton, which Place with the lands adjacent are said to have been formerly possessed by the Knights Templers.

35. Concerning the Course of Don, which devides the south Parts of this Parioch from Towy, and afterwards washes it on both sides for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles Course and Mossat which divides this from Auchindore Parioch see Strathdone. Besides these, upon the N. Limits is the Brook Corchinnan, which arising from the S. side of the Buck, after about 4 miles Course E. by Clova, meets with the Burn of Craig at Auchin-

dore, where they take the Joint Name of Bogie. On the S. side is the Den Burn which taking its rise in Cookshill after 2 miles Course E. enters Don at the miln of Kildrummy. This Parioch has on the North & N.W. the hills of Pittinteach, Tirrimundle and Towanriff. Upon the S. and S.E. the Glasealhill, and Drumgowdrum. Upon the W. Cookshill and Clashinrae and upon the E. Ardunchar hill and Callzievaar. It produces plenty of excellent Corns &c and towards the hills is very fit for Pasturage they afford likewise abundance of fewel especially towards the N. parts of it, and game of all kinds Trouts and Salmon are taken in great numbers upon Mossat and Don, as upon several of the Rivers farther W. there is also Limestone here and the Den on the N. side the Castle is a curious free stone Quarry, out of which the stones that built it were hewn. The Length of this Parioch from Machers haugh E. to Chappelton W. is 3 long miles and from Campston N. to Dukeston S. 4 miles.

9. CUSHNY

The Parioch &c has upon the N. Kildrummy and part of Alford, on the S. Coul and Tarland on the W. Towy and Kildrummy and on the E. Lochel and Alford. The Church is situated 2 miles on the S. side of the River Don, 18 miles N.W. from Aberdeen 6 North from Kincardin Oneil 4 N.E. from Tarland 4 S.S.E. from Kild. Castle and 3 S. from the Presbytery Seat at Alford.

Seats in this Parioch are

Cushny a mile E. from the Church and Hallhead $1\frac{1}{2}$ S.

No River of note, save a Brook in a Glen called the Glen and Burn of Cushnie which taking its rise from the Soccoh 36 runs 3 miles N.E. till it fall into the river of Lochell.

Hills are Soccoh and the Hill of Foulis on the W. Calzievaar, on the E. the Crosshill on the N. and Tyrebagger on the S. Its length from Bennakile W. to Calmellie E. is 3 miles. Its breadth from Dukeston on the river Don to Blackball S. is 4 miles. It is a poor countrey both for Corn and Pasture and exceeding scarce of Fewel.

10. COUL

The Parioch &c has to the N. Lochel and Cushny to the S. Aboyn and Glentanar, to the W. Towy and Tarland, and to the E. Kincardin Oneil. The church stands 2 miles S. from the River Dee, on the side of a Loch called the Loch of Strathmore 22 miles W.N.W. from Aberdene $1\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Aboyn, 2 E. from Tarland and 4 N.W. from Kincarden Its Presbytery seat.

Seats in this Parioch are

An old ruinous Castle S. from the Church called the Castle of Coul and 2 miles W. from it Wester Coul.

Hills are Soccoch and Laddlelik upon the N. side of it. Its length from the bloody Barn E. to Findlae W. is 3 miles. Its Breadth from Tiriladge N. to Wester Coul S. is 4 miles. No Rivers but the burn of Tarland for which see Tarland. This Parioch is very fertile in corn as all the other Parioches of Cromar viz. Tarland, Coldstane and Logie, to which some add Aboyn, but straitned much for Pasturage and Fewel.

11. ESSIE

The Parioch &c has to the N. the Parioches of Cabrach and Glass to the S. Rhynie and Auchindore. To the E. Rhynie and Glass and to the W. Auchindore and Cabrach. The church lyes 25 miles N.N.W. from Aberdeen 20 S.S.W. from Elgin and 8 W. from Huntly.

37. There is only in this Parioch the mannor house of Lesmoir a little way E. from the church. Nothing remarkable in it, save that the Tyrant Mackbeth lyes buried here. Its length from Bogueloach to Templen is 2 miles, and its Breadth from Cranes miln to the Tonburn as much. It produces good corn in several places, and great Plenty of Pasturage and fewel. This Parioch is now united with

12. RHYNIE

The Parioch &c in the shire of Aberdeen and Diocese of Murray is bounded on the N. by the Parioches of Glass and Gartlie, on the S. by Clat and Kern, on the W. by Essie and

Auchindore; and on the E. by Kingethmount and Gartlie. The church is situated upon the Bank of Bogie 22 miles N.N.W. from Aberdeen as many S.S.W. from Elgin, 14 N.W. from Inverury, 12 W.N.W. from Old Meldrum 6 N.E. from Kildrumy Castle $1\frac{1}{2}$ from Castle Forbes and 6 S.W. from the Presbytery Seat at Huntly.

No Seat nor River of note but Bogie for which see Auchindore Parioch and Kildrummy. The top of Noth is a very remarkable hill here, It has a fountain on the very summit without any current from it on the oure side but if Taper Rod be put into the vein of the fountain, It comes forth in 24 hours space at a large Issue at the foot of the hill called Couls burn, after being carried 3 miles under ground by the force of the current. Here are monuments in several places, thought to be the Remains of heathen superstition, tho' many other fabulous stories are told of them. The Length of this Parioch from Rhynie W. to the Raness of Noth E. is 3 miles, and its Breadth from N. to S. about a mile, where greatest. It is very fertile and pleasant abounding with Corns and Pasturage and well appointed for moss.

13. AUCHINDORE

The Parioch &c has on the N. Essie and Rynie, on the S. Kildrummy on the W. Cabrach and on the E. and N.E. Forbes and Kern; The Church is situated upon the head of the River Bogie 22 miles N.N.W. from Aberdeen, 8 W. from Huntlie, 3 W. from Castle Forbes, 3 N.N.E. from Kil. Castle and 6 N.N.W. from Alford its Presbytery Seat. No House of note but Craig Auchindore, which lyes about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. from the Church upon the burn of Craig a brook which takes its rise 3 miles N.W. on the S.E. side of the Buck and meeting with Corchinan on the N. side of the Church, take the name of Bogie. After this union, Bogie takes its course about 5 miles N.E. watering this and Rhynie Parioch and taking in several small rivulets by the way, till at its Entrance into Gartly Parioch, it turns N. and passing by the E. side of Whitelums and the W. side of Coclarachie It runs E. by the Toun and Castle of Huntly, about a mile N.E. from which it enters Dovern, after

38.

a course of about 5 miles more still receiving lesser Currents by the way. The Buck is a very high hill on W. of this Parioch and Corrien on the E. about 3 miles S.E. from the Church is the Wood of Logie, nigh which are several odd Monuments in Stone one of which is the Effigies of a Bear said to have Infested that Countrey &c and not far from it a well called the 9 maidens Well, where 9 Virgins were slain by him he was at length killed by one Archenchar of the Family of Forbes. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. from the Church is a Heap of stones called the Harys Cairn in sight of Kildrumy and Auchindore, where 2 Brethren of the Name of Innes having a Fewd and Plea at Law met in their way S. & N. and Killed one another. The story at length is too tedious to Insert. Here is a fine free stone quarry, where also good milstones are wrought. There is also Limestone and great Plenty of Moss in this Parioch. It produces good corns and in many Places excellent sheep. Its Length from Logie E. to Tollaphin W. is 5 miles and its Breadth from the Oards N. to Auchmullin S. is as much.

39.

14. FORBES

The Parioch &c. has on the N. Tullinessel and Kearn, on the S. Alford, on the E. Alford and Tullinessel and on the W. Kildrummy and Auchindore. The Church stands on the Bank of the river Don, 20 miles N.W. from Aberdeen, 14 W.N.W. from Inverury 12 S.W. of Huntly 3 straight E. from Kild. Castle 3 S. from Castle Forbes and 2 N.W. from the Presbytery seat at Alford.

No seat nor any River but Don for which see Strathdone. The Hills of note are Calzivaar, on the S. and L^d Arthurs Cairn in Currin on the N. where some of the family of Forbes was slain by the Leslies. Here is good Pasture for sheep and Plenty of Arnwoods. Its Length from Dubstone E. to Bithnie W. is 2 long miles, and its breadth where greatest not above $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

15. KEARN

The Parioch of Kearn &c. has on the N. Rhynie, on the S. Forbes on the W. Auchindore, and on the E. Clat. The

Church lyes 18 miles N.N.W. from Aberdeen, 12 W. from Old Meldrum, 6 S.W. from Huntlie, and 5 N. by W. from Alford the Presbytery Seat. Here is the Castle of Drimminor the seat of the family of Forbes hard by the Church on the W. side. It produces good grain in some Places and good Game in the Hill of Currin which lyes to the S.W. about a mile. Nothing else worth notice.

16. TULLINESSEL

The Parioch &c. has on the N. Clat, on the S. Alford on the W. Forbes and Auchindore and Keig on the E. The Church lyes on a highway betwixt Edr. and Inverness 20 miles N.N.W. from Aberd 8 miles from Tarland 10 miles S.W. from Huntlie, a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Boat of Alford, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ from Alford Its self the Presbytery Seat Nigh it a litle to the E. is a Convenient Inn at Scotsmiln. Terperie lyes $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. from the Church upon a Brook which arises from Currica and 40. running E. by this Place after 3 miles course enters Don at Mountgerrie $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above which is an arched bridge. The River Don washes it on the S. side. Remarkable Hills are the Sowy hill on the N. and Currine on the W. Its length from Mountgerry E. to hillock of Terpersie is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and its breadth from the Church S. to Boggy Shalloch as much. It produces tolerable Corns and Pasturage, and Trout and salmon in abundance from Don.

17. GARTLIE

The Parioch &c. The Barony of which is in Bamf and all the rest in Aberdeenshire, and the whole in the Diocese of Murray has upon the N. Dumbennan upon the S. Rhynie and Kinelmount upon the E. Inch and Dumblate, and Glass upon the W. The Church stands upon the E. side of Bogie 24 miles N.N.W. from Aberdeen, 18 S.E. from Elgin, 6 N.N.W. from Inch 14 S. from Bamf and 2 S. from Huntly the Presbytery Seat. The old castle of Gartly lyes $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.S.E. from the Church; Collithie as much N.W. The River of Kirknie takes its Rise in the head of Tillieminit and after a course of 4 miles E. enters Bogy upon the W. side opposite to Codrain

1½ W. from Whitelums, Ness—Bogie arises 3 miles N.W. in the Parioch of Glass and runs S.E. into Bogy at Miln of Collithie opposite to the Church. The River Urie has one of its sources in this Parioch 1½ S.E. from the Church in a hill called Wishach. It has 1^{rst} the name of the Black Water and after 2 miles course E. runs into Gadie, which some distance after meeting with another Brook named takes the name of Urie.

Hills of note are the Top of Noth S.W. Corshue S.E. and the Matshach S. where is a medicinal well, and store of good moss. Whitelums is a convenient Inns 2 miles S.W. from the Church upon the W. side of Bogy, and on the high way twixt 41. Edr and Inverness. There is a Chappel at Bralandknow N.W. from Miln of Collithie and a well dedicated to St. Andrew at Bucharn 2 miles S.W. from Huntly. It is a country very pleasant and fertile of Corns and Pasturage. Its length from Coridown W. to Stodfield E. is 6 miles and its breadth from Westseat S. to Edindiack N. 3 mile.

18. DRUMBLATE

The Parioch &c. in the shire of Aberdeen and Diocese of Murray has upon the N. Forg upon the S. Inch and Kinethmont, upon the E. Culsamond and Forg, and upon the W. Dumbennan, and Gartlie; The Church is situated 2 miles E. from Bogy 22 N.N.W. from Aberdeen 12 S. from Bamf 20 S.E. from Elgine 12 N.N.W. from Inverury 10 the same way from Old Meldrum and 2 E. from the Presbytery Seat at Huntly.

Gentlemens Seats here are

Lessendrum ½ mile N.W. from the Church; Newtown of Garioch ½ mile S.W. from it. Cocklarachie 2 miles S.W. Dummays 2 miles S.S.W. and Chappelton 2 miles S. No River of note but the Black water (which see in Gartlie) that divides it from Inch. Nor any hill but that of Chappelton which is part of a Ridge of Hills running from W. to E. without any particular name but from the contiguous places, which divide Strathbogy from the Garioch and Buchan. At Chappelton is an old chappel with a well dedicated to St. Hilary. This is a country exceeding fertile of Corns, and well provided

with Moss, but straitned for Pasture; Its Length from Bruntstone W. to Monelie E. is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile. Its Breadth from Broomhill S. to Knights Miln N. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

A DESCRIPTION of the Parish of STRATH- 42.
DON in ABERDEENSHIRE, by Mr. Jos.
ROBERTSON 1722.

The Parish of Strathdon hath on the S. Glenkern and Cromar on the E. Towey and Kildrummy on the N. Glenbuchet, on the W. Glenlivat and Strathdown, It is in length from the Castle of Kargarf W. to Glenkindy E. 10 miles in Breadth from the head of Konry to the head of Ernan, or from the head of Karvy to the head of Noughty about 4 large miles. The River Don has its spring about 4 or 5 miles west from the Castle of Kurgarf, and runs E. to old Aberdeen, The Kirk of Strathdon or Invernoughty stands on the S. side of Don opposite where Noughty runs in, 30 m. W. from Aberdeen, and — S. from Elgin, 6 m. N.W. from Tarland 6 S.W. from the Castle of Kildrummy Old, large 6 mile from the Kirk on the N. of D. Castle 6 mile on S.D. from Kirkskalater 2 mile on N. of D. from Kirk. Konry River runs into D. $1\frac{1}{2}$ on S. from Kirk. Ernan R. a large mile on the N. from Kirk. Karvy R. $\frac{3}{4}$ on the S. from Kirk. Noughty R. just at the Kirk on the N. Inver Ernan where Ernan runs into Don. Edenglassy $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from K. up Ernan on the E. side.

Kandacraig one mile N. of Don a short mile from Kirk.

Finnyston on the N. of Don $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from Kirk.

The Bridge of Peiduly a large stone arch 44 feet diameter from the Kirk $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Invernoughty on the W. of Noughty where it runs into Don.

Balnabodach W. Noughty $\frac{3}{4}$ from Kirk.

Invernetty on the E. of Noughty 1 mile from Kirk.

Culquhary on S. Don $\frac{1}{2}$ from Kirk.

Culquhany on N. a large $\frac{1}{2}$ from Kirk.

New on N.D. 1 mile from Kirk.

Deskry runs in S. a large mile from Kirk.

Glenkindy on N. 4 mile from Kirk.

43.

DESCRIPTION of Countrey of BUCHAN ABER-
DEENSHIRE by Mr. ALEXANDER HEPBURN
1721 May 8th.

Sir. The Countrey called Buthquhain is a corner of Scotland lying in the shire of Aberdeen to the North East. The River Ithan borders it towards the south and South West; and divides it from Formartine on the South, and from the Garioch on the Southwest: It is washed on the East by the German Sea, along the Coast Northward from the mouth of Ithan to the Town of Frazerburgh 24 miles and then its Coast lyes directly West from Frazerburgh to the River Divern for the space of sixteen miles, and is washed by the Northern Ocean, so that the whole Coast of Buthquhain contains a tract of 40 miles in length. The Divern borders it on the West, and Northwest, and divides it from the Boyn.

The Breadth of it from Peterhead on the East to the Kirk of Auchterlesse, on the River Ithan, to the Southwest or to Laithers, near to Divern, on the Northwest contains about 21 miles.

I shall first give some account of the several parishes lying along the Coast: and the first from the mouth of Ithan is the Parish of Slaindes, in which stands the Old Castle of Slaines upon a Rock on the Sea, and at a little distance is the parish Kirk, having the burial place of the family of Errol adjoining to it. Near two miles to the Northwest stands the Manner of Leask, the Residence of Robert Cumming of Birnes. There is in this Parish a fresh water Lake Large two miles in circumference which abounds with parches, pikes &c. near to the Old Castle in a Rock on the sea, there's a Cave, thorrow which are continually falling drops of water mixt with an Earthy substance, which in process of time, petrefies and turns to a hard white stone.

Nixt to the North lyes the Parish of Cruden in which stands the Palace of Slaines the Residence of the Countess of Errol near to which the River of Cruden falls into the German Sea.

44.

This River abounds with fresh water fishes. About a mile up the river to the West is the Parish Kirk and near to it a large

stone bridge of one Arch over the river which was erected by the Charity of Dr. James Drummond Bishop of Brichen; Cruden is famous for a bloody Battle fought betwixt the Scotts and Danes, and a peace concluded between them, at that place:

To the North lyes the Parish of Peterhead, in which stands the Palace of Boddom belonging to Sir William Keith of Lutquhairn and the Mannor of Invernettie, the dwelling house of William Moir of Invernettie, at a small distance is the Parish Kirk having adjoined to it the burial place of Sir William Keith of Lutquhairn, a little to the East from the Kirk Lyes the toun of Peterhead, its a Burgh of Barronie, you know, who is Superior. There is here a tolbooth and a strong Castle standing on a Rock. There are two good harbours which will receive ships of a considerable burden, a large and safe Road, so that in storms ships can gett in here and be safe, much more easily and reddily, than in any other place betwixt the two Scotch firthes, ther's a great fishing here, it's to be observed that every Parish on the Buthquhan Coast hath one fisher toun at least, and many of them have two. The seas abound with fishes, such as Killing, Leing, Codfish small and great, Turbet, Scate, Mackrel, Haddocks, whittings Flocks, Sea dogs and Sea Catts, herrings, seaths, podlers, Gaudnes, Lobsters, partens and several others. Likewise all the rivers in Buthquhan abound with fresh water fishes such as Eels, trouts, flocks and Pearle shells. The two Rivers Ithan and Rattray have great plenty of Cockles and Mussels. I must not forget to tell you that there are here along the sea coast a great many Sea Calves there is no such fishing round the Island as we have in our Buthquhan Coast nor any such place for drying salting and curing fishes for Export as the 45. Town of Peterhead.

Two miles to the West of this town stands an old ruinous Castle called the old Craig of Inverugie.

The River Eugie falls into the German Sea near to Peterhead, it divides the Parish of Peterhead from the Parish of St. Fergus towards the North. Here is a good salmon fishing both with Nets and Cruives over the River. There is a stone bridge of two arches a little to the West of this bridge in the Parish of St. Fergus, on the North side of the River stands the

Palace of Inverugie ——— *Jam seges est ubi Troja fuit* Two miles to the North is the Parish Kirk.

Nixt to the North is the Parish of Crimond, which is divided from Lonmay by the River Rattray at the mouth of which River on the Southside is situate the village of Rattray famous for Codfish, which the inhabitants take in great plenty and have the best way of drying and curing them. There are a great many Sea Calves in the mouth of the River, and this is the reason, why there are no salmon there, from the sea Coast for the space of 3 miles Westward at a convenient distance from each other are the Mannors of Brodland, Haddo, Crimond and Logie, the dwelling houses of their respective Masters William Frazer of Brodland, Peter Black of Haddo, Alexander Irvine of Crimond, and Alexander Gordon of Logie; There is likewise the Parish Kirk an Old Building.

To the North of Rattray lyes the parish of Lonmay in which stands the Mannor of Cairnes belongs to the Lord Saltoun. Craig Elie the dwelling house of Thomas Gordon of Craig-Elie. Crimonmogat now in the hands of Creditors
46. Kinninmonth the Residence of John Cumming of Kinninmonth and last of all lyes the parish Kirk.

The nixt Parish is that of Rathen, in which are the Castles of Inveralochie and Carnbulg, the dwelling houses of the respective owners, Charles Frazer of Inveralochie, and Colonel Buchan of Carnbulg. 3 miles to the West is the Parish Kirk an old building, and a mile further is the Mannor of Auchires the residence of James Oglvie of Achires. On the South borders of this parish lyes the hill of Mormonth, the only considerable mountain in Buchan.

The River of Philorth divides Rathen from the Parish of Frazerburgh, to the North, in this Parish is situated Philorth the dwelling place of the Lord Saltoun, and a little to the North is the town of Frazerburgh it is a burgh of Regality. The Lord Saltoun is superior, here is a good harbour for ships of a considerable burden and a Road for anchoring, there is a tolbooth. The Parish Kirk is in the Town with the family of Saltouns burial place adjoyning to it. On the Northside of the town stands the Castle of Kinnairds head, the jointure house of the Dowager of Saltoun this is the North-

most place on the Coast, as the Castle of Peterhead is the most Easterly. Three miles to the Southwest in the same parish stands the Mannor of Techmurie the dwelling house of James Gordon of Techmurie, from Kinnairds head the coast runs directly westward and here begins the North firth.

Nixt we enter the Parish of Pitsligo, in which stands the house of Pitulie, the dwelling place of Alexander Cumming of Pittulie. The Tower and Place of Pitsligo, the Residence of the Lord Pitsligo. The toun of Rosehartie I suppose its a burgh of baronie, if it be, the Lord Pitsligo is ^{47.} superiour, but you may enquire more particularly about this, ye'l perhaps find somebody at Edinburgh, the time of the summer session, to informe you. This town has a tolbooth and a little convenient harbour for ships of small burden, about the space of half a mile to the South, stands the Parish Kirk with the burial place of the family of Pitsligo adjoyning to it. Then to the North is the parish of Aberdour, in which is the Mannor of North Lesly, on a Rock in the sea is the old Ruin'd fort called Dundarg. Near to it stands the Parish Kirk a very old building, and within it, the burial place of the family of Auchmedden: Two miles to the West is the Palace of Auchmedden the Residence of William Baird of Auchmedden. There is near to it a sea town with a little harbour and a convenient Road for ships, and likewise a very high Rock on the sea coast called Pennan where there is a miln-stone quarrie of good stone, which serves much of the North Countrey with Miln-stones. To the Southward is the Mannor of Byth, it is to be observed that to the West of the parish of Tyrie, and to the South of the parishes of Pitsligo and Aberdour, lyes a vast tract of ground in which there are few Inhabitants, and it yeilds not much grain in respect that the country is muirish, heath, and full of Dens and Marishes. It is good for pastorage of sheep, and there are several thousands continually upon it, it passes under the name of the Muires of Pitsligo. About a mile to the West of Auchmedden, there is a Rivulet, over which is a stonebridge of on arch lately built at the Expences of the Lairds of Auchmedden, Troup and the neighbouring gentry; This Rivulet divides Aberdour from the parish of Gemrie, which extends itself seven miles along the coast Westward even

to the River Divern the border of Buthquhan; in it are the
 48. Mannors of Troup belonging to Garden of Troup, North-
 field belonging to Keith of Northfeild, and Melers. Likewise
 the old Ruinous Mannor called Cullen of Buthquhan. There
 is a sea toun called Doun situated near to the mouth of the
 River Divern where it falls into the northfrith at the city of
 Bamff. On the south border of this Parish stands another
 Mannor called Byth the Residence of James Orchart of Byth.
 Urquhart of Byth.

The parish of King Edward lyes up the River Divern south-
 ward in which is the parish Kirk, the Castle of Craigstone the
 jointure house of the old Lady Breka, the Mannor of Fisherie
 belongs to the Laird of Dipple, The Mannor of Blackstoun,
 the Residence of Forbes of Blacktoun, and upon the River in
 Buthquhan Lyes some Villages in the parish of Alva with the
 Mannor of Dunlugies the Residence of Grant of Dunlugies.

Nixt towards the South is the parish of Turriff where stands
 the Town of Turriff. It is a burgh of Baronie, the Countess
 of Errol is superior, in this town is the parish Kirk, and
 a large convenient dwelling house belonging to the Countess
 of Errol. Over the River of Turreff is a stone bridge with on
 large arch. Up the River Divern, towards the Southwest
 stands the Mannor of Muresk and a mile farther to the South
 Lyes Laithers the Countrey Seat of General Gordon. Buth-
 quhan reaches not a mile beyond this place. From the town
 of Turiff a mile and a half Eastward is the great Castle of
 Dalgatie, on of the dwelling places of the Countess of Erroll.
 Some two miles towards the South is the strong Castle of
 Balquholly, who is married to Mowat the Heiress of Balquholly.
 About a mile further stands the Castle of Towie belonging to
 49. the Heirs of Barclay of Towie. It is situate on the River
 Ithan. Buthquhan runs up some two miles further to the
 Southwest, where stands the Kirk of Auchterless. Buthquhan
 is narrow at this point, the distance betwixt Ithan and Divern
 does not exceed 3 miles. Near to this Kirk stands Hatton.

From Turiff to the South East lyes the parish of Fyvie, the
 river Ithan runs throu the middle of this Parish and divides
 Buthquhan on the South and Southwest from the Garioch.
 In Buthquhan on the river side stands the Palace of Fyvie at

present in the possession of the Marquis of Twedale, at a miles distance to the East is the Parish Kirk, a mile farther is the Mannor of Ardlogie the Joynture house of the Dowager of Gight. From which 3 miles to the North East is the Castle of Gight, the Residence of Davidson of Gight, nixt is a part of the parish of Methlick in Buthquhan, in which there is nothing considerable.

Nixt towards the East Lyes a small part of the Parish of Tarves in which stands the Mannor of Shives the Residence of Forbes of Shives. Still Eastwards down the River is a great part of the parish of Ellon in Buthquhan, where stands the Mannor of Arnage, belonging to Rickart of Arnage, that of Turnerhall the Residence of Turner of Turnerhall. Auchterellon the Jointure house of the Lady Dowager of Auchter Ellon from which a mile towards the Southeast is the village of Ellon, pleasantly situated on the River. In it is the Parish Kirk an old building in form of a Cross. There is a tolbooth and a large building for a Tavern, far exceeding any other of that kind in Buthquhan, to the Northwest side of Ellon stands the great and stately Castle of Ellon, it overlooks the Village and the River and is the Country Seat of James Gordon 50. of Ellon, a mile Eastward down the river, is the Castle of Wattertown the dwelling place of Thomas Forbes of Wattertown. Here is a good salmon fishing belonging to the Laird of Ellon. 3 miles to the North of Ellon stands the Mannor of Dudwick on of the dwelling houses of John Fullertoun of Dudwick.

Nixt to the parish of Ellon lyes a part of the parish of Logie in which there is nothing considerable ; but the Mannor of Auchmacoy, the dwelling of James Buchan of Auchmacoy, and two miles to the North that of Birnes, belonging to Robert Cumming of Birnes, this part of the parish of Logie, borders to the East with the parish of Slaines, of which already.

Its to be remembred that the river Ithan runs Eastward thorow the parishes of Methlick, Tarves, Ellon, Logie and Slaines, and divides Buchan from Formartine on the South as has been said.

The midland parts are the parish of Montwhitter. It lyes East from Turriff, West from New Deer, North from Fyvie,

and South from the Muires of Pitsligo. The River of Turriff borders it on the West. In this parish are the Mannor of Idoch, belonging to the Countess of Errol, the parish Kirk, the Mannor of Auchry, the dwelling of Cumming of Auchry, and an old ruinous castle called Auchry which belonged to the Laird of Tolquhon.

51. Nixt Eastward is the parish of New Deer in which we have the Kirk. Two miles to the North is the Mannor of Culsh the dwelling of William Lindsay of Culsh. At a little distance to the North East is the strong Castle of Feddrat belonging to Forbes of Balogie. A mile Eastward from this is the Castle of Bruckly the Residence of Mr. William Dingwall of Bruckly. Southward lyes the Mannor of Artamphort the residence of William Irvine of Artamphort. A litle to the South is Old Meda Wadsett of the Estate of Marischal, in the possession of John Gordon of Nether Muire. In the South East part of this parish are the Mannors of Nether Muire the dwelling place of the said John Gordon and that of Auchnagat belonging to Shives. To the North of New Deer lyes the Parish of Strichen. It borders on the West with the Parish of King Edward and some part of the Muires of Pitsligo. On the Northwest with the Parish of Tyrie. On the North and North East with the hill of Mormonth which divides it from the Parish of Rathen, and on the East with a part of the Parishes of Lonmay and Old Deer. In it there is nothing remarkable but the Parish Kirk and the palace of Strichen the Residence of Frazer of Strichen. Thorow this Parish runs the River Eugie Eastward the Inhabitants there call it the water of Strichen.

To the Northwest is the Parish of Tyrie, the situation of it may be known by what I have said already. In this Parish is the Kirk which was built before John Knox was born. The Castle of Tyrie belonging to Frazer of Tyrie, and the Mannor of Boyndlie the dwelling of Forbes of Boyndlie.

To the East of New Deer, Lyes the parish of Old Deer, North of Tarves and South from Lonmay. This Parish is bordered on the North with the River Eugie, and thorow it, runs a litle River Eastward, in it are the Mannors of Glackriach now in the hands of creditors, doun the River on the Northside is the Mannor of Bruxie, the dwelling of James Keith of Bruxie

and a little below it, the ruins of the Abbay of Deer, which ^{52.} has been a great building, pleasantly situated on the brink of the little River, to the South of a hill. About half a mile eastward is the Village of Old Deer in which stands the Parish Kirk an old building. To the North lyes the Mannor of Pitfour built and inhabited by James Ferguson of Pitfour. Near two miles to the North on the River Eugie is the Mannor of Gavile the Residence of Thomas Forbes Wadsetter of Gavile. In the South part of this parish stands the Mannor of Anachie belonging to Garden of Troup, and some two miles or more to the North East of this place Lyes Over Kimmundy, the Jointure house of the Dowager of Pitlurg. This Parish borders on the South with a part of the Parish of Tarves as is said, and with the Parish of Ellon. In this parish is likewise little Creichie belonging to Captain John Stewart and Meikle Creichie the dwelling place of Keith of Meikle Creichie.

The Last Parish is that of Longside, which borders on the West with Old Deer and on the South with a part of the same parish, on the East with the Parishes of Peterhead and St. Fergus and on the North with the Parishes of Lonmay and Crimon. In it stands the parish Kirk. The Castle of Lutquhairn the dwelling place of Sir John Guthrie of Lutquhairn. Nether Kimmundie the Countrey Seat of Alexander Gordon of Kimmundie, Feichfeild the dwelling of Thomas Thomson of Feichfeild. The Mannors of Buthlaw, Cairngall and Auchtydonald belonging to their respective owners Charles Gordon of Buthlaw, Alexander Arbuthnot of Cairngall, and William Scot of Auchtydonald.

I forgot the physick well at Peterhead, it runs on Vitriol ^{53.} the water of it is light and purgative and is used against several distempers of the stomach, scurvy, stone gravel and some other deseases, it is much frequented in the moneths of June, July and August the only proper season.

The greatest part of the Coast of Buthquhan, is Rock and abounds with sea fowles of several kinds. Where the Rocks are the Coast is sandie, The sea being tossed with an East and North Wind, yeelds a great quantity of salt water weeds, which the Countrey call Ware, it fattens the ground and makes it

yeild plentifully. The soil near the Coast for the most part, is deep clay, and very fertile, it produces abundantly Barley, Oates, Wheat, Rye and Pease but the Inhabitants labour most for Bear and Oates, The Gardens in it likewise abound with roots, small fruit and Herbs and in some of them there Apples, Pyres, Prunes.

To the Westward the ground is not fertile, except in some places, yet the Countrey affoord bread with barly for Malt Liquor sufficient for the Inhabitants, with severall thousand Bolls of grain to be exported yearly, for the benefite of others. There is likewise in it plenty of black Cattel, of which many are carried to other places. There is in it, great store of sheep, but the people consume most of the wool, so that there is little exported. There is a great deal of black Earth thorow the Countrey, which the people call Moss, and this being digged up, and dried in the summer time, burns like Wood or Coal and serves the Inhabitants plentifully for feuile. I most not forget that there are with us abundance of swine, of which some are carried off to Aberdeen, some are salted and exported and others are used by the Inhabitants. We have likewise Cocks, Hens, Turkeys, Goose, Ducks and Wild fowle so that if we consider the vast fishing in our seas, the great quantity of grain, beef, moutain, pork, pullet, Venison, Roots herbs with conveniency of feuile, Buthquhan may be justly reckoned the best place in Scotland for a man to live in.

54. *N.B.*—The parishes of St. Fergus and Gemrie with a small parcell of the parish of Old Deer are in the shire of Banf.

Nota.—James Ærskyne brother to the Laird of Pittodrie is married to Mowat heiresse of Balquholie:

NOTES for BANF and BUCHAN by Mr. W^m DUNCAN. 1722.

	m	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Banf at the West side of the mouth of the River			
Dovern W.			
From Banf to Down on the E. side of Dovern .	1	0	1
From Down to Cullen Buchan S.S.E.	1	1	0

From Culen to Melross E.N.E.	1	0	0
From Melross to Kirk of Gamarie E.	2	0	1
From Kirk of Gamarie to Northfeild E. by N.	2	0	0
From Northfeild to Troup E.	1	0	0
From Troup to Auchmedden E. by S.	1	0	1
From Auchmedden to Kirk of Aberdour N.E. by E.	2	0	0
From Aberdover to the Kirk of Pitsligo, N.E. by E.	3	0	0
From the Kirk to the Mannour house of Pitsligo N.N.E.	0	1	0
From the Mannor of Pitsligo to Rosehartie	0	1	0
From Rosehartie to Pitully E.	0	0	1
From Pittully to Frasersburgh E.	2	0	1
From Fraserburgh to Philorth S.S.E.	2	0	0
From Philorth to Carnbulg both situate on the South side of the Water of Philorth N.E. by E.	1	0	0
From Carnbulg to Inveralloquhy E.	2	0	1
From Inverallochy to Longmey S.	1	0	1
From Longmey to Craigely W.	0	1	1
From Craigely to Blairmormonth S.S.E.	2	0	0
From Blairmormonth to Crimondmogat E.N.E.	2	0	1
From Crimondmogat to Milhill E.N.E.	0	1	0
From Milhill to Crimond Kirk S. where also is the house of Crimond	0	1	1
From Crimon Kirk to Logie S.W. by W.	1	0	0
From Logie to Kininmonth S.S.E.	3	0	0
From Kirk of Crimond to Brodland S.E. by E.	2	1	1
55.			
From Aberdover to North of Cowburtie E.	2	0	0
From Cowburtie to Kirk of Tyrie S.E. by E.	1	0	0
From Kirk of Tyrie to the Manse of Tyrie E.	0	1	0
From Tyrie to Memsy N.E. by E.	1	0	0
From Memsy to Auchires S.E. by S	1	0	0
From Auchires to Kirk of Rathen E.	2	0	0
From Rathen to Craigely N.E. by E.	1	1	0
From Banff to the Kirk of Boyndie W.	1	0	1

From Boyndie to Buchraigie W.	0	0	1
From Buchraigie to Whitehills a fishertoun N.	1	0	0
From Whitehills to Mannourhouse of Boyn W.	3	0	0
From Boyn to Portsoy N.N.W.	2	0	1
Colleonard lies S.W. by W. from Banff	0	1	1
From Colleonard to Inchdruer S.W. by W.	2	1	1
From Inchdruer to Alvah Kirk E. by S.	2	0	0
From Alvah to Montcoffer on east side of Dovern E.	1	0	0
From Alvah to Montblairay on W. side of Dovern S.	2	1	0
From Montblairay to Dunlugas on W. side of Dovern E.	0	1	0
From Dunlugas to Turef S.S.E.	2	1	0
From Turref to Forglen on the W. side of Dovern N.N.W.	2	0	0

In the parish of Rachen there is missed Mawsie a Gentlemans house about a mile West of Acheries.

In Gamry was a battle of the Danes upon a very high Promontory called the bloody pots to this day.

Luchnot on the sea side is missed out in the parish of Gamry about 2 miles from Troup where is an old Castle.

Aberdour is West of Pitsligo.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of ABERDOUR ABERDEENSHIRE by AUCHMEDDEN 1724.

The Parioch of Aberdour being the very Northermost parish in the shire of Aberdeen, has the parish of Gamery on the West, King Edward and Montwhiter parishes on the South, and Pitsligo and Strichen on the South East and East, and the Murray firth on the North.

The church is one of the oldest in the North of Scotland, the Parioch of Pitsligo having been formerly a part of this parish and stands hard by the seaside upon the Eastside of the Burn of Aberdour in the middle of the coastside part of the

parish. Near the Sea Bank there is a fine spring below the church, called St. Dunstons well from a Bishop of that name, who lived thereabouts in the times of Popery and the well is still reckon'd sacred by the country people.

There is no Gentlemans seat of any note here save William Baird of Auchmedden, His house stands within half a mile of the sea 2 miles West and by North of the church. The nearest towns are Bamff and Frasersburgh eight miles each distant from Auchmedden. Bamff bears Northwest, and Frasersburgh South East.

Auchmedden has a pretty convenient litle harbour here fortified with two Peers. It is sometimes called St. Magnus Haven and the story goes that St. Magnus landed here from Orkney upon the very day on which the battle of Flodden was fought, and left a Blessing upon the Harbour, that no ship or boat belonging to it should perish by shipwrack, and what makes it a litle more noticeable is that in the memory of man, no accident of that kind has happen'd there altho there has been frequently losses by sea both of boats and men on the neighbouring coast.

There is likewise a milnstone quarry here, from which a good part of the south firth is serv'd with milnstons, which are transported by sea in the summer time and the whole countrey about for 40 miles round.

There is a good deal of natural wood about Auchmedden more than in any place of the neighbourhood so near the sea-coast.

The Burn of Glenquhitle runs into the sea at the Miln of Auchmedden. Its course is from S.East to N.West. There is a handsome stone bridge upon it here, and a very good inn beside it. This Burn is the march betwixt the shires of Aberdeen and Bamff and the Parioches of Aberdour and Gamery. A mile up from the sea upon the Burnside there are some remains of an old Chapel, which formerly stood here in a very retired place.

At the East end of the Parish and within a quarter of a mile of the church streight East from it, there is a small peninsula running into the sea where are still remaining some ruins of the Castle of Dundarg formerly belonging to the

Cummings Earls of Buchan. It was once a very strong well fortified place, and is mentioned in Buchanans History.

There is perhaps the greatest quantity of Moss in this parish of any on the coast side in Scotland, and it appears by the trunks and roots of trees that are frequently found in the mosses that they have been formerly full of wood.

The Kings highway from Peterhead and Fraserburgh to Bamff goes by the church of Aberdour, and from that to the Miln of Auchmedden where you enter into Bamffshire.

The church is 30 miles distant from Aberdeen bearing N. and by East and 32 miles from Elgin bearing E. and by South.

It is pretty remarkable that there is an eagles nest upon the High Rocks, where Auchmeddens milnstone quarry is. The pair who breed there, have continued in that place time out of mind and send away their young ones every year, so that there is never more stays but the old pair.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of PITSLIGO by Mr PATRICK COOK 1723.

The Parish of Pitsligo in the shire of Aberdeen, and Presbytery of Deer hath to the West the Parish of Aberdour, to the South the Parish of Tyrie, and to the East the Parish of Fraserburgh and to the North the German Ocean.

The church and manse are seated near the Kings Highway betwixt Fraserburgh and Bamff, near the center of the Parish 13 miles E. from the town of Bamff, 3 miles W. from Fraserburgh and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the sea.

58. The house of Pitsligo is N. from the church about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile and as much W. from Pittullie 2 miles N. of the church of Tyrie 3 miles W. from Fraserburgh and $\frac{1}{4}$ S. from the sea.

To shew the simplicity and rudeness of these times.

The old Tower of Pitsligo was built about 300 years ago, 80 foot long, and 36 foot broad; the walls 9 foot thick; It was about 114 foot high, divided into 3 stories, of which 2 are yet standing: the whole house consisted of 3 rooms, the lowest was the Kitchen and is 12 foot high, the second was

the eating room, and is 25 foot high, the 3^d which was taken down about 20 years ago, was the sleeping room for the whole family and had in it 24 beds: both the lower rooms were vaulted.

A little to the South of it about 40 [*sic*] is a well of extraordinary fine water and one of the largest Springs that to be seen, it is called the Nine Maiden Well, and probably takes its name from the nine muses, there was a large Ditch round the whole house.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of Pitsligo is Rosehartie a Burgh of Barony erected by K. Ch. 2^d with the privilege of 2 mercats, having a tolbooth in it, a little distance to the E. a harbour was designed one of the Peirs was built but is now fallen. To the N. of Rosehartie is a sea town with a harbour for small barks. The Coast from Rosehartie to Fraserburgh is low and rockie, and from Rosehartie to Aberdeen the Rocks are a little higher, there is great plenty of ware or seaweed, which is much made use of for manure.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the E. of Rosehartie is the ruins of an old Chappel built before the Reformation; it seems to have been a Chappel of Ease to the Family of Pitsligo, before the Parish was divided from Aberdour, that Kirk being near 4 miles distance from Pitsligo: it serves yet for a burial place to strangers who happen to be shipwreck'd upon that Coast.

The house of Pitullie is N.E. from the church about $\frac{1}{2}$ and about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. from the sea. Near $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. from the house. Among the sands have been found a great many dead bodies carefully buried thin large stones plac'd beneath at the sides and above each body, have serv'd them for coffins; it is not 12 years since some of the graves were rais'd and all the bones were lying in their natural order. This place is call'd by the country people Wallace-Home as if he had fought a battle there; but this conjecture seems to be without ground since no History tells us of his having been so far N. It appears more probable that when the Danes were defeated at Cruden, they have made their retreat this way, with a design to recover their ships or to join their country men in Murray (see the account of the Parish of Rathen) either of which the Scots would certainly endeavour to prevent; And 'tis not un- 59.

like they might have a skirmish here, where the sea would hinder the further flight of the Danes. This conjecture is the more to be regarded that there is a pretty large muir on Pittendrum, in this Parish a mile, to the S.E. of the House of Pittulie about 2 miles S.W. from Fraserburgh and 1 mile S.E. from the church in which there are a great many small cairns about twice the length and breadth of a mans body, and at the E. end of the muir, the large Cairn; the remark made upon the like muir in the Parish of Rathen will agree to this, which being directly the way from the Cairns of Meinsie in Rathen, to the place where the graves are give good ground to believe that all has happen'd about the same time, and serve to confirm the conjectures made upon each. There is an other large cairn near a mile W. from this Muir, and a third $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. off that.

A large mile from the House of Pittoulie, and 2 short miles W. from Fraserburgh on Pittendrum lies Sandhaven, a place capable of being made a fine Harbour upon litle charges, with a large bason and such a depth of water as would be sufficient for ships of considerable burden with 2 entries one to the N.W. [*sic*] and the other to the N.W. [*sic*]. There is a Tract of Rocks betwixt the 2 entries, which defends the bason from
 60. the Northwinds, it is likewise defended from the N.E. winds by the Point of Kinnaird's head, and from the N.W. by the Point of Rosehartie. Half a mile to the S. of Sand haven is the foundation of an old castle, called New-work of Pittendrum by the thickness of the walls it seems to have been design'd for a strong house but it was never finished.

About $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the House of Pittullie Eastward, there is a sea-toun and a Harbour for small boats.

The Parish of Pitsligo was taken off the Parish of Aberdour in the reign of K. Charles 1st a few years before the Rebellion, the famous M^rAndrew Cant having been the first minister. The Kirk is 30 miles N. from Aberdeen.

The Parish tho now bare, has had abundance of wood as appears from the roots of oaks &c. still found in the mosses.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of TYRIE, ABERDEENSHIRE 1723.

This Kirk is said to be of the oldest in this Diocie being very short and high walled like to a Chappell.

The Parish of Tyrie in the shire of Aberdeen and Presbytry of Deer, hath to the S. the Parish of Strichen, to the W. the Parish of Aberdour to the North the Parish of Pitsligo, to the E. the parish of Fraserburg.

The church and manse are seated about 4 miles North of the church of Strichen, 12 miles East from the town of Banff about 2 miles South of the Church of Pitsligo 3 miles West from church of Rathen, and 4 miles south-west from the church and town of Fraserburgh.

The Gentlemans houses in this Parish are Tyrie about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East from the church, being an avenue the whole way. Is a large Edifice of 40 foot square, and a large round on every corner with a pavilion roof. The upper story of 3 being one rume of 40 foot square having 4 large chimneys and 8 windows and so many in each of the lower stories with a coat of armes weel cutt for the lintels as the branshes of the family.

This house not being finished in the rounds throw the death of Ja. Fraser of Tyrie the founder *in anno* 1690 is like to turne ruin- 61.
ous throw disorder of his sons affairs now abroad. It hes larges orchards and arming of barren planting and at foot of the parks below the house eastward is a pretty cannal or water draught of 12 foot broad, near a mille in lenth, running eastward and falling in below Philorth and Cairnbulg into the sea.

The other remarkable house in this Parish is that of Boynlie, built *in anno* 1660 by Boynlie the late Tutor of Pitsligo in the year 1660, But much augmented and beautified by Captain Forbes of Boynlie his son, by the addition of 2 Jambs and a fore parlour or vestibule twixt them, and a balcony above, making the house double, and is situat in the center of a Rock in the midle of a Gen, which affords terraces on each side. On in the midle of the entrie and of a pair of stairs ascending by 12 steps to the hous from a handsome avenue and square from the utter gate. The east side or back of the house is a story

higher by the cellars being cutt out of the Rock, and below are 3 handsome terraces, and ane opposite bank, where as many are designed. Ther runs a handsome brook northwards thorow a large low orchard which has its rise from 2 springs half a mile or more above the house. The one whereof within a large inclosure of a den called Wellmurnan remarkable for sending out such a great quantity of fyne water from the fountain head fronting eastward, that it cheifly supplies a corn milne lately built near the hous and foot of the said inclosure. This is the head of the water which passes northward to the church and hous of Tyrie falling into the forsaid Canale. From this hous invironed with fyne gardens well planted and walled with Rounds on every corner half rounds on each side, of fore & back entries, on the East and West, with a summer hous and ducat on the South and North and standing in the low parlour, hes a small visee to each airth, there are some remarkable eccho's which will repeat severall words distinctly.

In this Parish are great Tracts of Mosses and Moors above Boynlie, where is a Loch to the south well called Loch of Carnie-whing belonging to the Lord Pitsligo wherein wild goose and ducks much frequent in the Autumn and Winter.

62. The forsaid Brook passing throw Boynlies Gardens or orchards is weel stored with trouts throughout.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of RATHEN by AUCHERIES 1723.

The Parish of Rathen in the shire of Aberdeen, and Presbitry of Deer, hath to the North the parish of Fraserburgh, to the South and S.West the parish of Streechen, to the East and South east the parish of Lonmay, To the West and North-west the parish of Fraserburgh except where a part of the parish of Tyrie cuts as it were the parish of Fraserburgh and meets with or touches that of Rathen towards the Northwest. The North East part is bounded by the sea.

The church and manse are seated in small village of Rathen near the center of the Parish about 3 large miles from the town of Fraserburgh to the south, ten miles Northwest from Peterhead and about 28 miles North from Aberdeen.

The House of Inverallochy is North East from the church two miles and a half and from the sea about half a mile westwards. Betwixt Inverallochy and Carnbuiig are two little villages and havens for fish boats.

The House of Carnbuiig is N. East from the church two large miles and from Inverallochy $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile Northwest. It stands upon the South side of the water of Philorth a small river that rises out of the moors of Pitsligo, and running near the houses of Tyrie and Memsie it passes by the church of Rathen $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile North from the church then runs closs by the house of Carnbuiig and enters the sea half a mile N.east from it. There are two Bridges of wood on this water one is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile West from the church in the road to Old Dear the other is twixt Carnbuiig and the sea in the road from Frazerburgh to Peterhead. This water divides a part of the Parish of Rathen from that of Fraserburgh viz. from the sea till you come within $\frac{1}{4}$ mile of the church.

North East from Carnbuiig about a mile, and from the water mouth of Philorth $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.E. lie these rocks called Carnbulgheads which extend themselves a large quarter of a ^{63.} mile into the sea and are very dangerous for ships.

The House of Aucheries is S. West from the church a large mile. From Carnbuiig about 3 miles, it stands near the South side of the burn Camculter which runs into the Water of Philorth $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East from Aucheries where is a Lime quarry.

The House of Memsy is West from the church a mile and a half from Aucheries $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. West near the southside of the water of Philorth. North from Memsie is a large muir named the Carnmuir from three very great Carns of stones $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. from Memsie. They are about 100 yards distant from one another, each is near 100 yards of circumference at the basis and about 40 foot perpendicular hight. There are many little carns in this Muir which seem to be the burial places of common souldiers slain there as the great Carns appear to be monuments raised upon the Chiefs that have then fallen.

There is no probable tradition about these Carns, nor history, that I know of, that mentions them, but I shall tell you my conjecture and the reason for it. Some years ago I read either in H. Boethius or Dr Abercromby's Scots Worthy's, I have forgot which, that the Danes landing upon the Buchan

Coast, and being by the Scots defeat at Cruden, the remains of their army instead of taking ship again, endeavour'd to joyn a Colony of their countrymen who were then settled in Murray. Now it is probable their march rout would be this way, because in their distress, they would not adventure to go far from the Coast where they might expect some relief from their ships, Nor is it likely that the Scots would allow them to get up farther into the country and by the by, there is a rocky place upon the hill of Moremount, called the Kings Seat, and below it a place called Kings Field, in Irish Achirie, which seems to favour the conjecture. Nor is it probable, that the Scots would suffer their shattered army to march undisturbed from Cruden to Murray: therefore I think there has been an other engagement in the Carnmuir, while the Danes were endeavouring to make good their retreat or march to Murray, and if the slaughter of the Danes at Gamery hath happend about the same time, it still favours the conjecture the more, But having none of these Historys at the time, nor knowing precisely when the battels at Cruden and Gamery did happen I can affirm nothing for certain.

There are 3 or 4 more great carns N.W. and West from these three I have mentioned, which seem to be all the same kind of monuments but I shall take no more notice of them, since they'r not in this parish.

The Hill of Mormount is S.W. from Rathen, and N.E. from Streechen parish and the two parishes meet about the middle of that hill which is the only hill in Buchan which deserves that name. It is 6 or 7 miles of circumference and tho' not very high nor comparable to the Highland mountains, yet in this plain country is observed by seamen many leagues off at sea.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ S. West from the church upon the side of a litle brook is a little round hill called Saint Owens hill, and near it a well called S. Owens well, the Hill appears as if made artificially and the country people frequent the well for their health.

S. East from the church $\frac{3}{4}$ mile is a circle about 12 yards diameter surrounded with large stones, with two very large stons set up at the South Point of the circle, one of them

about 2 yearnds high, which perhaps has been a place of worship among the Druids in time of Paganism. There are many such monuments in Buchan.

There are no woods in this Parish but several mosses with great numbers of roots of big oaks, and sometime great trees deep under ground which makes it plain that this naked country has been full of wood.

Rathen seems to be so called from S. Ethernen, who lived for some time in this Parish and preached to the people: A short account of his life extracted out of a Scots Breviary I herewith send. He seems to have lived an heremital life, there is a large solitary Den upon the Eastside of Mormount called S. Ethernens Slack or Den.

[*Extracts referred to above.*]

Rub. VITA SANCTI ETHERNANI EPISCOPI ET CONFESSORIS 65.
Sancti Ethernani Episcopi et Confessoris ad vespervas oratio.

Deus qui per sanctos tuos nobis in terris quecunque postulata benigne concedis: da nobis quesumus, intendente Beato Ethernano confessore tuo ac pontifice, que justæ postula-verimus, apud te valeamus misericorditer obtinere per dominum.

Rub. Deinde fiat memoria de Sancto Andrea de adventu eius et de Sancta Maria. Ad matutinas Lectio prima.

Ethernanus episcopus ex Scotis non ignobili familia genitus: a cunabulis et juvenilibus annis, bonarum artium studijs per parentes, professoribus christi traditur imbuendus, sub quorum dicatione in omni genere dicendi, et divini numinis miracula cognoscendi, atque ipsius summi Dei que Christianis omnibus maxime opere precium est Catholicam fidem intelligendi officiosissime militavit frugalitatis parcimonia tantummodo contentus: ut ad literas capessendas apcius animum accommodaret. Ocio literatorio suos supra adultos traduxit annos, et ad alcioris intellectus acumen aspirabit. Tu aut.

LECTIO SECUNDA.

Hinc Hiberniam provinciam et ibidem Doctores viros vita approbatissimos perlustravit et petiit, ubi ecclesiasticis ab

eisdem eruditus x discipulis¹ verbum dei doctrina et exemplo palam cunctis predicavit ubi non longe post hoc divinitus ab angelo accepto oraculo in episcopum spiritus sancti illustrati gratia sublimatus est. Assumpto autem eo in episcopum verbi Dei semina non cessavit nocte dieque vigiliis et lugubrationibus plurimis propalare. et ubique inde sinenterque magnanimiter ampliare et Christi fidem extollere tanquam ipsius Christi verus cultor et athletes fortis et potens adversus carnem, mundum fragilem et Dyabolum humani generis propugnatorem quam strenuissime dimicando: contra quos intestina plurima et interdum plurima carnis suggestionem agitabat bella.

66.

LECTIO TERCIA.

Sitivit tamen super omnes mundi dilicias, ejusdem possessiones et ipsius pulchritudines vanas et supersticiones hominum falsus et inutiles, animæ suæ salutem et illorum præcipue animas quos ad regendos acceperat: de quibus singulis tantum adhibebat diligentiam et curam in docendo predicando et in fide catholica confirmando quod semel in vie victu cibo et potu permodico tamen rude et vile contentus cunctis diebus vitam suam transigebat. Scotiam vero denuo reversus paucis assumptis Scotiis Presbiteris et clericis qui secum ad heremi deserta concomitabant, in qua vitam heremiticam duxit, et arta² pane et aqua interdum contentus nonque mundi sunt quesivit: sed que Dei sunt ut in ejus venia³ quid boni ageret studere proposuit: atque ut ne talentum quod à Dno. acceperat: et ut heredem celestis habitaculi se faceret in terris quæ ab inicio Deus ipse gloriosus ordinavit in celis senio aut annorum numerositate redactus que plurimos a gentilitatis perfidia sua predicatione convertibat; longèque plures unda baptismalis lavit: et quos baptizatos reperit chrismate sando confirmavit. Ecclesias cemeterias et alia pia loca grates et ultro omnipotenti Deo consecravit et dedicavit. pauperes et languidos ubique confortando visitavit, et sanitati divina clementia suffultus restituit. Deinde ecclesiam de Rathine in Buchaniæ confinibus omnipotenti Deo consecravit, que usque

¹ Perhaps 'disciplinis' is the true reading.—ED.

² Perhaps 'atra pane.'—ED.

³ Perhaps 'vinea.'—ED.

hodie in honorē ipsius in presens dedicata est. Tandem correptus egritudine quarto nonas Decembris convoluit ad superos.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of STRICHEN ABERDEENSHIRE by Mr. FERGUSSON 1723.

The Parish of Streechen (quasi Strath-end, in that it lys in the end of a Strath) is in the County of Aberdeen and twenty four miles from the said Town, which are thus made up, four 67. to Old Deer, eight to Ellon, and twelve to the town of Aberdeen.

1. It is bounded on the North with the Parish of Rathen.

2. On the Northwest and be North with a skirt of the Parish of Frazerburgh: On the Northwest with a skirt of the Parish of Aberdour, both which places ly within a large mile of the church of Streechen. On the West with a part of the Parish of Tyrie, which lyes in the moors of Pitsligo. From the Southwest and be South to the South with the Parish of New Deer: from the South to the Southeast with the Parish of Old Deer: from the Southeast with a great Moss called the Moss of Kininmouth partly with the Parish of Longmay, Crimond and Rathen, to which Moss the saids Parishes have a right: and from the Southeast to East and North with the parish of Rathen.

3. The Parish is four miles in length from the Town of Whitehill, which lys West and be North to the town of Reidboug or from Frylayhill which lys from West, Southwest to East North East.

The Breadth is two miles from North to South.

4. There is only one gentleman's house in the Parish, which is the Laird of Streechen's and it is an old fashion'd court mantled about with pleasant planting. It lys about a quarter of a mile from the church the nearest way, and about half a mile the way that horse can travell.

5. It is distant from the sea, six miles and the nearest sea port is Fraserburgh which lys North East and be North from the said house.

6. The church lys in the center of the Parish.

7. There is a water which runs from the West North West to the East South East till it pass a musket shot below the church and then it runs for a ridge length to the North East, and then within half a ridge length, it runs near to the South and after that it runs South East untill it commixes with the Water of Deer about a mile below that village. The water affords plenty of fresh-water and salmond trouts.

8. To the East of the church about the center of the Parish, there is a good Lime quarry very usefull to the countrey.

9. To the North of the church is the Hill of Mormont *alias* Moormont upon which there is great plenty of Moor fowl, and foxes which affoord divertisement to sportsmen.

10. To the South, there is the hill of Adiall exceeding good for pasturage.

11. To the South East there is about a mile from the church the hill of Skillimarnock, over which goes the highway to Old Deer and thence to Aberdeen.

12. To the North West there is the hill of Brackox upon the confines of another Moor, which leads to Aberdour and it affords great plenty of Moorfowl.

13. There are three highways which pass through the Parish, One from the Northwest, which leads from Pitsligo by the church to Old Deer and from that to Ellon and thence to Aberdeen: there is another which comes from Frazerburgh and passes a ridge length to the West of the church to New Deer and from thence to Turreff: there is a third which passes through the end of the parish between Old Deer and Frazerburgh going by Rindrought, where there is a good foord and a timber bridge for horse and foot.

14. Between the one end of the Parish and the other, there are three bridges upon the water, The first is at Rindrought, where there is also a good foord as has been said: the second is at Howfoord, and accomodates those only who travel on foot: there is here also a good foord for such as travel on horse: the third Bridge is about three bridge [*sic*] length to the North West of the church; and half the way between this third bridge and the church, there is a foord. There is also about a large quarter of a mile, or scrimp half mile from the

church an other good foord which leads to Pitsligo and Aberdour, at the Old Mill of Streechen.

15. The gentlemen houses upon the confines of this parish are as follows.

Upon or near to the road that lead to Frazerburgh, there is a new house which belongs to Achireys, and two miles from that, there is Philorth, where the Lord Saltoun lives: Upon or near to the Road which leads to Old Deer, there is a pleasant new house, which belongs to the Laird of Pitfoure and about a short mile from that is the village of Old Deer near to the road which leads to New Deer, there are two old houses: the one whereof is called Bruckley and the other Feoderat, which last is now ruinous.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of NEW-DEER
with a DRAUGHT of UGIE, by Mr.
FERGUSSON 1723.

The Parish of New Deer in the shyre of Aberdeen hath to the North and Northeast the parish of Strichen, the South the parish of Ellon, to the East and South East the Parish of Old Deer, to the West the parish of Monwhiter and to the North-west the Parish of King Edward.

The church is four myles West from the toun of Old-Deer, and Turreff is eight myles to West of New Deer, Bamf is twelve miles to the Northwest and Ellon ten myles South from New Deer.

The house of Saock is four long myles to the South off the church and closs on the road from New Deer to Ellon, Barack is two long miles South and by East of the church, Nethermoor two myles Southeast from the church. Auchredy a short myle South and by East from the church, Auchmunziel a mile Southwest and by West. Artanfoord a short mile East off the church and on the Kings hie way the house of Oldmad a short mile South East from Artanfoord and the house of Affleck, a short myle North East from it. The house of Cush 70. lyes a mile benorth the church, the house of Federat a myle and a half Northeast from the church and has the water

of Eugy running eastward within a quarter of a mile of the house on the North side, which water hes its aryse two myles above the said house. Whythill lyes a long myle North and by West, from Fedderat, and hes a great moss and a spacious moor to the North of it. Bruckland lyes Northeast from ffederat half a mile and lyes clos on the North side of Eugy.

The Road that pass through this parish are the Kings hie-way from Tarves to Fraserburgh from South to Northeast and the Kings hie road from Peterhead to Turreff from east to west.

The water of Eugy runs easterly from the head thereof till it pass the hous of Bruckland, then it hes a sudden turne South and by East for half a mile and then turnes more easterly.

A small brook that hes its arise above Cush half a mile runs easterly, till it fall into ane other brook that comes from the Kirktown of New Deer, both which fall into Eugy a mile east off Artanfoord.

A small brook that runs south on the eastsyde of the house of Nethermoor, running from North to South till it fall into the water of Ebrie and hath ane stone bridge of one arch.

Ane other small brook on the Southsyd of the house of Nethermoor, on which there is ane stone bridge, but no common road to either of those Bridges.

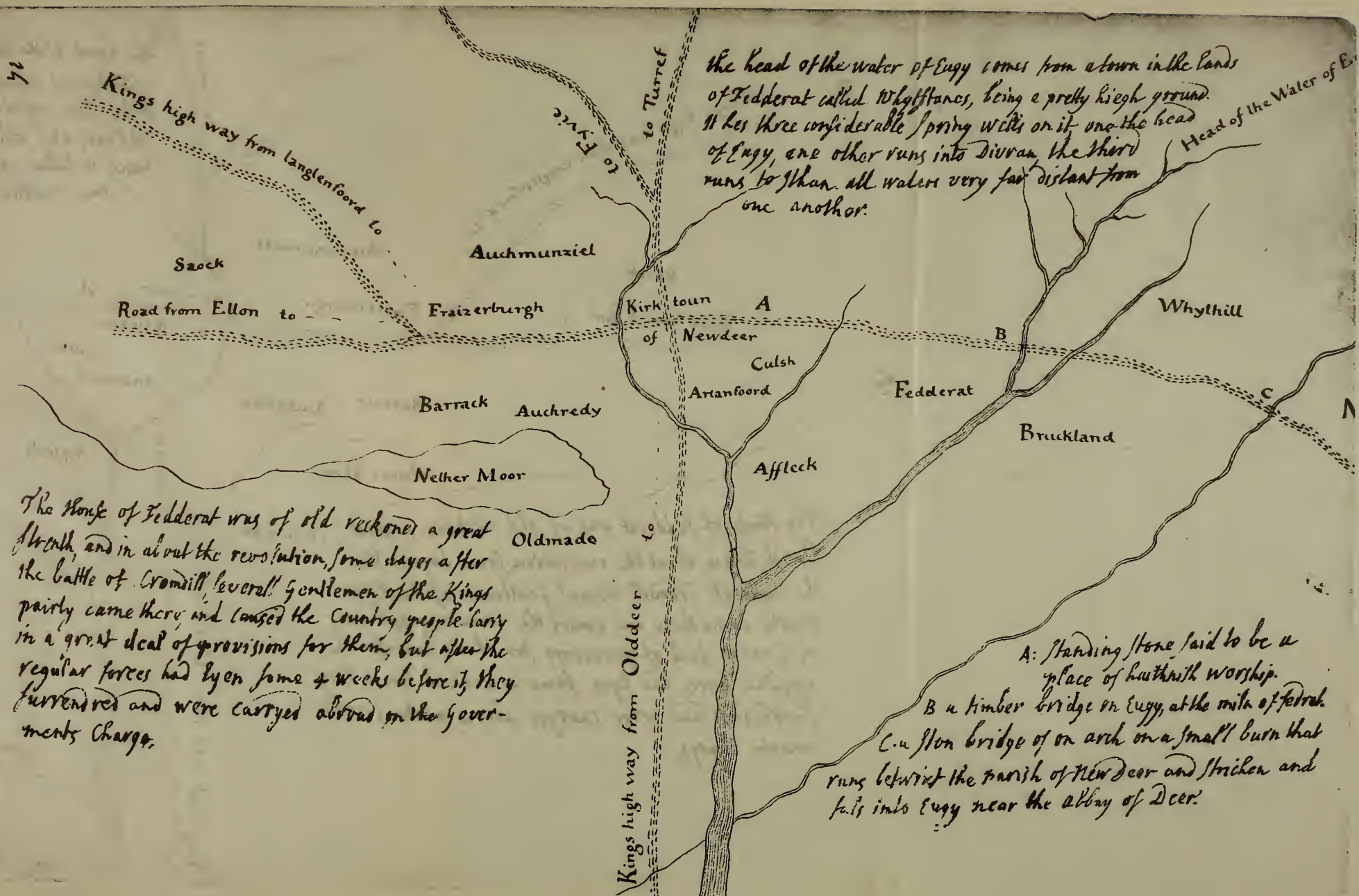
71. [*Map given opposite to this page.*]

72. DESCRIPTION Parish of OLD DEER ABER-
DEENSHIRE by M^r WILLOX 1723.

The Parish of Deer commonly called Old Deer, in the province of Buchan, in the shire of Aberdeen, hath to the N. the Parish of Strichen, to the West the parish of Auchreddy now New Deer, because it was taken off the parish of Deer, To the S. the parish of Ellon, to the E. the parish of Longside and a part of the parish of Lonmay.

The church of Deer is not centrall, having the Parish of Longside one mile to the E. the Parish of Strichen three miles to the N. the parish of Auchreddy 3 miles to the W. the Parish of Ellon 5 miles in some parts to the S. twenty miles

the head of the water of Eugg comes from a town in the lands of Fedderat called Whytstanes, being a pretty high ground. It has three considerable Spring wells on it, one the head of Eugg, one other runs into Diurra, the third runs to Stann. all waters very far distant from one another.



The House of Fedderat was of old reckoned a great strength, and in about the revolution, some dayes after the battle of Cromwell, severall Gentlemen of the Kings party came there, and caused the Country people carry in a great deal of provisions for them, but after the regular forces had been some 4 weeks before it, they surrendered and were carryed abroad on the Governments Charge.

A: Standing Stone said to be a place of hawthorn worship.

B a timber bridge on Eugg, at the mile of Fedrat.

C a Stone bridge of an arch on a small burn that runs betwixt the parish of Newdeer and Strichen and falls into Eugg near the abbey of Deer.

ASL 2

[illegible]

N. of Aberdeen seven W. of Peterhead ten miles S. of Fraserburgh and 12 E. of Turreff.

The house of Pitfour with good gardens parks and inclosures lately built by Mr. Ja: Ferguson of Pitfour advocat is N. from the church a short mile. To the N.E. of Pitfour $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile stands the house of Gavil upon S. side of a branch of Ugie known by the name of the Water of Strichen. The house of Kinmundie a mansion house of the Laird of Pitlurg, is to the S.E. of the church 3 miles and to the W. of Peterhead 4 miles. To the W. of Kinmundy about 2 miles is the house of Denms *alias* Little Creichie, newly built by Captⁿ John Steuart of Denms and is situate $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the church. The house of Annachie lyes S.W. of Denms $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile large. To the N. thereof about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile is the house of Meikle Creichie. The house of Clackriah is distant from this Creichie a large mile W. N.E. of Clackriah is the house of Bruxie at $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance situate on the N. side of a burn q^{ch} falls into the Ugie, near the Abbey of Deer. Two miles N.E. of Bruxie is the house of Auchrenie 2 miles large N. of the church.

The church of Deer is situated in a pleasant bottom upon the S. bank of a very beautifull small river called Ugie, which takes its arise in the Moors of Fetherat, about 7 miles W., and after various meanders, where it has very fruitful meadows, on both sides, it runs straight E. closs by the house of Inverugie to the W. and in its course receives several rivulets, whereby its stream is much augmented and falls into the sea $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Peterhead exactly E. of the church of Deer. It abounds with salmond trouts of severall kinds, and often by the industrious are out of it fished pearls, some whereof are of considerable value. 73.

Upon the N. Bank of Ugie, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of the church, stand the ruins of once a very great structure, which was a monastery of Cistercians erected and endued by William Cumming, *vulgo* the black Cumming, the last Earle of Buchan, of that name, who had the misfortune to be cut off with almost the whole of his tribe by K. Robert Bruce.

This E. of Buchan dying without heirs male, left two daughters the one whereof was married to one of the predecessors of the E. Mareschal, and the other to the eldest son

of the family of Marr, by which daughters both family's got considerable additions to their estates, the E. of Buchan's lands being divided between them. It seems the men of those times were not so nice upon land marches as now, For upon the S. side of Mormount (a great hill N. of ch: of Deer about 6 miles) there was erected a very high stone, (vulgarly known by the name of the Huntstone of Mormount) To the S. whereof at 5 miles distance, and in view of the first upon a top of a hill near the house of Pitfour, another high stone perpendicularly set up, and S. of the 2^d, a third stone at Denns or Meikle Creichie in view of the 2^d, 2 miles distant, and south of the 3^d a fourth stone at Parkock, and in view of the 3^d, like a meridian line. The lands on either side, falling, it seems by lot to the two families abovementioned; whence it is that to this day the Earl of Marr has severall superiorities in this and the adjacent Parishes.

74. The too forward zeal of our forefathers at the Reformation demolished this beautifull and spacious monastery, and obliged the Monks to go beyond seas. One of them was proselyted to the Reformation and was the first reformed min^r of the church of Deer. The Abbey was conferred on George E. Mareschall to be called the Lordship of Altrie in some measure to compensate the charges of his Embassy to Denmark about the Kings marriage.

The church of Deer was long built before the Abbey and was never subject to it. It was one of the Ecclesie matrices or mother churches of these bounds.

It stands on a knoll or riseing ground called Top Tillery, about which we have the following tradition. The ffounders intending to build the church on a neighbouring hill called Bissie S.W. of Deer $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, as they were digging for a foundation heard a voice saying

'It is not here
Yee'll big the Kirk of Deer
But on Top Tillery
Where mony corps man lye.'

Almost around the church is a small village with convenient lodging for travellers. The Kings high ways from Aberdeen

to Fraserburgh and from Strathbogie, Turreff &c. to Peterhead, here intersect one another. The village is adorned with new laid streets, being very dirty before. To the E. end of the church is a weel built school-house with a slate roof. Within 100 paces of the village to N.W. is the manse a handsome lodging lately rebuilt at the cost of the heritors. The Glebe is a large tract of land far exceeding the legal.

This village of Deer has the priviledge of two great fairs in the year, and a weekly market, which pays custom if demanded. The place of receiving the custom is called the Tolstone a large high stone erected in the street. It is famous of late for a small skirmish at it, between the commons of the parish and some people of Aberdeen in conjunction with the Presbytery of Deer to the number of 70 horse or therby, who had assembled March 23 1711 to force in a Presbyterian teacher in opposition to the Parish, but the Presbytry and their satellits were soundly beat off by the people, not without blood on both sides. ^{75.}

At the E. end of the village is a large wooden bridge, and to the N. another of the same sort over the Ugie, each having two chanel for course of the water. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. near by the old abbey, to the S. of it, is a very handsome stone bridge of one arch, newly put up at the charges of a charitable gentleman James Keith of Bruxie one of the Heritors here, and who had sometime before erected a pretty little stone bridge S. and near by his house of Bruxie, on a branch of Ugie formerly mentioned.

To the N.E. of the church $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile stand the ruines of ane old chapell called ffether-Angus which was a free chappelrie and indepent on the church of Deer (tho it seems it did on St. Fergus), but had a distinct parish of its own, which now is annexed to this parish, but to this day continues to be within the jurisdiction of the shire of Banff, tho' envirroned on all sides with the shire of Aberdeen. The chappel has its own place of burying, adjacent to it and it is very remarkable, that before the death of any old inhabitant within that parish, there is a bell heard ring in the church yard, tho' no such thing is to be seen there. This I had from ear-witnesses.

To the E. of the church, about 200 paces on the E. side of

the Ugie, stands on a high ground, a large meeting house of an Episcopal congregation put up at charges of the Parishioners who for the most part are hearers in it, and have a regular clergyman for their minister, and the liturgy of the church of England for the plan of their worship.

76. This parish in general is good for corns and pasture & once was almost covered with wood, instead whereof we have great plenty of moss and muir. It is credibly told that the roof of the church of good oak, grew on a hill, a mile W. of it called Aikiehill, which now is little better than a bare rock.

Within these 7 years, at a place called little Kirkhill 2 miles S.W. of the church, an urn after the Roman fashion, full of human bones and ashes was found under ground by a country man delving turff and was deposited there again.

There are very many remains of the places of Pagan worship to be seen in it, all built in a circular form, of great tall stones, perpendicular set up.

In the whole Parish are 13 corn milns, the principal one with a convenient gentlemanly lodging called Miln of Aden lyes to the S.S.E. of the church about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

DESCRIPTION Parish ST. FERGUS, BAMFF-SHIRE, and Parishe, CRIMOND, ABERDEEN by Mr. JAMES KEITH 1722.

The Parish of St. Fergus in the shire of Bamf hath to the N & N.W. the parish of Crimond to the W. the Parish of St. Colme otherwise Lonemay. To the S. and S.E. the Parishes of Aberdeen and Longside it being bounded on the E. by the sea. 2. The church is 2 miles W. fra the sea 4 miles from Aberdeen to the N.W. 3. Inverugie is S.S.E. from the church 2 miles, being other two from Aberdeen. It stands close on the N. side of the river Eugie which is passed by a stone bridge about $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile below Inverugie, half a mile below the bridge, towards the sea are two good foords, this water falls into the sea $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile from Aberdeen. Standing to the S.E. of it the house of Blackwater is 1 mile N.N.E. of

the church. It stands close on the N. side of the water of Anchie which is crost by a bridge a short $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below toward the sea. Towards the W. and N.W. of this Parish is a large moss and moor.

DESCRIPTION of Parish of CRIMOND

77.

The parish of Crimond in the shire of Aberdeen hath to the N.W. and S. the parish of Lonmay to the S.E. the parish of St. Fergus & bounding on the E. with the sea coast. 2. The church stands N.N.W. of Aberdeen 6 miles S.W. of Fraserburgh 6 miles It stands $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile from the Burn of Saok to the S. which is a small burn rising out of a moss a mile S.W. of Crimond and falls into the water of Ratry a mile N.E. of Crimond, which water is made of two burns meeting, and the sea flowing 3 miles within the land it is at broadest a short mile. 3. The house of Broadland is 1 mile West from the sea; S.E. from the church two mile & 7 miles N. of Inverugie. The house of hudah is a large mile E.S.E. of the church and a mile N. of Broadland, it stands a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the Water of Ratrey to the S. and $\frac{3}{4}$ from Ratrey, which is a small village hard by the said water with the ruins of a chappell and a burial place. The house of Crimond a $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile to the E. of the church. The house of Logie S.S.W. of the church a mile, twixt which and the church about half ways are some stones of a large size fixed in the ground in an oval form. The High way from Aberdeen to Fraserburgh lies through these two Parishes from S.E. to N.N.W. The burn of Saok is passed at a wooden bridge 1 mile N.N.W. of Crimond, a little below which is a good foord.

DESCRIPTION of Parish of LONMAY ABERDEENSHIRE 1722.

The Parish of Lonmey in the shire of Aberdeen and presbtrie of Deer, lyeth South and North being five miles large in lenth, and not above one and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, hath to the

West and North West the parish of Rathen, to the North and Northeast the sea, to the East the Water of Strabeg or Ratra, which separates it from the parish of Crimond to the South East and South, part of the parish of Crimond as also to the South and Southwest, it hath part of the parish of Old Deer, from which it is separate by a branch of the water of Eugie.

78. In the North end of this Parish standeth the house of Inveralochie belonging to a gentleman of the same designation, three miles from the town of Fraserburgh to the South East, situate on the North side of ane Loch, which will be ane mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ in circumference from which it takes its denomination. About a mile East from this house, by the seaside, there's the remains of an old church and churchyard, where is the burial place of this familie of Inveralochie. A mile South from Inveralochie standeth the parish church having the house of Cairnes belonging to the Lord Saltoun about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the North West. The house of Craigellie, belonging to a gentleman of the same designation 1 mile to the West, the house of Crimommaggat another gentleman's house 1 mile to the South. The remains of the old house of Lonmey 1 mile to the East which is situate in the links at the mouth of the Water of Strabeg which water produceth abundance of cockles, as also trouts and fleucks but no salmon. It runs east till near the sea, then turns and runs North into the sea, which makes a large bar of sand betwixt the water and the sea, which will be two large miles in length. Two miles Southwest from the church, is the house of Blairmormunth and four miles South the church is the house of Kininmunth situate on the West side of ane large moss and moor above 12 miles in circumference, out of which three or four parishes are served with fire.

Half of a mile to the East from Kininmunth ther is the remains of an old Chappell and a burial place tho now in dessuetude. The King's highway goeth from Inveralochie South by the church to the Calsay of Kininmunth, being thro a moss 1 mile to the West of the house of Kininmunth, near to which Causay on the North side ther's the Loch of Kininmunth, which will be two miles in circumference, but

produceth no kind of fish from thence straight South to the bridge of Gavil, which is a timber bridge on a branch of the Water of Eugie, that separates this parish from Old Deer, and thence straighth South to Old Deer.

DESCRIPTION Parish of LONGSIDE In ABER- 79.
DEENSHIRE by M^r FERGUSSON 1723.

The parioche of Longside is bounded on the South by the Parish of Cruden, on the West by the Parish of Deer; on the North by the parish of Lonemay on the North East by the parish of St. Fergus, and on the East by the parish of Peterhead.

The limits of it from South to North doe extend to six miles and from East to West four miles : the church is pretty centrall in the midst of the parish having three miles from the South and as much from the North borders : and two miles from the east, and as much from the west borders the church being commonly reckoned about twenty four myles from Aberdeen four from Peterhead, and three miles from Old Deer.

The half of the lands within the said parish did not long agoe properly belong to the Earl Marishall; who is patron of the church, the other lands doe appertane to several Heretors.

The lands of Ludwhuern (Ludquhairn) upon which is a pretty good ston house about a myle south from the church : and another lesser ston house called Torhendry, near two miles farther to the South.

The lands of Kilmundy which ly East to the lands of Ludwhuern, have a stone house about a quarter of a mile distant from the house of Ludwhuern and a mile from the church.

The lands of Faichfield ly East from Kilmundy and have a stone house distant from the house of Kilmundy a mile to the North East and a mile from the church.

The lands of Buthla and Thunderton ly partly to the East and partly to the North of Faichfeild having no stone house upon them.

The lands of Carn gall ly to the West of Buthla, having a stone house on them not a quarter of myll from the church.

The lands of Auchtidonald ly to the North West of the church, the Mannor house of the saids lands not being of stone about a mile and an half from the church. The whole lands of the said Parish doe ly within the Shireffdom of Aberdeen & countrey of Buchan.

80. There be two little rivers within the said Parish which runn through the north parts of it, commonly called the fore and back of Ugie, upon which there be two timber bridges: both the saids waters doe meet in one point about two miles west from the house of Inverugy.

There be two little Loches within the said parish commonly called the Loches of Auchlie of no great bounds, but of such a deepnes as beasts could pass upon them and ar never dry.

DESCRIPTION Parish of PETERHEAD 1733.

Peterhead Parish is in the shire of Aberdeen hath to the North the parish of St. Fergus divided by the Water of Ugie, upon which there is a good stone bridge of two large arches: To the South the Parish of Cruden, To the West the parish of Longside, To the East the sea. The church and house of this Parish are laid down in the plan.

The Town of Peterhead, in which is St. Peters Chappell and a Townhouse with the harbours as also the Keith Inch with the batteries and Castle upon it, and the wine well, a famed medicinal spring, are all plain laid down in the map.

The hills remarkable near Peterhead are the Buchanness or Stirling:hill above the house of Bodham an antient land mark and the Meetlaw S.E. of the House of Invernytie.

The Town of Peterhead was erected by the Earl Marischall in a Burgh of Barony with large priviledges and immunities for the advantage of trade and it being an important station as well for the protecting as advanceing that valuable branch of trade the Fisherie, for from this place, the sea yearly offers to the industrious plenty of codd and ling, small codd called

Ratrray codd haddows, turbatt, skett, all fitt for the spring drying; To these succeeds the herring the season of them being over, the codd or ling come on for salting in Pool or ^{81.} Barrell in the Autumn or Winter. At this station cargoes of fish may be had fitt for the consumpt of any port in Europe: Besides in the River of Eugie to the N. of Peterhead good parcells of salmond are taken, and there is a natural beach to the south of Peterhead capable of drying many thousands of codd, ling, &c.

SOME BEARINGS DISTANCES about PETER-
HEAD &^c 1723. by M^r ALEX^R KEITH.

Prhead febr. 21.

Sir. According to your desire, I have advised with some people here, and finds they condescend that the Bodomhead lyes North-North East half a point East from the Girdleness, also that Buchanness includes the points of Bodom, Peterhead and Rattrahead and lye very near in a meridian, Peterhead being about $\frac{1}{2}$ a point No. Easterly of Bodom and Rattra lying No. a little Westerly from Peterhead.

From Rattra to Cairnbulg, which is a fisher toun two miles to the southert of Fraiserburgh, the course is N.W.b.N. from that to Kinnairds head, W.N.W. for you cannot see Rattrahead from Kinnairdhead for the land of Cairnbulg.

This is all I can give you on the matter and I find, when advising with different people, it is very rare they agree in opinion, yet I suppose ye will find this pretty exact. This with my hearty respects is all from, Sir Your very humble servant

ALEXANDER KEITH.

P.S.—If any thing falls in the way for my bro: I hope, will acquaint me. He offers his hearty respects to yourself and Lady.

From an Inclosed Paper:

Kennairds head near Fraserburgh, there enter the Murray firth and there the eastmost point leading to the sea. 82.

Scarneis near Faskin is the next yet some say that Troops head is it.

DESCRIPTION of 9 PARISHES by Mr. WM
OGILVY, 1724.

1. PARISH of CULLEN of BOYNE

Cullen in the shyre of Banff a Royall burgh, whereof the Earle of Findlater is heretable constable, hath to N.W. the church of Rathven 2 myles. To the S.W. the church of Deskfoord. To the E. the church of Fordyce 2 myles (the lyke distance from Cullen to Deskfoord) The toune is above half a myle in length and hath only one street, which beginneth at the S. end, where there is a house called Burdsbank lately belonging to the name of Leslie, now to the said Earle. About the midle of the toun is the church, tolbooth and cross. A litle distance from it a Hospital erected by the family of Findlater for men and another for women orderd by the present Earle of Findlater his deceast Countess. Near to which the Tolbooth, and to the W. of the church the Earle his dwelling house called Cullen house. The toune standeth on a bigg burn to the W. called Burn of Cullen, plenty of trouts running straight to the sea E. about a quarter of myle, where ther's a sea toune and whyte fishing betwixt the town and it, there is a place called the Castlehill but no house or rubbish of any appearing. All the Parish is within the town except some few tenents houses about half a mile S. from the toune and some land 1 myle E. called Seafeld. Cullen is 8 myles N.W. from Banff.

2. PARISH of DESKFOORD

Church of Deskfoord about the midle of the Parish, where stands the Mansion house of Deskfoord belonging to the Earl of Findlater. The church and house built together. In old said to be a litle convent, standing on the same burn formerly mentioned at Cullen, which at Deskfoord Burn thereof to the E. To the West the church of Rathven 3 myles,

To the south church of Grange 4 miles, and to E. church of Fordyce. The Burn runeth down the midle of the Parish, weel planted, and plenty of Lymestone, great mosses in both sides of the parish, About 1 myle from the church to the N.E. a dwelling house call'd Airdoch vassel to the Earle of the name of Ogilvie, and S. from the church 1 myle on the said burn, a house called Sheith belonging to the name of Abercrumby now to the E. The church is 8 myle N.N.W. from Banf and 2 myles S. from Cullen.

3. PARISH of FORDYCE

Church standeth in a litle village called Fordyce, where ther's a good house belonging to the said E. and another to Glassah with several other good houses, stands on a litle burn W. from the village called Burn of Fordyce, plenty of trouts which runneth straight to the sea. N.E. 1 myle and half way the dwelling house of Abercrumby of Glassah the same way from the Church.

The Parish is bounded about a furlong from Cullen on the sea to the N. and E. to the burn of Boyne 4 myles from the town of Fordyce to N.E. about 2 myles on a Rock at the sea standeth the old Castle of Findlater ruinous, from that to S.W. 1 myle. house of Birkenbogue of the name of Sir James Abercromby Baronet. Below which to E. some planting inclosed belonging to the E. of Findlater called Bogue-park about half a mile of which to N.E. a sea-towne called Sandend belonging to the E. of Findlater and 1 myle E. from that a house called Redhaven belonging to the Earle. On the sea 84. to N.E. and from that one myle a sea port Burgh of Barony called Portsoy, belonging to the Earle with a safe harbour and Bullwork, where there are severall good houses and to the S.E. hard by the toune an old Chappel, where now a large meeting-house lately builded. Near to which a dwelling called Aird, & half myle from it to S.W. the house of Durn belonging to Sir James Dunbar Baronet. Near to a hill call'd Hill of Durn and from the hill to the N.E. a dwelling house called Airnbath belonging to the name of Hay, now to E. of Findlater.

Betwixt hill of Durn and Arnbath a moss now exhausted. To the S. of Airnbath and an barren moor betwixt it and Redhaven formerly mentioned. From Portsoy to the Burn of Boyne to the E. 1 myle, which divydeth parish of Fordyce from Boyndy and Parish of Fordyce from that burn at the sea unto the head thereof at Knockhill 4 long myles S. and by W. where there [*sic*] plenty of trouts and some salmond. The Parish goeth about 1 myle S.W. a house called Tillienaught belonging formerly to the name of Barclay now to Dunbar holding of Earle of Findlater, having the burn about one furlong to the S. and 1 myle from Tillienaught S.W. a house call'd Brackenhill belonging to the name of Abercromby and now to Sir James Gordone of Park, holden feu of E. of Findlater and from that S.W. 2 myles a house called Muireaik belonging to the name of Gordone, holden feu of the said Earle. Within a myle of Knockhill S.W. the parish goeth from that 2 myles to the borders of the Parish of Deskfoord and betwixt the two parishes, great mosses, and the whole parish plenty of lymestone, North W. from Muiraik there is a moss and barren muir, and from that to the N.E. another moss near exhausted. from it N.W. a house called Badinteule belonging to Glassah about 1 myle from Fordyce to the N. The church is 6 myles N.W. from Banff and 2 myles S.E. to Cullen.

4. PARISH of BOYNDY

That church hath Banff to the E. and parish of Alva to the S.E. parish of Marnoch Church to S. and parish of Ordie-whill S. W.

The church stands about a quarter of myle from the sea N.E. on a burn called Burn of Boyndy; from the church to the W. a house called Buchraiggy belonging to the Laird of Boyne now to the E. of Findlater, a quarter of myle from the church, and a seatown North from the church 1 myle called Whitehills, where there's great fishing and many boats. The Parish from that 3 myles by the sea to N.W. to the house of Boyne in old call'd Craig of Boyne, belonging to the Laids of Boyne, now to the E. of Findlater standing on the

burn of Boyne to the W. about half a mile to the sea, the burn runneth N.E. where are the ruins of the old house of Boyne on a rock, from the burn mouth the Parish goeth 3 myles S. and by W. at the house of Boyne a publick house called Scots Miln of Boyne. There's a bridge on the said burn of one arch. Two myls from that a dwelling place belonging to the name of Ogilvy now to E. of Findlater call'd Bankhead. The old house demolished a quarter of myle from the burn of Boyne to the W. and from that to S. W. lyke distance from the burn a house called Culphin formerly depending on the Laird of Boyne, now to E. of Findlater, now demolished. Above that great mosses and a large moor to the E. the mosses S. and W. from which half a mile a dwelling house called Blairmad belonging to the name of Gordone, the house now demolished and now to the E. of Findlater. Bordering with that land half a mile a dwelling house and small Baronie belonging now to Rothemay called Baldavie before, and now of the name of Ogilvy standing on the burn of Boyndy S.E. and S.W. from that a dwelling house belonging to the name of Stewart call'd Ordnies hard by the house of Baldavy, Ordnes depends on the Earle of Findlater now; formerly to the Laird of Boyne. ffrom that to N.E. a dwelling place called Cairntowne belonging lately to the name of Hacket, now to the E. of Findlater, 86. N. E. 1 myle from Ordnies S. from Cairntowne to E.S.E. a muir barren wherein an old moss 1 myle from a dwelling called Reatie long since belonging to the name of Dun now to E. of Findlater standing near the burn of Boyndy to S.E. and from that a barren muir 1 myle a dwelling house called Dallachy belonging to E. of Findlater great deal limestone in that land and most places in the parish of Boyndy. Below Dallachy to S.E. one furlong a litle Loch without fish, and from that half a myle N.E. a barren muir wherein two Lochs without fish. Church one myle N.W. from Banf.

In the midle of the parishes of Boyndy and Fordyce theres the marks of one old stone dyke divyding the Boyne in Thamdome so called (lying towards the sea to the N. and E.) and fforest of Boyne S. and W. The Thamdome belonged of old to the Lairds of Boyne, fforrest to an old family of the name of Ilay Lord fforrest of Boyne now extinct. The heiress of

which family long since married to Huntly, by which marriage the E. of Huntly got the forrest of Boyne as yet holding of Huntly, and the lands of Einzie in Banffshire, bordering with the E. of Findlater with the house lately called Bogue of Geith, now Gordone Castle. That Estate by the marriage above named about fourty thousand merks yeerly. Gordone Castle 8 myles W. from Cullen, and Cullen from Banf to N.E. 8 myles keeping the Kings highway.

5 PARISH of BANFF

The Parish of Banff hath Boyndy to W. parish of Alva to S.S.E. and parish of King Edward S.E. and parish of Gemrie to E.

The church in the toune of Banff head burgh of the shyre standing on West side of River of Doveron plenty of salmond where there are fishings by boats and cruves. To the N. of the toune stands the Castle of Banf depending on the Crowne
 87. lately purchased by Lord Deskfoord a pleasant dwelling house with wall, and of old fortified. To the S.E. the church a little from that S.E. an old great house by way of castle and court belonging to Lord Banf. Beside which a lodging (the old house not habitable) ane fine garden at the end S.E. a pleasant dwelling house of old belonging to Lord Banff thereafter to E. of Airly, now to Braco. In the midle of the toun, is an hospitall the tolbooth and cross and severall good houssis in the toune, from which to W.S.W. a house 1 myle from Banff called Colleopard belonging to one called Joss seated neare a large muir to N.E. wherein 2 Lochs without fish. Below which to S.E. a dwelling called Bachlay now belonging to Braico near Doveran to the E. and S. from that one myle S. a dwelling house called Inchdruer belonging to Lord Banff above which to S. great mosses and muires. To N.W. of Banff quarter myle a sea toune belonging to Braco, where ther's whyte fishing and in the mouth of Diveren at the toune of Banff N.E. a harbour for ships.

The parishe of Banff goeth from Banff, bordering with parish of Boyndy on N.W. on the burn thereof. Banf 8 myles

S.E. from Cullen, and 30 myles N.N.E. from Aberdeen and 22 myles S.E. from Elgine.

6. PARISH of ALVA

The said Parish bordereth on S. with Marnoch parish and S.E. with parish of Forglen and N.E. with Banff. The church stands half a mile from Doveron water to E., and a myle from the church to E.S.E. stands a dwelling, now almost demolished, called Achinbaidy, of the name of Mortimer, now belonging to M^r Andrew Hay of Mountblairry whose dwelling house Mountblairry stands just on Deveron water, 2 myles from the church S.E. Opposite to the same, standeth a dwelling called Dunlugus in the other side of the water of Doveron a litle distance from it to E. in the parish of Alva, and from 88. Mountblairry to S.W. 1 myle stands a house called Rosieburn belonging to the Laird of Boyne Steuart on a litle burn plenty of trouts called Rosieburn. from Mountblairry to S.E. on myle an old dwelling ruinous called Boyne of Mountblairry, near Doveron to E. where is also an old chappel, from that on the same water syde of Doveron S.E. is a dwelling called Todlae, lately belonging to the name of Mercer now to L. Forglen.

The church standeth near a hill to S. called hill of Alva and at the head of the Parish to S. and S.E. and S.W. great mosses and muires. The church 2 myles from Banff.

7. THE PARISH of FORGLEN

This Parish containeth little bounds bordering with Alva to N.W. and Marnoch Parish S. with parish of Turreff to E.S.E. and Innerkeithny S.S.E. The church stands on the Water of Doveron S.E. and from it lyeth the house of Forglen belonging to L. Forglen, on the Water of Doveron to N.W. from the church 1 myle. But the water E. of the house from the church to S.W. one myle ane dwelling house call'd Carnousie belonging to Sir Geo. Ogilvy Baronet, and now to the name of Gordon. The house from Doveron to E. half myle, where there's a considerable planting on the watersyde

belonging to Carnousie, and of old that land belonged to the family of L. Banff. About Forglen and Todlae mention'd in Alva parish there's a great dale of ground inclos'd planted by L. Forglen.

The church 6 myles S.S.E. from Banff and 1 myle S.W. from Turreff.

8 THE PARISH of ORDIEQUHILE

Should be insert after Fordyce parish being in old about the tyme of the Reformation ane part of Fordyce parish.

89. The church of Ordiequhile was a chappel of ease standing half a myle from the burn of Boyne, there called burn of Carncairn, N.E. from the church, having that way Fordyce, and to W. church of Grange, and to S.W. church of Rothiemay and south, church of Marnoch and N.E. church of Boyndy. The said Parish is litle about the midle thereof S. from the church one mile stands the mansion house of Sir James Gordone of Park Baronet. Betwix the church and the house S. a litle burgh of barony called Newpark belonging to Park as all the parish doth, where are severall mercats and hard by the church N.E. a joynture house and another dwelling house W. half a myle from that mosses almost surround the parish S. and W.

The church is 5 myles S.W. from Banff and 4 myles S. from Cullen.

9. THE PARISH of MOUNTQUHITER in ABERDEENSHIRE

Should been insert by him who writs of Turreff, which about 70 years agoe was in the Parish of Turreff but now dis-joined and a church called Mountquhiter stands on the water of Turreff, at Mountwhiter called the Water of Auchry, hath New Deer Parish E.S.E. Fyvie S. Turreff N.W. Kingedward W.N.W. and Gemrie parishe N.E.

The church neare the Water of Auchry commonly called Water of Turreff. The water to N.E., where 1 quarter myle from the church stands the house of Auchry belonging to the name of Cūming and from that N.W. about half a mile on

the waterside to the S.E. stands an house called Castle of Auchry belonging now to Braco, holden of the family of Erroll. The parish abounds with mosses and muirs of great bounds at considerable distance from dwelling houssis from the church ther's a gentleman's dwelling of the name of Grant called Tucher vassel to the family of Erroll half a myle from the church S.W. There are no places else noticeable in that parish except a dwelling place called Asleed belongin to the name of Hay 3 myles distant from the church E.S.E. and another dwelling place called Kaithen belonging to the name of Cheen 3 myles from the church S.E. and a dwelling place called Brounhill and another Lesscraiggy belonging to the name of Dingwall lying from the church S.E. 2 myles about half myle distance from the saids two houses. The church is 4 myles S.E. from Turreff and 10 myles S.E. from Banff and church of Mountquiter is in shyre of Aberdeen.

1. The Parish of GLASS 1724 ABERDEENSHIRE.

The parish of Glass or green Parish as it signifys in the Irish being so denominate from the green hills wherewith it abounds; lyeth within Strabogy lands being made up of the old parochin of St. Walach and a part of St. Peters parish commonly called the Burnt Kirk, is bounded on the S. and S.E. with the parish Gartley on the W. with Cabrach and Strath Divern on the N.W. with Morthlech the first sea of the Bishop of Aberdeen to the N. with Pittri from which it is devided by a small rivulet which parteth the shirefdome of Aberdeen from Banff on the N.E. with Kearny which comprehendeth the rest of St. Peters parish on the E. with Dum-benan.

The river of Divern runneth through the said parish and devids the parish, whose fountain and rise comes from ane high mountain in the Cabrach called the Ruck where it is but small untill it meet with the black water, whose rise is in another hill called the Stepler and entereth into Divern at Auchorichin, this river of Divern runneth from S.E. to N.E.

untill it entereth into the sea at the burgh of Banff being weel stored with salmon and other litle fishes there is no bridge on all this river but one stone bridge at the Raws of Huntly commonly called Strathbogie.

91. The church standeth in the midle of the parish hard by a little village, where there standeth ane yearly mercat on the 3^d tuesday of July called St. Andrews fair, and is distant from Strathbogy 4 m. from Mortcleth and from the church of Catalin 4 m. and from the toun of Keith 4 m. about a quarter of a mile from the waterside Northward. In the West end of the parish standeth the house of Beldorny upon a rising ground on the north bank of the river belonging to Gordon of Beldorny S.W. from the church 2 m. below this house clos by the river side, are two natural bathes called St. Wellachs Bathes much frequented in the summertime by sick folk especially children, lying betwixt 2 rocks about 6 or 7 paces in length with 2 of breadth and 4 or 5 foot in deepth, always full of water even in the greatest drouth: about a quarter of a myle down the river clos by the waterside, there is ane ruinous kirk called Wallach Kirk, some part of the walls do remain with the font. there is a large churchyard about it, where many of the dead there about are enterred to this day with a glebe yet belonging to the minister of the parish with some marks of the priest his house yet remaining. About a 100 paces beneth the Kirk is St. Walloch's Well much frequented by sick folk about half a mile below the said Kirk, lyeth the lands of Dummeath which were gifted by K. Malcome the 2^d to the church but now in possession of Duff of Braco. To the N.E. by the riverside standeth the ruinous house of Edinglassie a mile below Beldorny and South West from the church of Glass the like distance once belonging to the late Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, father to the present Carnousie but is now in the possession of the said Braco. About a quarter of a mile below this house runneth a considerable burn which runneth into Divern, over which the said Sir George built a stone bridge of one arch upon which is engraven his name and arms, near to this bridge standeth ane miln with a litle village and tolbooth, which he designed for a burgh of Baronie. At the said village is holden ane yearly

mercat on tuesday before Cristmass call'd St. Wallach fair. On the south side of the river within 50 paces thereto, standeth the house of Aswanly South East from the church half a mile in a pleasant situation whereby there runneth a small burn be E. the house called the Hallburn which falleth into Divern. Near to the house within a pair of butts is a pleasant wood be East the same with variety of trees and other shrubs, but ^{92.} chiefly of birch and allers about a mile of length & a quarter in breadth and there is 2 things for which the house is cheifly famous and

These are 1^o a daughter thereof was married to the house of Huntly who bore two sons commonly called Jok and Tom. Jok had 3 sons Buckie, Pitlurg and Lismore, whose posterity do possess their heretage and possessions to this day but of doubtfull precedency, but the pedigree is uncertain. After the death of the mother of Jok and Tom Huntley married the Kings only sister (and settled the estate and honours upon her issue, disinheriting the children of the first mariage) who bore ane only daughter married to one of the house of Wintoun by whom came the Seatoun.

The 2^d is the way and manner the ancestors of the present Asswanly came to the inheritance, which was thus, there was one Hutcheon Calder in company with Huntley when he went to the batell of Brichen against the Earle of Crawford, who by his cunning and courage got into the camp of Earle Beardy and likewise into his tent who after supper brought away the said Earls drinking cup, (which cup Calder of Asswanlie keeps to this day) being a large silver cup overlaid with gold holding a Scots pint and two gills of fine engraven and carved work and cape [*sic*] upon which there was ane Inscription which is now lost; wherewith returning to the camp in the silence of the night, gave account to Huntley of the situation of Earle Beardy's camp and number of his forces; and as a testimony of his being there, produced the said cup; upon which intelligence they attacked Craufoord in the morning, and defeated his forces, for which service, the said Hutcheon Calder obtained the lands of Aswanlie, whose posterity possess it to this day.

In the East end of the parish and Northside of the river

lyeth the ruinous house of Cairnborrow E. from the church a mile, and West from Strabogie 3 mile formerly belonging 93. to the Gordons of Carnborrow but now in the possession of Braco, Sir James Gordon of Park being the only representative of that house. About half a mile to the East of this is the Kings high way from S. to N. who devideth the parish from Cairny and through this parish along the waterside, leadeth the high way from Aberdeen, to the highlands.

In this parish are a great many lime quarries, from which the countrey about are supplied with lime, there being much moss there for burning of it, especially in the S. side of the Parish, from whence runs a small rivulet called Gordon burn, which divideth the parish of Glass from the parish of Gartley, and falls into Diveran at Arthlach, where is an inn for lodging passengers.

2. A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Parish of DAVIOT.

This little parish lyes in the shir of Abirdeen, and in that part therof that hath the poll elevated $57^{\circ} 48'$ and about $3'$ or $4'$ less longitude than Aberdeen.

It is bounded on the E. with Fivie and Meldrum Parishes, on the S. with bourty [*sic*] and Chappell, on the W. with Chappell and Rain, and on the North with Fivie, and a large moss lying between Fivie and Rain, which moss is a mile in breadth and two in length and serves the E. parte of the Garrey for this parish is the eastmost part of the Garrey.

It is in length from Mossfeild on the S. to the Kings foord on the North two miles and in breadth from the place of Munnie on the E. to the miln of Glacke on the W. two mile and lys near a squar figure: except about half a mile on the N.W. is but about a half mile squar, and lykways the priviledges of one toun on the very East called finges bordering on Meldrom and bourty [*sic*], and parted from them by a burn which touns bounds is about $3/4$ of a mile long and about $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth of a mile.

Of Burns this Parish hath three viz. the Burn called the

Kings Burn which boundeth the wholl east syd of the parish, its rise is from the South end of that great moss aforsaid called ^{94.} the moss of bogheads and from thence it runneth S.E. about 2 mill untill it be past Maunie a litle, and then it runs S.W. near half a mile by which course, it cuts off that part of the parish from the rest called Finges and then this burn takes its S.E. cours again about a milln of Bourty, about which it meets a burn called Loughte and from thence under the name of Loughte, it runs South West again about 2 myle and then about 3-4 of a myle. On the North of Inverury it disgorgeth itself into Ury.

The second is call'd the burn of Finges its rise is in the hill of Bethelney its north brench parts Fivie and Meldrom but when it comes by Balcarn it parts Meldrom and Daviot by running an arching course almost S.W. it parts Daviot from Bourty & bounds this finges [*sic*] on the E. and S.E. syds so that it makes it ly inclosed by two burns, save on the north, where its parted from Fivie by land marches, this burn by its S.W. cours joyns with the forsaid Kings burn in the haughes of Myrton.

The 3^d is called the Craighburn which hath its head in the south branch of the forsaid moss, thence running S.W. about half a myle, it parts Daviot from Rain and at that distance, it salutes the burn of Wartle and then running almost a south course about 1-4 of a myle, it arrives at the miln of Glacke parting in its way Daviot and Chappell and from the miln, it runs S.W. in throw Chappell till it meets with Ury and then the S. course is parted from Chappell by land marches.

Of Gentleman houses it hath two viz. Mounie standing on the very E. borders of the parish situat in a low valley on the W. banke of the Kings burn, the church lyes W. of it a mile, Old Meldrom lyes E. of it 2 miles. Aberdeen bears S. by E. of it 14 miles and Inverury lyes S. of it 4 myl. and Kintor lyes S. by E. of it 6 miles.

The second gentlemans house is Glacke lying in the west ^{95.} syde of the parish situat somewhat higher than Muunnie distant from the church of Daviot about 1-4 of a myl: Abirdeen lyes S. by E. of it, about 14 myll, Inverury bears S. by E. about 3 myl and 1-2 the place of Miunnie lyes E. of it about a mile and a half. Old Meldrom bears from it about 3

myle and 1-2 and becaus the church lyis so adjacent to it, I make no difference. this place of Glack it lyis from that great Mountain Bannochie 4 mile N.

Of Lakes it hath none nor no mountain or remarkable hill in it.

Of ancient fields there was none fought here, only King Robert Bruce kept a camp here at a strait place called the Kings foord lying on the North of the church, 1, 1-2 mile from which the Kings burn takes its name because it runs exactly by the same.

Of highe wayes it hath one, and it goes along the parish, straight by the Kirk, its the publick road from Inverury to Turreff and is a North and South road.

3. A SHORT ACCOUNT of the Parish of NEW MACAR.

The parish of St. Macar of Old Aberdeen having been very large at first, this Parish was erected out of it, while Pat. Forbes sate here Bishop, and called the New Parish or new church of S. Macar. It is sometimes also called Mony Kabbock from an old chappel here near a farm of that name at Elrick.

This Parish is bounded on the N. by Udny, on the S. by Dyce, on the E. by Old Aberdeen and Balhelvy Parishes and on the W. by Fintray.

Its greatest length is 7 miles from N.W. to S.E.

Its greatest breadth 3 miles from N. to S.

The mannours in it are these 6.

1. Straloch which stands 1 mile N.W. from the church, and is the seat of a family of the Gordons which descended from the original stock before the Setons were engrafted on it. The representative of this family was that Rob. Gordon, who published the maps of all Scotland.

96. There was of old a chappel here.

2. Momewlach which stands about a furlong N. of the church was given by S. David to Nectan Bishop of Aberdeen,

but was lately possess'd by the Harveys as it is now by Mr. Gordon, Professor of the Eastern tongues in the Kings College Aberdeen.

3. Elrick stands a quarter of a mile S. from the church and is possessed by the Burnets.

4. Kinmundy stands half a mile S.E. from the church. It was also given by S. David to the said Bishop Nectan, but now is possessed by the name of Menzies.

5. Rosehill called of late Boghole, while it belonged to the Pantons of Hilton, stands a mile S. E. from the church and is now possessed by one Mr Cuthbert.

6. Parkhill stands a mile and a half S.E. from the church and was of late called Clubs-govil, being the chief of the 3 Govils here which S. David gave to Bishop Nectan, tho it be now possessed by the Skenes of Lethinty. There was of old a Chapel here, and the Bishop of Aberdeen had a cell and oratory the ruines of which are yet seen, in a small Lake hard by, called Loch Gowl, but now the Bishops Loch, Bishop Benham having dyed here 1282.

The Marcket Road from Aberdeen to Banf leads by Parkhill Kinmundy and the church and so thro Udney to Turriff.

The soil of this Parish is mossy, so that tho it furnishes Aberdeen with much fuel, it needs burning to make it yeild grain.

The manse is very good and stands on the edge of a moss. The church stands on an eminence about 6 miles N.W. from Old Aberdeen, and just underneath it on the market road is a good inn.

The chief Bourn is called and has 5 mils on it.

4. DESCRIPTION Parish of DRUMBLADE.

97.

The Paroch of Drumblade in the shire of Ayr hath to N.N.E. and E. the Paroch of Forgue, to the Southeast the paroch of Inch, to the South and Southwest the paroch of Gartly to the West and Northwest the paroches of Kinair and Dunbennan.

The church is situate upon the burn of Divies on the Eastsyd of the paroch, which arises in the hill of Ordies naught [*sic*] in the South end of the paroch and running northwards meets with the Cloughmaugh burn which ariseth in the South west part of the paroch in a litle hill called Cairnhill, and separates it from Kinnoir and Forgue, it falleth into the water of Dovern besyd the Kirk of Innerkeithnie and on the Southwest, the water of Bogie separates it from Dunbennan on the southeast is separate from the paroch of Inch by the water of Urie, and on the South from the paroch of Gartly by the burn of Tittie.

It lyes three miles from the Castle and Rawes of Huntly Eastward and two and twenty miles Northwest from the city of Aberdeen the capital of the shire.

There are six gentlemens dwelling houses in the paroch : Lessendrum a mile North West from the church a mile North from Newton Gairy and two miles east from Huntley Castle. Newton Garry bears a mile southwest from the church, 2 miles Northeast from Cocklarachy and two miles southeast from Huntley Castle. Cocklarachie beareth 3 miles South west from the church and one mile south and south-east from Huntley Castle. Dumuies lyeth 2 miles south and by east from the church and 2 miles from Strathbogie. Stoniefeild and Chappelton about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile distant from one another ly about a large mile distant from the church on the South and Southwest and 3 South S.S.E. from Huntley Castle.

In this paroch is the park of Sliach noted for being the place where K. Robert Bruce encamped in his sickness before 98. the battle of Old Meldrom where he defeat the Cūmins.

Opposite to the Northsyde of the paroch lyes the hill of Formartin corruptedly called the Formanhill in the head of the countrey so denominate.

The publick road in this paroch lyeth from Strathboggy south east towards Aberdeen, on which there is only one lodging inn called Adamston about two miles from Huntley Castle. Another high way lyeth East from Huntley to Turreff on which there is a lodging inn hard by the church called Burnsyde.

St. Hilary was of old reckoned the Patron of Drumblade in memory of whom, there is a yearly fair corruptly called Teller-fair holdin at the church of Drumblade.

5. A DESCRIPTION of the Parish of ORDEQUHILL.

The Parish of Ordequhill in the shire of Banff hath to the Parish of Fordyce, to the South Abirchirder or Marnoch Parish to the East the parishes of Banff and Boyndy to the West the Parish of Grange from which it is divided by the Knockhill of Stryla or Strathila; The church is six miles distant from the town of Banff to the west, the house of Park stands east of it five miles West of Banff and four south of Cullen. At a middle distance betwixt the church and house of Park stands Newton of Park erected into a Burgh of barony in a charter granted to Sir Adam Gordon of Park by King James the sixth *anno* 1617 with the privilege of a weekly mercat and seven yearly fairs.

The church was of old but a chappel dedicated to the Virgin Mary in the Parish of Fordyce, wherefor Finlater as Patron of Fordyce, is Patron of Ordewhill also, the said whole parish doth now belong to the Gordons of Park who now represent these of Cairnburrow in Glass. Park was built *anno* 1530 by a Lady Dowager of the L^d Salton Abernethy, who was herself a daughter of Stuart E. of Buchan.

1. MORTLACH Parish in BANFFSHIRE by 99. JA: FERGUSON 1742.

Is bounded on the North by a part of Aberlour and Boharm parishes, on the East by part of Botriphny and Glass as also by part of the River Dovert and the parish of Cabrach, and on the W. by Glenlivet and part of the Parish of Inner Avin. Its length from East to West 18 miles, its breadth about 5 miles.

The church lyes West by South of Huntly. The house of Balveny belonging to Lord Braco lies one mile East and by North from the church. The houses of Kininoie and Tullich lies the first a mile and an half the other two miles North East from the church. These houses together with the church hath

the river Fiddich running by them, which discharges itself into that of Spey a little below Kininnoe.

An old Castle called Auchindown now ruinous, lies 3 miles S.E. from the church as to its antiquities and Etymologie of its name consult Boetius, it was one of the four antient Bishops Sees in Scotland. There are about 1500 examinable persons. The King is or at least reputed to be Patron.

2. GLASS Parish in ABERDEENSHIRE.

Is bounded on the North by Botriphny and Cairnie parishes, on the East by part of Cairnie and Dumbennan Parishes. On the south by part of Dumbennan *alias* Strathbogie and Gartly Parishes. On the West by part of Cabrach and Mortlach.

The church lies 4 miles West and by South from Huntly or Strathbogie and has the river Doern running near it on the Northsyde. Its length from North to South is 4 miles its breadth 3 miles.

About a quarter of a mile to the South East from the church lies Calder of Aswanlies house. To the South west two miles Gordon of Beldorny. About two miles Southeast from the church is an old Chappel called Well a Kirk so termed by the peasants thereabout who ascribe wonderful qualities to its water. Another two miles Southwest from the church, called St. Peters Kirk, both frequented as burial places. Since the Revolution the ministers there have been Mr Alex^r Alexander who died A.D. 1714. Mr Syme now at Mortlach and the present Mr Chalmers who was settled A.D. 100. 1737. The number of examinable persons are about 800. The Duke of Gordon is Patron.

3. KEITH Parish in BANFFSHIRE.

Is bounded on the North by the Parishes of Bellie and Raffin, the first whereof lies west from the second. On the East a little northward by Grange. On the south by Cairnie *alias* Martin Parish. On the West by Boharm, and on the South West by Botriphny.

It is inclosed by four hills; on the Northside by the hill called Old-More, where one may travel five miles all upon fine heather under which lies moss ground containing great plenty of fir under ground, which the people thereabouts dig up some two fathoms deep, and by this they are served with winter light, and timber for their houses. In this hill is a large Peat bank about six or seven foot deep and near two miles long, which may be carried forward some miles without interruption, no stones being there found. The country there abounds much with sheep, having plenty of pasture. On the West is the hill of Muldarie, on the South the Cards [Tinkers] hill, and on the S.E. by East is the Ballach hill affording good pasturage, and fire for that side of the Parish.

The church stands upon a little bit of rising ground in the middle of a little country village called Keith which is scituated in such a hollow place, that it can scarce be seen from any place at a quarter of a miles distance from it. In this town is a weekly market held upon Fridays and about a quarter of a mile Southward from it near a small moss is held a great fair upon the first Tuesday of Sept^r yearly, called Summer Eves Fair which is said to be the greatest of its kind in Scotland. The Parish is four miles long and as broad, the most of it being arable ground produceth great plenty of grain.

The church lies six miles North by West from Strathbogy or Huntly. A small river termed Yla runs closs by the Northside of the church, having a bridge of one arch, this river takes a litle bend toward the North at ane old ruinous house ^{101.} called Achynachy two miles South west above the church, where the Parish borders with that of Botriphny. From Keith thro the rest of the parish, this river keeps a pretty straight course Eastward and falls over a steep rock about a quarter of a mile below the church at an old ruinous house called Miltoun of Keith; the place where the water falls into, hath been sounded with a line of many fathoms, but no bottom found. It runs Eastward thro the parish of Grange and runs into the river of Dovert about five miles and a half below Keith, which is half a mile SouthWest from the church and house of Rothemay the next Parish below Grange.

A large Bourn called the Loan Bourn runs eastward about half a mile northward from the church and falls into the river Ylay a little below Miltoun.

The principal gentlemen's houses are 1st that of Achynanie lying a mile and an half South East by East from the church at the Northside of the Ballach-hill, it belongs to Thomas Grant Esqr of Arntilly who is one of the Justices of Peace in that country. A short mile Westward from which is the house of Birkinburn belonging to W^m Gordon Esqr. a little to the North from these two houses there is a small Bourn called the Bourn of Drum, on which is a mill called the Mill of Tarnash wonderfully situated betwixt two rocks one whereof hangs very much over the mill, the water falling from a very great height upon the wheel thereof.

Two miles West and by South from the church is the house of Achanacie now possessed by the widow of one Cadie Mitchel who built it. A quarter of a mile westward from this house is a
102. large Episcopal Meeting house at a place called Rosarie, where the minister has a very great auditory, this is the most westward place of the Parish and has the Loan Bourn running cross by the south side thereof which Bourn runs by the northside of the house of Achanacie.

A short mile North from Achanacie, and two miles west from the church lies the ruinous house of Allanbuie, a little above which is the house of Muldavie, where the Episcopal minister uses to live.

Near a mile from Allanbuie lies the house of Haughs, also ruinous, a large mile Northwest from the church. A quarter of a mile North from Haughs is the House of Tarmore lately possessed by Alexander Sutherland of Kinmenity, who in the beginning of the year 1742 fell over a fore stair at Fochabers and broke his skull of which he died, leaving a poor widow and a numerous male family in great misery. Half a mile from Tarmore Eastward lies the house of Kinmenity which is going to ruin. A short mile East from Kinmenity is the house of Newmill possessed by George Gordon of Glen-gerach Esqr. it is a mile and a half Northward from the church, these places are each below Haughs about a quarter of a mile on the north side of Yla river.

A little Bourn runs Southward into Yla a little to the East of Kinmenity. In this Bourn are many steep rocks one of which the Bourn falls over, about eight foot, the Rock forms a circle on each side of the place, where the water falls, which circle is about six paces wide within at the foot, but the Rock hangs inward so all round, that it is not above five paces at the top, and on every place, it is a good deal higher than ^{103.} that where the water falls over, and the only way to get within it is by wading up the Bourn, where the Rock divides to let it out.

Opposite to the house of New Mill, is the ruinous house of Kempcairn on the southside of the River Yla, a long mile Eastward from the Church and half a mile East by North from Newmill lies the small house of Glengerach two miles North and by East from the church. A large Bourn runs by the East side of this house and takes its course Southward, it has a bridge of one arch and runs into Yla near two miles below Keith dividing the Parish from that of Grange, of both which Sir Arthur Forbes of Craigivar is Patron.

The Parish of Keith contains about 1600 examinable persons and has for its minister M^r John Gilchrist, who has been there almost all the time since the Revolution.

DESCRIPTION Parishes of OCHTERLESS TURREFF and FIVIE in ABERDEEN- SHIRE by M^r. WILLIAM WALKER 1723.

1. PARISH of TURREFF

The Parish of Turreff in the shire of Aberdeen is bounded on the N. by the Parish of King Edward on the W. and N. W. by the Water of Dovert, which divides it likewise from the parish of Forglan in Banffshire; On the south by the parish of Ennerkeithny in the shire of Banff and by the parish of Auchterless in the shire of Aberdeen. On the E. and N.E. by the parishe of Fivey and the parishe of Montquhytter. About the center of the parish, there is a village of the same name where the church stands.

104. In this village are six yearly mercats and a weekly mercat belonging to the family of Errol the proprietors of this place. Turreff is remarkable for its most wholesom & sweet air, very pleasant fields of corn, and an exceeding beautifull grass haugh on the southside of the toun. The Water of Turreff* whose course is North W. from the Kirk of Monwhitter and runs along the southside of this haugh and enters into Dovert about a furlongs distance from this town, is passable by a bridge about the midle of the haugh.

The principall seats in this parish are Towie, Balquholie, Idoch, Dalgatie, Muireisk, Lathers Doerlathers and Gask. Towie is situate on the north of the Water of Ithain commonly called Ythan. It was founded, as is evident by an Inscription to be yet seen on this house, by Sir Alexander Barclay of Towie, who dyed *anno* 1196 and is yet possest by the posterity of the said Sir Alexander. In the Water of Ithain on which this Castle is founded, are frequently found pearls of great value some of which are yet in the possession of the proprietors of this house. Its distance from the church of Turreff is three large miles to the S.S.E. from Balquholie one large mile S. ward. Balquholie is an ancient house, possest by the Mowats of Balquhollie. Its distance from Turreff is three miles South E. from Idoch one mile south. Idoch is situate on the water of Turreff three miles from the church E. ward from Dalgatie one large mile S.E.

105. Dalgatie is ane ancient and large Castle and the principal seate of this parish belonging to the honourable family of Erroll. It stands beside an excellent free stone quarrie. Its distance from Turreff is $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the N.E. from Balquhollie 2 miles N.

Muireisk possest by the Brodees of Muireisk is situate upon S. side of the Water of Dovert, one short mile distant from the church of Turreff to the S.W.

Lathers is distant from Turreff 2 large miles to the S.W. from Muireisk one mile.

Doerlathers one mile $\frac{1}{4}$ from Turreff S. from Lathers N.E. 2 miles Gask is from Turreff 1 mile S.E.

* On which side of Aithan? N. side but its no water till below the church.

The distance of Turreff from Aberdeen 24 miles N.N.W. miles from Banff six miles the Kings highway from Aberdeen to Banff passeth this town from Cullen 22 S.S.E. from Elgin 24 S.E. from Peterhead 18 m. W. be S. from Fraserburgh 16 W.

2. AUCHTERLESS PARISH

The Parish of Auchterless in the shire of Aberdeen in the county of Buchan and Formartine has on the West the parishes of Turreff, Ennerkeithnie and Foirg. On the S. the parishes of Culsamon and Rain. On the E. the parish of Fivie and on the N. the parish of Turreff.

The church is situate in the middle of the parish 4 miles to the S. of the church of Turreff. The water of Ithain or Ythan which arises from the hills of Foudlan and the weel of Ithain being three christall springs in the parish of Foirg, runs on the border of the parish a mile N. whence its course is East thro the middle of the parish two miles, from thence it runs N. 4 miles by the church and center of the parish to Towie in the parish of Turreff. This water divides the country of Buchan *106.* from Formartine.

The principal seats are Blackfoord, Badenseoch and Hatton.

Blackfoord is a pretty new house built after the English modell *anno* 1722 belonging to Alexander Forbes of Blackfoord. Its distance from the church and from the house of Hatton is three miles South. Its distance from Badenseoth is $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles South Badenseoth is situate on the E. of the water of Ithan $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the church S. belonging to William Gordon of Badenseoth.

Hatton is $\frac{1}{8}$ mile distant from the church W. formerly belonging to the Meldrums of Hatton, at present possest by Alex^r Duff of Hatton.

3. PARISH of FIVIE

The Parish of Fivie in the shire of Aberdeen is bordered on the W. with Auchterless Parish, on the South with the Parish of Rain, and a part of the parish of Old Meldrum, on the E.

with the parishes of Tarves and Methlik on the N. with Monwhitter and a part of the parish of Turreff.

The church is in the midle of the parish. Its distance from the church of Turreff is 6 miles S.E. from Auchterless 3 miles E. The principall seats are the Castle of Fvie on the E. side the river of Ithan. The Castle of Gight, the house of Crighie and Ardlogie.

1. The Castle of Fvie is distant from Towie in the parish of Turreff 3 miles E. from the church of Fvie $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E.

2. The Castle of Gight an ancient house possest by the 107. Gordons of Gight is distant from the church 3 miles N.E. from Crighie 3 miles N.

Is there no bridge over Ithan near to Fvie? Yes: within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Fvie, at the Lewes of Fvie which is an Inn.

3. Crighie is distant from the church 2 miles S. from Ardlogie 1 mile S. this house belong'd formerly to the Grants.

4. Ardlogie belongs to the Gordons of Gight:

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. from the church, there is an old village called Woodhead of Fetter Letter, where is a stone Tolbooth and a stone cross and where in old times stood severall yearly mercats.

The course of the Water of Ithan from Towie to Fvie is E. from Fvie to the peath of Mininie (which is a precipice 2 miles distant from Fvie) N.E. 2 miles.

By the house of Gight is a wood two miles in length on the North of Ithan, and S. side of Gight, and on the south side of the water, is the wood of Mininie belonging to the Lairds of Tochen.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Parishes of MONYMUSK KEMNAY and CLUNY by Mr JAFFRAY school-master of 1722.

1. The Parish of Monymusk in the shire of Aberdeen hath to the N. the parish of Oin and part of the Parish of Chappel of Garioch To the S. the parish of Clunie, to the E. the Parish of Kemnay and to the W. the Parish of Keig.

II. In it are two gentlemens seats. Pitfichie and Monymusk. the former stands near the River Don to the W. thereof about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile N.W. from the house of Monymusk which stands on the S.W. side of the same river hard by it.

About 2 mile S.S.E. from Tillifour in the Parish of Oin and 108. 3 mile S. by W. from Pittodry $1\frac{1}{2}$ W. by S. from Fetterneir, both in the parish of Chappel. $1\frac{3}{4}$ W.N.W. from Kemnay in the Parish of Kemnay $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile N.W. from Castle Fraser and 1 mile N.E. from Cluny both in the Parish of Cluny. Both these Pitfichy and Monymusk belong to Mr Archbald Grant of Monymusk advocate.

III. The Church one of the handsomest countrey churches in Scotland, is about 500 ells W. of the house of Monymusk but by whom, or when built, whether the Parochiall church or the church of the Priory hard by it, is entirely uncertain there being no date to be found about it to instruct the one or Records yet heard of to determine the other.

IV. About 20 yards N.E. of the church, are to be discerned the remains of the Priory now entirely demolished, but by what can be discerned of the Plan thereof, it appears to have been a large building and is situate in a fruitfull soil.

There are likeways in this Parish Remains of 2 small Chappels the one about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Pitfichy on the E. side of the river Don. The other about 2 mile N.W. from the present church, near a village called Todlachy.

V. On the W. side of the church, stands the village of Monymusk on a small burn to the S. thereof, it hath a small bridge at the S. entry of the village. It is 13 mile N.W. from Aberdeen $4\frac{1}{4}$ W. from Kintore and as many S.W. from Inverurie Long. $17^{\circ} 27'$ Lat. $57^{\circ} 15'$.

VI. The River Don enters on the N.W. side of the Parish and running N.E. and E. for about 2 mile about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Pitfichie, it turns S.ward and keeping that course till near 109. Monymusk, it turns S.E. and keeps E. and S.E. till it enter the parish of Kemnay at the mouth of a Burn called Ton, then to the Boat of Kemnay for about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile runs N.E. and a litle below the Boat turns full N. and a litle further down turns E.

The passage by Boat in the Parish of Monymusk is a little to the N.W. of the house of Monymusk and in Kemnay about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile N.W. of the Church. There are likeways 2 or 3 Foords of very easy passage, of which one at the house of Monymusk, another $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above, and a third a little to the N.E. of Pitfichie.

In the river salmon and pikes in many places and abundance of trouts and eels.

VII. There is in this Parish a little wood about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of the House of Pitfichie and a part of the moss called the Red Moss. On the N.E. side of the Parish, belongs to Monymusk but very indifferent fuell.

VIII. The Highway from Aberdeen passes by the church of Kemnay thence W. to a long stone of about 11 foot high, called the long stone of Kemnay, it hath no inscription thence W. to the Bridge of Ton, of one arch, on a large Burn of the same name hence W. to the village by the church of Monymusk thence forwards to a village called Pitmuny to the W. of which, it enters the Parish of Keig.

I. Kemnay in the same shire, has the Parish of Chappel to the N. that of Skene to the S. that of Kintore to the E. and of Monymusk to the W. Has only one gentlemans seat Kemnay on the side of a large moss belonging to this parish
110. very good fuel. It stands $1\frac{3}{4}$ E.S.E. from Monymusk $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. by E. from Fetterneer.

I. Cluny has to the N. the parish of Monymusk, to the S. Kinnairny and Midmar parishes, to the E. that of Kemnay and part of Kinnairny and to the W. the Parish of Touch.

II. Gentlemens seats in it are 1 Castle Fraser $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. from Cluny 2 Cluny 1 mile S.W. from Monymusk and 13 mile W. from Aberdeen 3 Tillycairn 1 m. W. from Cluny now ruinous 4 Sauchen $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. from Cluny.

III. The Rectified Highway called the Skene Road from Aberdeen enters on the S.E. side of the Parish and passing by a village called Drumlahoy, crosses the Burn of Ton at Mill of Clunie, by a good Bridge of 2 arches, thence W. to the Church, which is about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. from the house of Clunie, and enters the Parish of Monymusk about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the NW. of the church of Cluny, thence NW. along betwixt the villages of

Todlachy and Tillyfoure in the Parish of Monymusk till it enter into the Parishes of Touch and Keig.

iv. The Burn of Ton rises in the W side of this Parish and runs in several windings E and N ward to the Mill of Clunie, a little below which it turns E and is mostly the Boundary of the Parish of Monymusk from those of Cluny and Kemnay, till it fall into the River Don a little below the Bridge on the Road from Aberdeen to Monymusk.

DESCRIPTION Parishes ELLON, LOGIE *111*.
BUCHAN, FOVERAIN, UDNY TAR-
VIS, and METHLIK in ABERDEENSHIRE
1723.

1. Parish of Ellon hath to N Old Deer, S Logie Buchan and Slains W. Tarvis-Kirk in the town of Ellon on N side of Ythan 12 mile North from Aberdeen. 3 mile from mouth of Ythan 11 S.S.W. from Peterhead. 7 mile E. from old Meldrum 18 mile W.S.W. from Fraserburgh a Tolbooth holds of Bishop of St Andrews a ferry boat at town House of Ellon near $\frac{1}{2}$ furlong from town N.N.E.

Watertoun $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. on same side River Turnerhall 2 mile N. from toun Dudwick 4 mile NNE. from toun. Auchterellon W.N.W. 1 mile from toun. Arnage 4 mile N.N.W. from toun. Essilmont S. side River 1 mile from town W.S.W. Fechil short mile from toun E.S.E., and S. side river Fertrie 4 mile N. from toun.

2. PARISH of LOGIE BUCHAN.

To N. Cruden. S. Fovrain E. Ythan. W. Udney. Kirk is 16 mile from S. side Ythan where is a ferry boat. 'tis 1 mile E.S.E. from toun of Ellon 11 mile from Peterhead 9 mile S.S.E. from Old Deer 11 mile N. from Aberdeen Auchmacoy 1 mile N. from Kirk & on N. side Ythan. Birness 2 mile N. on N. side Tartie $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. from Kirk on S. side and $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.W. from Newburgh. Raniston 2 mile W.S.W. from Kirk S. side.

3. PARISH of FOVRAIN

To N. Logie S. Bethelvy E. sea, W. Udney. Kirk is 10 mile N. from Aberdeen 1 mile from Aythan 12 mile from Peterhead 3 mile S. from Ellon. House of Fovrain $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from Kirk. Village of Newburgh $\frac{1}{8}$ mile from S. side Ythan 1 mile from Kirk 11 mile N. from Aberdeen. Here is an old chapel with a burying place and belonged to the Abbay of Old Deer. Knockhall 2 m. N.E. from Kirk and 1 mile N.W. from Newburgh Fiddes 3 miles S.W. from Kirk and 4 mile from Newburgh. Tilleray 4 mile W. from Kirk and 5 from Newburgh. Newtyle 1 mile S.S.W. from Kirk and 2 mile from Newburgh.

112.

4. PARISH of UDNY

to N. Tarvis. S. Bethelvy and New Machar. E. Fovrain and Logie Buchan and Ellon W. Bourty 10 mile N.N.W. from Aberdeen 4 mile W.S.W. from Ellon. House of Udney a very litle N.N.E. from Kirk, Pitrichie 1 mile W.S.W. from Kirk. Achinhove 2 mile W.S.W. from Kirk. Knapernay 1 mile S. from Kirk. Tillicorothy 2 mile E.S.E. from Kirk. Pitmedden 1 mile N.N.E. from Kirk Old Castle Dunbreck 2 mile N.N.E. from Kirk.

5. PARISH of TARVIS

to N. Methlick, S. Udney E. Ellon. W. Bourty and Old Meldrum, 12 mile N.N.W. from Aberdeen and has a village of Baronry 14 mile E.S.E. from Turreff. 6 mile E.S.E. from Fivie Tolquhon 1 mile S. of Kirk. Cairnbrogie large mile S.S.W. of Kirk. Auchorties 2 mile W. the Kirk Tillieilt $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile W.N.W. the Kirk. Shives 3 mile N. from Kirk and $1\frac{1}{2}$ from N. side Ythan.

6. PARISH of METHLIK

to N. New Deer S. Tarvis E. Tarvis and Ellon W. Fivie. Kelly 1 mile E.S.E. from Kirk which is clos on S. side Aythan with ferry boat. Kelly is 1 mile S. from Aythan.

Bounds of Formartin begins at Bullarsbuchar a rock

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of goes west to Birness, to Turnerhall, to Stonehouse of Gicht, to Fivie then S. to Old Meldrum and so straight-road to water of Don at Inverury and then to Don mouth. Buchan begins at Bullars Buchan up to Fivie, to Tureff then by river Dovert to sea.

DESCRIPTION of Parish NEWHILLS ABERDEENSHIRE 1725

The Parish of Newhills in the shire of Aberdeen hath to the N. the parish of Dyce, to the S. the parish of Banchory Devonick to the E. the parish of Old Machar and about a mile of it bounded by the water of Don. To the W. the parish of Skeen to the S.W. the parish of Peterculter, to the ^{113.} N.W. the parish of Kinnellan. The church is three miles to the N.W. of the town of Aberdeen, and stands in the middle of the Parish.

The House of Crabston is N. from the church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile the house of Stonnywood is East from Crabston a short mile distant from the church $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the East. it stands close on the river Don, which falls into the sea a little below the town of Old Aberdeen standing on the South side of it. The house of Slaty stands to the S.W. of Stonnywood about a large $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile and distant from the church about a large mile to the East but just now ruinous. The house of Whitmyres *alias* New-parks stands to the S.W. of Slaty 2 miles, distant from the church a long mile to the south. The place of Kingswells stands to the W. of Newparks about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile, distant from the church about 2 long miles to the S.W.

The North Road goes thro the east end of this Parish about 2 short miles, upon which road is to be met with the bridge of Buxburn built by Geo. Davidson the builder of Kirk and mortifier of the stipend of Newmills. the burn, whose head is about 3 miles from the road, falls into Don a little below the bridge which is about a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Slaty to the S.E. there is no other considerable burns in the parish save Don burn &

green burn remarkable for noting the one running into Don at Stonnywood the other into the shore at the Trinity Church Aberdeen. There is in this parish about a mile to the North of the church, the ruins of ane old Popish Chappell in the yard of which, there is still persons buried and remarkable for a well reck'ned medicinall, whither crouds flocks about the beginning of May. Its said to be good for the stomach and for cleansing and curing any ulcerous tumours on any part of the body, when bathed with it.

114. About 2 miles N. from the church is there a large spring the head of that large burn that affords water to the Justice Mills not far from Aberdn and runs by Ferryhill somewhere into Dee. There is likewise a publick road which goes thro Alford to the highlands about 2 miles of it is within this parish on which road are the houses of Newparks and Kingswells.

The parish is miserably divided with mountains or large hill about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the church named Bruman *alias* Druman 'twill be $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long of unequal breadth in some places broader in some narrower.

Near this hill to the North is a less hill named Ebrick hill and a long tract of rocky ground with considerable litle hills and a great house ordinerly called the house of Stoniwood, there is another large moor about a mile from the church to the S.E. named Carngully but it reaches a large peice outwith-out the parish into the old town bounds.

There are a vast deal of small mosses scattered up and down thro the parish, the most considerable are the Backmos at the foot of Bruman hill *alias* Drumman hill, the Road Moss about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mille to the S.W. of the church and a moss thats usually called the free Moss so large that it does not confine itself to one parish and out of which, all that belong to the freedom of Abrdn have liberty to cast out there are some other inconsiderable mosses and hills scarce worth noticeing, yea few place within the parish but affords fewel except the corn ridges.

This church is about 62 years old.

DESCRIPTION of the KINCARDIN-ONEIL
Parish, ABOYN and GLENTANAR
Parishes in ABERDEENSHIRE 1725 by Mr.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON

1. The Parish of Kincardin Oneil, in the Sheriffdome of Aberdeen is bounded on the Southeast with the Parish of Banchory Ternan, and on the East divided from Midmar by ^{115.} the hill of Fair on the North and Northwest by the Parishes of Tough and Lumphanan, on the West by the Parish of Aboyn, and on the South by the Parish of Birss.

The church of Kincardin is situate within a mile of the west end of the Parish very near the River of Dee, which runs on the southside of the same and is passed by a ferry boat opposite to the village call'd Kincardin Oneil, in which the church stands. The said Church is distant from Aberdeen 18 miles westward up the said River, from Banchory 6 miles from Midmar 6 miles, from Lumphanan Church 2 miles from Aboyn Church 2 long miles, from Aboyn Castle 3 short miles and from Birss Church 2 miles. The said church is a goodly edifice higher and wider than any other upon Dee, thatch'd at present with heather. Tho the building be pretty large, yet it's shorter by a half as appears by the remaining walls, than it has been within these hundred years. It stands in the East end of the town in a large churchyard, with a pretty good bell on the west end of it. The Kirktown is a burgh of Barrony containing about 30 families and is pretty well accomodated for passingers with which it is frequented in their way south and north by the Cairn of Mount. There is a Tolbooth in the said town and several other good houses but none slated. the Heritour of the town and lands belonging thereto is John Forbes youngest son to the late Sir John Forbes of Craigivar who purchas'd it from the Strachans, who had long possessed it. The ministers house is separated from the town on the eastside by a litle burn, over which is an arch. The minister under Episcopacy, it being a Personage, was accounted a Baron and held court within the Kirklands, which are very considerable which still continue to pay customs viz. geese, weddars &c

- to the minister. There are three yearly Fairs in the said town the first on the second Tuesday of May called Mayfair the 2nd on the 1st or 2nd Saturday of July, called Ploy Saturday and the third on the last tuesday of August called Barthol-fair which
116. stands 3 days, the other two but a day each. Near to the town on the North side is an excellent spring well called St. Erchans Well. There is scarce any gentlemans seat worth naming in all the parish. The nearest Heritours residence is Milne of Kincardine a mile west ward up the River from the church and upon the direct road from Aberdeen to Bremoar. The milne goes upon the burn of Desk which flows from the Lough of Auchlossen in the parish of Lumphanan about a mile and an half Northwest from the said milne. There is upon this burn a quarter of a mile above the milne a very high waterfall called the Slogg of Desk, which falls into a very deep pot of water that has not been known to be anything like fathomable even the droughtiest seasons. This burn, which in a stonecast, after it passes the said milne, emptieth itself into Dee, divides Kincardine from Aboyn Parish, and is rendered very passable by a strong timber bridge with stone land steats a litle above the said milne. To the Northward of Kincardine about a mile upon the highway is a village called Hillhead midway twixt and burnside of Lumphanan a publick Inn. Hard by the town on the northside is an inclosure belonging to Sir Patrick Fraser of Dores. The said Sir Patrick being a considerable heritour in this parish, but has no dwelling house in it, his interest begins hard by the town and goes along with the road on each side northeastward, untill it comes to the Burn of Canny which will be two long miles. The said Burn, which is pretty impetuous, upon occasions is passed at Walkmilne by a timber bridge, where is a Walkmilne and very good service at it. there having been a race of people by name Walkers, which have lived there past memory of man. A litle below upon the same burn is a meal milne called the Milne of Mid Bealty this
117. burn runs from Northwest to Southeast. from that bridge eastward a short quarter of mile, is another burn running southward from the hill of Lairnie, on which are two milnes the first the milne of Lairny near the hill, the next the milne of Craigmyle about half a mile southward from that or less.

Northeastward from that, towards the hill of Fair a quarter of a mile is the Mannour place of Craigmyle upon a rising ground, the Heritour is Alex^r Farquharson of Monalty, brother to the Laird of Invercald, he has a pretty good house new built, having but lately purchased these lands from the heirs of Sir Alex^r Burnet of Craigmyles who during his having these lands, built a very fine loft in the church of Kincardine finely coloured to been intire. East from Craigmyle about half a myle lyes the hill of Fair a very beautifull hill and commodious for the country having a fine soil for fewel, and stored with a great many fine weathers that stay in it summer and winter. There is a road breaks off from the former, which was said to go northeastward within a short mile of the church which leads northwards to the said Burn of Canny, passed there only by steps in the other side of which are the lands of Wester Billie, Northwards a quarter of mile are the lands of Lairny. The hill of which is famous for the good kind of stone in it for grave stones, milnstones and hewn stone for building very much frequented to for that end. On the northside of the hill towards the east end is a famous well near a village called Drum Cassie, resorted to the first Sunday morning of May by crouds of people, readily sitting by it all the Saturday night before. Northwest from that well lyes a pleasant litle corner of the parish called the Breas of Tomads enclosed with hills on all sides except a litle open towards the South, thro which the forsaied Burn Canny runs, there is in the midst of that country a miln upon the said ^{118.} burn called the milne of Tomads, and another below that towards the open of the country called the Miln of Ennets upon the same burn. The Heretour of that corner is Francis Fraser of Findrack who lately purchased them from the Lord Forbes. his residence is in the mouth of that little country only distinguishable by a few trees, but belongs to Lumphanan Parish. There is a rode northward through that country by the church of Tough and an other thro it thro' Kinnairny Parish Aberdeenward from the Highlands. The distance betwixt Tomads and the church keeping by the church rode (which passes from the town up the Burn of Kincardine thro the hill of Kincardine, and so in over another little hill eastward, thence northward to the milne of Balnacraig near which

they enter the country) will be three miles and four in the remotes places. From Kincardine eastward a quarter of a mile to a village called Borrowstoun the high way goes on, thence turns with the river till it comes to Inchbair where the highway passes the river by very good ferry boats. There is on the left side of the rode a litle birchwood inclosed called the wood of Cordach belonging to Strachan of Dalhachie, who has an estate in the parish containing the lands of Slowie and Dalhachie which lye betwixt Moss-mad on the North and Dee on the south, but no place of residence for the Heretour. This Mossmad, which will be 2 short miles from Kincardin is very large and serves a good part of the country thereabout. Its of a foggy nature and very deep, but appears to stand on water as appears by an instance of a poor man a few years ago, who digging a little two deep for the best fewall, which are the better the deeper, was by the opening of one peat so suddenly overflowen that no relieff could be made notwithstanding severall by-standers. There is at the west end of this Moss the walls of an old castle of a vast thickness in the walls, but will not exceed 20 foot square. It's thought to have been under
 119. roof in Wallace days, by his book. The rode from Breemar to Aberdeen passes by on the southside of the moss in dry weather, otherways through the hill of Slowie which beginning at Borrowstoun goes eastward, till it comes to Walkmiln of Inver Canny, which will be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and so into the Parish of Banchory. On the Northside of the said moss is the hill of Beltie by the Northside of which the rode from Kincardine is continued, and in half a mile reaches another bridge upon the burn of Canny, called the bridge of Craigour of timber also. Eastward from that a long half mile is the residence of William Burnet of Camphield at the foot of the hill of Fair known by a litle planting about it. Camphield is 3 miles from Kincardine, midway betwixt Bridge of Craigour and Camphield is milne of Camphield which is serv'd with a small burn coming from the hill of Fair. Camphield is about a mile Southeast of Craigmyle. The said Camphields land adjoyning to the Parish of Banchory divided only by a small burn called the Pooly Burn, from the foresaid bridge of Craigour southeast about half a mile is another miln upon

Canny called the miln of Bealty which serves the lands of Easter Bealty lying betwixt the upper end of the hill of Bealty and a little below the milne.

2. The Parish of Aboyn in the Sherifdome of Aberdeen is bounded on the East by the Parish of Kincardine Oneil, on the northeast by the Parish of Lumphanan, on the North by the Parish of Coul, on the West by the Parish of Coldstone & Loggy and part of the Parish of Tullich. On the southwest by the Parish of Glentannar, and on the south and southeast by the Parish of Birss. The church is but a little edifice and thatched with heather without a bell, and situate about the middle of the Parish within a short mile eastward of the Castle ^{120.} of Aboyn, the residence of the Earl of Aboyn which is a goodly structure, and lyes pleasantly to the south, being fenced from the North by a hill planted with firs now fully grown, which is a great ornament and advantage to the place, Within an $\frac{1}{8}$ part of a mile from that castle southward middle way twixt and the river Dee, lyes a little town called Charlestown so called after the first Charles E. of Aboyn. Its a burgh of barrony and has pretty good accomodation for passingers, there being a rode from Aberdeen to Bremar going through it, and another from South to North, there is in it a weekly mercat every Thursday by which the country is supplied with all necessarys, there are also two yearly fairs in it, the first holdin the last Tuesday of Aprile called the Rood fair, the next the second tuesday of October standing 3 or 4 days called Michael fair, where there is a horse race, a man race, and woman race. Beside the said town is a milne slated very beautifull, which goes upon the burn of Charlestown, and is passed at the milne by a timber bridge, the burn runs from Northwest to Southeast, and a litle below Charlestown terminates in Dee the spring of it flowing from Cromar. Charlestown is distant from Aberdeen 21 miles from Kincardine Church 3 miles from Lumphanan 2 long miles, from Coul Church 1 long mile from Glentannar 3 miles, from Birss Church 2 short mile, the river interveening. There is upon that rode, which goes Northwestward from Charlestown at a miles distance, upon a hillside a well called Mochryhalls Well, besides which is a stone with the sign of the cross cut on it, which has frequently been removd some

distance from the well but was still found to be brought back in a short time. The rode near which it is goes into Crowmar. There is not any other gentlemans dwelling worth naming in the said Parish, only its noticeable that the lands of Balnacraig of which Dr. Alex^r Gordon, who lives at Balnacraig, but has no other than a country house, is Heritour, are separated from 121. the rest of the Parish by the river Dee, and seem rather to belong to Birss than Aboyn, there are also two other villages, near the remotest skirts of the Parish of Birss, belonging to the Parish of Aboyn, most of the Parish of Birss interveening. There is a ferry boat on Dee opposite to Charlestoun, and about a mile & a half above it, is another Boat called Waterside, & another about $\frac{3}{4}$ of mile above that called the boat of Miln of Dennily, which rather belongs to Tullich Parish. the Parish on the East is divided from Kincardine by the Burn of Desk on which is the Miln of Desk and from Tullich on the west by another burn called the Burn of miln of Dennily, where is also a miln, which will be 4 long miles from milne of Desk.

3. The Parish of Glentinar in the Sherifffdome of Aberdn lying on the south side of Dee, is bounded on the East by the Parish of Birss, on the south with the Parish of Lochlee in Glenesk, severall mountains interveening, on the West by the Parish of Glenmuick on the north by the Parish of Tullich and Northeast by the Parish of Aboyn.

The church of Glentinar is a litle house thatcht with heather without a bell, situate on a muir near Dee. Its reported to have had the name of the Black Chappel in the Muir in our ancient Chronicles. The country is mountainous, not very fertile, the people living more by traffiquing in timber than husbandry, this timber they have from the wood of Glentinar which lyes on the south side of the said Parish and is the only ornament of the place, it is very large in extent and 10 or 12 miles in circumference, tho' not full in all places. The timber in this wood, which is all fir, grows to a great height and bigness, the whole country round about being served in fir-timber out of it, to the considerable advantage of the Earl of Aboyn who is Heretour of it as he is of al that Parish.

122 There is a small water called the Water of Tanar, flowing

from the wood and running down thro a corner of the Parish called the Glen, which indeed is the only pleasant place in the parish, being hedged in on both sides with hills and pleasant corn fields with severall plats of birchwood, there are two milns within the said Glen, served by the said Water. There is also a very good inn at the mouth of the wood, where the Forrester lives, called Bordland. a quarter of a mile above Bordland lives a gentleman by Sirname Garden a fewer of a town from the Earl called Brelyne the said water of Tanar which is for ordinary very impetuous and if any ways in speat is not passable but at Bordland, where is an excellent timber bridge in form of an arch. About a large half mile below the bridge the said water terminates in Dee, at a village called Delquhing. There is a rode passing thro the wood from North to South thence thro Glenesk and so to Brechin, by far nearer than by the Cairn of Mount. The church of Glentanar is distant from Aberdeen 24 miles from Kincardine 6 miles, from Aboyn 3 long miles from Glenmuick 4 miles and 3 from Tullich the nearest way 4 from Birss and 6 or 7 from Lochlee.

BANCHORY DEVENOCK in ABERDEEN and MERNs, 1725.

The one half of the Parish of Banchory Davenick is in the shyre of Aberdeen and the other in the shyre of Kincardine divided by the Water of Dee, the church stands just on the S. side of the river, 3 miles distant from Aberdn, and one mile distant from the bridge of Dee, the N. side of this parish maintains a passage boat on their own charges to ferry them on the Sabbath day to the church. This parish borders on the North with Newhills N.E. with Old Machar, on E. with Nigg on the S. with Fetteresse on the west with Mary Culter on N.W. with Peterculter, To the N.W. of the church on the 123. other side of the river $\frac{1}{3}$ mile is the place of Cults near by the said place, there are 3 large cairns and it is distant from Abrdn, 3 large mile. To the E. of the said place are the ruines of the old house of Pitfoddels from which the Laird

derives his title, on the very brink of the river. At a short miles distance S. of the said ruins on the other side of Dee, at $\frac{1}{4}$ miles distance is the house of Banchory a quarter of mile from the church. The Laird of Banchory has the only milne which is on the whole water of Dee to the S. of Banchory 3 large miles are ruins of an old chapell and a yard where people has been buried and it has been built just upon a rock. Near by the said Chappell there is a medicinal well commonly called St. Tarnans Well. S.W. to the said Chappell of Findon $\frac{1}{2}$ mile is the house of Portlethen, W. of the house a short quarter of a mile is a chapell which is commonly called the Chapell of Port Lethen where there is yard and a great many people buried and this present minister preaches once in the 15 days in the afternoon in the summer time, and once in the 20 days in the winter time. Both house and chapell was built by Mr. Rob. Buchan about 90 years agoe. To the W. of the said Chapell a large mile from the church is the house of Auchorties which is 3 large miles from the church and the young Lairds of Kincausie use to abide at this house of Auchorties. To the N. of Auchorties $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile is the Caulsay port with a large Caulsay which pass throw a large moss and the port was built and the Caulsay laid 1684 by the City of Aberdeen and the said town setts in tack the said port to a man who gathers up from every horse that passes throw the port eight pennies

124. Scots. At the North end of the said Caulsay passes throw the Grampian hills which goe straight to the sea, and there is large highway passes from Aberdeen to Edinburgh along this Caulsay. There are a great many white fish taken in this parish and these which are famous commonly called the Finnan Haddocks as also there are great number of salmon taken in this parish out of the water of Dee. This parish furnishes the City of Aberdeen with a great many peets, the best that are carried to it. There is an highway goes from Aberdeen to the Highlands on the N. side of the River throw this parish. the age of the church is not known, but the bell is 125 years old.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTIONS of Severall ^{125.}
 Parishes in PERTHSHIRE, 1^{rst} of the Paroch
 of ALYTH 1727.

The Paroch of Alyth lying in the North-eastmost corner of the shire of Perth, hath to the North the Paroch of Glenylla, the Northeast the paroch of Airly; straight east the paroch of Ruthvens the East by South and Southeast the Parish of Meigle, the south the Paroch of Couper, the South and Southwest the Paroch of Bendochie and to the West and Northwest the Paroch of Kirmichael.

The church is three miles large South by West from the church of Lentrathen, three miles West by South from the Church of Airly, nine miles west by north from the Burgh of Forfar; The Kings highway to it is by the bridge of Ruthven; ten miles northwest from the Burgh of Dundee, and the Kings highway to it is by Meigle, Newtyld and Auchterhouse. Fourteen miles northeast from the burgh of Perth and the Kings highway to it is through Couper in Angus; ten miles East by North from Dunkeld, and the Kings highway to it is by Blairgourie and Clunie; Nine miles East from the Church of Kirkmichael and six short miles southeast from the church of Glenylla.

The church of Alyth is built on a rising ground in the middle of that part of the toun, which lyes on the Northside of the Burn of Alyth; It is 49 and $\frac{1}{2}$ foot in breadth and 50 in length, abstracting from the Quire, and stands on two rows of pillars and hes all the signs of a Popish building tho there is no date can be found as to the time of its being built.

The toun or village wherein the church stands is called Alyth and is situate on the southside and near the foot of the Hill of Alyth, whereby it has a pleasant prospect of a great part of Stratmore; Hes a view of upwards of 12 paroch churches and 22 or upwards of noblemen and gentlemens ^{126.} seats; It's divided into two parts by the burn of Alyth; whose current there runs from West to East; at present there are upwards of 500 examinable persons in the toun, ten or upwards of publick houses therein, in four or five of which

there is good entertainment to be had for men and horses ; That which makes this toun the more considerable is that it was erected into a Burgh of Baronie by King James the 3^d *anno* 1485 or 86, with very ample priviledges such as a weekly mercate and three considerable Fairs in the year.

Which is evident from a Charter granted by the said King to the Earle of Crawford the then proprietor, and now in the possession of the Earle of Airly to whom the said barony at present belongs.

This toun is famous from the Scots noblemen and gentlemen being taken in it by a party of Cromvels horse, and dragoons commanded by Collonel Morgan *in anno* 1651 ; at the same time they besieged Dundee, and what is most surprising, the most part, if not all of them were taken in bed and the toun without guard or centrie. The word Alyth in the Irish tongue, signifying the second descent, is very agreeable to the situation of this town.

The village of Bandoch stands on a Champine peice of ground two miles East by South from the Church of Alyth, It lyes in the bosome of the water of Ila whose current is almost from North to South on the eastside and then changes its course on the Southside from East to Southwest : It has on the opposite side of the water straight east the house of Ruthven at about half a miles distance and about half a mile North from it the bridge of Ruthven It holds of the Earle of Strathmore.

127. Halyards stands a little by north from the Water of Yla on a Champine ground, a mile and an half southeast from the church of Alyth, half a mile southwest from Bandoch and half a mile Northwest from Potento a gentleman's house on the opposite side of the river. The water makes a turn here almost from east to west, and in time of speats overflows its banks even to the surrounding the house of Halyards but is diverted from the house by ditches encompassing it. It is a Kings free Barony. South from it there is a passage Boat belonging to the Laird of Fullartoun In the way from Alyth to Meikle.

The House of Jordanstoun stands upon the skirt of the Mure of Alyth, a mile Southeast from the church and a short

half mile Northwest from Halyeards. It is a Kings free Barony.

The house and village of Balharrie stands on the skirt of the Mure of Alyth, a mile Southeast by South from the church of Alyth, a short half mile South by West from Jordanstoun. Its a Kings free Barony.

The village of Lietfie stands a mile and an half South by East from the church of Alyth, a short half mile Southwest from Balharrie and half a mile Northwest by west from Sir James Kinlochs house on the opposite side of the water of Ila, whose current there runs from East to West. It holds of Sir James Kinloch of that Ilk.

The village of Bermonie stands upon a rising ground near ^{128.} the brink of the Water of Ila, two miles almost South from the church of Alyth and opposite at a large half miles distance to Croonan a gentlemans house on the southside of the Water of Ila; here is a passage boat in the way from Alyth to Couper in Angus. It holds of Sir James Kinloch.

The village of Aberbothrie stands a mile South by West from the church of Alyth on the South skirt of the Mure of Alyth a mile East by South from Muretoun. It holds of Sir James Kinloch of that Ilk.

The village of Muretoun stands a large mile Southwest from the church of Alyth, two miles North by East from Rattray. It holds partly of the King and partly of my Lord Balmirrenoch.

The house and village of Tillymurdoch situate on South skirt of the Forrest of Alyth is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles west by North from the church of Alyth, and a large mile East by South from Rannagullan. It holds of the Earle of Airly.

Rannagullan stands on the South border of the forrest of Alyth $3\frac{1}{2}$ large miles west by North from the church of Alyth, two short miles from a village called the Forrest of Alyth. It holds of the Laird of Balgowan.

The village called the Forrest of Alyth lyes about five miles West by North from the church of Alyth and nigh to the water of Shee commonly called the Black Water; It has to the Southeast the Kings seat at half a miles distance and holds of Balgowan.

The house and village of the Corb five large miles Northwest ^{129.}

from the church of Alyth stands in the forrest of Alyth. It is two miles northeast by South from the Westertoun of Blacklounans.

The Barony of Blacklounans which of old belonged to the Lairds of Baltheyiok and now pertaining to several gentlemen all holding of the Duke of Athol, is seven large miles Northwest from the Church of Alyth, bounded on the westside by the water of Shee, the Northside by Mount Blair and on the east and towards the South by a ridge of small hills. This small Barony lyes in the shire of Forfar.

Bamf stands in a plain surrounded with hills a mile and a half Northwest from the church of Alyth, a mile west by South from the Craig: This family is among, if not the most ancient of this countrey—they possessing a charter granted by Alex^r the first King of Scots to the then proprietor whose lineal heir the present possessor is. It is a Kings free Barony.

Auchter Alyth stands two miles Northeast from the church, half a mile Southwest from the old Castle of Airly standing on the opposite side of the water of Ila. It is situate on a rising ground nigh to the water of Ila, whose current there is from North to South. It holds of the Earle of Airly.

Brucetoun stands on the face of a Brae, two short miles northeast by east from the church of Alyth, from Innerqueeth a mile northeast and belongs to the Barony of Innerqueeth.

130. Innerqueeth stands on the west bank of the water of Ila, whose current there is from North to South, a mile and an half east from the church of Alyth, and a short mile north from the church of Ruthven. Here are to be seen the relicts of a strong and ancient castle which was the Earle of Crawford's special residence, when proprietars of the most part of this paroch, now belonging to Ogilvy of Cluny and giving name to the Barony of Innerqueeth which is a Kings free holding.

The castle and village of Balloch is situated on the Southside of Barryhill, a short mile northeast from the church of Alyth. This castle is reported to have been built by the Rollo's of Duncrub about the time when the Earle of Crawford inhabited the Castle of Queech. It belongs now to the forsaid Ogilvy of Cluny, and is a part of the Barony of Balloch.

There is no church in any part of the Paroch save in the

town of Alyth. Only there are the remains of a small Chapel in the Barony of Blacklounans. There is no remarkable brook in this parish except that called the Burn of Alyth which has one of its principal heads in the forest of Alyth that runs from northwest to Southeast by South till it come to Tillymurdoch where its joyn'd with another head which has its rise on the South of Rannygullan running from west to East. Its current from Tillymurdoch about a mile is eastward and then about half a mile southeast, and then straight east till it discharge itself into the water of Ila at the southside of the Castle of Innerquiech.

There are five bridges of stone on this rivulet one at Tilliemurdoch of one arch, two in Alyth, where one of two arches and another of one arch. One about a mile below Alyth of two arches and the fifth of two arches at the Castle of Innerquiech.

There are no woods of any considerable note in this Paroch ^{131.} only there is a small wood at West forrest, and another at Drumfork in the Barony of Blacklounans both which bear the name of their respective places.

There is in this paroch a large moor three large miles long and three broad called the forest of Alyth abounding with moorfoal and much resorted to in the summer season by persons of quality. In the said forest are several mosses from which the most part of the Paroch of Alyth are furnished with fewel, and of late years there were some camp kettles of brass digg'd up, while they were a casting of peats.

In the Southside of this forest, there is a hill called Kings Seat where it is reported, the Kings in old times did sit and view the hunting of the forest.

There is a large mountain called Mount Blair standing on the North side of the Barony of Blacklounans about two miles high and from the top of which there is a prospect of Edinr. and the adjacent countries as also of the German Ocean and as far north as Montrose: Upon the north side of this mountain, there was a battle fought between the Scots and the Danes in which the Scots were worsted as is generally reported, which battle gives name to the mountain, as is said by those who are acquainted with the Irish tongue.

There is a ridge of small hills on the northside of the town

of Alyth, one called the hill of Alyth, and another Loyall hill which in old time was all growen over with wood, Immediately east from this mount is a Rockie mount called Barryhill and of old Dunbera, on which there hes been a very strong and large Pictish Castle. For a more particular account of this we refer you to Hollinshades *History of Scotland* p. 134 & 135 only remark, that he says. This hill is in the shire of Angus whereas it is in the shire of Perth and a mile Northeast from
 132. Alyth, and besides as to what Hollinshade narrates from Hector Boetius about women there not daring to come near to Queen Guenora her burial place for fear of impregnancy; there is no ground for it.

There is a plain moor a litle below Alyth about half a mile broad and three large miles long near the east part of it are to be seen the vestiges of an old Pictish toun about a quarter of a mile in length which appears from the ruines of their buildings and out of which some old peices of money were severall times digged in considerable quantities.

At Brucetoun which was formerly mentioned Its reported there was a Battle betwixt King Robert Bruce and the English and that that toun hes its name from him, as also a large haugh on the southside thereof, and upon the Water of Ila, which is called Brucehaugh, in which there is a large stone standing erect and higher than a man having a figure on the South side of it in form of a Crescent; in this haugh human bones have been digg'd up. As all this Paroch lyes in the Northeastmost corner of the shire of Perth excepting the Barony of Blacklounans which is in Forfarshire; So the water of Ila divides Perth, from Forfarshire, from about half a mile to the north of Auchteralyth till you come to the foot of the water of Dean, which runs into the water of Ila, and is opposite to and about a quarter of a mile Southeast from Halyeards formerly mentioned.

This Paroch contains about 2000 examinable persons and there are commonly about 90 or 100 baptisms in it yearly: There have been eight ministers here since the Reformation including the present incumbent: The first was M^r James Graham to whom succeeded M^r David about the year 1596:
 133. To M^r Ramsay succeeded immediatly M^r Thomas Lundie,

who was entered *anno* 1602, and died *anno* 1636. To him succeeded Mr John Rattray who entered *anno* 1637 and died *anno* 167 To him succeeded Mr Thomas Robertson who entered *anno* 1669 Feb. 2^d and died in Nov^r 1685. To him succeeded Mr John Lowson, who entered *anno* 1686 and was ejected by the Privy Councill *in anno* 1689. To him succeeded Mr John Thomson who entered in May 1702 and died 29th Decem^r 1719. And to him succeeded Mr Thomas Aytone the present incumbent, who entered Septem^r 1720.

The King is Patron of this Paroch; and its stipend is 107 bolls of victuall two part meal and third part bear and £300 money.

The foregoing Description of this Paroch we apprehend is a just and true account of all that's judg'd requir'd, by the directions necessary for answering the end, and of all things we can advance as having any shadow of truth and reality or of credibility in them.

2. AN ACCOUNT of the Paroch of ABERNATHIE in PERTHSHIRE and its situation by Mr JOHN TAYLOR 1722.

It is situate in the east end of Pearthshire on the south side of the river of Tay it is bounded with the paroch of Newbrugh on the Est, the paroch of Ebte on the Est the paroch of Colesse on the Southeast, the paroch of Aughtermughte on the south the paroch of Stramiglo on the south, the paroch of Arengost on the southwest the paroch of Dron on the West, the paroch of Dumbarne on the West and North the river of Arne on the North and the river of Tay, where a mile north est from Aberneathie the river of Arne discharges itself into the river of Tay, where there is a passage over both Tay and Arne by boats for both horse and foot, the passage is called the heughead. The Parish is about 13½ 4 miles from Est to West, and about 4 short miles from North to South, the hill part of the paroch for the most part is in Fifeshire the est hamlet in the paroch is Clunie 1 mile ½ in

Pearthshire which bounds with Mugdrem in Fifeshire the southeast hamlet of the paroch in Pearthshire is Pitmedin 2 mile, which bounds with Ecelsie in Fifeshire, the South hamlet in the paroch in Perthshire is the Craig of Petinbroge 1 mile & $\frac{1}{2}$ which bounds with Glentarkie in Fifeshire, the southmest toun in the paroch of Perthshire is the Binn which bounds with the ground of Balvaird in Fifeshire—there is a chain of hills on the South side of Stratheren beginning at Cross M^cDuff in the northwest of that part of Fifeshire on the south side of the river of Tay and going near to Dumblane, the west part of them is design'd by the Ockle hills the east end of them South from Aberneathie is commonly designed by the name of Manduf and the Castle Law.

Aberneathie is 5 miles from the city of Pearth, the Kings high way goes from Aberneathie to Pearth north-west to the bridge of Erne, which is 3 miles, and from the bridge of Erne to Pearth is 2 miles, in all 5 miles. Also the Kings high way goes from Aberneathie west Stirling road, which is from Aberneathie 24 miles, it is 8 miles from the toun of Dining, and Aberneathie; also there is a Kings high way through the paroch of Aberneathie from the city of Perth Kingoreen road, it comes along the bridge of Erne through Mormonth, crosses the river of Farge at Ganile the west hamlet in Aberneathie paroch through the hamlet of Aberarge which is 4 miles from Pearth, from Aberarge it goes up the Glen of Aberneathie, which head or south part of the Glen is the south part of Perthshire, which glen comes to the hamlet of the Craige of Pitenbroge, which is about a mile and ane half from Aberarge from the glen head of Aberneathie to Stramiglo is about a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ part, from
 135. Stramiglo to Fakland is 2 miles from Fakland to Kirkade is 3 miles. from Kirkade to Kingoreen is 2 miles. all the way untill you come to Kirkaldie is south east also the Kings high way goes from Aberneathie to Fakland through the Glen of Aberneathie southeast its distance is 5 miles. also the high way from Aberneathie to Couper in Fife is south east, from Aberneathie to Newbrogh is 2 miles from Newbrogh to Couper in Fife is 6 miles in all 8 miles from Aberneathie. from Aberneathie to the fere passage is a mile Northest. off

is a publick way from Kingoren to the Carse of Gaurie and Angus, on that quarter as I spak before it on both Tay and Arne for ther they come in one, they call it the heugh-head. Likeways ther is another foot passege on the river of Arne, about half a mile from Aberneathie Northwest Perth rod, they call it Caree, the river of Arne hath ane great winding on the north part of the Paroch about $\frac{3}{4}$ parts of a mile in it are plente of salmond fishings. Its main current is East untel discharge it self into Tay; the small rivers in the paroch is onely two, both which they come from the hills and discharge themselves both into the river of Arne, they call the one the Balou Water, it goes by the west end of Aberneathie. Its current is North and goes into the river of Arne about a short mile from Aberneathie. the river of Farg is the border of the paroch on the west, until it come to Gaule bridge, where there is 3 arches, and on that river there is two foords from Gaule. Its current is Est for then it incloses itself within the paroch of Aberneathie and discharges itself into the river of Arne at the house of Culfarge. Likwys there is a More called Moremount at the west end of the paroch of Aberneathie about 2 miles square. it is the highway through the midel of it from Perth to Aberneathie and from Perth to Fakland, the town of Aberneathie stands about a mile from Tay and half a mile from Arne.

Now we come to speak of the town of Aberneathie.

It was of old the metropolis of the Picks for by them it was ^{136.} builded, yea of old it was honored with many ancient dignetys they builded in it an ancient monument called the Stipill which yet remains in it. It is about 72 or 76 foot of height and about 20 foot Diameter, it is builded round. Lykways there was in it ane Colledge qch yet the ruines of it remain. Likways there is in it a great church with pillars which yet remain in its noble fabrick, it was destroyed from its primitive magnificence by Kenneth King of Scots. Yea it is the misfortune of this ancient place to be said of it as was said of old '*Jam seges est ubi Troia fuit.*'

It hath yet in it a regalitie and ane free election for chusing of their Bailies. It is holden of the Duke of Douglas, and there they have their sepulchers.

Now we come to spek of the principal houses in the paroch of Abernathie. Glentarkie lyes about 2 miles South from Abernathie. the Castle of Balvaird lyes about 2 miles from Abernathie Southwest, both these are in Fifeshire. Also the house of the Bin lyes a mile from Abernathie West and South. Also the house of Potee lyes a mile from Abernathie straight west also the house of Culfargee stands on the north side of the river of Fargee and on Arneside a mile northwest from Abernathie. Also the house of Inernathie stands on Arneside half a mile north from Abernathie. Also the house of Balgone is scarce half a mile northest from Abernathie. Also the house of Carpou is a mile Est from Abernathie.

3. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of DUNNING PERTHSHIRE 1723.

The Paroch of Dunning in the shire of Perth, hath to the East the Paroch of Forteviot, to the south east a point of the paroch of Forgandenny: to the South the paroch of Orwell and shire of Kinrose to the Southwest the Paroch of Glen-
137. dovan and a part of the Parish of Auchterarder, to the West and Northwest the Paroch of Aberuthven now united to the said Paroch of Auchterarder; and to the North and North east the Paroch of Findogask and a part of the Paroch of Forteviot foresaid, divided from this Paroch by the River Earn.

The Paroch is so named from the church-village Dunning which is about six miles southwest from Perth and hath a pretty church and steeple (the steeple being about six stories high, so exactly built due East and West, that it indicates the hour of twelve, in a clear sunshine day as just as any sundyal) commonly said to have been built by the Picts in the first century, in the time of St. Servanus who was one of the first Propagators of Christianity in Scotland; yea, 'tis commonly reported that this was the first church built in the countrey by the particular order of the said saint: for the fabrick of both church and steeple is among the best in the

countrey being intirely both out side and inside of square stone, a row whereof both at the fore & backside of the church are prominent by the rest, whereon are carved several antiquated figures.

The Kings highway from all the West of Scotland by Sterling to the East-Bridge of Earn is thro Dunning, and from the North both Highlands and Lowlands to the shire of Fife, and the several passages by boat over the Forth.

Dunning as to its form is oblong lying somewhat South and North

but mostly, except a few houses, lyes to the South of the church 'tis built on a ground somewhat riseing to the South ; hath about an hundred families in it, the houses are generally good countrey dwellings ; it hath a large market place be west the church and school-house, which is a good slate-house two storie high.

Thro' the South east part of Dunning, runs an impetuous water, proceeding from the Ochills, which compose the South quarter of the Paroch, hath a stone-bridge consisting of two ^{138.} large arches, where it passes thro Dunning and falls into the river Earn at Innerdunning boat, a pretty sure passage over the said Earn.

This village with the greater part of the paroch belongs to The Right Honourable the Lord Rollo Chief of the name, whose Mansion house called Duncrub, is distant from Dunning about a quarter of a mile betwixt straight and Northwest, 'tis a stately old structure of a considerable height, situate on a plain levell ground, decored with a pleasant orchard and gardine to the south, West and North, having a small rivulet passing thro' it on the South side of the house ; To the South and West of the orchard and gardine there are several parks of trees especially of Firr, as also several meadows all well watered, there being two burns proceeding from the Ochells running thro' them : Yea, the parks and meadows are so levell that these burns may almost be brought to water any of them. The entry to the house is to the East by a broad avenue planted on each side with severall rows of ash and firr trees: both these burns foresaid joined together at a small distance to the south of the said

house run thro' the said avenue, where there is a stone bridge levell with the ground on both sides.

In the said Lord Rollo's property there are mosses: one of them about a quarter of a mile to the straight south of Dun-crub house is a pretty good moss, but for the most part, of difficult access, by reason of water, but is drainable. At the west end of this moss, there is an artificial Knoll commonly said to have been a buriall place of the Picts; which has been
 139. verified a few years hence in finding thro' digging, stone coffins, joints of mens bodies rings and peices of old money. 'Tis current here that there was a garrison of the Picts, yea the vestiges thereof are yet to be seen, about half a mile south from that burial place, on the top of an hill with a round top resembling a suggar loaff, from whence there is a true prospect all Strath-Earn over: The military of this fort either killed by the enemy, or dying otherwise were interr'd in the said burial place.

This moss is called Bell's Moss and the hill where the fort is Castle Law is surrounded with a Fosse and Rampard, about twelf foot thick, within which ther's an artificial deep well, all which are to be seen to this day, the proprietor the Lord Rollo out of his respect to these antiquities is just going to beautifie it with firr, which will make it the most curious and most beautifull thing in the country, it being so high that it overlooks all Strath Earne, it has been one of the strongest forts the Picts had on their frontiers. Its remarkable likewise they had every mile or two miles at most of the Oachall hills, which were their Boundaries, fortified after this manner only upon the Northside, and the hills they so fortified run from Striveling Bridge the farthest west, to Gair Bridge of St. Andrews the Eastmost pairt, they keep the south side of Strathearn and northside of Fife. In the same paroch a litle above Clavage and in his ground there's ane other fort tho not strong where there has been some Pictish weapons found by the country people in making their truff.

Another moss is in the Ochells, and is very serviceable to the people there 'tis commonly called Coo's Moss.

In the said Lordship about two miles to the South West of Dunning, where this Paroch meets with that of Auchterarder,

there is an High Craig commonly called Craig-Rossie a safe ^{140.} receptacle and nursery for foxes and reavens, where there is good diversion to be had in hunting the fox to the north of this Craig in the low ground at a small distance. There is another artificial knoll, evidently raised and gathered together by mens hands resembling a Ship: whether this has been a work of the Picts or Romans, is not well known: however 'tis rather thought to have been a work of the Romans, it having to this day a Roman name Terraenavis answering exactly to its form: 'tis commonly called here, the words being but a little changed Terrnavie.

About a quarter mile to the North East of Dunning on the way to Perth, also in the said Lordship in a levell Muir, there is a Trench capable to contain several thousands of men, this trench is said to have been cast up by a party detached from the Grand Camp at Duplin commanded by the Earle of Marr Viceroy, in the time of the minority of David Bruce, when Edward Baliol invaded Scotland for his pretensions to the Crown: for Baliol having cross'd the Forth by boat came straight in thro' the Ochells, and the army encamped at Duplin to stop his march to Scoone, whither his career was to be crowned, thought proper to lay this party in ambuscade in order to annoy him on his march or at least, (if not able to fight) to divert him and then fly behind the Earn and advertise the loyal army encamped at Duplin as said is.

The said Lord Rollo has the privilege of two Fairs and a weekly market in Dunning: one of these fairs holds yearly two days, the thirteenth and fourteenth of October and is called Findoch Fair probably dedicated to Findochus who was a Scottish King in the first century: there having been a vast confluence and gathering of people at this fair in the days of old, proceeded the saying as throng as Findoch fair. a Proverb ^{141.} very notour all the countrey over, and adapted to signify any throng and frequent meeting: The other fair holds yearly on the ninth of June, in which are exposed all vendibles such as sheep, lambs, merchant ware &c.

About half a mile Southwest from Dunning is the mansion house of John Drummond of Kelty: this is a very strong old fashioned house, of a pretty height and largeness, being with-

out doubt, made use of in the days of old for a fort to the countrey, by reason of the vast thickness of its walls, and good situation being built at the foot of a precipice of the Ochells and inaccessible on all sides except the north: tis furnished with a deal of gunholes on all sides very proper for defence in case of a storming. It has a wood to the South and West of it, but especially to the South growing on a very rising ground and ragged precipices: The entry is to the North thro a large tract of good arable ground all the way to Dunning: It is very well served of water, there being two burns running by it, one on the south and another on the Northside, joining together very near the gate. These two burns so join'd make one of the burns formerly mentioned which run by the Lord Rollo's House.

A little to the West of this house, there are the vestiges of a Trench commonly thought to have been cast up by the Romans when blocking up that house, in order to disloge a party of the Picts, who had fled thither for shelter from that conquering enemy when they were over running this countrey: Yea in latter times Montrose the Great in his way to Muckart and Dullar, thought proper to cantone sometime in and about this Trench.

About a quarter of a mile to the South east of Dunnin is the Mansionhouse of David Græme of Pittcairns: this is a
 142. house of a modern fashion three storie high, and very conspicuous at the foot of the Ochells being built on a rising ground. It was built by the said David's father, the old house having been turned ruinous by antiquity; tis surrounded by a plott of trees resembling a grove, making a great dash to the countrey about.

About a short mile to the East of Dunning is the Mansion house of James Græme of Garvock. this is also an house of a modern fashion, three storie high, situate in a plain levell ground at the confluence of two burns, one running Northward at a small distance to the East of it, and the other running east thro' the Gardine on the north side of the house. The entry to it is on the East side, there being a pleasant green between the gate of the house and one of the burns foresaid.

There is a pleasant well prospering wood, to the South and West of the house, growing on a levell spot of ground, which makes this among the pleasantest dwellings in the countrey.

The dwelling house of old was at the Southeast point of the wood, having been a strong tower built on a precipice at the west side of the burn which runs down by the East side of the present house; it had three deep ditches round about it filled with water from the said burn, which made it almost impregnable: The vestiges of this Tour and Ditch about are yet very evident; the place is yet called the Hall Tower herein dwelt of old Widd Willie Græme, as they then term'd him, being so called by reason of his resolution and Boldness whereby he struck a terror on the countrey about and by the strenth of this fort defied all attacks of enemies for at that ^{143.} time laws neither having been well established nor put in execution by superior powers, gentlemen in those were obliged to defend their possessions by strong holds and force of arms.

Besides the Barony of Garvock the said James Græme has another Barrony in the Paroch called Kippon, which was conquest by his ffather: this Barrony lyes a little be south Dunning for the most part, and two rooms thereof on the south borders of the paroch among the Ochells: these rooms are called the Ridge and Craigbakie. There is a notably high hill belonging to the Ridge called Innerdownie hill: off the top of which one in a clear day will see Edinburgh, the shires of Lothian the coast touns in Fife, Dundee and a great part of the shire of Anguse.

About a mile and a quarter East from Dunning is the Mansion house of James Mercer of Clavage: this is also an house of a modern fashion, three storie high at the foot of the Ochells having a good dash at a distance.

About a mile to the north of Dunning near the river Earn is the Mansion house of Robert Stewart of Innerdunning situate in a plain levell and fertile ground at the east side of the water of Duning, at a small distance from where it runs into Earn.

About two short mile almost northwest from Dunning there is a very sure passage by boat over Earn, called Dalreoch Boat on a very public way: this boat and Barony of Dalreoch

belongs to Mungo Haldane of Gleneagles, only the boat and broom are fewed.

144. In fine, Dunning is almost the centricall place of the paroch ; for from it the west border, as also the North are two miles distant, the East a mile and half and the south about three miles ; tis a pretty large and populous countrey paroch, being in it upwards of 1200 examinable persons. finis.

Collected by the School M^r of the Paroch William Hepburn.

4. A GEOGRAPHICALL DESCRIPTION of the Parish of FORGANDENNY PERTH- SHIRE 1727.

The Parish of Forgandenny in the shire of Perth hath to the north the Parish of Aberdalgie and part of the Parish of Forteviot both lying on the north side of the water of Earn. To the E. the parishes of Dumbarny and Dron. To the S.E. the parish of Arngosk. To the S.S.E. the Ochell part of the parish of Forteviot: To the S. the parish of Orwall. To the S.W. the Ochell part of the parish of Dunning and to the W. that part of the parish of Forteviot where the church stands.

The church stands half a mile south of the water of Earn, which river bounds said parish on the North side, & two miles and an half N.N.E. of the town of Perth two miles west of the Church of Dumbarny, (which church stands very near the East Bridge of Earn,) two miles and a half a little to the N.W. of the Church of Dron three miles and an half two or three points further north of the church of Arngosk, seven miles straight north of the Church of Orwall, a mile and half E. of the church of Forteviot & three quarters of a mile south of the church of Aberdalgie.

145. The church of said parish stands in the midst of a small village, where thers three or four not very considerable inns, at the east end whereof is the House of Freeland where the Lord Ruthven lived, the honours of said family by his death in 1701 without male issue are fallen, but the estate, by a

talzie of his, is now possessed by D. Isobell Ruthven spouse to Collonell James Johnstone now Ruthven, and failing her, falls to the heirs of her body whatsoever.

The said village of Forgandenny has at its west end the House of Forgan just now belonging to, and inhabited by Robert Oliphant of Rossie. The house of Newtoun in the said parish belonging to Mr James Græme, who before the Revolution was Solicitor to K. J. the 7th stands straight W. of said Church a large quarter of a mile. The least half of the said Parish lyes in the Straith of Earn and the largest in the Ochells, throw the midst of which the water of May runs from S. to N. the head whereof is some place in the ground of Corb in the parish of Dunning S.W. of the church of Forgan and empties itself in the water of Earn a short quarter of a mile below the church of Forteviot. In the Ochell part of said Parish is the house of the Bunzeon standing above the water of May. On the west side the seat of the Lairds of Condry whose name is Oliphant. The house of Rossie belonging to the above said Olyphant of Rossie standing half a mile E. of the water of May and up an high straight hill and severall fewer's houses, some of them viz. those in Peth of Strowiehill, Strowiehill, and Roughfald slap, before the 1715 holding of the Laird of Keir, and others who ly besouth them viz. Aughtenny and Middleridge which are ^{146.} in the shire of Kinross, holding of the house of Kinross.

No remarkeable high hills in the said Parish, excepting one called the Castle Law standing about a mile and half south of the church of Forgan where there appears to have been some considerable buildings and an other in the ground of Midlerige called Slungiecarne where thers a considerable moss, from which, the Firth of Forth, Ed^r and a great many other places at a vast distance may be seen, the said hill stands five miles two or three points Southwest of the church of Forgan.

The only highways throw the said parish are that thro' the village of Forgan from East to West, to the W. the patent rod to Sterling, and to the E. to the Bridge of Earn, and that from South to North, to the North it goes to Perth, and to the South it goes to Kinross.

Ministers in the said Parish since the Reformation have

been Mr William Rew who preached before K. J. at Sterling his son Mr William who died about 1659. Mr David Orum who continued here, but two or three years and removed when Episcopacy was introduced in K. Ch. 2^{ds} time. Mr John Liddell the first Episcopal min^r who was transported from this to Scoon, Mr Andrew Hardie succeeded him 1667, and continued min^r here, by the Bishop of Dunkeld his order the said parish being a mensall church of said Diocie untill the Revolution. After the Revolution Mr William Dick was ordained here in was transported from this to Couper of Fife 1701. After him Mr Peter Pilmar was ordained min^r in 147. May 1703, who is the present min^r of the said Parish.

The stipend of the said Parish before 1719 was only 3 chalders 14 bolls victuall, two part meal and a third part bear and 450 merks in money, but the present min^r having then commenced a process for an angmentation of his stipend, did obtain a Decreit of Locality half bear half meal, two hundred merks of money, and an hundred merks for communion elements, which is the present stipend of the said Parish.

The number of examinable persons in the said Parish will be some few more then a thousand, if they be taken from 7 years and upwards. There will be baptized of children in a years in said Parish *communibus annis* about thirty and the number of the dead will amount to twenty in a year.

5. SITUATION of the Parish of RIND AND DRON, PERTHSHIRE by Mr JOHN TAY-LOUR 1723.

The paroch of Rind is situated in Perthshire on that point betwixt Tay & Earne the paroch is about 2 miles in lenth and about one mile in breadth. its lenth is southeast & Northvest, it bounds with the river of Tay on the north and est and the river of Earne on the south, which river cuts it off from the paroch of Aberneathie, it bounds with the paroch of Dumbarne on the west and the paroch of Perth on the North and west: in it are two ferry passages for hors and foot, and

one for foot only which foot passes comes from Carie in Aberneathie paroch, one of the other passages comes from the heughhead in Aberneathie paroch the other passage comes from the Cars in of Gaurie and its straight high way is to the bridge of Earne which is about 2 miles; the Kirk of Rind is about 4 short miles south est from Pearth.

The principal houses in the paroch is the house of Elcheu ^{148.} standing on Tay, which house is a principal dwelling of the Earl of Veems which is a mile North from the Kirk of Rind also the house of Fingass which is a short mile North from the Kirk of Rind also North: also the house of Wester Rind standing on Earn side about half a mile west from the Kirk of Rind, also the house of ester Rind is standing at the kirk. It stand betwixt Earne and Tay, where in both these rivers are plenty of salmond fishings there is no river nor small water in that place, nether of any note is there hills nether any publick high way.

6. The SITUATION of the Paroch of DRON.

Stands on the southside of the water of Earn in Perthshire. It bounds with the paroch of Aberneathie on the East where the river of Farge doth runn betwixt it and paroch of Aberneathie. It bounds with the paroch of Dumbarne on the north. The paroch of Forgendaney on the West, the paroch of Arengoss on the South: The Kirk of Dron is in the midel of the paroch. The paroch is about 3 miles in lenth, and about 2 in breadth, the kirk is about 3 miles from the City of Perth. It stands straight south from Pearth the brige of Arne road, the highways in it are onely two. the one of them comes from Perth along the Brige of Arne and allong to Kingorn. It goes South and North. Yea it goes through the midel of the Paroch up the Peth of Drone which peth is a highway through that chain of hills which lyes along the south side of the river of Arne, the other highway comes from Aberneathie through the midel of the paroch and goes West Sterling rod. It is 22 miles from Sterling and it is 6 miles ^{149.} betwixt Dron and the toune of Dining. The houses in the

paroch is only two, the house of Balmanno and the house of Ecelisa Magirdele, it stands about a short mile from the kirk of Drone it is straght west from the kirk. The house of Balmano stands on the south side of the Kirk of Drone, not the 8 part of a mile from the Kirk on the Kings Highway.

7. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of MUTHILL in PERTHSHIRE

This Parish is the largest of all the Presbytry, being about 25 miles of circumference, eight miles in length and about seven in breadth and lyes partely in Strathallan and partly in Strathearn, which two Straths are divided by a large muir of a mile of breadth, call'd in that place the Muir of Orhill. There is upwards of 2000 examinable persons in it. There are several papists in this parish, but of no older standing then the reign of K. James the 7th, at which time the Earle of Perth, then Chancellour of Scotland, principal heretor of that parish, having turned popish, occasioned severall others to turn, especially such as had dependence upon that family.

The church stands in the town of Mutehill and it is the largest in all that country, being 48 foot of wideness within the walls and about ane hundred foot of length queer and all. It has two rows of pillars with a strong stiple of a considerable hight. It was built by one Michael Ocheltry Bishop of Dunblane in the time of popery, and its thought that the town and parish have their name Muthil from his name Michael. The toun is a village having a considerable number of Inhabitants, where there are four merkats or fares in the year and has the priviledge of a weekly merkatt. It belongs in property to Drummond of Pitkellony except some houses
150. in the east and west ends of it, which belongs to the Earle of Perth. This town was all burnt down by the rebels in the year 1715 together with the corns pertaining thereto, except these houses in the East end of it pertaining to the Earle of Perth. The min^{rs} manse was at the same time threatned to be burnt, but was with some money given them by the min^r

redeemed from the flames. This kirk and town are 12 miles from Sterling and as many from Perth and is 9 miles North-east from Dumblane and 3 Northwest from Auchterarder and 2 miles South from Creiff.

Things remarkable in this parish are 1st the Heretors dwellings and a mile west from the kirk stands the principle dwelling house of the Earle of Perth pleasantly situated upon a high rock of the same kind of stone with that, upon which the Castle of Edrb. is built. Which rock is said to run in a line from the East to the West sea, rising up above ground to a considerable hight in some places, with a plain flat towards the South, like the wall of a house. And what appears of it in this parish is called Con-Craige. This noblemans dwelling stands so high upon this rock, that thence a pleasant prospect is had of all that country many miles to the East. It has upon the North of it a large oak wood with a pleasant Loch at the West end of it called the Loch of Balloch wherein there are great plenty of perches and other fishes. Upon the north-west of it is a very high mountain called Turlean which is much beautified with a great quantity of firr trees planted upon the south side of it. And tho it be very high there is a plain upon the top of it, which some time has been manured, the vestiges of ridges being yet there to be seen. Upon the south of it are severall large firr parks, some whereof have trees growen to a considerable bigness and others are but lately planted. There are beautifull avenues going to severall 151. airths from the front of the said dwelling house, with fine gardens producing a considerable quantity of fruit yearly. Till of late the family of Perth had upon this rock a strong castle called the Castle of Drummond, wherein in time of trouble in the countrey, garisons used to be kept as at the revolution, and General M^cKay in his retreat from Killiecranky, with some of the remains of his broken army lodged a night in it, but this Castle was by the late Lord Drummond demolished; and other houses, more commodious for the use of the family built near to it. A litle to the Southwest of the town, stands the dwelling house of Drummond of Pitkellony which is also beautified with large and much planting especially large firr parks. About 2 miles East from the kirk, closs upon

the bank of Earn stands a large and beautifull house called the house of Inner-pafry formerly the Lord Matherdy's dwelling place, but now belonging to the Earl of Kinoul. This house is rendered very pleasant by its situation being close upon Earn, and having a wood upon the East of it, and some beautifull avenues, a large inclosure and good gardens. There is hard by it a litle to the North a large chapell, which is the burial place of the families of Perth, and Mahany, and where the Captain of ClanRonald killed in the Sheriff-Moor lyes buried. In the west end of this chapell is a large library founded by the Lord Matherdy and managed by the friends of that family. And has a yearly sallary left by him for the keeping of it, and also sometime for maintaining of a school-master in that place. About a mile to the southeast of the town, the dwelling house of Drummond of Killdees with a large wood upon the east of it and the water of Mahany upon the South of it. This gentlemans estate holds only of the Cheaple
 152. of Tullibarden where there was of old a place of worship for the Culdees, and hence the estate bears the name of Kildees to this day.

About two miles to the South of the toun stands the dwelling house of Drummond of Drummowhance, and according to the tradition in the country, this name was occasioned by a skirmish between the Scots and the Picts, about a hunting dogue, where many on both sides were slain, and in the place, where the engagement happened, is a large cairn of stones remaining to this day. Hence was occasioned the name of Drummowhance which comes from an Irish word, which signifies the dogues Drum or Know. In that part of the parish called Strathallan, so named from the water of Allan, that runs through it, is the house of Graham of Ochill, about 3 miles south from the kirk. And two miiles west of it, and 4 miles south west of Muthill is the dwelling place of Sir Henry Stirling of Ardoch. And a mile to the northwest of it is the dwelling place of Graham of Braco, which is a strong castle wherein a garison was kept by the rebells in the year 1715. And about two miles to the south west of it is the dwelling place of Burden of Feddall.

The waters in this parish are Earn which bounds it upon

the north and runs through a part of it upon the East. And upon it within this parish is a large stone bridge with four arches. One arch whereof was thrown down by the rebels in the year 1715 to stop the Duke of Argiles march to Perth. There is upon this river within this parish also two passage boats, one at Dallpatrick and ane other at Enerpafry a 2^d water in it is the water of Mahany which runs to the east through the midle of the parish. It hath its rise near to the foot of Glenartny four miles west from Muthil and falls into Earn 3 miles East of it. There are two bridges upon it, one halfe a mile South from the Kirk, of stone called the Bishops bridge because built by Bishop Ohiltry, formerly mentioned. The other bridge is at the mill of Steps a myle south from Muthill, upon the way to Stirling and hath stone pillars laid over with oak-trees and covered above with gravel. There is a 3^d considerable water called the water of Knaijk which has its rise above Glenluchorn (a place where there is plenty of goat milk, and is much frequented by strangers in the beginning of summer.) and running to the South by Braco on the East, Ardoch on the West, and falls into Allan half a mile below Ardoch, and has a stone bridge upon it a litle above Ardoch upon the rod to Stirling. Ane other water in it is the water of Keer which rising in the hills bewest Braco, and running to the S. falls into Allan a mile below Fedall. This water of Allan bounds the parish upon the south. and has its rise at Gleneagles 4 miles east from Ardoch and running to the west, falls into Forth near to the bridge of Stirling.

The other things remarkable in this parish are first the Roman camp at Ardoch upon the hight of a dry muir fortified upon the west side by the water of Knaick. Its very large and regular, and trenches notwithstanding of the length of time very deep and the breast works about them are considerably high. Some of the Roman urns have been digged up in that place covered with broad stones. One of which stones is sett in the garden wall at the Castle of Drummond bearing this inscription. Upon the top of it are these words *Amonius Damionis cohortis I Hispanorum Stipendiorum XXVII* and below are these words *Hæredes E. C.* which is rendred thus. *Amonius filius Damionis primæ cohortis Hispanorum Tribunus*

miles viginti septem stipendiorum Harides fieri curarunt

About 4 miles to the northeast of this, upon the banks of Earn near to Inerpafray is the remains of ane other camp said by some to be the camp of the Scots and Picts but it rather seems to be ane other Roman Camp, not only from the form and regularity of it but from some hints that the Romans Historians especially Tacitus upon the life of Agricola, have give of the motions of the Roman armies through this country. There is betwixt these two camps about midway upon the top of a muir, a mount raised to a considerable hight, called Kemps Castle which some think comes these words Campus Castrorum, where a party of the Roman army lodged, and their centinels from this hight, could have a view of both camps and of all the countrey round about. Many have been curious to view these camps and who ever notices the strength of them may both see the caution and exactness of the Romans and that they looked not upon the Scots as a contemptible enemy. About a mile southwest from Muthil, upon the south side of the water of Mahiny is ane old ruinous popish Cheaple, where the superstitious people used to bind distracted persons, upon a large stone in the middle of it, and it has been reported that they have been loos'd and restored to their right wits, against the next morning. But there are none living that can give certain accounts of its having such effects. Near unto this Cheaple is a well, which the ignorant and superstitious people pay a great respect unto and from which they expect cures to be wrought upon themselves and upon their beasts. And their custom is to leave something at it, as a penny, a clout, a parte of the beasts hair or any such
 155. trifle as ane offering to the Sainct. But ministers especially since the Revolution have spoken so much against it, and the superstitions used at it, that few dare now avowedly frequent it. To put a stop to the abominable superstitions used at this Chapell the Presbytry of Auchterarder about the year 1650 ordered the wals of it to be thrown down so that ever since there is no more there but a heap of stones, yet it was long after that frequented by the ignorant and superstitious.

There is ane highway that goes through this parish from Stirling by Dumblane, and goes through the town of Muthil and thence to Crieff, ane other highway from Auchterarder to

Muthil and thence to Comrie, thence to Balwider and thence to Innerlochic. There's ane other highway that goes from Muthill to Perth, which is called the street way because it runs in a streight line for the most part, and is cassied with stone, this way is said to have once run betwixt Perth and Sterling which is about 24 miles and is said to be done either by the Picts or the Romans.

The ministers stipend in this parish wants 22^{lib} of a thousand merks. The patron of it is the King. The min^{rs} that have been in it since the Reformation, such as we can have any account of are M^r Davidson, M^r Burden, M^r Archbald Drummond, M^r James Drummond afterwards Bishop of Brichen M^r Irvuen, M^r James Inglis brought in by the Earle of Perth after he had turned popish, a litle before the Revolution. And since the Revolution in the year 1703: M^r William Chalmers was settled there, who was afterward called back to Monzie from whence he had been transported to this place. And in the year 1704 M^r William Haly present minister, was settled there.

A DESCRIPTION of the Paroch of CAL- 156. LENDER 1723, with a map.¹

1^{mo}. Kilmadock and Kincardine lys next to it upon the East, Port Paroch lys next it to the southward. Balquhidder lys next to it west and northward. Comrie paroch lys next to it northward and noe where bounded by the sea coast.

2^{do}. The house of Buchanan of Leny is in it, at 6 miles distance from Doune, and 11 from Stirling and one mile from the church lying to the eastward. It stands upon the north side of the head of the water of Teath running from West to Est at a quarter of a miles distance therfrom.

3^{tio}. Callender itself is a village close upon the water of Taith upon the north side therof at 5 miles distance from Doun and 10 from Sterline to the wastward the paroch church is in it, and the min^{rs} manse, it hath a yearly marcat therein even every 10th day of March.

¹ No map in the transcript.—ED.

4^{to}. It has in it 3 loches viz. Loch Lubnack 3 miles from the church to the west, 3 miles in length one mile in breadth, and it produces of fishes rid weams, trouts and some salmond, the river of Garvusk comes from thence running from the West to the East and meeting at the Chappel of Little Lenie (the Buchanans buriall place) with another watter coming from another loch called Lochvenchir, where the water of Teath begins, the said Loch Venchir wil be 3 mile in length and a mile in breadth. There is also Loch Kathren 8 miles in lenth and 2 miles in breadth, the last two produces only trouts.

5^{to}. The Water of Teath beginning at the Chappell of Little Lenie forementioned and comeing from all the mures loches and coming by the church, its fordable at the church and has
 157. passage by boat a litle East from the church. The water of Keltie coming from the moors in time of rains with great fury falls into Teith about 2 miles be east the church. It has one arch of a bridge upon it and is fordable a litle above where it enters into Teath. The river of Garvusk coming from Loch lubnack and meeting with the river of Lochvenchir at the Chapell of Little Lenie it has a good timber bridge upon it with stone and lime work in the water. 70 foot in length it is fordable a litle above and a litle below the brige.

6^{to}. There is in it a great plenty of moors, mosses, woods, a Kings forest viz. the forest of Glenfinglas, the vestige of a Camp but by whom framed, is uncertain, a litle space be east the church upon both the side of the river of Teith. There is in it Benleddie a very high and remarkable hill.

7^{to}. Perthshire and Dumbartanshire meet in a point at Glengeill the west end of the Paroch.

8^{vo}. The Kings highway passes through it from the bridge of Keltie by the Kirktown by Kilmahoy where is ane old Kirk and so forward to the westward till it enter into the paroch of Balquhidder.

ADDITION unto the DESCRIPTION formerlie given.

There is ane old roofless house opposite to the village of Callender commonly called the place of Callender, but whether it be from our Callender the Earl of Linlithgow is design'd

Earl of Callender or from the place of Callender be east Falkirk is what I know not, but certain it is, that the Earl was proprietour of our Callender till he sold it to the family of Drummond, whose it is now.

Lochlubnack lays straight west from our church. Lochvenchir to the southwest at 3 miles distance from each other, southwest from Lochvenchir lyes the Loch of Ardcleanchrochan about 2 miles, southvest from the last mentioned loch, lays Lochkathrin about 1 mile, at the southwest most end of which lyes Glengeill, all which is according to the scale, Lochkithren runs into the Loch of Ardcleanchrochan the said loch runs into Lochvenchir the water runing from these 3 loches, runs about a mile the river from Lochlubrack runs about 2 miles and a half from the vest, and meets with the other from the west of the Loch from the southvest at the Chapell of Litle Leny where Taith begins and is made up of both.

The water of Keltie flowing only from the mountains runs about 2 miles and then enters Taith about a mile below the bridge.

The timber bridge is upon the water of Garvusk closs upon the old Kirk of Kilmaloy opposite to the place of Leny about half a mile above the Chappell of Litle Leny where Taith begins.

The forest of Glenfinglass being a Kings forest lays from our paroch church of Callender to the southwest 6 miles. Benladie is 3 miles from the church to the west, it is from Stirline 13 miles.

The paroch runs to the west 5 miles, it runs to the southwest 15 miles to the outmost end of Lochkithren, where is Glengeill according to the scale.

The way through it is from Edinburgh to Fortwilliam.

I have ranked in the scale where the lochs and Benliddie lays. Benliddie upon its north side next to Loch lubanack is almost perpendicular, yet not altogether so for goats feed there, upon its southside next to Glenfinglas it has a gradual ascent where any cattel have access and feed there. it is right narrow at its top and may be seen in a clear day from off the Castlehill at Edinburgh.

In my first I omitted the Loch of Ardcheanchren a 4th which is ranked laying betwixt LochKathrin and Lochvenchir.

This is to the full the accompt I'm capable to give in this matter.

9. LOGIE Parish in PERTHSHIRE, STIRLING & CLACKMANAN Laird of Manner 1724.

The parish of Logie in the shires of Perth, Stirling and Clackmanan hath to the North and N.West the Parish of Dunblane, to W. the parish of Lecropt to S. the parish of Stirling and river of Forth, to E. and S.E. Alva and Alloa. Church is from city of Stirling 1½ mile Northeast House of Logie a stone cast very near the church to the S. House of Myretoun is 2 mile E. of the church Menstrie 1½ E. of Church. Mannor S.S.E. of church 1 mile close on the southside of Forth a large mile E. of Sterling. the high way from Stirling to Alloa by Tillibodie bridge goes close by this house here is the vestige of an old 4 square Castellam containing an acre of ground. Powhouse S.E. from church ¾ of a mile. Pendreich 1 mile N.N.W. from church and 2 mile N. of Sterling. Loss 2 mile N.E. from church. Blair a short ½ mile E. of church. The church Blair, Menstrie and Myretoun stand at the foot of the great Ochell hills which run there mostly S.W. and N.W. the highway from Stirling to Alva, Tillicultry, Doler, Castle Campble &c is by the foot of these hills.

160. The hill called the Abbay Craig, formerly belonging to Cambuskeneth Abbay, is ½ mile S.S.W. of the church, there is the vestige of a Fort on the top of the Craig. In the low valey and near the northside of Forth there is a moss and moorish ground N. of the church.

The 3 forementioned shires meet a little from the church westward.

SOME SHORT NOTES of the Parishes of BLACKFORD, OCHTERARDER, DUNNING MUTHLE, CREIF, MUNZIE FOWLS MATHERTIE and GASK in PERTH-SHIRE 1725.

1. BLACKFOORD PARISH

Town and church thereof belonging to Sir W^m Murray of Abercairny with inns for entertaining of men and horse &c it lyes 'twixt the shires of Stirling and Perth. and is 12 miles distant from the town of Perth. About half a mile from said town south, stands the old castle of Oglebee, likewise belonging to Abercairny. About a mile East from the said town, the house of Gleneagles belonging to M^r Haldane with many parks contiguous to said house northward from it a large muir 2 miles broad belonging to the house of Tullibardine, with parks and wood about the said house. There is also a church with a town, where will be found entertainment for men and horse belonging to the Duke of Athole.

2. OCHTERARDER PARISH

Laying midway 'twixt Stirling and Perth, it has a church and steeple and several inns for entertaining of &c as above a litle therefrom south, is a small burn, called the water of Abriven, with a large wood 3 or 4 miles of breadth and ^{161.} length and a castle there called the Castle and wood of Kincairn, belonging to the Duke of Montrose; the said Water of Abriven running into the river of Earn.

3 DUNNING PARISH

Belonging to the Lord Rollo, it has a church and steeple, likewise a town where may be had entertainment &c on the north side of the town, a little distant, the house of Dilcroube belonging to John Drummond of Raltie, there is on the west

side of the said wood a great rock and hill called the hill of Craigrossie : Eastward from the said town stands the house of Pitcairn belonging to David Graham, and east from Pitcairn the house of Garvick, belonging to James Graham with a wood lying closs by the house, and a little east from that again, the house of Innermay with a wood and water running closs by the said house, called the Water of May, and it runs into the river of Earn, about a mile north.

4 MUTHLE PARISH

Has a church and steeple with a town fit for entertaining &c in the west end of the said parish, stands the Castle of Braco belonging to M^r James Graham with a water running closs by called the Water of Snake ; the next a house belonging to Stirling of Eardeth, with the water of Allan running by Dumblain into the river of Forth. East from Eardeth about a mile, the house of Orchill belonging to David Graham. Northward a house and a large muir 2 miles
162. breadth, stands the house of Pitkelliny belonging to David Drummond with severall good parks. and about half a mile north from Pitkelliny is the Castle of Drummond with a large wood belonging to the Earl of Perth. East from that to the house of Innerpertrie now belonging to the Earl of Kinnoul, with greens and parks, likewise a church and buriall place where the family of Drummond is interr'd.

5 CREIFF PARISH

The town of Crief with a large church steeple & Tolbooth and many good houses for entertainment of men &c has a weekly market every Thursday belonging to M^r Anthony Murray Laird of Dolrie and Baron of Creiff. Upon the southside of the said town, about half a mile distant (the river of Earn running East with a large Bridge of 5 or 6 Bows ; which river comes out of Loch Earn and runs east through Easter Earn to the East bridge of Earn into the great river of Tay) in the north side of the said toun of Creiff one great hill called the Knock of Crieff. in the west end of the said

town of Crieff, little distance, the house of Milnab, with corn and walk mills, likewise houses, in the west end of the said town, belonging to the Earl of Pearth; the east end of the said parish is the house of Inchbraikie belonging to Patrick Graham, from that about half a mile distant, the house of Fairtoun belonging to Mr Patrick Murray and southward from that, about half a mile the Parke of Currievagher with a house and dovecoat belonging to Munzie.

6 MUNZIE PARISH

Has a church with a town for entertaining of &c closs by ¹⁶³. the west end of the said town, the special house of the Parish called the Castle of Dellerich, belonging to Mr Patrick Campbell of Munzie, with a water running by the house called the Water of Shagie. East from the said Castle $\frac{1}{4}$ mile a large wood; on the south side of the wood there are many parks, all belonging to Munzie, on the north side of the Castle there are many high hills going northward to Lochturrot about 12 miles from the castle, where there is fishing of parches, trouts and pikes in the water of Turrot running from the Loch to the River of Earn about 3 mile southward a little below Milnab.

7 FOWLIS PARISH

Has a large church with inns for &c Southwest from the said town, about a mile, is the house of Abercairny and many inclosures, southside of the house surrounded with fir trees, belonging to Sir W^m Murray of Abercairny: northward from that, the house of Cultiewhey belonging to . . . Maxton with an orchard and closs by the westend of the house a wood. From that eastward about a mile, the house of Gorthie belonging to Mungo Graham with many firrs orchards and yeards thereto belonging: South a little from that place, a large moss. North from said place about a short mile a Castle called the Castle of Killor with many parks, orchards and dens and northwest from the said castle, a large moss and moor, 2 or 3 miles of breadth and length belonging to the Earl of Kinnoul.

8 MADDERTY PARISH

Has a church and a little south from the church, the town of
 164. Ardbenie, and about a mile South, two towns called the Craigs,
 Easter and Wester, where there is entertainment for men and
 horse &c At the eastend of the said Parish, is the house of
 Williamston, belonging to Mr. Olyphant younger of Gask,
 where there is many inclosures on the Pow of Inchaffrie
 belonging to him the one half of the Pow running eastward
 by a place called Lochty into the river of Almon and from
 that into the great river of Tay; about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from William-
 ston west the Pow, the old abbay called the old abbay of
 Inchaffrie, where there has been very many ancient buildings,
 in old times; it stands betwixt the parish of Madderty and
 Fowlis, the Pow running closs by the southside of it into the
 river of Earn; about 3 miles westward of the said Pow, there
 is fishing of pikes trouts and eels; a litle from that westward
 likewise the house of Woodend, belonging to Alex^r Menzies
 and a wood closs by the eastside of the house called the Wood
 of Inchirrit, from that south, $\frac{1}{4}$ a mile, the house of Belliclon
 belonging to George Drummond, West from his house a large
 moor of 2 miles length and about a large mile of breadth
 called the Moor of Maderty; Upon the northside of the said
 moor, the house of Dolarie belonging to Mr. Anthony Murray
 with a bridge upon the Pow, running closs by the northside of
 the house, west unto the River of Earn; boats & passage
 there both for men and horse: The church stands in the
 midle of the parish, there is a house at the east end of it called
 Reidford, where good entertainment may be had both for men
 and horse.

9 PARISH of GASK

The house of Gask is the best house of the parish belonging
 165. to Mr. James Olyphant; the river of Earn at the south side of
 the said place running east, with a boat, there called the boat
 of Dalriach, being the King's Highway betwixt Sterling,
 Drummond and Perth and Tullibardine, being 12 miles of
 distance; Northward from that street is a large moor, with

Parks Haughs and Dens and a Bourn called the Cleugh-bourn, where there is pasture for sheep nolt and goats, and parks called the Parks of Clithimore.

There are four salmond fishings upon the water of Earn. one at Duplin, another at Easter Gask, a third at Wester Gask, and the fourth at the Crooves.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of ABERNYTE Parish

The Parish of Abernyte in the shire of Perth hath on the north the parishes of Cargill and Colace severed from them by the chain of Feidley hills: on the East the parish of Longforgan on the south the parish of Inchtute and on the west the Parish of Kinnaird the church is seven myles westward of Dundee and nyne myles eastward of Perth; lying upon the brae of the Carse of Gowrie three myles north of the river Tay, containing two hundred persons of seven years of age and upwards, yearly twelve baptisms and as many burials. The ministers stipend is three hundred threescore eighteen merks ten shillings Scots one chalder, ten bolls, one firlot two pecks one lippie, half meal half bear. The minister thereof *anno* 1620 was M^r James Haitlie to whom succeeded M^r Thomas Whitehead 1640 after whom was Mr. John Minniman outed 1663. Succeeded by M^r Andrew Shephard who dyed *anno* 1703. After whom came M^r Thomas Mitchell. The King is *166*. Patron, the School Masters salary is fiftie merks.

DESCRIPTION of ST. OLLA Parish and KIRK- WALL. ORKNEY 1726

The mainland of Orkney, (which is the largest Island there) called in historie Pomona or Pomonia, is reckoned in length from the Brough of Birsá West to the Moul head of Dearness 24 miles. The Parish of St. Olla, wherein stands the Town of Kirkwall lyes about 14 miles from the former, and about 7 miles

from the latter, being itself about miles long having the parish of Firth on the West the Bay called Damsey-sound on the N.W: the Bay called Kirkwall Rode on the north. The Isle of Shapinsha on the N.E. The parish of St. Andrews on the East. The parish of Holm on the S.E. The bay called Scalpa Bay on the south, and the parish of Orphir on the S.W.

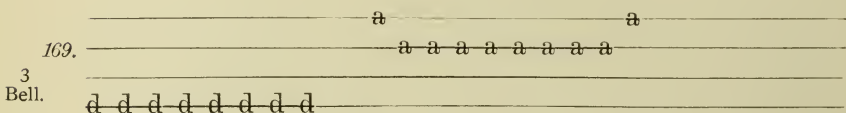
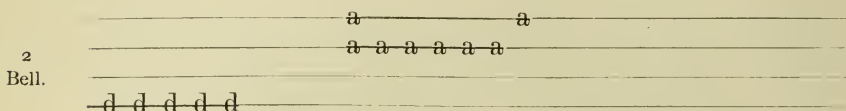
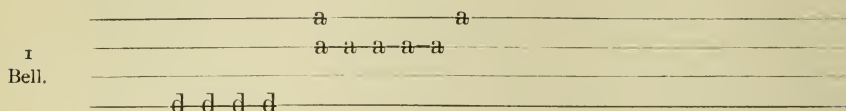
In the N.E. end of this parish, about a mile from the town of Kirkwall, there is a loch called the Loch of Carness furnished with duke and drake and in the winter with swans. On the east side runs the water called the Burn of Whitford, about a mile also from the town, good for trout fishing. South at a mile distance lyes the Bay of Scalpa, from which there is passage to the South Isles as from Kirkwall Rode to the North Isles. In this bay they are beginning to catch some herring, within these few years the same having been formerly neglected. Betwixt Scalpa and Kirkwall there lyes a fair meadow, through which runs a water called the Burn of Scalpa, because there it emptieth itself into the sea. Over this water there is a bridge of on arch. The water is well stored with trouts and these of the best sort, their fish being red like that of salmond. This
 167. water has its rise between the hill called Killilang belonging to the parish of Firth; and that called Wideford hill, lying on the west of the said parish of St. Olla, which hill last mentioned is very conspicuous to the whole countrey and at sea and on the top of it, is what is called the Wart, on which the town of Kirkwall and parish of St. Olla kindle a fire in time of danger, to give warning to the country about; as was done in the moneth of Febry last, in this instant year 1725, when the Pyrat Gow *alias* Smith infested this country, who soon after, was taken in Eda ane of the North Islands, and since for his said piracy has been condemned and hanged at London and the gentleman viz. Ja. Fea younger of Clestran, by whose prudent manadgement he was seased, rewarded therefore by the Government. In the midle of this parish, stands the town of Kirkwal called by the ancients Cracoviaca (Kirkiuvaag) the only Royall Brough in all the Islands of Orkney and Zetland, it is on the north side of the Island, and lyeth along the shoar having over against it at three leagues distance due

north the Island of Gairsay, which Island its to be noted is wholly ommitted in the new Atlas Geographicus. The Town of Kirkwall streatcheth itself from the north shoar up, along the shoar of a smal bay called an oyse which ebbs and flows and which makes a convenient dry harbour for their ships in the winter time. It hath but one street with houses on each side, for the most part slaited.

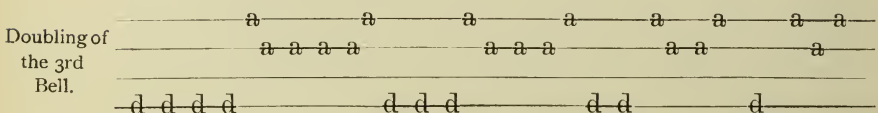
In the midle of the town west side of the street stand the ruins of an old Castle, which hath been a very large and strong house, but being kept out by Patrick then Earl of Orkney against the Government in the days of K. J. 6 it was ordered to be thrown down a litle from that, but on the east side of the street stands the Cathedrall church of Orkney commonly called St. Magnus Church. It is the largest church in Scotland next to that of St. Giles at Edinburgh and St. Mungo at Glasgow these three being the only Cathedralls that were preserved intire at the Reformation it is a very stately edifice, ^{168.} having beside a multitude of doors all pended, one hundred and six windows, whereof that in the East end is very large and high, being as broad as the church and reaching by way of a rose to the top. It hath a cross in the midle from north to south reputed three feet long but the Cross Church hath no pillars, nor is it pended as the main body of the church is. It hath four stately large pillars each being twentie four foot in circumference, of curious workmanship in the midle; upon which stands the steeple, which hath two turnpike stairs, from the pavement to the vault or pend of the church, and from that a narrower turnpike in each corner of the said steeple up to where the bells hang.

The Bells are in number four, three whereof are pretty large, provided by Bishop Maxwell, for they bear his name and arms. They are not couped but hang by large stocks, weel banded with iron, having each of them a tow fixed to the toungue, and are so ordered that one man rings all three at once, having the tow of the great bell on his right foot, that of the second in his right hand and that of the third in his left hand and thus standing on his left foot, with his back to the wall of the steeple, he rings the said bells after a musical way, for sermon, and for the readers satisfaction, the sett of

the said bells, as they play on the Octochord Cithera is here set down.



and after the said third bell hath rung sometime as above, it rings in after this manner.



The fourth bell is not rung to sermon, but is called the skellit and rung only at solemnities, with the other bells, or alone in case of fire. In the year 1671 Janry 1. The thunder brake on the pyramide of the said steeple, which was then covered with wood and set it on fire, and tho all means were used by the inhabitants to quench the said fire and save the Bells; yet the largest bell could not be preserved, but down it fell to the pavement, and notwithstanding that care was taken to make it fall soft, yet it received a rent which was scarce perceptible; but quite spoilt its sound. It was some years afterwards sent to Holland and refounded and being hung up, exactly answers the consort. The Pyramide is now slaited, and hath a large brass globe and thane on the top of it.

The church is said to be founded by Magnus King of Norway, afterwards cannonized by the pope and called St. Magnus. he is said to have built of it only as much to East

and West, as he did and as is now, to North and South. The East end called the Quire and where the publick worship is only performed, and which is by far the finest work, is said to have been enlarged by Bishop Stewart from above the degrees. The west end was enlarged a litle before the Reformation by Bishop Robert Reid, who being sent to France about the marriage of Queen Mary with the Dauphin died in his return *ann*: 1558 by which means his work on that church was never perfected, for, for three pillars length in the west end, it is not vaulted or pended. The church for the most part is of aslure work, red and white free stone; and the frontispeice to *170.* the west, which faceth the street, and was done at the expence of the Bishop last mentioned, is very fine, having three doors: one in the midle very large, all of them are built of white and red free stone checkered and flowered. There is a laigher and higher batlement, allong the body of the church, from E. to W. and one batlement allong the Cross church from S. to N. and a large batlement allong the steeple head.

M^r Wallace gives us a large account of the dignities and benefices of this Cathedrall under popery, which may be seen in his book. But after the Reformation one person had the office of minister and schoolmaster for the former, he had the benefice of the Prebendrie of St John and for the latter, he had the benefice of the Prebendrie of St. Peter; But in the minority of K. J. 6. The Convention of Estates forbad the plurality of offices and benefices; wherefore M^r Patrick Inglis demitted the office of schoolmaster and prebendrie of St. Peter therto belonging into the hands of M^r Edward Edgar who became schoolmaster at that time, but of the said office of schoolmaster and benefice thereto belonging we shall say more anone. Therafter by a Contract betwixt K. J. 6. and M^r James Law then Bishop of Orkney severall encroachment having been made upon the church and church lands, it was agreed that the K. should add so much to such and such ministers stipends, who lay within the lands called the Earledome and the B. became bound to pay according to the Contract to the ministers who lay within the lands called the Bishoprick and particularly to the minister of Kirkwall three last *i.e.* seventie two meils or boll of malt, one barrel butter two hundred

pounds Scots money and twentie four pounds money forsaide of flesh all which the said minister possesseth presently, and besides, that he hath only seven meils malt payd out of the lands of Whitford in the said parish of St. Olla and ten merks Scots money pay'd out of the land of Campstoun in the parish of St. Andrews which is all that remains in his possession of
 171. the Prebendrie of St. John; but by the Rentall Campstoun ought to pay one meil of meal more, and the lands of Widick in the said parish of St. Andrews, being also within the said Prebendrie, should pay three meils malt and one meil meal; but the same was abstracted by the Heretours of the said lands some years ago.

Mr Patrick Inglis, Mr George Johnstoun, who afterwards died min^r of Orphir: Mr James Douglas Mr Alexander Lennox who left his charge upon the return of Episcopacy *ann*: 1661. Mr James Wallace. Mr John Wilson who afterwards kept a meeting house at Hadingtoun and at Edinb^r upon the return of Presbytry and Mr Thomas Baikie are recorded to have been minrs in the said charge since the Reformation, and the said Mr Thomas who is presently minr there, entered to his ministry on the said charge May 1697.

Beside the allowance befoir mentioned out of the Bishoprick to the said min^r, ther is also by the said Contract allowed to the reader of the church of Kirkwall, who at that time was ane Mr George Moodie twelve meils malts and six barrells butter, with the viccarage tythes of the said parish of St. Olla afterwards the bishops bestowed this benefice upon a preacher, who was frequently chaplan in their family, and since the late Revolution 2. Ann made a gift or mortification of five hundered merks Scots money yearly out of the Bishoprick of Orkney to the second min^r of Kirkwall which he presently possesseth with the formentiond twelve meils malt six barrells butter, and vicarages of St. Olla as his stipend.

Mr George Moodie was only reader Mr Thomas Baikie who afterwards died min^r of Rousay. Mr James Reid who was afterwards min^r of N. Leith. Mr James Wallace and Mr John Wilson who were afterward both of them first minrs.
 172. Mr Thomas Peterson who therafter died min^r of Stronza
 Mr John Cobb who was afterwards minister of Stronza and

died minr. at St. Andrews and Dearness Mr James Young who thereafter became chaplan of ane of his Majesties ships. Mr Alexr Youngson who was deposed from the ministry. Mr Alex^r Nisbet who is presently minr of Shapinsha, Mr Andrew Ker who is present min^r at Rathven and Mr William Scot are recorded to have had the said charge and the said Mr William who is presently min^r there, entered to his ministry in the said charge Sept^r 1723.

Bishop Reid, whom we mentioned formerly and who was the last popish bishop in this countrey except ane viz Bp. Bothwell, caused also build in this town, a litle below the bridge a lesser church called St. Olla's church, which is now ruinous, and I do not know if ever it was perfected, but the walls and gavills yet stand, with the said bishop his name and arms.

He caused also build houses for a colledge in the head of the broad street of Kirkwall, all which houses are now in the possession of Laicks as their properties, except one house which was, its like, designed to be the publick schools of the said Colledge, and which since that time, hath been appropriated for a grammer school. Which school had, as I said, for its benefice the Prebendrie of St Peter, but the same, all except the personage tythes of the Isle of Wyer, being dilapidated; it happened that when Mr George Graham was Bishop of Orkney, ther were some of our nation kept prisoners in Rochel in France for whose releif ther was a general contribution through the Kingdom; and at that time there was for the ^{1773.} end above, collected in this countrey a thousand pounds Scots money; but notice being given of their releasment, before that collection could be gott sent off, the ministrie and gentrie agreed that the said money should be preserved and laid out for some pious use within the countrey; and the said bishop having added five hundered merks money forsaid to it, The whole extending to two thousands merks Scots money, was with joint consent destinated for the encouraging of the Master of the Grammar School ay and while the lands belonging to the school should be recovered. And accordingly the said soum of two thousand merks was at that time put in the hands of Brecho Smith, who therfor gave bond to the Session

of Kirkwall, oblidging him to pay the rent of it at their sight to the Master of the Grammer School there, or their order. which he accordingly did. But not long after Brecho lent the said soun to Robert then Earle of Morton, who therfor gave a wodset of thirtie meils of malt to the school of Kirkwall payable yearly out of the lands of Isbyster in the parish of Rendall, which with the formentioned tythes of Wyer, extending to twelve meils malt yearly is all that the said school master hath of sallarie, beside the school fies or quarter payments.

Beside all these Bishop Reid built a stately tower a little to the south of the church, on the north end of the old Palace, on the side of which tower, toward the street of the Town, stands his picture in white stone, very lively as yet; but the said Tower as well as Palace, have now of a long time been ruinous and what contributed to their ruin, I suppose might be this: Robert Earle of Orkney naturall son to K. J. 5. having at the Reformation obtained a gift of the Abbacie of Holyruidhouse, he exchanged the same with Bothwell then
 174. Bishop of Orkney who kept his benefice because of his renouncing popery for the said Bishoprick and therby, having title to both Earldome and Bishoprick, his son Earle Patrick did in the East end of the area of the Bishops palace, where ther had been some old religious houses, build a very stately and costly palace, which when the said Earl was forfeited and the said Earldom annexed to the Crown, the succeeding Bishops laid claim to, and lived in as being built on their ground, by the means wherof the old Palace before mentioned became ruinous.

On the south end of the said old Palace and within the area and iron gates was the ministers manse, a long house well lighted with sufficient rooms: the same is also now ruinous and the occasion of its going to ruine was this. In the days of Cromwells Usurpation, ther being an English garison in Orkney the Governour and principall persons resided at Kirkwall. Mr James Douglass being then minister of Kirkwall, and living in the said manse, Governour Watson for so was he called, desired of the minister the favour of his manse for a lodging, because it lay conveniently for him, being within the gates of the Palace, promising to pay him fourtie eight pounds Scots money yearly therfor and to leave it to him in as good

condition, when he should be called off. The Session records of Kirkwall bear that the said Governour did pay according to promise punctually when required. But Mr Douglass being suspended for countenancing Montrose, who was then under sentence of excommunication when the Governour upon the restoration of K. Ch. 2^d went off, and so not having title to ^{175.} the manse, did not seek to reenter it, by which means it went somewhat to decay; and when upon the introduction of Episcopacy and Mr Douglas his conforming thereto, he would have returned, he could not, untill it should be repaired. The Town refused to repair it because it was not within their precincts and the bishops refused to do it, because it was the manse of the minister of the town; but in a Session at Kirkwall where Bishop Honyman was present with the magistrats, they agreed that the bishop pay yearly to the minister of Kirkwall twentie four pounds Scots money in lieu of house mails and the Town as much, making in whole fourtie eight pounds money, forsaid, ay and while the manse should be repaired by those who should be found liable in law to repair it, and from that time to this present, the towns part being twentie four pounds Scots hath been and is payd yearly out of the Kirk treasury of the Session of Kirkwall. The Bishops part also was payd by Bishop Honyman and Bishop McKenzie, untill the said Bp. McKenzies last year *an.* 1687 but since the Revolution the said minister of Kirkwall never had anything out of the Bishoprick on that account.

As Earle Patrick built a palace on the bishops ground, so he built also a seat upon his privilege in the church which the bishops also in time of Episcopacy possessed, it bears date 1593. and with the said Earles name and arms, hath this motto *sic fuit, est, et erit*, which was the certain effect of pride and fortold the destruction which soon followed to that family.

To the west of the old palace, lyeth the garden wherein are ^{176.} some big ashtrees, and other lesser trees. Of late some gentlemen in Kirkwall have begun to plant some fruit trees as apples, pears, cherries, which throve very well, an evidence that the want of planting in this country is owing to ourselves.

The Town of Kirkwall is said to have been erected into a Royall Burgh in the time of the Danes, which was renewed

and confirmed by K. J. 3 *ann.* 1486 and by K. J. 5 *ann.* 1526. and last of all by K. C. 2^d *ann.* 1661. But of this and of other things relative to the town of Kirkwall and countrey of Orkney, M^r James Wallace who is befor mentioned to have been one of the ministers of Kirkwall hath written more fully in his Book intituled *A Description of the Isles of Orkney* published after his death by his son, and printed at Edinb. *ann.* 1693. and reprinted by his said son at London, after he had commenced D^r of Medicine, which Edition of it is what is cited by the new Atlas Geographicus, *usque ad nauseam*. But I must do the forsaid Reverend min^r the justice, since I am in the knowledge of it to tell that what he wroth that way, was never by him intended for the press, but meerly designed to give some help to the learned D^r Sibbald, who was that time writting an history of Scotland, otherwise that worthy man had taken more care to search into the truth of that of a stone about the bigness of a football falling from the clouds into a boat, mentioned page 3^d and that of fish being found before a gentlemans door in Kirkwall half alive driven out of the sea by a storm.

In the North end of the Town of Kirkwall and upon the 177. shoar betwixt the houses which face the north and the sea they have a Rampeer with severall great guns in good order for defence of the town, which in time of war is allways in danger. And a litle to the North east of the town there is a fortification which they call the Mount, made by the English garison which lay in this place in Cromwells time, in which there is a very large gun for the like end. At the westend of the shoar there is what they call an Air,* because there people go to take the air; It is a long bank of Channell, a very pleasant and dry walk summer and winter, it incloseth a small bay of the sea called the Oyse;† within it their ships winter, and at its inlet, called the Oyse mouth, at seasonable times of the year are catched very fine and large sea trouts.

There are about one thousand and six hundered catechisable persons within the Town of Kirkwall and parish of St. Olla.

* Air, Ayre, Old Norse *Eyr*, a beach or bank of gravel.

† Oyce, Old Norse *Oss*, a lagoon, or shallow inlet of the sea enclosed by a bank of shingle.

At the Reformation and untill sometime after Bishop Graham was Bishop of Orkney, the room of Glatness in the said parish of St. Olla, which lys upon the south shoar of the Oyse and pays yearly upwards of 20 bols of malt was the ministers Glieb. But the said Bp. Graham looking out at his window one day when M^r Patrick Inglis minister of Kirkwall and other ministers were with him, and viewing Glatness said M^r Patr. I must have that room of Glatness from you, and I will give you the room of Corse for it, because it lyeth in myn eye, whereunto M^r Patrick whispering the Bp. in the ear, said D—— pick out that greedie eye my Lord that would take Gladness from me and give me Cross. But the bishop accord-^{178.} ingly did it and after that thinking the room of Corse too good yet, took that away and gave the room of Queybanks which is not in value above three pounds Sterl. yearly and sometimes set below it. Thus the bishops served their brethren. But the second minister never had as yet any glieb or manse assignd him nor any allowance therfor which is no small hardship on his family.

1. GEOGRAPHICALL DESCRIPTION of the Parish of CANNESBAY.

The shire or county of Caithness being the most northerly of the Isle of Brittain has ten parishes, whereof the five that ly most southerly bordering on the countreys of Southerland and Strathnaver viz. Lathron, Watten, Halkirk, Thurso and Reay or Rhæ speak the Irish tongue, at least the greater part of the common people do, and these parishes must have Irish ministers. But the other five northerly parishes viz. Wick, Canesbay, Donatt, Oldrig, and Bowar speak only the English language.

Canesbay or Keneth's bay parish in the shire of Caithness being the northmost parish of the shire is bounded on the East with the German sea: On the north with Pictland firth which divides Caithness from the Orknays. On the S. and S.W. with the parishes of Wick and Bowar. On the W. and N.W. with the parish of Donat.

The church of Canesbay lyes on the north shore or Pictland firth: Two miles to the N.W. on the same shore is the town and house of Mey belonging to Sir James Sinclare of Mey the eldest cadent of the family of Caithness. The house of Mey is a good old building with a tower, eight miles
 179. east from the town of Thurso. It was built by the Earle of Caithness 120 years ago, but is going to ruin. The Haven of Mey is a tolerable port for boats and where ships upon occasion can be loaded.

Over against the church, due North lyes the Island of Stroma belonging to this parish, divided from the Continent by a branch of the Pictland firth, four miles broad: Its a round Island betwixt three and four miles in circuit, rising from all sides to a hight in the midle. In this Isle live forty seven poor families, wherein are 150 catechisable persons. Where the Honourable Society for propagating Christian Knowledge did settle one of their schools in the year 1723 with a sallary of 200 merks to the teacher, where are taught 50 and sometimes 60 and upwards of poor children. This is one of the most charitable erections belonging to the society; This Isle has no ports and but very sorry landing places for their fishing boats the best haven being on the S. side. There are some anchoring grounds on the S. and E. sides, but by reason of the rapid firth, dangerous except in very calm weather. It pays in victuall and money toward 1300 merks of yearly rent, yet there is not one plough in it but is all delved with the spade or foot which makes it yeild good cornes and plentiful increase, tho much subject to blasting as lying naked in the midst of a tempestuous sea: On the N. side lyes the principall dwelling house built by Kennedy of Kairnmuck now belonging to W^m Sinclare of Freswick Proprietor of the Isle. One thing occurs in it pretty remarkable. A Tomb or burying place built by the forsaid Kennedy of Kairnmuck, which perfectly preserves bodyes from putrefaction, so the bodyes laid there in coffins, without bowelling or embalming forty years ago and upwards to this day have all the members intire, and so firmly dried up that they will stand upright on their feet.

180. E.N.E. from the church at a long miles distance, is the

town of Duncansbay, only remarkable for John a Grott's House. This is the northmost point of the Continent and here's the common ferry or passage twixt Caithness and Orkney. Pictland firth is commonly reputed to be here twelve miles broad. The fare or freight of a yoa or small boat from Duncansbay to Barwich in the Island of South Ronaldsay (which is the common ferry place on Orkney side) is forty pence. But the passage or horse boat pay double or 4 pound Scots. Here is the dwelling house of Grott of Wares, who has another dwelling at Wares lying 4 or 5 furlongs S.W. of the church.

E.S.E. from the church at two miles distance is the town of Freswick upon a bay of the East or German Sea. The house stands on the S.W. side of the Bay, two miles S.W. from Duncansbay head & mouth of Pictland firth. On the North side of the house a brook or burn runs into the sea, over which is a bridge of one arch over against the gate. At the further end whereof is a lately erected chappel with a vault for burying, in the place where an old popish chappel stood, that in very late times was much resorted to by ignorant and superstitious people, who by devotions and offerings made to the St., expected recovery of their health. This brook has its rise at Brabster three miles to the N.W. of Freswick eight miles S. of Freswick on the same east shore is the town of Wick the only Burgh Royal in the country. And two miles to the S.W. is the Castle of Kees sometimes one of the Earle of Caithness dwellings. And at a $\frac{1}{4}$ miles distance S.W. of Freswick, stands the old Castle of Freswick now ruinous, on a high rock almost environed with the sea, sometime inhabited by Mowat of Balquholly heretofore of Freswick and Patron of the Parish of Canesbay.

The Town and House of Brabster belonging to George ^{181.} Sinclare of Brabster stands three miles N.W. from Freswick, two miles S.W. from the church, and two miles S.E. from the House of Mey.

This Parish being bounded with the sea, on the E. and N. lyes all on the sea coast excepting Brabsters Estate. The middle of the Parish is all moss and naked wilderness without any wood; Yet not very mountainous, there are no remark-

ably high mountains in the parish excepting one upon the East coast betwixt Freswick and Duncansbay called the Wart-hill, which is pretty observable at sea, and overlooks all the midle of the countrey. The Parish lying in a canton, has no highways except what leads from all quarters to the church, and the roads everywhere so bad, that there is scarce any travailing betwixt any two towns in the parish by horse except by bridges made of turff and heath, which must be changed once in the two or three years when the soft mossy ground being cutt by the feet of cattell becomes impassible; such bridges we have in store, frequently 30, 40 or 50 of them in less half a mile of way and some good large ones too. One particularly that $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long and called the Long Bridge.

This parish and generally the whole countrey has no wood, tho' it appears to have been sometime one continued fforest, for to this day the roots of firrs, oaks and birch are digged up almost in all our mosses, which were burnt by the Danes, as the common tradition goes, who made frequent descents upon this countrey as on other parts of the nation. But tho' this had not been the case, its plain that in a course of so many ages, our woods might be worn out, by the inhabitants
 182. constantly cutting them down for all their uses and neglecting to plant in their place.

In this parish of Canesbay there are three hundred families and in these twelve hundred catechisable persons. I must own its a great error that there are no Registers of burials keep'd in our parishes and therfor tho I should give the Baptisms for many years backward, I see without the other, they will be of little use to the present or subsequent ages and therefore omitt them.

I can gather nothing certain concerning the ministers of this parish, for fifty years after the establishment of the Reformation in Scotland, Presbitry and Session Registers having been either lost through negligence or maliciously abstracted; We are told of some names. As Mr John Donatt, who they say served sometime both the Parishes of Canesbay and Donatt, one Mr Watson and others, but nothing of the time of their entry, removall or decease. The first we certainly know of, is Mr Andrew Ogstoun, a Buchan man,

probably called in to this country and presented by Mowat of Balquholly. He entered to the charge in the year 1610 or 1610 and continued till his death which fell out on the 31st of March 1650 being the 83^d year of his age as I gather from his monument I find in the assembly of Glasgow *anno* 1610. Mr Calderwood mentions Mr Andrew Ogsbure among the Commissioners from Caithness, who probably by a litle mistake of the name was this same Mr Ogstoun.

He was succeeded by Mr William Davidson who had been a preacher or minister in Ireland, and fled thence in the time of general massacre there, and after some stay in England and the South of Scotland upon invitation he came to this country *in anno* 1652 and preached in this parish, till he was ordained their settled pastor on the 17 of Febr'y. 1655, where he continued till the year 1666 when he was transported to the Parishes of ^{183.} Birsay and Harra in Orkney, where he continued till his death.

After him succeeded Mr James Innes descended from the family of Blackhills in Murray, who entered to the charge Dec^r 22^d 1667. and continued till his death on the 24th of Dec^r 1704, being the 37 year complete of his ministry, and of his age the 67th. He lyes entered in the churchyard of Canesbay.

In the moneth of Aprile 1705, The present min^r Mr Alexander Gibsone son to Mr Alexander Gibsone late min^r at Bowar being then newly licensed by the Presbitery of Kirkwall in Orkney came over by invitation from the Presbitery of Caithness, and upon ane unanimous call from the parish was ordained to the work of the ministry upon the 29th of August following being then 31 years of his age.

The Stipend of the Parish of Canesbay was settled in the time of Mr Ogstoun's ministry by Decreet of the Lords of Plantation & continued on that footing till Mr Gibsons accession to the charge who finding himself straitned by the smallness of the former modification extending only to fourscore merks and four chalders victuall with the small or vicarage teinds, commenced a process for augmentation upon the—day of Feb. 1708 obtained Decreet of augmentation and locality befor the Lords of Session Commissioners for plantation of Kirks and valuation of tiends for a constant modify'd stipend of six chalders victual and thre hundred merks of money with

the vicarrage tiends according to use and wont which are presently sett in tack for two hundred merks. The late David Sinclare of Freswick as Patron of the Parish quarellled the locality and executed a summons of Reduction in the forsaid year 1708 which was no further insisted in till this present
 184. William Sinclare of Freswick upon his right of patronage wakened the said Process of Reduction, and upon the 8th of July 1724 obtained a new Decreet of Locality, that the modification stands as formerly. The Laird of Mey pretends a right to the patronage; but Freswick seems to have established his right beyond dispute; by reducing the old and settling the new locality, wherby he has eased his own estate of the greater part of his former stipend and burdened Meyes tiends therewith: and he is now pursuing for the hail free tiends of the Parish.

There are no apparent vestiges in this Parish of popish monasteries, abbacies, or other Religious Societys and few or none in our countrey, being too cold a clime and barren a soyl for that fry to nestle in. There are severall popish chappels, named from their tutelar saints as St. John's Chappel in Mey, St. Turstan's where the Protestant Parish Kirk is now erected in Conesbay. Lady Chappel in Duncansbay. St. Medins in Freswick. The Kirk of Strubster or rather ane hermitage being a small spot of green in the midst of a remote wide desert. Two chappels in Stroma called commonly the Kirk of Stava and the Kirk of Old Skoil.

There being no apparent vestiges of building at this place called the Kirk of Strubster I'm apt to think it has been a place where Protestants have usd to assemble for worship about the beginning of the Reformation, when they could not do it safely in places more publick and accessible.

DESCRIPTION Parish of WICK in CAITHNESS: HEMPRIGGS 1724.

The Parish of Week in the shyre of Caithness hath to the S.W. the Parish of Lathron, the Parish of Wattin and part of the parish of Bower to the W. The parish of Canesbay to

the N. all in the same shyre, and the Murrey first to the E. and S.E

This Parish from Browen where it bounds with Easter Clyth ^{185.} in the parish of Lachran at the S.W. to Nybster, where it bounds with Ockinggill in the parish of Canesbay at the N. or N.E. is in length 12 miles and from the Murrey firth, which bounds it all along the length of it on the E. or S.E. to these places of the parishes of Wattin and Bowar, which bounds it on the W. It is almost throwout all the extent of it four miles in breadth.

Within two miles almost N.E. of Browen, stands the house of Ulbster—a mile N.W. of Ulbster stands Thrumster from thence a mile N.E. Hempster a mile N.E. old Week Castle and at a miles distance almost N. the Burgh Royall of Week which stands on the N. of the water of that name which runs into the Murrey firth about a mile to the E. of that town where it forms a bay of about two miles wideness from the head of Old Week at the S.W. to the head of Week at N.E. This water runs from the parish of Wattin almost E. and on the south of it stands 3 miles W. from Week the house of Bilbster and about two miles W. from that town the house of Thurster, both within half a quarter of a mile of the water. At the distance of a mile from Week N.E. is the Creek of Staxigo and at two short miles distance to the N. from Week stands the Castles of Kirniggo and Castle Sinclair. On the side of a large Bay which is formed from Nosshead at S.W. which is about a mile and ane half from the head of Week near the midst of which distance lyes Staxigo to Nybster at N.E. about four miles and ane half wide. This Bay is called Riessbay and at the bottom of it at a mile and ane half distance from Week to the N.W. stands Akergale Castle and to the N.E. at about 4 miles distance on the other side of Riessbay stands the Castle of Kiess. From Bruen to Thrumster lies a tract of litle mountains commonly called the Hills of Warsdile or Yarrow which about ane ^{186.} hundred years agoe all covered with wood. It is about three miles in extent from S.W. to N.E. and 4 miles from Whelligo near Ulbster at to Campster at

There are several small lakes in it which abound with trouts

but the wood being burnt for extirpating the wolves it is only now usefull for the pasture of cattle. Beside Ulbster is a litle Loch called the Loch of Sardett and betwixt Thrumster and Hemprigs lyes the Loch of Hemprigs from whence runs a small burn closs by the house of Hemprigs to the water of Week on which there is a small salmond fishing. Betwixt Week and Akergale is a large plain muir about a mile in breadth and two miles in length. Two miles W. from Akergale is a loch called the Loch of Wester Week of about a mile in length and about a quarter of a mile in breadth. in which are trouts and some few salmond. This runs from a burn in the Parish of Bower and at length runs into the Bay of Riess from this loch to the Water of Week opposite to Bilbster is a large muir or moss called the Moss of Kilminster about three miles in length from the water of Week to the Loch from S. to N. and about a mile and ane half in breadth from E. to W.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Parish of
WEEK in CAITHNESS 1726. by Mr. OLIPHANT present Minr

1^{mo} The parish of Wick in the shire of Cathnesse hath to the N.E. the parish of Canisbay, to the N.W. the parish of Bowar to the W. the parish of Wattine, to the S.W. the parish of Lathern and on the S. & S.E. it is washen by the great German Ocean.

2^{do} The church of Wick stands at the W. end of the town of Wick the head Burgh of the shire and has the church of ^{187.} Canisbay at 12 miles distance to the N.E. and the church of Bowar 6 miles to the N.W. The church of Wattine 5 miles to the W. and the church Latherne 12 miles to the S.W. It stands upon the N. side of the Water or Burn of Wick, which runs into the sea, at the East end of the town. It is called St. Fergus church and there is in the E. end of it on the N. side under a litle pend, a hewn stone with a man at full length on it, which is said to be his effigies engraven on stone. The steeple on the W. end of it seems to be a very ancient work: but there are no letters nor figures on it to know its antiquity.

On the N. side of the church stands the Sinclairs Isle the ancient buryal place of the Earles of Cathnesse, where many of them ly interred in a vault. To the E. of that on the same side of the church stands the Dunbars Isle, the burying place of the family of Hemprigs and in it a handsome monument in hewen stone.

3th To the N.E. of the town two miles stand the houses of Castle Sinclair and Girnegoe, both now in ruines, but were of old the mansion houses of the Earle of Cathnesse. They are situate on two rocks washen below by the sea and joyned to the land by a narrow passe above—the communication between them, hath been by a drawbridge. To the E. of them about a mile is the promontory of Nossehead a great rock lying with a long point far into the sea, and opposite to it to the N.E. about 3 leaugues upwards Duncansbay head in the parish of Canisbay another great promontory and between them are two bays formed. One of them in the parish of Canisbay, the other in this parish called Reissbay having Nossehead on the E. side of it and Neibster head to the W. and some more than a league between. This Bay is very dangerous for ships by reason of out lying rocks and no harbour within. To the W. of Castle Sinclair on the side of the bay and two miles from the toun of Wick stands the Castle of Airigill the ancient mansion house of the Earles of ^{188.} Marshall, when the Keiths were proprietors of the Baronie of Airigill a strong house and yet in repair and betwix that and the sea is a good new house lately built, both now belonging to the family of Hemprigs. Betwixt Castle Sinclair and Airigill at equall distance from both houses stands ane old chappel called by the common people St. Tears but thought to be in remembrance of Innocent day the commons frequenting that Chappell having their recreation and pastime on the third day of Christmass. Opposite to Castle Sinclair on the N. side of the Bay 4 miles distance and 3 from Airigill by land and 5 from the toun of Wick N.E. stands the Castle of Keisse another house built by the Earls of Cathnesse and at the side of it, a convenient house lately built, both in repair, belonging to Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath. From the toun of Wick to the N.W. stands Kilminster at two miles distance, where of

old stood the mansion house of the Bishops of Cathnesse. There is one remarkable story taken notice of by some of our historians that the last bishop who resided there was boild to death in a cauldron by the orders of the then Earle of Cathnesse, it stands upon the East side of a great flow moss two miles large in breadth and in the midle of it, there is a chappell called St. Dudoch's Kirk by the commons, of very difficult access any time of the year, by reason of the flow. To the W. of the town of Wick at a miles distance on the N. side of the water stands ane old chapple called Marykirk which the commons did superstitiously frequent on the first Sabbath after the new moon. To the W. of that, and three miles from Wick on the S. of the water stands the house of Bilpster and below that, a mile to the E. lyes the house Thurster on the
 189. same side of the water two miles W. from the town of Wick and a mile to the S.E. of that and one mile to the S.W. of the town of Wick, stands the chappel of Haulster called St. Cuthberts Church. The common people bury ther dead about it. From the toun of Wick on the south side at a miles distance stands the Castle of Old Wick the ancient mansion house of the Lards of Oliphant when they were proprietors of the third part of this shire, and a mile to the south of that and two from the toun of Wick stands the house of Hemprigs the mansion house of the family of Hemprigs a mile to the S.W. of that and 3 from Wick stands the house of Thrumster and beside it a chappel called St Kirk where the people bury ther dead. To the S.E. of that one mile and 4 miles S. from Wick stands the house of Ulbster and betwixt it and the sea side stands a chappell called St. Martines Chappell now erected into a tomb and is the burial place of the family of Ulbster.

4^{to} The Burgh of Wick a small town of little trade lyes on the E. end of the church and N. side of the water, where it runs into the sea, and before it, is a bay formed more than a mile in breadth between the head of Week on the N. and the head of Old Wick on the S. with a harbour at the end of the toun, to which ships of between 20 and 30 last burden can come in safely. At the head of Wick is the Chappel of St. Ninian; to the N.E. of Wick about a mile

is the harbour of Staxigoe, where ships of good burthen come in the summer time and ly safely. Near by which are two large granaries for victual belonging to the family of Hemprigs. Wick lyes 12 miles to the S.E. of Thursoe the next sea port town, and 42 miles to the N. of Dornock in the shire of Sutherland the next royal burgh.

5^{to} The Water of Wick takes its rise from three small rivulets which come out of the mosses in the parish of Wattine and run in one at the house of Auchingale in the said parish ^{190.} about 5 miles West from the toun of Wick and receives a considerable addition from a loch in that parish, that runs into it a litle above the Parish of Wick called the Loch of Wattine, to that place from its source it runs N.E. and from its entrance into the parish of Wick at a place called the Crook, it runs due east till it empty itself into the ocean, at the toun. of Wick. There is a salmon fishing at the toun and many trouts and small fish in the water. There is a Bridge at the toun of Wick for the conveniency of the Parish of eleven pillars built with loose stones and only timber laid over them, they are maintained by the southside of the parish for carrying them to the church. The water being broad there by the swelling of the tide.

6^{to} There are a great many small loches in the highlands of this parish abounding with small fish, but otherwise inconsiderable. But there is a large one near a mile in length and an half in breadth about 3 miles North from the toun called the Loch of Wester and the water running from it called the water of Reisse running due E. into the sea about a mile below the Loch in the midle of Reissebay, there are abundance of large trouts in it but no salmond fishing. There is another loch two miles S.W. from the Wick call'd the Loch of Hemprig it runs almost N. and empties itself in the water of Wick about half a mile to the W. of the toun.

7^o The parish of Wick is a large parish of 12 miles in length from N.E. to S.W. and 4 miles to the W. and contains about 2200 catechiseable persons. and there has been ^{191.} baptized these five years last the number of 528 children. There is no Register of Burialls kept in this parish. The oldest min^r I can hear of was M^r Thomas Pruntoch but when

he entered or died I can't learn he was succeed by M^r John Annand who was a few years min^r and died here. its probable they were both before the year 1636. The last was succeeded by M^r John Smart, who continued here till turned out for joyning with Montross in the time of Cromvels Government and after the Restoration he refused to return here being old but was settled in Dunnat in the same shire where he died. After he was laid aside, there was one M^r Henry Forbesse who offici^at here 3 or 4 years but was never a settled min^r here and he went from this to Old Earn in the shire of Nairn, where he was min^r. After his departure M^r William Geddes was settled here about the year 1658 and continued till about the year 1675 till he was transported to Urquhart in the shire of Murray where he laid himself aside when the Test Oath was imposed, he was succeeded here by M^r Patrick Clunies about 1676, who died here in 1691. In 1692 M^r William Ged was brought back by the parish and installed min^r here, where he lived two years and died and was succeeded in 1701 by M^r Charles Keith who died in 1705 and he was succeeded in 1707 by M^r James Oliphant present minister.

3. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Parish of LATHRON in CATHNESS.

192. The parish of Lathron in the shire of Cathness hath to the N.E. the parish of Wick, to the N. the parish of Wattin to the W.N.W. the parish of Halkirk to the S.W. and by W. the parish of Kildonan in the shire of Sutherland. To the South it is bounded all along by that part of the German sea called the Murray firth.

The church of Lathron is situated about 2 furlongs from the sea and distant 12 miles from the church and town of Wick. The house of Easter Lathron stands about a furlong to the N. of it. The house of Lathronwheel a mile to the S.W. and be W. of it. The Castle of Dunbeath thre miles to the S.S.W. of it. The house of Longwall sex miles to

the S.W. of it. The house of Ausdale eight miles to the S.W. of it. The house of Braemore sex miles to the West of it. The house of Nothingham a mile to the N. and be E. of it. The house of Risgil two miles and ane half to the N. and be E. of it. The house of Lybster three miles to the E.N.E. of it. The house of Clyth four miles to the E.N.E. of it.

The church of Lathron is situated about 2 furlongs from the sea and distant 12 miles from the church and town of Wick. The house of Easter Lathron the residence of a popish Lady of the name of M^cKenzie and relict to John Sinclair of Dunbeath stands about a furlong to the N. of it. The church and this house stand with 20 or 30 paces of the Burn of Lathron which burn takes its rise from the mosses about a mile above the church and said house and empties itself into the sea about 2 furlongs to the S.W. of the church. Upon the brinck of this burn opposit to the house of Easter Lathron *i.e.* on the west side, there stands a ruinous fabrick within its four square, but without, the corners are round and the stones handsomly sett tho' there be no free stone in the whole fabrick. I could get no satisfying account about the builder or design of ^{193.} building it, but certainly it was a strong house, the most of the principal house stands yet, the E. side stands directly upon a rock 10 fathom high.

2. The house of Lathronwheel presently possessed by Patrick Dunbar of Bowarmadden stands about a mile to the S.W. and be W. of the church, this house stands about 200 paces to the W.S.W. of the burn of Lethrenwheel, which burn takes its rise from the mosses about 2 miles above the sea to the N. upon this rapid burn Patrick Dunbar of Bowarmadden has erected this year a stone bridge of a large arch, which will be of great use not only to the whole parish but to all that travel that road. About 3 furlongs to the S. of the house of Lathronwheel, upon a rising ground there stands the beginning of a great fabrick, it is certain that it came never a much greater length then what is now seen of it. I could get no certain account who he was that began this great design. At the place designed for the entry to this great building, there was a large broad casway begun, and its reported that that

causway was to be carryed on to the town of Thurso, which will be about 17 miles from it, that part which was made in the Causway mire (which is as bad road as in the countrey, and the road by which the minister of the Parish must go to attend the meetings of the Presbytry) is obvious to any who travel that way.

3. The Castle of Dunbeath the residence of Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath stands about 3 miles to the S.S.W. of the church this Castle stands upon a rock, the S. point of it is always washen with the sea and some parts of the E. and W. sides of it are also washen therewith. This Castle stands about the fourth part of a mile to the W. of the water of Dunbeath. This water takes its rise from two small lochs near the hill call'd Binaliskie in the parish of Halkirk and runs from W.N.W. the course of ten or eleven miles and
 194. empties itself in the sea at the Inter of Dunbeath a great part of the braes or both sides of this water are covered with small shrubs and they are living yet who have seen good woods there. Within a mile to the sea upon the brink of this water is the Chapel of Balclay. Its certain it was built in the time of poperie and I can give no further account of it. There is no salmon fishing on this water, only some few are got when there is a great speat. Small barks anchor in the mouth of this water and its the most frequent port for the Murray boats when they come to this parish. Upon the W. side of the mouth of this river is a fine beach for cod fishes, some years ago there was a statly stage erected for the codd fishing at the mouth of this river, but a tempestuous storm and a violent speat carryed it away. Memento that in the year 1650 Montrose lay for some time before the Castle of Dunbeath.

4. The house of Langwall the residence of Lady Langwall relict to the deceast Captain Robert Sutherland of Langwall brother german to the late Laird of Forse, stands sex miles to the S.W. of the church and about ane half mile to the S.W. of the Water of Berndale, which takes its rise from a spring on the N. side of the hill Knochannerinach (Knoc-an-Erinach) *i.e.* the Irish mans hill and runs the course of ten or eleven miles from W.S.W. to S.S.E where it empties itself in

the sea in conjunction with the Water of Langwall. The house of Langwall stands within 20 paces to the said water which takes its rise from the S. side of the forsaid hill and runs almost the same course with the former water. These two waters joyn in one about two furlongs from the sea. A 195. litle below the place where they joyn, there has been formerly a strong bridge with a little house on the E. end of the bridge for intertaining of strangers. There is now no bridge upon either of the waters which has occasioned the loss of severall souls within thir few years. The best and most woods, tho' not very good, we have in the country are upon the sides of these waters. There are some houses upon the brinks of both these waters, upon which the sun doth not shine, because of the high hills about, from the 22 of November untill the 8 of January. There is a prettie good salmon fishing upon these waters, the cleft or crive is upon the water of Berridale. Upon a rising ground a litle above the place where the two waters joyn there is an antient fabrick, a part whereof stands yet, it was strongly built, and a deep ditch cast round it. Upon a rock at the mouth of the water stands the Castle of Berndale, to which they entered, when in repair, by a draw bridge and the entry to the bridge was so sloping from the top of a high brae that only two could go abreast. The entry was very dangerous, the sea being to the right hand and the water to the left and the rock very high upon both sides but especially to the N.

5. The house of Ausdale possessed by George Sutherland of Ausdale but belonging to Langwall stands eight miles to the S.W. of the church. This is the first Inn in this parish for such as come from the S. to this country. there are some other smal inns as Borge, Lathran Clyth, &c.

6. The house of Braemore the residence of George Gun of Braemore stands sex miles to the W. of the church. The Water of Berndale formerly mentioned runs close by the gavel of that house about 20 paces to the W. of the house there is a Chappel. The natives thereabout say that one Eyardan was the last priest in that Chappel. Opposite to this Chappel which lyes upon the S. side of the Water of Berridale, stands 196. the Chapel of Braenaheglis *i.e.* the brae of the church on the

north side of the water of Langwall. Between these two chappels there is a road which crosseth in the middle the great hill of Scarbine, which rod is called by the natives *la cois nive* i.e. the rod where the travel. It's said that one priest served these two chapels *per vices* and its supposed that the cross rod formerly mentioned was the rod by which the people went and came when attending divine service. It is moreover observed by the natives that when the priests were discharged their office in this country, that either this Eyerdan or some other priest came to the glutt of Berridale a secrett and remote place, and built a chapell there which lyes on the N. side of the Water of Berridale. this Chappel stands about 2 miles from the Chapel on the S. side of the river. I could not understand of what order any of these were of. The greatest part of the image of the Sainct worshiped in the Chapell of Braemore stands yet in timber there.

7. The house of Nothingham the residence of Sutherland Laird of Forss (the house of Forse from which the Laird of Forse is designed and standing on a rock closs on the sea is ruinous) stands a mile to the N. and b. E. of the church. A small rivolet runs by the gavel of it, which runs about the course of 2 mile by N. to S. Above the house of Nothingham within less then a quarter of a mile to it, is the hill Bincheilt remarkable for the many fine springs that abound in it.

197. 8. The house of Risgil presently possessed by Alexander Sinclair of Swinzie stands 2 miles and ane half to the N. and be E. of the church within 5 or 6 paces to the burn of Risgil which takes its rise 3 miles N. from the sea, and empties itself there at a place called the Inver. On the face of a brae above the inlett of this burn there is a stone to which as the natives tell, many frequented in the time of superstition. Its hallow where they sate and on the back there is the figure of a cross tripled cutt out. ther are some hollow places on both sides as if designed for both the elbows. As ane evidence that the most of this country was full of woods I have seen a tree of 21 feet in length which was digged out of this burn, and the root of the tree was for the most part wholsom; the sea now ebbs and flows in the place where out of that tree was digged.

9. The house of Lybster presently possessed by George

Sinclair of Lybster stands 3 miles to the E.N.E. of the church and the house of Clyth belonging to John Sinclair of Ulbster 4 miles to the E.N.E. of the church. The burn of Ocumster, which is a half mile to the E. of Lybster and as much to the West of Clyth takes its rise from the mosses 2 miles above the sea, where are a great many small rivolets (not mentioned) in this parish, which in time of rain swell to a great height, and some of them almost at such occasions unfordable. About a half mile or less to the E. of the house of Clyth there is a chapell at the end of it there is a large broad stone erected on the end with many unintelligible cuttings and carvings on both sides there are some other stones of this kind in this parish and some of them erected in place where they do not use to bury the dead.

In severall places of this parish there are severall stones erected some of them very high and large Betwixt Midle Clyth and Easter Clyth 5 miles to the E.N.E. of the church there are a great many stones erected in a rank and order. The most remarkable of this kind are near the Loch of Ach-kean Loch in a circular figure 32 of them are yet standing, many are fallen and overgrown with earth the natives can give no account of them.

The hill of the Ord is that which divides Sutherland 198. and Cathness, the march is a small rivolet called the burn of the Ord which takes its rise from some springs near the top of the hill. The S. side of the hill is very steep sloping all along to the top of a rock which is many fathoms high. Cross the S. side of this hill is the common passage to and from this country, the road hath not been so very dangerous as at first view it would appear to the traveller, for the whole face of the hill till the top of the rock has been covered with long heath, so that tho a persons foot might slip, he was not in great danger, but whether thro' moor burning or some other accident it hath happened some few years ago the heath was all burnt and now it looks more frightfull than formerly but the road by the pains of Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath is made so broad as that 3 horses can conveniently ride it abreast. A litle to the East of the burn of the Ord, which is the march, there is a pleasant green mot

called the Dunglass as high as the top of the rock. Since the heath been burnt passengers who observe, may see the vestige of a ditch digged up from the said Dun all along the top of the rock untill it come to a burn near the top of the Ord called Aultnudir a small rivolet riseing from the morasses about a mile above the top of the forsaid rock. The top of the Ord is large 9 miles of bad rod to the S.W. of the church.

Two miles to the E. of the Ord coastways there is a very high rock called Craignaboth, at the foot of this rock stands the small high rock called the man of the Ord, this small high rock is seen at a great distance. Such as come from the W. will see it in a clear day before they come within the length of 20 miles to it, and strangers think it is close under the Ord :
 199. About 30 or 36 years ago there was a gallows erected up the top of this Craignaboth. The occasion was, I shall not omitt here in case that if this paper fall into the hands of many it may shew that the Lord seldom allows bloodshed to go unpunished even in this life, two bloody ruffians having mett a pedler travelling that way, one of them, (while the other at a distance was watching lest any should come the way that might discover them) brained him with his staff and threw him over the rock, But the Lord in his providence would not allow these bloody butchers to escape from justice; some of the murthered person his cloaths being found in a ditch and search being made theranent, the persons were apprehended, confessed and were executed in the place where the murther was committed where they hang for some time.

Within a quarter of a mile of the house of Brae more to the S. is the great hill Scarabin formerly mentioned it's a mile in length. S. and W. of the said house is the hill called Maiden Pape so called from its figure. At the back of the Pape closs to it lyes the hill Smikin. A little to the West of these hills is the hill called Morvin which is a mile in length as is Scarbin. Upon the top of Morvin there is a litle Loch and there are some shells found on the top of it. This hill is oft remarked by seamen when sailing this coast and by it they take their meeths and by mistake they call it the Pape. To the N. of Morvin is closs to it, or pretty near it the hill Tinvin which is a mile long. To the W. of these hills is the hill Knock-

nerinach from springs in this hill, as formerly mentioned, the waters of Langwall and Berridale take their rise and 2 other not in this parish but as to ther rise.

In this parish there are severall kairns or forts some say they were bigged by the Picts others say they were bigged by the Danes. Where they are in any repair they are of a round figure at the bottom and built so that one stone covereth the top, the walls are very thick a person can go round the fabrick, but no more room then for ²⁰⁰. one, the center is open and somewhat large. There is a very remarkable one of them at the Borge within a mile and ane half to the Castle of Dunbeath, another at the Loch of Rangage, this one has ane avenue to it, where the red curren grows and bears fruit. Of this kind of forts there are a great many in this parish.

I found no scrap of a pen of records in this parish but I understand by our Synod Book that M^r Alex^r Clerk was minister here in the year 1652. he was transported from this to Inverness. M^r John Ross was minister here in the year 1663, he was afterwards transported to Dornoch. M^r Neil Beaton was minister here in the year 1681. and dyed in this parish in March 1715. befor he came to this parish he was min^r at Dunnet. The present minister M^r Andrew Sutherland was ordained minister of this parish August 1717.

There are 1500 catechisable persons in this parish tho' I should begin but at ten years of age, but I take them at eight, these if I should add them, would make the number greater.

4. DESCRIPTION THURSO Parish in CATNESS Jun. 1726.

The parish of Thurso in the shire of Caithness has the parish of Olrick to the E. the parish of Bower for a small way to the S.E. the parish of Halkirk to the S. the parish of Reay to the W. and for six miles alongst the coast to N. and N.W. it is bounded by the Northern Ocean and the west end of Pentland firth: It has about 2200 examinable persons: and is every way about five miles long and this besides a place called

Dorrarie one mile and an half long, and separat from any other part of the parish by 2 miles. It lyes S.S.W. of the church 8 miles, inclosed betwixt the parishes of Halkirk and Reay, and
 201. belonged to the Bishops of Caithness and now to the King: It has the ruins of a Chapel and in popish times is thought to have been an exempted chaplenry.

The church of Thurso dedicat to St. Peter is a mensal church, the bishop was and now the King is patron. It lies on the Water of Thurso closs by the sea, a pretty good square fabrick, by the Earl of Caithness Isle to the S. and town of Thurso is to the N. Above a vault looking into the East end of the church, is a session house, but by permission of the Kirk Session, it is used by the Sheriff and Magistrates of Thurso for a courthouse and prison, and above a dungeon likewise allowed them is a steeple and common clock.

Thurso. Longit. West from London near 3 degrees Lat. 59 D. 1 m. a Barrony burgh lies about and be west the church, consisting wholly of lanes save one big street for a market place: Petermass fair holds June 29th, and Marymass August the 15th. Besides they have a weekly fridays market. one of the best for flesh and undoubtedly the cheapest in the North. In this town there are about 900 examinable persons and it is almost four times as populous as Wick tho' that be the head and only Royall Burgh in the shire. there the Shirrif and Commissar and most part of the publick meetings of the shire are kept except when by law they are oblidged to hold them at Wick. John Sinclair of Ulbster is Baron, and almost the whole inhabitants hold of him for a Reddendo of Tallow, which with the customs of the markets and other casualties amounts to 500 merks Scots per annum.

It is the seat of a presbytery consisting at present of 14 parishes Thurso. Wick S.E. 12 mile. Cannisbay E. 12 m. Dunnet E. 5 m. Olrick E. 3 m. Bower S.E. 6 m. Watten S.S.E. 7 m. Lathron S. near 17 m. Halkirk S. 4 m. Reay W. 8 m. and
 202. in Strathnavar far W. 24 m. Kirkabole or Kintail near Tongue my Lord Reays residence. W. 30 m. The new erection at Durness W. 44 m. and the new erection at Badcall W. the country called Ediracheilis W. betwixt 60 & 70 m.

Here is a custom house for this shire and that part of the

shire of Sutherland called Strathnaver. And a Post office from this to Inverness. They reckon it 46 m. to Dornoch 70 m. to Inverness 64 m. to Fortrose and 87 to Elgin. By the ferries are 46 m. to Kirkwal.

In this town is a good neat house and new gardens belonging to Patrick Dunbar of Bowermadden eldest lawfull son of Sir Robert Dunbar of Northfeilds Baronet. Other gentlemens seats in this parish are

Murckle 1 long m. E. from Thurso on the brink of the sea and W. of a Winter brook running to N.E. 2 mile and dividing this parish from Olrick. It is butt a small fabrick and was the residence of the Sinclairs of Murckle Baronets whose heir male is Earl of Cathness, and enjoys lands in Caithness to the yearly amount of 5000 lib. Scots with the pretensions to the estate and superiorities of Caithness and heritable offices therto belonging: A very smal estate for so ancient and noble a family but they are rich in money.

Clairdon $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. from Murckle and 1 short m. E. of Thurso, is the joynture house of the Countess of Caithness mother to the present Earl Alexander.

Thurso-East $\frac{1}{8}$ m. E. of Thurso closs by the sea and in the top of a rock several fathoms high, the largest fabrick in repair in Cathness has a very fine tho antique entry betwixt two gardens. It was built by one of the Earls of Caithness and ^{203.} quite ruined by them before it and the estate of Caithness came into Glenorchies hands who again rebuilt it and his heirs sold it, and some of the estate and superiorities and heritable offices of Cathness to John Sinclair of Ulbster, whose residence it now is. He has an estate of 1000 lib sterl. per ann. the largest fortune in this shire and is heretable sheriff and Justiciar and has some singular priviledge in electing the magistrates of Wick, so that all the justice in the shire is in a manner engrossed in his hands, except a litle which the Commissar and lands lords retain of it.

Thurso River falls into the sea a litle to the W. of Thurso East and closs E. of Thurso it has its run from Loch Moir, in the parish of Halkirk and runs S.W. to N.E. about 16 mil with some small windings. The whole salmond fishing from top to bottom belongs to John Sinclair of Ulbster and is fished at the

mouth of the river, when the sea begins to flow with a coble, and a large half mile up the water are fishing craives. It is highly valued at 900 merks in time of war, and 1000 merks in time of peace.

Into the mouth of this river, Barques of 60 tun can get in, and ly safe, but must be piloted over a dangerous rock at the entrance and pay a mark Scots of anchorage from this port to Walls or Waes in Orkney are 6 league and from thence to Scapa near Kirkwall, other six and from this to Leith are 64. Over the mouth of this river is a ferry boat, the families of the neighbourhood give the ferry men a small yearly allowance and strangers pay what they please to give, at the upper end of the town is the foord for riding.

204. Very near Thurso to the West lies the ruinous house of Ormley and beyond the place designed for the minister of Thurso's manse $\frac{1}{8}$ m. W. of Thurso lyes Pennyland a small house and estate which belongs to Murray of Clardon a litle to the N. of it on a rock above the sea is a Chapell the buriall place of the family.

The old Castle of Scrabster belonging to the crown lies $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Thurso and almost within the flood mark. It is wholly in ruins. John Sinclair of Ulbster as heritable Constable of it, and Baillie of the Bishoprick has 100 lib Scots per an: Closs to the N.W. side of it a small part the rapid winter brook runs into the sea after a course of 2 m. to N.E. and over it is a bridge of one arch built by Mr. Alexander Frazer presently Collector of the rents of the Bishoprick.

Scrabster lies a mile N.W. of Thurso. It was the residence of the Bishops of Caithness, tho' they had their cathedral at Dornoch in Sutherland and in popish times a statly but now ruinous castle, yet they have mostly resided here as a far more convenient place for good and cheap provisions. The fabrick is wonderfully small, and yet no ruins are to be seen. The bishop had lands in and near to this parish to the value of 8 or 900 per annum.

Scrabster road lies $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Scrabster. It is a convenient safe road for ships of any bulk with good anchoring ground and two strong iron rings fixed in a rock to which they bind their cabales, paying a mark of ring money. It is covered from

South to N.E. with high rocks from the tempest and is only a litle exposed to the East.

Howburn or Hoburnhead the ancient Tarvedum promontorium lies 1 m. straight north of Scrabster and 2 miles of sea ²⁰⁵. N.N.W. of Thurso. Dunnethead lies E. by N. 6 or 7 m. from it and both form a bay but Clardon point juts out a good way into the sea, and divides it into two parts. To the N.N.E. of Howburnhead lies the Island of Hoy in Orkney at the distance of 6 leagues betwixt these two places Pentland frith joyns the Northern Ocean and except on very calm weather makes a very rough sea.

In this head (and in several other rocks in Caithness) an hawk builds and the young are yearly taken by the severall landlords and gifted away. Almost adjoining to the head is a Clat or high inaccessible rock in the sea, wherein are hatched innumerable sea fowls; and near to it another lesser Clat which was once climbed.

Brims lyes 2 miles W.S.W. of Howburnhead and $3\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of Thurso. It is situat on a rock above the sea, a pretty large old fabrick the residence of Patrick Sinclair of Brims second brother of John Sinclair of Ulbster. He has the estate that originally belonged to the family of Brims and Ulbster consists of tailzied estates, that fell to the family together with a purchase made of late from the Earl of Broadalbine. Near Brims are two chapells and abundance of rabbits.

Fors Sinclair lies 4 miles W. of Thurso and on the east bank of the water of Fors which divides this parish from the Parish of Reay: and more properly belongs to the parish. the small house of Fors lyes half a mile from the sea: He has only 800 Scots of an estate, 100 whereof arise from the salmon fishing.

Giese or Ghies lyes S.S.W. from Thurso 1 m. on the West ²⁰⁶. side of the river of Thurso: It is the dwelling place of William Sinclair of Giese, and a litle to the S. of it a small brook running almost to the East 1 m. falls into the river.

At Hoy 4 m. S. from Thurso severall urns were found and many are found in different places in this shire. It seems the Picts were so buried for there were never any Romans so far North.

In the Custome House of Caithness is a Collector 40 lib.

ster. sellary. a Comptroller 30. a land surveyor 30. A land waiter 25. two tydesmen 15 lib.

They export of beef and mutton *communibus annis* 35 lasts, of tallow near six last, each barill weighing 2 c. weight, of feathers 17 baggs, salmon 10 or 12 last. Calfskins near 1000. cow-hides about 300 bear, oats and meal 15000 bolls. codfish about 40,000. This is export of the shire as appears from the books.

The postmaster has ane fourth part of the advantage with the generall post office at Edinburgh which amounts to about 12 lib. sterl.

By an accompt kept of the malt consumed by brewars for ale in Thurso, it appears from customes no less than 3000 bolls a year.

Mr William Abernethy son to the Bishop of Caithness of that name, who was brother to Abernethy of Mayen in the shire of Banf was the first minister of this place that any person can give an account of, only some say there was another Abernethy before him, He was Presbyterian and a Covenanter and laid aside for complying with Montrose.

207. Mr Andrew Monro succeeded him and was ordained at Thurso Nov^r 4. 1655 by the Presbitery of Caithness and was put out for the test by Bp. Wood, who presented his kinsman Mr John Wood to this charge tho he had not the Irish language which is absolutely necessary here, Mr Wood was turned out at the Revolution, and Mr Andrew Monro returned to this charge and dyed in December 1693.

Mr William Innes was ordained at Carnock in Fife in October 1693 and admitted to Thurso in May 1696 and now lives here.

By a Decreet for an interim locality given at Edinburgh Feby. 8. 1721. The stipend including element money, amounts to 5 chalder victual and 800 merks of money. The schoolmasters sellary is 100 lib and the casualities and other emoluments make *communibus annis* 200.

5. DESCRIPTION Parish of OLRIGG in CATH- NESS Jun 1726

The Parish of Olerick in the shire of Caithness hath to the North and North East of it the Parish of Dunnett, to the E. and S.E. the parish of Bowar, to the S. and S.W. the paroch

of Halkirk and to the W. and N.W. the toun and parish of Thurso.

This parioch will be in length from E. to W. about three miles and in breadth from S. to N. about two miles and an half and hath the kirk built almost in the center therof, which will be three miles distant from the toun of Thurso.

Almost the one half of the Parish is bounded with the sea coast from E. to N.W.

There are three gentlemens houses within this parish, viz. the Laird of Dyrons house, which stands from the church N. ^{208.} near the sea, upon the northside of a burn called the Burn of Stangregill which runs from S.W. to N. and hath its rise from a moss called Dregs Moss and the hill of Oliggge near a mile and half mile from the sea.

Nixt to that is the Laird of Castlehills house bounding likewise with the sea coast and stands near a burn called the burn of Harland, which hath its rise from the Loch of Dyron which is near half a mile above Castlehills house, that burn runs to the North of Castlehills house and empties itself into the sea. That house is near a mile to the E. distant from the kirk. Nixt to that is the Laird of Oligggs house which stands south from the kirk and is distant from it about four rig lengths.

This paroch hath ane loch in it called the Loch of Dyron which will be about half a mile in length and near a quarter of a mile in breadth in some parts of it. It abounds with trouts and eals, which may be the cause, its much frequented with swans.

This Loch hath its rise from a burn which is called the burn of Dynn from a small village it runs by called Dynn and this burn hath its rise from a moss about a mile and an half above the loch called the moss of Halyclay.

There will be about 700 catechiseable persons in this paroch.

There have been since the Reformation six ministers in this parish viz. Mr Adam Allardice, Mr William Adamson, Mr David Bruce, Mr William Cambell, Mr Robert Tarras, and ^{209.} Mr William Mackbeth present minister ther but as to the time of ther entrie, death or transportation there is nothing of it to be found in the records of Presbytery excepting that Mr Adamson was transported south and that Mr Cambell was

transplanted first to Bower afterwards to Wattin within the bounds of the Presbytry.

The Patron of this parish was once the Earle of Cathness afterwards the E. of Broadalbine and now Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath and John Sinclair of Ulbster Esq^r.

The present stipend of this paroch will be six chalders of victuall and three hundred and fifty mark of money.

6. DESCRIPTION Parish of BOWAR in CATHNESS

1. The Parioch of Bower in the shire of Caithness is an inland parioch and borders on all the parishes in the country except Leatheren and Reay. the church of Bower is in the center of the parish. Its bordered on the North with the parish of Dunnet The church of Dunnet is four miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ N. from the church of Bower. The parish of Cannesbie lyes N.E. from Bower. the church of Cannisby is seven miles distant from Bowerkirk towards the N.E. The Parish of Wick lyes S. from Bower. The Burgh and church of Wick lyes from Bowerkirk $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. The parish of Wattine lyes S.W. from Bower the church of Wattine is two miles distant towards the S.W. from Bowerkirk, the Parish of Halkrick is four miles distant W. ward the Parish of Thurso lyes N.W. from Bower from which the toun and church of Thurso is distant six miles towards the N.W. the parish of Olrick lyes N.W. from Bower from which
210. the kirk of Olrick is distant 3 miles a litle towards the N.W.

2. The house of Thura belonging to Richard Sinclair of Thura lyes $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile E. ward from the church the house of Standstill belonging to David Sinclair of Southdun lyes $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. from the church. the house of Lyth belonging to John Sinclair of Barrock lyes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. from the church which house is distant from the Castle of Keiss in the parish of Wick 3 miles towards the S.E. the house of Bowermaddon belonging to Patrick Dunbar of Bowermaddon lyes $\frac{1}{2}$ mile towards the N. from the church. The house of Bowertoun belonging to John Sinclair of Barrock lyes $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. from the church, the house

of Tister belonging to Sir Robert Dunbar of Northfield is 2 miles W. from the church, this house is distant from the house of Thurso East 4 miles. The house of Staimster belonging to Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath is $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles W. ward from the church The house of Scarmilet belonging to Alex^r Sinclair of Dun lys 2 miles W. ward from the church. the house of Braibster Dorren belonging to David Sinclair of South Dun lys 1 mile W. ward from the church besides which stands the house called Whitehall belonging to Patrick Sinclair portioner of Brabster Dorren.

3 There are no rivers in this parish but two miles E. from the church is a large burn called the Burn of Lyth which rises out of the moss of Sliklie in the parioch of Cannesby and runs for the space of a mile into the burn of Hew in the parish of Wick. There is ane other burn called the burn of Standstill which rises in the moss betwixt Bowermadden and Bowertoun being half a mile distant from the church. It meets the burn of Lyth at Hew and then both are called the burn of Hew, ^{211.} and by this burn they run into the Loch of Wester. It runs for the space of 3 miles into the Loch of Wester in the parioch of Wick. When it runs by the toun of How in the paroch of Wick, its called the burn of How There is a litle Strype arising out of the red moss near the church running hard by the church called the burn of Bower and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the church it emptyes itself into the burn of Standstill. The burn of Auklugate ariseth out of the moss of Brabster Dorren being a mile S.W. from the church and runs the space of a mile W. ward into the Loch of Wattine. The burn of Scarmelet arises out of the loch of that name and runs by the house of Scarmilet to the Loch of Wattine for the space of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the N.W. towards the S. all these burns abound with truts, eels and small fishes.

4. Two miles E. from the church ly's the Loch of ffairwill being $\frac{3}{4}$ miles long $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad. In this loch there is a little island in which there is the ruins of an old house to which there is no access but by boat. Into this loch there runs a burn out of the moss of Swinzie in the parish of Dunnet for the space of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile called the moss of ffairwill $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles W. ward from the church ly's the loch of Scarmelet of the same

dimensions with the Loch of fflairwill, both these lochs abound with fishes of severall kinds. There is no wood nor forrest in this parish but every toun thereof is weel served of moss and moer and hay meadows and there are ale houses almost in every toun for entertaining of strangers. the Kings highway betwixt Wick and Thurso goes through the town of Brabsterdorren and the town of Northfeild which is 1 mile N.W. from Brabster Dorren.

212. 5 There are in this parish these ancient monument 1st there is ane high erected stone 1 mile W. from the church in the moor of Bowertoun called Stone Ludd. there is no certain tradition of the occassion of its being erected but its like the obelisks or high stones in other places, that are said to be monument of the battles fought betwixt the Scots and Danes. 2^o There are in the town of Lyth 1½ mile S.E. from the church two remarkable places the one called Castlehill, the other the hill of Wirks they are supposed to be vestiges of Picts houses, for when persons digg into them, they find large stone vaults under the ground, there was ane old popish Chappell at the house of Scarmilet that is now ruinous and its reported ther was another popish Chappell at the house of Lyth, but there is no vestige of the same.

6. There is in this parish at present about 920 catechisable persons this number is increased to 130 more than it was in the year 1701. When the present min^r did come to this parish, there is no certaine account can be had from Presbitry records or Session Registers who were min^{rs} in this parish since the reformation, only old men that are now dead, informed us that the present min^r is the sixth they did see to officiate in this parish, but M^r Corss his immediat predecessor was M^r Alex^r Gibson who was ordained before the year 1660 and did outlive some years the Revolution.

213. The present min^r M^r Hugh Corss was ordained and sett apart to the work of the ministry the 25 day of Sept^r 1701. Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath is reputed Patrone of the parish. the stipend of the parish is 800 marks half money, half victuall the victuall being valued at 100 merks per chalder which is located as follows.

7. DESCRIPTION Parish of WATTIN in CATHNESS Jun 1726.

1. This Parosh of Wattin in the shire of Caithness is ane inland paroch. Its bordered on the paroch of Bowar, Wick, Halkirk and Lathron. The church of Wattin is not in the centre of the paroch. The church of Bowar lyes N.E. from Wattin 2 miles distant towards the N.E. from Wattin. The Paroch of Wick lyes S.E. from Wattin the burgh and church of Wick lyes from Wattin 5 miles S.E. The paroch of Halkirk is 5 miles distant W.ward. The paroch of Thurso lyes N.W. from Wattin from which the toun and church of Thurso is 7 miles distant towards the N.W. The church of Lathron is 10 miles distant from the church of Wattin.

2. The house of Cogill belonging to George Manson of Bridgend the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile E.ward from the church The house of Gersay belonging to the said Bridgend lyes a mile N.E. from the church. The house of Lynager belonging to William Calder of Lynager is $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile distant from the church S.W. The house of Northdun belonging to Alexander Sinclair of Dun lyes 2 miles distant from the church N.W. The house of Southdun belonging to David Sinclair of Southdun lyes 2 miles distant from the church N.W. The house of Toftingall belonging to James Budge of Toftingall lyes 3 miles distant from the church S.W. The house of Achangaill belonging to ^{214.} Alexander Calder of Achangaill lyes from the church $1\frac{1}{4}$ of mile S.ward.

3 There is a water in this paroch a mile S.ward from the church which rises out of the moss of Munesry in this paroch being 5 miles distant from this church S.W. and from the Moss of Campster in the Paroch of Lathron which lyes 5 miles distant southeast. There is another burn that runs from the Loch of Toftingall for the space of 4 miles and joyns the other two a litle below the house of Achangaill and then is called the water of Achangaill which abounds with salmond trouts and eells, it runs a mile from Achangaill N.E. and then empties itself in the water of Wick a burn abounding with salmond trouts and eels from the Loch of Wattin for the space of a

mile and then empties itself in the water of Wick. Its observable of this burn it never freezes with the greatest frost.

4 There is a large Loch in this parish called the Loch of Wattin S.W. from the church a mile. Its 2 miles long $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile broad, it rises mainly from the Loch of Scarmalate in the parosh of Bowar which is distant from this church 3 miles this loch abounds with trouts and eels. There is another Loch in Toftnigall being $\frac{1}{2}$ part of a mile long, and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile broad. There is trouts and eels to be had in it.

215. 5. There are in this paroch two buriall places besides the churchyard the one is in Northdun belonging to Alexander Sinclair of Dun, ther is a tomb there, it being his own buriall place, and some of his relations buries in that Tomb, and about the tomb, some of the people of the paroch buries. It lyes from this church 2 miles N.W. There is another Chappell that is ruinous before our time in Skowthell called the Clea belonging to David Sinclair of Southdun, they only burie strangers and unbaptized children there, It lyes from this church a mile, and the $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile W.ward. We know no more about it.

6. This Paroch is reckoned to be in the midle of the shire and for the most part the Cess of the shire is payed at this church. There is nether forrest nor wood in this parosh except only in Skowthell there is a little green hill, which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, there are some shroubs growing about that hill. It belongs to Southdun distant from this church a mile and the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. Every town in this paroch is well served with moss and mure and hay meadows and there is ale houses in severall places in the paroch for entertaining of strangers. The church of Wattin is on the Kings highway betwixt Wick and Thurso.

7. There is in this paroch at present about 800 catechizable persons, this number is increased to a 100 more then it was in the year 1701. when the present minister came to this parish. There is no certain account can be had from Presbytery records or Session Registers who were ministers in this Paroch since the Reformation only old men that are now dead informed us that the present min^r is the sixth they had to officiat in this parish but M^r Monro his immediat predecessor

was Mr James Oswald who was ordained before the Revolution, and did outlive some years after that.

The present min^r. Mr Hector Monro was ordained and set apart to the work of the ministry the 24th day of Sep-²¹⁶. tember one thousand seven hundred and one.

Its not determined whether Sir James Sinclair of Dunbeath or John Sinclair of Ulbster be Patron of this parish.

The stipend of the Paroch is 500 marks and vicarages and of the five hundred marks there is 2 chalders of victuall.

8. DESCRIPTION Parish of REAY in CATHNESS June 1726.

The Parish of Reay in the shire of Cathness hath to the [North] the great Deucaledon Ocean, to the East the Parish of Thurso. To S. East parish of Haukrig to the south the parish of Kildonan in the shire of Sutherland. To the W. and N. West the parish of Far.

The church of Reay is 8 miles West from the town of Thurso, built in a litle village, called the toun of Reay close by the sea side which seems to be a place of considerable antiquity and in which there are some vestiges thereof yet to be seen, but is now almost covered with sand. The privileges of this town tho' ancient, are very few, having only two mercats in the year. One in the latter end of August called Marymes, and the other about the midle of December called St Kenla mas fare.

The house of Sanside presently possest by Capt. William Innes proprietor of that interest is one mile west from the Church of Reay, standing at the distance of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile on the west side of the River of Sanside, which is in time of Speat crossed by a bridge of one arch, closs by the sea side.

This river hath its rise from Loch Horquil, (which is 1 mile in ²¹⁷. length and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in breadth) 5 miles South from Sandside head which is a promontory $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N. from the house of Sandside. The course of this river is streight having no considerable turns, running thro' the said interest which is terminate at a place called Presswaddie, where there is an old decayed wood 4 miles S. from the said Loch Horquil about which

4 miles there is most excellent pasturage and other four lochs called Loch Culnabin, Loch Ganni, Loch Wilan and Far Loch all of the same length and breadth with the forsaid Loch Horquill abounding with trouts and eels. These lochs have their springs from the adjacent hills viz. Bin-na-mbud Glenloch Horquill and Bin raw being the most conspicuous in this parish.

Four miles West from the church of Rae is the house of Kirktown standing closs on the west side of the river of Halladale (upon which is Strath Halladale) which is the dwelling house of the Laird of Bighouse proprietor of the said Strath.

This Strath tho' a part of the parish of Reay, belongs to the Shirefdome of Sutherland.

Strath Halladale is separate from the interest of Sandside by Drim-Hollistill a hill two miles west from the church of Reay.

Here the boundaries of Cathness and Strathnaver do terminate and are separate by a rivulet called Fae Hollistil.

218. This river of Halladale hath its rise from a hill in the Parish of Kildonan called Cnoc-na-ba-reavich 15 miles South from the place where it falls into the sea called Mealvich This river hath no turns.

There are lochs on both sides of this river. The first on the west side at a miles distance from the sea called Loch Achuridigil which is $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length and of no considerable breadth. from this loch runs a rivulet which joins the river of Hall at Achuridigil 1 mile from sea.

Two miles west from Kirktown is loch na Hogiloth from which runs a rivulet thro' the said town and there joins the river of Haladale 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ from sea.

The Water of Dyke from S. west, having its rise from Binghiriom in the height of the parish of Kildonan joynis the river of Halladale at Craggie 6 miles South from the town called Mealvich where it falls into the sea.

There are few considerable lochs on the West side. On the East side of this river of Halladale at the distance of one mile from the sea is Loch Acaran, out of which runs a rivulet called Auld Acaran, which joyns the said river at Golvail 1 mile from sea.

Two miles East of that at the distance of two miles are two other lochs Loch-na Coarach and Loch na Shialy almost

joined, of the same length and breadth with the former, 1 mile east of these two lochs is another loch called Caol Loch from these lochs runs a rivulet called Auld Chonnigil which joins the river of Halladale at Connigil two miles from sea. 219.

N.B. That in Caol Loch and Loch na Shialy there is an Island in which wild geese and duikes &c do big.

Three miles due South, from these lochs are other three lochs close by one another called Loch Sletill, Loch Ntalli, hoil, and Loch Vic-ghilleir, of 1 mile & $\frac{1}{2}$ in length and $\frac{1}{2}$ in breadth, which with all the former abound in trouts and eels &c and from which runs a burn which joyns the river of Hall at Forsenain 10 miles from sea.

This part of the Parish of Reay is separate from the Parish of Kildonan by a hill called Ballach Chnoicfin or Bin Vallich 12 miles south from the church of Reay about which there are several old and decayed woods where there are plenty of deer and roes. On both sides of this River of Halladale towards the South is a chain of hills. This Strath is separate from the Parish of Far by a hill called Bin Roy.

The Kings high road from the Parish of Kildonan to the church of Reay is thro' Binvallich down the river of Halladale and over Drimhollistill.

At the distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile South from the church of Reay is the house of Borlom, presently possessed by John Innes proprietor thereof, this interest is separate from the interest of Sandside by a rivulet called the burn of Reay which hath its rise from a hill called Cnoc, Chro, 2 mile due South from the Church of Reay; this burn falls into the sea closs by the said church, the whole of this interest abounds with most excellent pasturage 220. extending from the sea to the hill Binna mbad 5 miles South. To the East of the church of Reay is the house of Isauld at the east of a short mile presently possessed by Mr Francis Sinclair brother german to the Earl Caithness. It stands closs by the burn of Isauld which separates it from the interest of Borlom. It falls into the sea at the distance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile N.E. from the said church, this river hath its rise from the N. side of Bin-na-mbad 5 miles S.E. from the church of Reay. this river hath no turns from its rise untill it fall into the sea. It hath one bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile East from the church of Reay.

The house of Craigtoun presently possessed by M^r David Monro. proprietor thereof is 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ N. East from the church of Reay. and separate from Dunray by a rivulet which hath rise from a moss 1 m. east from the Castle of Dunray called Blar remi.

This house of Craigtoun stands closs by the sea side very near the said Castle of Dunray which is one of the Earl of Caithnes's lodgeings. Two miles and a $\frac{1}{2}$ N. East from the said Castle is the river of Forse which falls into the sea at Lybster 4 miles East from the church of Reay betwixt which and the said Castle are several tennent towns by the sea side belonging to the forsaid Earl of Caithness.

221. This River of Forse hath its rise from the S.W. side of Binna-mbad, running due S. thro' Loch Culnabin, Loch Gannu and Loch Wilan, and then turns S. east, untill it come to Loch shurrey, then it runs N. East untill it come to Forsie and then runs due N. untill it fall into the sea at Lybster.

Two miles N. from Lybster, on the said water side, is Stempster and Balie. West from Stempster at the distance of a mile is Skaill where there is a loch $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile in length $\frac{1}{16}$ of a mile in breadth famous for the great number of swans and wild fowls that frequent it throughout the whole year S.W. from Skail is Shabster, a great tennent town of about 30 families.

Two miles N.W. from Stempster is Brubster on the said water side, which is a town of 32 families, one mile N.W. from Brubster is Shurrey a tennent town of about 21 families. To the North of Shurerey at the distance of a mile is Forsie sy an excellent grasing belonging to the said Capt. Innes of Sand-side, To the S.E. of Shurerey at two miles distance is Braalbin a town of 32 families belonging to John Sinclair of Assarie.

The Kings high road from Reay to Thurso is thro Isauld Dunray, northside of Skaill and by the Bridge of Forse.

I. There is no harbour for ship or boat along this coast, it being terrible for rocks that *superant cacumina nubes*.

222. II. The King is Patron of this Parish since the abolition of Prelacy.

III. The number of catechisable persons will be 2000.

IV. There are no inns fit for lodgings in this Parish.

v. At Kirktown in Strath Halladale there is an old chapell and a burying place, where the minister of Reay is oblidged to preach 8 times in the year. At Lybster there is also a chapell called St. Peters and in Shurerey another called Rheanauchan which seems to be St. Benedicts and its observable about that place that the highland people have a great many expressions which seem to be Latin, as Bonadistie *i.e.* benedicite, and they call the Lords prayer paidir *i.e.* paternoster &^c

vi. There are in the parish of Reay standing stones of considerable height, one to the North of Stempster. One to the South of Brubster, and one to the Southwest of Mealvich, all of about 12 foot high.

vii. Betwixt Reay and the sea is a litle hill called the Wild Cats hill or Tor-na, cat fiaghick which of late being broken up by the wind and the sand blown from it, there were found in it severall stones coffins, and in each corner of these coffins, an earthen pig with some ashes in it, but it is to be observed that the bottom of the pig and what was under ^{223.} it, of the stone was rotten to that degree that a man could peirce them with his finger, and there are some to be seen to this day.

viii. There are severall old houses which by tradition are said to have been built by the Picts in this Parish one in Strath-Halladale and another in Shurerey very remarkable for largeness and art in building of them and it is to be admired how they could carry such large stones to so great a height.

ix. The first Protestant minister in this parish was Mr George Oliver who in the year 1621 obtained a Decreet before the Lords Com^{ners} appointed for plantation of Kirks for two hundred merks money and three chalders victual together with the small tyths as stipend for the minister of the said Parish, which continues as yet.

After the death of the said Mr George Oliver, Mr John Monro was ordained minister of this parish whose son Mr David and grandson Mr John succeeded in that office the last of which dyed in July 1722 and in May thereafter Mr Alex^r Brodie present min^r thereof, was transported from the parish of Kildonan in Sutherland to the said parish of Reay.

N.B. That there is one Katharine Fraser a married woman

and a criples from her infancy, and hath brough forth severall children to Dod M^cIver her husband: of whom it is asserted
 224. by all that knew her, that tho she eats and drinks as much as any ordinary woman, yet never was found to pass any thing of what she eat by way of excrements. Severall people of good credit have had her in their houses, for a moneth's time where she has sitten by the fire, the whole of that time not being able to rise out of the place untill such time as she was lifted by others, and never did any observe that she passed any excrements.

COUNTRY of STRATHNAVER containing the
 parishes of FARR, TOUNGUE, DUR-
 NESS, EDERACHILLIS and part of
 REAY SUTHERLAND. 1726.

The country of Strathnaver in the shire of Sutherland lyes on the N.W. sea coast of Scotland and is bounded on the East by Caythness by the ridge of a hill called Drumhouliston and on the West by the Parish of Assint which is separated from it by an arm of the sea of Killiscoug and is in length from East to West about 50 miles, the shortest way through the hills, but many more amongst the coast which shouts out in many places with many promontories. It hath four parishes Farr, Tongue, Durness, and Ederachillis and a part of a fifth, whereof the other part ly's in Caythness viz. the Parish of Reay. The part of the parish of Reay that lys in the countrey of Strathnaver is called Strath-elladaile which is a valley of twelve miles long from the upper end to the sea, through which runs a considerable river takeing its rise out of some
 225. boggs and fountains among the hills, and is increased in its course by severall burns. It runs North towards the sea, where it has a salmond fishing with nets and cruives: The places inhabited on the said Strath are as follows. Trontills Forfies, Craggie, Bighouse, Kirktown Golwale, Melvke &c
 and in Craigtown is a meeting house where the people conven, when the min^r comes to preach to them which is every Lords day.

1. The Parish of Farr borders on the said Strath-helladaile on the West and reaches on the sea coast westward to the River of Forisdale about eleven miles. It has severall bays into which runs as many rivers or burns. The Eastermost is the bay of Strathy formed betwixt Strathy-head a long promontory and the head of Portskezzay helladaile and contains on its shore these farms viz. Strathy a gentleman's seat, Bailigill a mile east of the former Carraig a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile West of Strathy, Toutigan a mile north on the promontory Aldimhulin $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further North. Boraal $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further. Into the bay of Strathy runs the river of Strathy, which rises out of a litle loch of the same name of a quarter of a mile long, lying N. and S. the river being increased by severall burns runs North, and after eight miles course, falls into the sea at the house of Strathy and has a salmond fishing by cruives. The places inhabited on the said Strath are viz. on the east side of the water. Bocsaid six miles from the Loch Daltinn a mile ^{226.} below Daldibaig $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further down: Balblare $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further then Strathy. On the West side of the river Braerathy five miles from the loch, Dallanqual three miles below the former. Bailamhulin $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further.

The next bay is Armdale distant about two miles, formed betwixt Strathyhead and another to the westward called Runacraoibh into which bay runs two burns betwixt which the farm of Armdale mostly lys. this bay has a fishing port. The next bay westward is that of Kirtimy form'd betwixt Runahiolair on the East and Runamoin on the W. distant about two miles, has a fishing port and a burn runs into the bay, on both sides of which burn lys the farm of Kirtimy a gentlemen's seat. Next is the litle bay of Suardalie has a burn running into it, and a farm on the one side of the burn.

Next ly's the bay of Farr form'd betwixt Runamoin on the East and the point of Ardaneiseich on the West, a miles distant from each other. At the bottom of this east point closs on the Rock stands the ruines of an old castle calld the Castle of Farr, where the predecessors of the Right Honourable Lord Reay, when Lairds of Farr had a residence. By this farm of Farr stands the parish church and the ministers manse closs by a burn that runs into the bay. The next bay west-

ward is that of Forisdale form'd betwixt Ruardreissich on the east and Ruhorisdaile on the West. Into this bay runs two rivers viz the river of Naver and the river of Forisdale which at a miles distance passes by the name of the river of Borgie.

227. The River of Naver comes out of a loch of the like name, of three miles long, lying S.W. and N.E. Out of the N.E. end of it, the river runs north for twelve miles and being increased by many burns, falls into the sea at Ardaneiscich where there is a considerable salmond fishing by netts and cruives.

The places inhabited on the Strath of Naver viz. on the East side Rossall three miles from the loch, Riloise a mile further down, Riphail a mile further, Skelpig two miles further Rynavy $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further, Achcaillnaborgin $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further Achunah $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further Achuneiscich at the sea.

On the west side of the river stands Ceanncail two mile from the Loch, where the meeting house stands, at which the people of the upper part of the Strath, and that dwell about the loch hear sermon being far from the church. Next is Saoghar two miles further, Langdale joined closs to the former, a burn only separating, on which is a mill. Scail two miles further which has a considerable wood of a mile, having plenty of birk and arn trees but dwarfish. Carnachu two miles further, Dallvigaibe two miles further. Dallhariskill $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further. Apagil $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further Achunaburin $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further Invernaver at the water mouth.

Lochnaver, as we said before, is three miles long and about a large mile where its broadest. On the S.E. side of it lys these farms viz. Achuness near the N.E. end therof Achuchuil $\frac{1}{4}$ mile towards the S.W. end. Rihealbhag a mile from the former, Clibrig a mile from the last.

228. On the N.W. side stands Grumbegg a mile from the N.E. end Grumbmore a mile from the former, and Aldnaheirbh at the S.W. end of the loch. Into which end there runs two river at $\frac{1}{2}$ miles distance, the easternmost called the river of Bagistry which runs from its source of bogs and wells amongst the hills and runs eight miles N.E. and falls into the said Lochnaver. this water lys in the road between Sutherland and Strathnaver and is very troublesome when high the passengers that ride, being obliged to cross it upwards of four and twenty times in the

distance of three or four miles, and all the adjacent ground is boggy and full of stanks. The other river that runs into the Lochnaver is that of Mudil, comes likewise from wells and burns among the hills and runs from its source N.E. three or four miles, and waters a farm two miles above the loch, called Mudill. There are two or three farms more of the parish of Farr that have not fallen into the way of the above description viz. Dinachcorie two miles North from Mudil; Corifuren two miles south from the N.E. end of Lochnaver and Trudarscaig miles S.E. from the said Lochend. Letterghunsary on the foot of the hill called Binstomnis by Lochlaghoill and lastly Borgiebeg a mile up from the bay of Torisdale on the east side of the river of the same name.

The hills in the Parish of Farr are Binnchlibrig which is six ^{229.} miles in length lying S.W. and N.E. & stretches alongst the Water of Bagisty, and the Lochnaver at a miles distance from both. Its very high altogether, but sets three very high tops. it hath plenty of Red Deer. It has a considerable wood of birks and arns on the S.E. side of it. The only other of any hight is Binnstomnu about three miles long lying S.W. & N.E. It stands W. from Langdale on Strathnaver at three miles distance. there is on the N.W. side of it a good wood of birks arns and other timber.

2. PARISH of TONGUE

The next Parish is that of Tongue which lys mostly on the seacoast, tho a part also lys at some distance from the sea towards and amongst the hills which in this parish are pretty near the shore, The places of it on the East side ly on the bay and river of Torisdale where is a harbour for large boats of burden & a sandy shore for a short from the river of Torisdale to the river of Naver. Torisdale has a salmond fishing the farms are Torisdale at the water mouth on the west side and Borgie moar about a mile upon the same side, where also the river loses the name of Torisdale and is called by Bogie upwards to its source which is three miles S. above Borgie viz. Lochcraggie a mile long and half a mile broad lys N & S. ^{230.}

The greatest part of the parish of Tongue lys on the sides

of a large bay called the bay of Kintail formed between the head of Torisdale and the Whitanhead a promontory that stretches far out into the sea, they are nine miles distant and the bay runs up into the land about five miles S.

The farms on the East side upon the bay are Skerray a gentlemen's seat, hath a fishing port, is a mile W. from Torisdale, Lamigo $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further W. Straan skerray a mile further W. Skurlimy two miles further W. hath a fishing port and keeps a boat. Coldibackie a mile south of the last mentioned. Straan Tongue half a mile east of the former. Rihung a mile S. of Caldibacky. Tongue a manour $\frac{1}{4}$ S. of the former and is the principal seat of the Right Honourable Lord Reay whose house lyes closs upon the bay at a place where the land stretches itself out westerly into the bay in forme of a tounge from whence the seat hath its denomination. Kirkiboll $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of Tounge, where stands the parish church. Ardoch a mile S. of the last mentioned, & at the bottom of the bay stands Kenlochs on both sides of a river that runs into the bay. On the west side of the bay are these farms viz.

231. Achuntraan $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Kenloch N. Aonstoppen a mile further N. Bourscaig a myle further N. Braranbill hath a fishing port and keeps a boat. a mile further North Melness a gentlemen's seat keeps a couple of boats for crossing the bay to the church. Skinnat a mile further N. Tealmunn more und beg a mile N.W. from the former. Straan Melness two miles further N.W. which hath a fishing and keeps a boat.

In the mouth of the bay of Kintail, there lyes three islands the furthest east is called Holy Island, lyes a mile N. of Skerray. Its two miles in circumference, has a deal of good grass in summer, whether the people of Skerray make their cows to swin to pasture till they have eaten the grass. Its a shelter for boats that sail alongst the coast when stormy. the next westward is Island Roan which is rather two islands join'd at low water each one mile in circumference. On one of them dwells four familys. It hath a fishing boat and they kill sometimes a good many selches. the third is Island Ghaill which is a grassing of the farm of Skiriad whether their cows go in at low water with a stream tide. It abounds with rabbits. The Islands of Roan and Ghaill do almost close up

the mouth of the bay of Tongue, wherein is good anchorage for ships of burden particularly at Island Ghaill and at a small Isle off the Point of Tongue. The bay forsaide becomes ²³² dry at low water for four miles from the bottom seaward, only the river of Kenloch forms in the sands a deep and broad channel which is not fordable any further from the bay than two miles. The sands when the sea is out, afford abundance of cockles, museles spoutfish. The fish catcht upon the coast are cod ling, haddock and whitteens.

The places of the Parish of Tongue removed from the bay are Rubigill $\frac{1}{4}$ S.E. of Ardoch Scrabster $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Ribigill Tallasaid $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. from Ribigill. Cinisaid a mile south from Ribigill. Dirumeadie four miles S.W. from Ribigill upon the side of a loch. About five miles S. of the parish church there is a loch called Lochlaghoil three miles long and a mile broad lying N.E. and S.W. & hath to the N.W. side of it, severall farms of the parish of Tongue such as Letterlaghoill. $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the S.W. end of the loch then Torrantarve, next Aldnalouchart Rianleadan, Riannyan and from Litterlaghoil South West two miles stands Cullisaid on the side of a loch of the same name, and two miles S.W. thence stands Dinachcorrie separated only by a burn from another of that same name in the parish of Farr.

The hills of the Parish of Tongue are viz. 1. The hill of Tongue a mile long, lyes N & S. 2. The hill called Bennlaghoil ²³³ three miles South of the former, lyes N. and S. three miles long, sets up four high tops considerably higher then the body of the hill. (3) The hill called Bennhope three miles West from the former, is three mile long, lyes N & S. it sets up two high tops. (4) The hill called Dinnphutig five miles North from the former, lyes closs on the promontory of Whittenhead on the west side of the bay of Kintail. All these hills except that of Tongue abound with Red Deer.

3. PARISH of DURNES

The next Parish is Durness which lyes westward from the former and separate from it by a peice of mossy and boggie ground of five miles length and as many in breadth stretching from the Whittenhead to the hill call'd Binnhope. Its scarce

ridable but either in a very dry summer or in hard winter frost and not then without a good guide having many small loches and quagmires through it. The Parish of Duness lvs much on the sea coast as the former, a few places excepted. Its bounded on the East by the Whitenhead and on the West with Farohead, or Cape wrath a high promon. five miles at least betwixt both; and the shore stretches in into deep bays by the intervention of a head further in than either of the other two, called Farrars head. The more easterly of the bays is called the Loch of Eriboll, and goes inward seven miles southwards where of old was a plentiful herring fishing but has fail'd: there is yet plenty of cod and other white fish catcht there, also oisters and other shell fish.

234. It has an excellent road for ships of the largest burden the British fleet might ride safely at the bottom of the bay, which is covered by an island from the sea, of which more afterwards. The farms on the east side of Loch Eribol are (1) Froskill a mile South of Whitenhead, it has a fishing port but dangerous by reason of the swelling of the sea therabouts when the wind is from the sea. (2) Inverhope two miles South of the former where there is a salmon fishing with nets & cruives. (3) Badillahamhise a mile south of the former. (4) Hunleim a mile South of the former. (5) Eribol three mile of the former and Tilinn at the Lochend.

On the west side of the Loch of Eriboll stands Portchamill a farm three miles North of the Lochend. Ruspinn a mile north of the former, which has a road and harbour where boats and bark may ride safely, or lay dry. Keanbinn a mile N.W. of the former. Sangobeg a mile N.W. of the former. Sangomoar two miles N.W. of the former. Betwixt the two Sangoes at the shore, there is a cave stretching pretty far in under ground with a naturall vault above; Its called Smoa, at the mouth of it is a harbour for big boats, on the floor of the cave there is room enough for 500 men to exercise their arms, there is a burn comes out of the earth in the one side of the said cave and forms a large and deep pond there. where trouts are catched and then runs out of the pond to the sea; there is also a spring of excellent water in the other side of the said cave. A mile N.W. of Sangomoar stand the farms Baillamlulich and Durinn at some litle distance from the sea.

The other bay form'd betwixt Farard point and Cape Wrath ²³⁵. is called the bay of Durness and is formed into two inlets of unequal depth into the land, the more easterly of the two is but a large half mile into the land S.E. at the bottom wherof stands upon a marble rock another Mannour house of the Right Honourable Lord Reay called Balnacille. This mannour having been church lands of old, there was to be seen, (till this last year that it was thrown down for building a new house) the ruins of an old wall about eight or nine foot thick and in some places thirty foot high, without any window thereon, it seemd to extend on the one side one hundred foot long, and in breadth fourty foot; there is no tradition by whom it was built, or for what purpose; it seems to have been some old monastery: Within a bow shot of the house stands the parish church very near the sea a burn running between it and the house; the house and church are founded on marble rocks and most of the stones are of that kind. The church was built by Donald, Lord Reay, when laird of Farr. Closs to the Mannour of Balnacille, stands the farms of Crosboll and Knockbreck; and near the church stands the farm of Uibeg.

The Inlet thats more westerly, goes in S. three miles and is called the Kyll of Grudie and is for a mile and a half dry sand at low water except the water that runs into it of which after. The farms on the eastside of the Kile of Grudie (1) Slanes at the mouth of the said Kyl. (2) Borly a myle from the former. (3) Claisneach $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further up the Kyl. (4) Kildal $\frac{1}{4}$ further. (5) Sartegrim $\frac{1}{2}$ mile further up. (6) Grudie at the ²³⁶. Kyl end. The farms on the west side are (1) Aldan $\frac{1}{2}$ mile North of the Kyle end. (2) Geochreamh 2 mile North of the former. (3) Portover where there is a rock of fine marble, three mile further North towards Cape Wrath.

Belonging to the parish of Durness or rather to the heretor thereof the R.H. Lord Reay and betwixt the parishes of Durness and Edirachills, there are two large fforests consisting of a great many several hils stocked with red deer in abundance. The one is called the forrest of Dirumoar, esteemed to have greater plenty of red deer than any in Scotland and consists of these hills viz. (1) The hill call'd Binnhee which borders with the parish of Lairg on the West parts, it sets up two high

tops, and is three mile long lying N.E. & S.W. (2) Binndirach, which is joined to the former by a lower neck of ground call'd Bellach na mearlach it bears North of the former and is two miles long, lying E. & W. (3) The hill called Geaglaisea bearing W. from the former and is 2 large miles long, and lyes N.E. and S.E. (4) The hills of Savoill bearing from the former N. and is three miles long, setting up two high tops and by N. & S. (5) The hill called Arkill bearing N.W. from the former at a miles distance and itself two miles long and lyes S. and N. (6) The hill called Flinnbhinn bearing East from the former at a half a miles distance, and is itself four miles, lying N.E. and S.E. (7) The hill call'd Binnspinn bearing east from the former half a mile and itself four miles long lying N.E. and S.E. The other forrest mentioned above is called the
 237. Parff & consists of these hills viz. (1) The hill call'd Farrmheall bearing W. of the last mentioned at a miles distance and itself a mile long lying N. & S. (2) The hills called Binndeargmoar and Binndeargbeg bearing N.W. from the formentioned at half a miles distance and itself three miles long, lying N. & S. (3) The hill called Fashbhinn bearing East from the former at a miles distance and is half a mile long, lying N. & S. (4) The hill called Skryshbhinn bearing N. from the former at a miles distance and is a mile long lying E. & W.

The Rivers of the parish of Durness are these viz. (1) The river of Hope, which takes its rise from a litle loch a mile in circuit by the hill called Glaisea; hath its course East two miles, where at a sheal or grassing place call'd Cobir-nuiskeach, it receives two other large rivulets and then it runs N. three miles in the midle of a pleasant strath called Strahuridale where it waters on the West side Ellanrighair and two miles lower on the East side a farm called Mussal, on which East side a mile above Mussall stands an old building made in the form of a sugar loaff & which a double wall and winding stairs in the midle of the wall round about, and litle places for men to ly in as is thought and all built of dry stone without any mortar. Its called by tradition Dundornigil. Below Mussall a mile the river enters the Loch of Hope and runs through it three miles N. the said Loch waters on its west bank the farms of Baddamheoir and Arnabol and on the East bank Bregisgill

& Hope the river runs at last at a miles distance from the Loch into the bay called Locheriboll where stands Inverhope. (On the East side of Strahiridale which is also the side of the hill of Hope and as far down as near Bregisgil there is a wood ²³⁸. of birks and other timber.) Where is a salmond fishing with netts and cruives. The 2 river is called the river of Strabeg, which takes its rise at Loch Stinisaid which is half a mile long near the hill of Savoil, It runs thence N. three miles thro Strabeg, and falls into Locheriboll, at the bottome therof, the said Strabeg hath a wood on both sides of the river, of birks, aller &° particularly there grows there a parcell of large and tall hollys, whereof some have no prickles, hence their twiggs and leaves are cut down in time of snow for food to cows. The third is the river of Dinard, which takes its rise from Loch Dinard which is half a mile long near the hill called Feinnbhinn and runs thence N. eight miles and falls into the bay of Durness, at the end of that part of it called the Kyl of Grudie, on it there is a salmond fishing with nets and cruives.

The Loches of the parish of Durness besides these already named and from which ther run several burns and rivulets to the sea, are viz. the Loch of Slaness $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in circuit it stands by the farm of that name abovementioned, it hath plenty of eels. a litle island in it where maws lay eggs. A litle stripe runs from it to Lochborely which bears S.E. of the former a quarter of a mile and is half a mile in circuit stands by the farms of Borley and Claiseneach it hath plenty of red belly'd trouts an Island also where fowls lay their eggs; a burn runs under ground, out of this Loch for a quarter of mile N. and ²³⁹. falls into another litle Loch a quarter of mile in circuit calld Loch Crospuill, near to the church and the Lords Reays Mannour house, and out of which ther runs a burn into the sea. The 3^d Loch is called Loch Calladail, a large mile in circuit, and is about a miles distance from the Mannour house last mentioned bearing S.E. It has plenty of excellent trouts and a burn runs out of it to the sea at Sangomoar.

The 4th is called Lochmoadis a mile S.E. of the last mentioned Loch, about half a mile in circuit and hath good trouts, and sends a burn to the sea, at the Cave of Smoa where it comes out after having run a peice under ground.

Durness is one of the most pleasant as well as profitable spots of ground in all the highlands for corn, grass, cattle, game and fishing. All its rocks and craigs are either marble or limestone, there is also plenty of marl for gooding to the land. Its fresh water Lochs abound with a variety of trouts and eels. Its forests abound with red deer. Its grassing with black Cattle, horses and sheep and goat. Its sea's abound with cod, ling, and other sea fish.

4. The parish of Edirachils ly's mostly on the sea coast, betwixt the promontory of Cape Wrath on the East and the Storehead of Assint another promontory S.W. of the former at twenty miles distance betwixt them. The coast betwixt these heads forms itself into a large and deep bay with several creeks stretching within the land for severall miles.

240. The first farm of the parish of Edirachils to the W. ward of Cape Wrath, is called Sandwood, which stands at the bottom of a little sandy bay, which hath always a prodigious strong breach upon the shore, the coast being high and rocky on both sides of the bay. There runs a burn into the bay from a fresh water loch within a bow shot of the sea. On the east side of the said burn there is a litle wood of dwarfish hazels so low that the nuts hang among the sand, as they grow. the 2^d farm is three miles S.W. from the former on the coast, is called Oldshirebeg. It hath a fishing port covered with an Island of a mile long. The 3^d is a mile distant from the other S.E. and called Oldshire moar. It has a fishing port, but not accessible at low water. By Oldshire moar the sea goes in by way of a creek a mile wide at the entry and three miles in Eastward. In this Creek called the Loch of Inshard there is good anchorage for ships of burden, but by reason of rocks, of difficult entrance. On the north side of the Loch Inshard a mile from the entry stands the farm Kenlochbirsy. A mile further up stand the farm called Achughrisgill. On the south side of the Loch half a mile from the upper end stands the farm Achula nes and a mile further stands the farm Rimhichy.

From the south point or head that forms Loch Inshard the shore stretches south for two miles where stands the farme of Keansaly, which hath a fishing port. In a mile further south

the sea runs in again in a creek of a large mile, wide at the ^{241.} entry, and about four miles inward Easterly, this Creek is called the Loch of Lussord there are many small Islands in this Loch on the sides therof that form as many harbours for ships and there is good anchorage over all this Loch. On the Northside near the entry stands the farm of Ardmoar, & near it Ardbeg, and at the Loch end stands the farm Dailachrackphuill. On the south side of this Loch a mile from the end therof stands the farm of Badnabagh and a mile lower stands the farms of the two Fynadailes.

From the southhead, that forms Lussord calld Ru-antumpain the shore stretches south for three miles. A mile south of Ru-antumpain, stands the farm of Tarbat which hath the best fishing port on that coast. Two miles South thence ly's the Mannour called Scoury, sometime past a gentleman's seat. Within half a mile of the shore between Tarbat and Scoury, ly's an island called Island Handa about three miles in circuit and inhabited by one or two familys. It yeilds corn and pasture a great number of sheep. The side of the Island towards the sea is very high and rocky and abounds with a vast variety of sea fowls that lay their eggs and hatch them there. Going there in a calm day with a boat, and some fowling peices is an agreable diversion.

From the head of Scoury, the sea goes in by way of creek Eastward for seven miles up, which separates the parish of ^{242.} Edirachillis on the S. from the parish of Assint this creek is called Kiliscoug, its four miles broad at Scoury, and as it goes further into the land forms a great many other creeks and hath a vast many small islands upwards of fourty at least and near the bottom divides itself into two narrow creeks a mile deep, the land stretching out between them in form of a tongue.

On the North side of Kiliscoug a mile East from Scoury stands the farm of Badcall, which has a commodious harbour for ships of burden, being covered with severall islands. At this farm the parish church of Edirachils is designed to be built with the ministers manse, the Parish being lately erected out of the Parish of Durness. A mile East of Badcall stands the farm of Gugil; a mile further East stands Duartbeg, and two

miles further east stands Duartmoar which is a harbour for barks. two miles further East stands the farm of Kilistrom. Closs on the shore of this farm stands a litle island called Island Ranich famous for the herring fishing that has been there in times past and for its being the station of many hundreds of ships that have loaded herring there. the fishing is much failed of late years ; yet there is still some herring catch'd there yearly. A mile East of Kilistrom stands the farm Maldy, & two miles east from thence at the end of the Kyle stands Glendie a farm. at the point that stretches out betwixt the two creeks mentioned above, stands a farm called 243. Ardaloach and at the bottom of suthermost of the two creeks stands the farm Gleneul which is the nearest part of the parish of Edirachils to that of Assint.

There are some farms of the Parish of Edirachills that ly at some distance from the shore and near the hills such as the farm of Riroy five mile N.E. from Badcall. the farm of Loan, three miles N.E. of Riroy the farm of Achufary four miles East of Riro and the farm Aldinzmy four miles N.E. from Achufarie.

The hills of the Parish of Edirachillis are these viz. The hill called Aldermheally a quarter of mile N.W. of Farmheall (one of the hills of Durness) and is itself a mile long lying N.W. and N.E. (2) the hill called Binnchivish a bow shot from the former N.W. is a mile long, lying N.W. and S.E. (3) The hill called Binnstack S. of the former seven miles, is a mile long lys S. and N. On the east side of Binnstack is a wood of birkes and other timber. (4) the hill called Benn-dreavie, a quarter of a mile S.W. of the former, is three miles long lys S. and N. (5) the hill calld Binstrom half a mile S.W. of the former is two miles long and lys E. and W. (6) the hill called Binnleoid lys S.E. and N.W.

The Lochs and Rivers of the Parish of Edirachillis are these viz. (1) The burn of Sandwood, which rises at a litle Loch called Lochscoir near the hill Aldermheally and runs thence N.W. three miles, then falls into the Loch of Sandwood, which 244. is a mile long and half a mile broad and then falls into the sea at the N. side of the farm of Sandwood. (2) The River of Insard which rises from the loch called Loch annessannain,

which is a mile in circuit, and runs thence W. three miles and falls into the Loch or Kyle of Insard at the farm Achulaines on the N. syd thereof. (3) The River calld Lussord which rises from Lochmoar, which is three miles long and a mile broad and lys E. & W. thence it runs a mile N.W. & falls into the loch called Lochstack by the hill of that name and is two miles long and as many broad and then runs into the sea at the bottom of Loch Lussard a litle below the farm Dalach-raephuil on the S. side thereof. where there is a salmond fishing with nets and cruives. (4) The burn of Gisgill rises from a loch called Loch an Aldamrevich, which is a large mile in circuit, whence it runs S. three miles and falls into Kiliscoug at the farm of Gisgill on the West side thereof. (5) The burn of Duartmoar rises from a loch called Loch Aninnaill half a mile in circuit and runs thence two miles and a half and falls into Kiliscoug half a mile West of Duartmoar. (6) The Rapid burn of Maldy rises in Loch na creigadus two miles in circuit and runns thence S.W. three miles and falls into Kiliscoug through the farm of Maldy. (7) The burn of Glendu rises in Loch Straan Aisness a mile long, runs thence N.W. a mile and a half into the sea or Kiliscoug on the east side of Glendu. (8) The burn of Glencull rises ^{245.} in the Loch called Fiannloch three miles in circuit, and runs thence N.W. a mile and a half into the sea a mile E. of Glencull.

There are other burns and lochs less considerable, such as these of Oldshirebeg and Oldshire moar, Kenlochbirfie, Achughrisgill, Scoury, Duartbeg &c.

There is woods in some places of the Parish of Edirachilis not named above viz. On both sides of Lochmore, there grows plenty of tall birks, elms, allers and other tymber. Also between Ardalloch and Glencull is a good wood of birks, sauches, rantree, and other trees. Also upon the water of Glendu there is a wood of birks. In all the bays and creeks of the Parish of Edirachilis, there hath been herrings fished and are yet at occasions fisht and other sea fish, there is also oisters, muscles and lempats and spout fish and on a bank of sand that is more shallow then the sea about it which stretches between Cape wrath and the Storhead of Assint there is a

great many cod and ling and sometimes turbot catcht most in the spring quarter.

N.B.—The Lord Reay is sole heretour of the Parishes of Tongue, Durness and Edirachillis and superior of the lands of Strathaladale in the parish of Reay & of Strathy &c. in the parish of Farr.

246.

A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Paroch of CREICH in SUTHERLAND.

The paroch of Creich in Sutherland is twenty four miles long from East to West. Pulrossie being the Eastern and Kenlochailse the Western extremities therof. It is not over a mile in breadth in most parts, but in the Highland parts of it, there are Straths and outskirts stricking up from the body. it runs for 14 miles on the Northside of an arm of the German Ocean commonly called in the maps the firth of Tayn beginning at Pulrossie near Portmaculter *alias* Mikle ferry and so west to Innerchaslay near Castlemearn where the tyde ends. The said arm of the sea separates the said Parish from the Parish of Eddertoun, Kincardin at a town called Ochtow.

The said Parish hath on the North, the west part of the Parish of Rogart and the parish of Larg. to the East the Parish of Dornoch, to the south the said arm of the German Ocean, and to the Western part of the Parish of Kincarden separated by the river of Ockell and the confines of the Parish of Assin. The principall house in the Parish is that of Pulrossie four miles east from the church, its the seat of the Murrays of Pulrossie who are a very antient family and taken notice of as such by the late Sir James Dalrymple in his collections. Its also four miles West from Dornoch the Burgh Royall of the shire. Ospidal a jointure house belonging to the family
247. of Creich is at the same distance from the church to the North East. Newtoun at the same distance to the East and Creich the seat of Gray of Creich a quarter of a mile S.E. from the church.

There are three large rivers in the parish viz. Shin Casley

and Oikel. Shin is very rapid running from North West to South East for 4 miles out of a loch 18 miles long from Larg to Cornikenloch in the Parish of Larg called Lochshin and empties itself in the said arm of the sea at Innershin 5 miles to the west of the church and 9 from the Eastern extremity of the Parish. The waters of this river never freezes yet the Loch, whence it runs does. It produces a good quantity of salmon fish known abroad for their bigness by the name of Shin salmon the salmon is taken not by cobles but by a crive which is a large frame of big peices of timber set cross the river, having several passages for the water to run through, in which passages there are fleaks of timber made after manner of a Tirliss, two of which fleaks are in each passage upon the sea side of the crive of equal height and more than half the breadth of the passage, only there is room left in the angle for the fish to enter in, but there is no regress by reason of the sharp points of the two fleaks meeting in the angle inwards hurts the fish at any time it offers to return whence it came, which seldom it does, nor can it get up out of the crive further up the river being hindered by another Tirlis set cross in the passage and filling it up, so that the fish lye ther within the crive safely and can be taken out alive at pleasure. The crive belongs to the Laird of Culrain tho none of the lands on either ^{248.} side of the water does, he having bought the privilege of ffishing from the proprietors of these lands. In this River were fished some time ago some pearle, many of them very large, but this can only be done when the river is very low in time of great drought, which rarely happens. Near by the place where the river empties itself in the sea is an old ruinous castle called the Castle of Innershin, built by one of the family of Duffus, of the surname of Sutherland, to whom Innershin belongs.

The River of Casley so called from a strath of that name, through which it runs at 5 miles distance to the west from the said river of Shin runs from North to South for 12 or 13 miles, out of fountains and lochs on the East side of Cassin, and southwest part of Lochshin and empties itself in the sea at Innerchasley a toun belonging to the Laird of Belnagoun a little below the place where the tyd ends. This river produces

salmon, but not so much as the other river and the fish belongs to Balnagoun and Culrain equally being proprietors of the lands on each side of the river.

The way of fishing here is neither by cobbles or cruives, but at a line or catarect, which is within a quarter of a mile to the sea, the fish cannot pass this line except in time of speats. When the water is low, it endeavours to leap up, but being at length wearied with leaping, it ordinarily rests in holes and pits at each side of the catarect or line out of which the fishers take them at pleasure alive with their clips or large hooks and sometimes with their hands.

249. The River of Oikel so called from a strath of that name through which it runs after a course of 8 or 9 miles from N.W. to S.E. out of Lochaisle near the confines of the Paroch of about two miles long, it empties itself in the sea at Castlenincorr, where the tyde ends about a quarter of a mile to the West of the place, where Casley empties itself into the sea. this river produces more salmon than Casley does and often as much as Shinn. the fish of which is taken by a coble and a line and belongs to the Laird of Balnagoun to whom also the lands of Strathoikel on both sides of the water pertain. None of these rivers have bridges or boats.

The Lochs yeild abundance of good trouts very delicious and palatable at certain seasons of the year. There are severall smaller waters in the Paroch but not very considerable for largeness or fishing and they all run from N. to S. and empties themselves in the sea besides several other brooks that empty themselves in these larger rivers above mentioned. In these small waters and brooks the country people get a great many trouts called Loch trouts but not smolts, and there are severall lochs in the parish but not considerable for largeness in which abundance of trouts and eels are had by hooks and nets and those lochs are the fountains whence the smaller rivers and brooks do flow, but not for any great distance being only from the adjacent hills. Within a mile to the North of the place where the River of Casley empties itself in the sea at a small town consisting only of two families, called Doricha which is
250. famous for a defeat given to the Mackays by the Roses who were commanded by one John Ross son to the Laird of Balnagoun.

There are in several places of said paroch circular edifices

built of dry stone without any mortar and of a very large bulk and open at the top, with the walls so thick that there are severall passages through them and apartments within the walls which are supposed to be idolatrous temples built by the Druids. There are two burying places in the paroch besides the church yard viz. at Knoch an at 12 miles distance and another at Achness 10 miles distance at the first of which they bury for ordinary. There are severall wasts in said Parish, many high hill and bordering on many more in the confines of the above mentioned parishes. A wood of oak belonging to the Laird of Newmore, on the west side of Shin river within a mile to the sea and another on the west side of Casley within a mile and a half of the sea, being birk and a third of oaks and birks together at Knoch an on the north side of the River of Ochel, and all these woods grow near the said rivers on the banks so that they may hurle them to the river, and they are very soon carried to the sea which by reason of its narrowness in these parts, occasions that the timber may be easily taken: there are no firrs in the parish. There are 1300 catechesable persons in it.

The ministers since the Reformation so far as can be learned were 1 Mr Rob. Monro *alias* Mcferson with his wife and after lived till they were 13 score of years between them which gave ^{251.} an occasion to an Earse roundell importing so much. (2) Mr John Hosach (3) Mr John Demster (4) Mr John Alex^r. (5) Mr Hugh Ross yet living and is an old man but deposed by one of the comittees for the north shortly after the revolution. (6) Mr Andrew Monro the first Presbyterian since the Reformation planted in Creich 1707 and died in 1712. (7) Mr Walter Ross planted in 1714 and continues there at the writing this in 1725. The stipend is 50 lib. Str. localled by a Decreet of the Lords in 1709. The King is Patron. The way is generally bad, there are severall mosses, boges, and steep rocks and hills, which as well as the rivulets would be tedious, and an endless labour to describe.

V Rev^d

Fortrose July 14 1732 ^{252.}

I received yours from Alexander McKay upon his return from the south; and had sent you what account I could

give of the Parishes I was acquaint with here, sometime ago, had I not expected that some would have lent their helping hand in describing such parishes as occurrd to their knowledge but finding them either shy to undertake or unwilling to put themselves to any such trouble, pretending their litle or no skill in Topography, I thought it proper not to delay any longer, what I intended to say upon the head. I have sent a description of 4 parishes, since I have now frequent occasion to traverse them, and tho' I did not keep closs to the printed direction yet I think the specimen I have given, will ffurnish you with materials to range the bounds and distances in what order you think fit. The design in my judgment is laudable and would be both diverting and instructing, to have a clear and distinct account of all the parishes in our kingdom, & none should be averse to contribute their endeavours in promoting and furthering such an excellent undertaking which has not as yet been done by any pen that I know off, and I cordially wish it may succeed. It would be no small satisfaction to me to have the good fortune of your acquaintance and if by a turn of providence, I shall have occasion to go south none shall be more ready and willing to pay his respects than

Your aff: Br: and most
humble servtt

LUD. GRANT

P.S. I began with Inverness because it naturally led to the parishes I describ'd. adieu.

253.

DESCRIPTION KILLEARNAN Parish in INVERNESS

The City of Inverness lyes along the river of Ness, on each side, the bridge serving for the part of a street consisting of 7 arches. This river flows from a Loch 4 miles distant from it, and tis remarkable, that that Loch and consequently the river flowing from it, never freezes, the water of it running as is thought upon sulphur. The town is divided into 4 principal streets, The East or Petty Street, as tis commonly call'd, leading to Murray; The South or Castle Street, directing to

the coach road made lately by General Wed, and leading to the south. The North or Kirk Street leading to the harbour. The West or Bridge Street leading partly to the Aird, or Lovats country and partly to the Ferry of Kessack which is the current in the north and crossing it, you come to Rossshire.

(1) KILLEARNAN PARISH

The first Parish I shall describe in the shire of Ross and Lordship of Ardmeanach is Killearnan, The church is 4 mile N.W. of the Ferry. It is situate near the shoar upon a small height, having the house of Redcastle to the East within less than a quarter of a mile, very beautifull and possessed for a considerable time by descendants from the family of Seaforth, and the house of Tarradale a mile westward, belonging to M^cKenzie of Applecross. The whole parish will be little more than 2 mile in length, having the church of Kilchrist a mile and a half to the West and bounded by the parish of Suddie to the East, and in breadth a mile. M^cKenzie of Kilcoy's house lyes a mile northward, a very agreeable countrey seat, and well improved by the present owner of it. M^cKenzie of Allangrang's house a very beautifull countrey seat likewise, lyes within this parish, distant from the church 2 mile to the East. There are no rivers in this parish, only some burns ^{254.} both West and East of the church, that discharge themselves into that arm of the sea that comes from Kessack. It is from this parish that the town of Inverness has all the hewn stone that makes up their new harbour and that formerly made their bridge and steeple of the tolbooth. Redcastles estate which is the most considerable, lyes along the shoar from the Ferry of Kessack till you pass the church to a burn that terminates his and Applecross's Estate about a mile N.W. of the church.

(2) KILMOOR PARISH

The Parish of Kilmoor you pass thro' in your way from the Ferry to Chanonry. The church is situate near the shoar, upon a small ascent, on that arm of the sea that comes from

the Murray firth, a mile to the East from Kessack. It lyes in a remote corner very discontiguous from the rest of the Parish. N. from it at a small distance lyes the house of Pitlundie belonging to a gentleman of the sirname of Mackenzie, there a loch a ridge lenth to the West of it, remarkable for little or nothing, save that some kind of fish, the inhabitants call Pikes, are to be found in it. M^cKenzie of Highfields House lyes N.E. from it a large mile and there is a chain of hills from the Ferry to Chanonry.

Graham of Drynie's house in the same parish lyes N.W. a short mile from the church. There is a large muir 'twixt that and the Ferry of Kessack in which they report, ther was an
 255. engagement twixt the M^cDonalds and the inhabitants of Innerness and there are severall heaps of stone and earth to be seen on that plain muir, where, they say, such as were slain are buried. Tis not long since an acquaintance of mine, about one of these heaps, found a sword all worn with rust. I shall give such an account of this engagment as I had from him.

The Inhabitants of Innerness having it seems, disoblighd the great M^cDonald, he resolves to be avenged of ther insolence and for that end, gathers together a considerable body of men; the town being apprised of this, think it proper to be upon their guard. A challenge is sent by M^cDonald either to subject to his terms or fight: tis likely they were not willing to go into his measures and therfore condescended to fight. They had then for their Provost ane called Junor, whom they nick-named Thummikin either from some mark upon his thumb or the like; he finding that the M^cDonalds were superiour in number, and brave resolute men, and being affraid if they were defeat, the town might suffer much by it, fell upon a stratagem in order to blast their designes, accordingly lands at Kilmoor the Parish I'm now speaking off (for it receives the denomination of Kilmoor from the lands next to the church along the shoar belonging now to the descendants of Alex^r Duff of Drummoor but formerly to Scheviz's not a league by water from Innerness), and brings a great quantity of spirits and other baggage alongs and gave orders that immediately upon the M^cDonalds first onset, they shou'd retreat and leave all which accordingly they did, and were pursued till they retired to the same boats

again. Upon this, the M^cDonalds looking upon it as a complete victory and that they had not the courage to face them, nothing dreading what might follow, seize with greediness ^{256.} upon the spoill, begin to drink heartily at the spirits, and when they were out of all order, deprived of the exercise of their reason the usual concomitant of drunkenness, Junor with his inhabitants returns with a fury falls upon them in this condition. so that few or none escaped and tis reported it was with much ado, M^cDonald himself gott away with his life.

(3) SUDDIE PARISH

The church of Suddy lyes near the Easter extremity of the parish being 2 miles in length and one in breadth bounded from the W. by the Parishes of Kilmore and Killearnan and from the East by the Parish of Avach. M^cKenzie of Suddies house at a very small distance W. from it and Mattheson of Bennagfeilds House at the same distance E. from it, it being central to them both. N. from it at a m. distance lyes M^cKenzie of Belmadmuthy's house upon a height and more conspicuous then the two former. There is an inn called Gateside being on the highway to Chanonry, belonging to the Laird of Suddie a little more than a quarter of a mile S.W. from the church.

There are two burns, which take ther rise from a muir call'd the Millbuy, and discharge themselves into that branch of the sea, which comes from the Murray firth. The one runs directly thro Munloch, and the other near the church by the house of Suddie.

There is one thing remarkable in this parish of Suddie which I think proper to mention. There is a small hill N.W. from the church a short mile, commonly called Hurdyhill or hill of Hurdie as some term it, on the top of which there is a well ^{257.} which I had the curiosity to view, because of the several reports concerning it. When children happen to be sick & languish long in ther malady, so that they almost turn skeletons, the common people imagine they are taken away at the least the substance by spirits called Fairies, and the shadow left with them so at a particular season in summer, they leave them all night them-

selves watching at a distance, near this well and this, as they imagine, will either end or mend them and they say, many more do recover than do not. Yea an honest tennant who lives hard by it, and whom I had the curiosity to discourse about it, told me that it has recovered some who were eight or nine years of age, and to his certain knowledge they bring adult persons to it, for one told me as he was passing in a dark night, he heard groanings and coming to the wall he found a man who had been long sick, wrapp'd in a plaid so that he could scarcely move, a stake being fix'd in the earth with a rope or tedder that was about the plaid; he had no sooner enquired what he was, but he conjured to loose him, and out of sympathy was pleased to slacken that wherein, he was, as I may so speak, swaddled; but if I right remember, he signifyd, he did not recover.

(4) AVACH PARISH

The church of Avach lyes on a height a small distance directly above the Fishertoun. It is bounded by the Parish of Suddie from the West (for there is but a miles distance
 258. between the church of Suddie and the church of Avach) and by the town of Chanonry from the E. which is likewise but a mile East from it. The breadth of it will be 2 miles and the lenth almost the same. Sir Roderick M^cKenzie of Scatwall's house an agreeable countrey seat is half a mile N.W. from the church. The house of Killenn belonging to M^cKenzie of Belmaduthy lyes directly N. from it a long mile. The house of Arrandith belonging to M^cKenzie of Rosehaugh the E. of Bute's second son lyes upon a height N.W. from the church at a quarter of a miles distance. There is a rivulet runs thro' this parish takes its rise at a hill called Millbuy, and discharges itself into the Murray firth thro the middle of the Fishertoun of Avach. Ormondy Hill, where they say there was a castle formerly possessed by Kings, it seems it was in time of the Picts. S.W. from the church upon a height, lyes near the shoar a quarter of a mile distant from it. There appears as yet some vestiges of it, and the stones tis said, were carried away to the cittadell of Innerness in the Oliverian days.

(5.) GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of LOCH-CARROUN Ross 1723 by the minister.

1^{mo}. This parish is a new erection made *anno* 1727 lyes 26 miles due West from Birahan Castle the principal mansion house of the family of Seafort 27 miles West of Dingwell head Burgh of the shire of Ross.

2^{ly}. It has to the South the Parish of Lochalch to the North and North west the parish of Applecross to the East the parish of Contan.

3. In this parish are seven hundred catechisable people. 259.

4. The lenth of this parish is about eleven miles, the bulk of which is divided by the river Carin and the bay of that name. This river abounds with salmond and pike, the loch with skate some small cod and liths. &c The bay is one of the safest harbours in Britain bearing South West and South East in forme of a crescent, some 30, 40, 50 fathoms deep covered with a ridge of mountains on all sides except the East, it comes up in the land near 3 miles.

5. There are no monuments of antiquitie here except the site of two fire or watch towrs built quite round of dry stone, the ane called Down Carranach the other Down of Riavochan.

N.B. There is a loch in the midle of this river a mile long abounding with pikes. The River Carron has its fountain in Lochscavan upon the borders of the Parish of Contan and Lochcarron.

MEMORANDUM about the united Paroches of
URRAY and KILCHRIST 1725. SHIRE
of Ross. M^r M^cKenzie

The united paroches of Urray and Kilchrist in the shire of Ross and Presbytery of Dingwal are bounded by the paroches of Photerty and Dingwall on the North, by the united Paroches of Loggie and Urquhart on the North East by the Paroch of Kilurnan and an arm of the sea that runs up from

the Murray Firth into Bewly the Regality Burgh of Lovat
 260. on the East. By the Paroch of Kilmorack in the Regality of
 Lovat, which is in the shire of Inverness on the South ; and by
 the Paroch of Conton on the West. They are five miles in
 length and where broadest about three miles in breadth.
 To the South West of this parish is a ridge of hills about
 twenty four miles in length without inhabitants, only fitt for
 pasturage.

There are two kirks in these Paroches, one at Urray the
 other at Kilchrist. The Kirk of Urray is situated on plane
 low ground near the North East end of the Paroch, where the
 river of Orran falls into the river of Connon ; This is the
 principal kirk of these paroches, and both are commonly calld
 by the countrey people the Paroch of Urray, at this kirk the
 minister has his mans and glebe and preaches for ordinary two
 Sabbaths there for one at Kilchrist. This Kirk is eight miles
 N.W. of Inverness and three miles S.S.W. of Dingwall both
 Royal Burghs.

Near the Kirk of Urray to the North East is a ferry boat
 on the River of Connon for the conveniency of passengers and
 a good change house for their accomodation. A little above
 the ferry on the north side stands Brahan Castle the principal
 mansion house of the Marques of Seafort pleasantly situated
 on a rising ground adorned with gardins, parks and fine plant-
 ing, and naturally beautified with woods on the west side,
 and pleasant green walks alongs the banks of Connon, this
 river runs from West to East, and may be ridden and men on
 foot do wade throw it in several places, when not in speat, it
 disgorgeth itself into the sea at Kildun near Dingwall two
 261. miles and an half to the North East of Brahan Castle. About
 a mile to the West of this kirk is another ferry boat on the
 same river, near the confines of the Paroch of Conton called
 the ferry boat of Moy. About half a mile to the W. of the
 church stands Arcon a large village on the W. side of Orran,
 adjacent to this village on the W. side therof is a moor two
 miles in length and one mile in breadth.

The River of Orran is very impetuous when in speat, yet so
 small when low, that women and children may wade throw it,
 about a mile and ane half to the S.W. of the Kirk is a good

timber bridge with revals on this river. Horse and carts can pass alongs it. This river rises in the hight of Glenorran about sixteen miles from the place where it falls into Connon. On the N.W. side a litle above the bridge stands the mansion house of Mackenzie of Fairburn a strong towr with a very fair prospect on a rising ground. Within a quarter of a mile of this Tower to the N.W. stands the house of Neather Fairburn belonging to Mackenzie of Davochmalnack.

The Burn of Goury falls into Orran about a mile above the kirk and is as impetuous and rapid as the river and can't be ridden nor waded throw when in speat. For conveniency of passengers there is an excellent timber bridge on it of the same forme with that on Orran, near the place where the burn joins with the river, This burn hath its rise in the hight of Glengoury five miles above the place where it fals into Orran. Both the burn and the river run from S.W. to N.E.

On the southside of the kirk is a large moor two miles in length and almost one mile in breadth, on the south side of this moor within a mile of the kirk stands the house of Kinchaldrum adjacent therto on the southside is the house of Ord.

The Kirk of Kilchrist stands in the South East end of the ^{262.} Paroch within half a mile of the confines of the Paroch of Kilarnan, two miles to the S.E. of the Kirk of Urray and a mile to the N.E. of Bewly the Regality Burgh of Lovat. There is nothing remarkable about this kirk. Within less than a quarter of a mile to the S.E. of it, on the shoreside stands the house of Tarradell one of the mansion houses of Mackenzie of Applecross near the Kirk to the West is a moor a mile in lenth, and ane half mile in breadth. There are severall mosses in this paroch so that all the inhabitants are well furnish'd with fewell for their fire.

To Mr NICOL SPENCE agent for the church.

SIR. There follows a Geographical Description of this parish of Alness. It is perhaps too large, but I see nothing that I could leave out, according to the printed directions;

and perhaps it may not be amiss to leave room for the compilers to abridge. Might I have any particular account of the design and undertaking I would lay myself out in getting a description of most of the countrey ; and I reckon the printed rules and general recommendation, will not answer your design, without you have particular correspondents in the several parts of the nation. If you have anything further to prescribe to me in this matter, let me know of it by the first packet you send to our Presbytery and how you like the method of the following description. I will be very fond of encouraging any performance that will do honour to our nation, or to do any thing that will oblige you being Sir Your most humble servant

JAMES FRASER

263.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of ALNESS Parish : shire of ROSS

The Parish of Alness 5 or 6 mile E. from Dingwal, is separated from Cullicuden to S. by Cromerty or Connon Bay ; which is a mile broad thereaway ; 2 from Roskeen to N. & E. by the river of Alness over which is a handsome stone bridge of one arch $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. from the church, near which the Ea. of Sutherland encamped in 1715 with the militia of Ross and Sutherland. The course of this river is from W. to E. Then from N.W. to S.E. coming from Loch Moire 5 mile or so from the sea : There is a salmon fishing at the mouth of it. 3. from the Parish of Kiltearn by the Burn of Teaninich, and the River Auld Graindt or Ugly burn. This last runs at Assint for a good way between two high rocks, which almost meet above, so that the water is not seen There are a great variety here of shrubs and trees, the countrey people say, of all sorts. By reason, its like, of the straitness of the passage and impetuousness of the stream, a smoak is sometimes seen to rise from it, and if a stone is thrown down it makes an extraordinary noise ; all which occasions among the vulgar a great many fabulous stories and ideas of terror not worth mentioning. In general they say the river is not sonsy, nor yet the loch from which it comes being Loch Glaish 3 miles in lenth.

Apparitions they report to be seen about it and that called the Waterhorse But they think the water is sanctified by bringing water to it from Lochmoire from which Alness river runs. This Loch, which is 2 m. long 5 m. from the church to N.W. owes its sanctity to a chappel at the W. end of it, dedicated of old to the V. Mary. It lyes in a little glen called Glenmoir or Kildermory; all the rent of which Glen would have made but a script subsistence for the priest, but the hideous remote situation of the place has probably made it be resorted ²⁶⁴ to in pilgrimage.

The church lyes towards the E. corner of the Parish from it the gentlemens houses bear thus, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile Miltown near the river mouth the seat of Monro of Teaninich; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to N. Cowl, belonging to Monro of Cowl. $\frac{1}{4}$ to N.W. Culcraigie to Munro of Culcraigie; $1\frac{1}{4}$ m. further to the hills Contulich to M^cLeod of Contulich; 1 long m. to W. Novar the seat of Munro of Novar 2 long m. to W. Assint, belonging to M^cKenzie of Inchcoulter; $\frac{1}{4}$ m. to S. Cragan to M^cGilligin of Alness 1 m. to W. Fyrrers belonging to Munro of Fyrrers.

This Parish has 8 or 900 catechisable persons is 8 or 9 m. from the sea to the remotest place thats inhabited has stipend 118 bolls of victual and 100 pounds Scots money being the vicarage. The Lord Tarbat is Patron: The ministers, as far as I can learn, have been M^r Robert Ross, who built the manse, West end of the church and belhouse the last bearing date 1625. M^r Thomas Ross M^r John Munro who dyed 1662. M^r Walter Ross, who continued till the Revolution M^r John Fraser transported from Glencorse near Ed^r and admitted 1699 dyed 1711. M^r Daniel M^cGilligin admitted 1714 dyed 1724. M^r James Fraser ordained & admitted 1726.

AN ACCOUNT of the Parish of TARBAT in the Presbytrie of TAINE with respect to the memorial for a geographical description of Scotland.

The Parish of Fearn was of old adjoined to the Parish of Tarbat, there is no account of the parish of Fearn as a separat ²⁶⁵.

Parish till the year 1628; and when the Presbytrie of Taine did *anno* 1644 present M^r W^m Ross then min^r at Nig to be min^r at Tarbat, they reserved the Parish of Fearn and all the fruits and emoluments belonging thereto and ordained that the said M^r W^m Ross or his successors in the ministerie at Tarbat should no ways inroach upon the min^r of Fearn his right, and they took the said M^r W^m Ross his obligation to that effect.

While the Parish of Fearn was adjoined to that of Tarbat the church of Tarbat was the place for worship as is evident to this day by old desks in the said church of Tarbat, which bear the names and armes of gentlemen who had lands in the parish of Fearn but had none in the parish of Tarbat.

All the lands in the parish of Tarbat did belong to the shire of Ross untill George late Earle of Cromertie then Viscount of Tarbat obtained an Act of Parliam: *Anno* 1690 adjoining his estate to the shire of Cromertie, of which he became heretable sherif by the purchase of the Estate of Cromertie formerlie belonging to Urquhart of Cromartie. By that Act a considerable part of the lands in the parish of Tarbat viz. the dabochs of Ballone, Gasterand and Meikle tarrel and the quarter of Upper Gainzies, being a part of the said Earles estate, were disjoined from the shire of Ross, to which they of old belonged and adjoined to that of Cromertie, but all the other lands in the said parish do continue in the shire of Ross.

The Parish of Tarbat is bounded on the south by the Murray firth and on the North by a narrow firth which divides the shire of Ross from that of Sutherland and goes up
 266. about 27 miles the lenth of Castlenagore in Strathaitkell, where the water of Oitkill enters into the said firth: The said parish on the East jetts out in a small point into the sea twix both the firths abovementioned, where there is a commodious place for small boats to ly in called Wilkhaven belonging to the Earl of Cromarties Estate; and the said parish is bounded on the West by the Parish of Fearn excepting a litle of it to the Northwest which is bounded by the parish of Taine.

The said Parish is about 4 miles in length from E. to W.

and in the broadest part of it about 2 miles in breadth from South to North.

The church lies 4 miles E. from the church of Fearn and 6 miles S.E. from the town of Taine, which is one of the head burghs of the shire of Ross; The church is covered with slate and has a verie handsome little bell house, under the floor of the church there is a large regular vault about 30 foot long, near as broad as the church and so high that persons of prettie good stature may stand in it. this vault is said to have been built by S. Columbus as a place for worship, and this tradition is supported by the name which a port about $\frac{1}{4}$ of mile to the North of the church does bear in sume old charters viz. portus Columbi, but now it is called Portmahobuagg, where there is a convenient harbour for barks and small ships and ane inn for intertaining of strangers. It belongs to the Earle of Cromertie and ane handsome little peer was built there by George late Earle of Cromertie then Viscount of Tarbat.

About $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile S.E. from the church is the house of ^{267.} Castlehaven standing upon a rock by the seacoast, it belongs to the Earle of Cromertie, it is now ruinous, but was once the principall dwellinge of the Lairds of Tarbat, there are several other gentlemen's houses in the said Parish viz. the house of Seafeld belonging to James Fraser of Arhnagairn which lies near the church to the S. the house of Littletarrel $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S from the church. the Castle of Easter Arbol now ruinous belonging once to Corbat of Easter Arbol now to Coll. Alex^r Urquhart of Newhall lies a short mile W. from the church; the house of Wester Arbol, belonging to Malcolm Ross of Pitcalnie lies a large mile to the W. of the church, and the house of Gamzies belonging to Captⁿ Daniel McLeod of Gainzies lies 2 short miles S.W. from the church.

There are some vestiges of chappels in the Parish viz. one at Wester Arbol called John Baptists Chappel lying a large mile to the W. of the church; one at Midganzies called Chappel Barr lying about 2 mile E. from the church and one at Alhan-sallach called Bridgets Chappel lying a short mile E. from the church, but no account can be got by tradition or otherwise, by whom these Chappels were built or to what order they belonged.

There are severall large caves in Rocks be the sea coast on the southside of the said Parish and some do think that these caves were places where the Christians in time of heathenism did meet for worship.

268. There are no lochs, rivers, brooks or forrest and litle or no moss in the parish.

There are twixt twelve and thirteen hundred catechisable persons in the parish.

The stipend is nine chalders victuall half meal half bear with the small vicarage by a Decreet of Modification and locality obtained by the present min^r before the Lords of Session as Commissaners for plantation of Kirks and valuation of teinds, which Decreet is dated the 8th day of December 1708 years.

The Parish of Tarbat was in time of Prelacie, one of the bishops mensal churches, so that the Crown is now Patron but the Earle of Cromertie has a tack of the teinds.

The min^{rs} of the said Parish since the Reformation as far as notice is got are as followes.

Mr John Monro was min^r there *anno* 1600 and died there in March 1628.

Mr David Monro was min^r there *anno* 1628 but no account is got how long he continued in it, or how he was removed from it, whether by death, transportation or otherwise.

Mr Thomas McKenzie was min^r there *anno* 1633 the people opposed his setting up of the Lithurgie, he deserted the Parish *anno* 1638 and went to Ireland, where he continued for some years, he afterwards returned to Ross and lived a considerable time but could not take upon him to exercise any part of the ministeriall Office.

269. Mr William Mackenzie was min^r of the said parish *anno* 1638 and died there *anno* 1642.

Mr John McKenzie was planted min^r of Tarbat *anno* 1645 and continued till the year 1649. this Mr John McKenzie was min^r at Urray before the year 1639, and was that year deposed for malignancie, but upon application to the Synod of Ross in October 1642 he was referred to the Presbytrie of Dingwall within whose bounds he once had his ministry, for

further satisfaction so as the Synod upon their report, might know to behave with him, and accordingle upon the report of the said Prësby to the Synod in April 1643 the said M^r John Mackenzie was reponed to the ministrie, he was planted at Suddie *anno* 1644, & thence transported to Tarbat *anno* 1645. In June 1646 he judicially declared before the Prësby of Taine that he would not publish to his people the Declaration made by the Commission of the General Assembly in Dec^r 1645 agst the Remonstrance unless the General Assembly would command him, seing the said Declaration was, as he exprest it, against his Chief Seaforth. *In anno* 1649 the said M^r John M^cKenzie was deposed for scandalous familiaritie with a woman in the Parish. But when Prelacie was set up *anno* 1660, he was reponed and planted at Urray and he got for his damages 3000 merks Scots and the emoluments of the Parish of Fodertie.

M^r Andrew Ross was planted min^r at Tarbat in October 1652, and died min^r of that parish in summer 1692.

M^r John M^cKenzie is now min^r at Laggan in the Pres-^{270.}bytrie of Abertarf, for some time intrude upon the said parish but was put out by the people of Ross and Sutherland *in anno* 1695.

M^r Hugh Monro was ordained at Tarbat the 27th of April 1691 and was transported thence to Taine in August 1701. M^r David Ross present min^r of Tarbat was ordained minister there the 25th day of Sept^r 1707.

A DESCRIPTION of the United Parish of BOLESKIN & ABERTARF or KILL- CHUMIN as to its situation, bounds, &c.

1^{mo} The Parish of Boleskin is bounded East by the Parish of Dore and Dunlechety or Daviot, S. by the parish of Lagan in the braes of Badenoch W. by the parish of Kilminabag and N. by the parish of Urchart, the lake commonly called Lochness interjecting.

2^{do} The church of Boleskin is distant from Inverness fifteen miles and from Kill Chumin in Abertarph or Barracks there,

nine miles. This church is upon the extremity of the Parish E. distant from the parish of Dores a mile. The River of Farigag which gives the name to the countrey of Strathfarigag, interjecting. This river hath its rise from a chain of hills betwixt Strathern & Stratharig, and within a mile of the hills makes a lake abounding with small trouts and within the distance of three miles emptyeth itself into the Lake of Ness. Within a mile W. from this church, in the town of Foyer is a stone house belonging to James Frazer of Foyer, standing close on the West side of the river Fechlin where also is a good orchard abounding with fruit trees of severall sorts. Close to the orchard and house where the lake is big, there is a good
 271. and safe harbour for smal boats when they goe up or down the Lake which is but a bow shot distant from it.

3th The Patron of this church is the representative of the familie of Lovat, yet its asserted by credible authors, it was a mensal church.

4th The min^{rs} who have been here since the Reformation were Andrew Dow *alias* Parson and vicar of Abertarf, in whose time Boleskin and Abertarph were united and a Decreet of Modification and Locality obtained in the year 1635 according to which the stipend amounts to the summe of 800 marks Scots. How long he lived or when he died, there are no records to document. After him was Andrew Roy *alias* Frazer, who in time of the Civill Warr and reign of King Charles the first, was barbarously as is commonly believed by the Irish not without the instigation of some in the parish who harbour'd a rooted prejudice against him because he obtain'd ane order for a legal gleib, which was by him and his successors in office possessed. How long he served the cure there are no records to clear it. After him was Mr Thomas Houstoun, whose ministry commenced in the year 1647 he served here fifty years, the names of those three are engraven in stones supporting a sundial, at the charges of the said Mr Houston, after him was Mr John Morison who after the space of four years serving the cure was transported to the Parish of Gerloch. The min^r who now serves is Mr Thomas Frazer who was ordained the 25th of November the year 1713.

5th The number of souls, according to the examination roll

is about 1500 besides Papists wherof ther are 40 families and ^{272.} of catechizable persons among the Protestants about 960. The number of baptisms and burials are not yet recorded orderly.

6^{to} The length of this parish from Boleskin to the outmost pairt of Aberchalider westward is eighteen miles. the breadth five commonly where it is habitable.

7^{mo} There are many rivers in this parish, the first in Stratharig. The River of Callidor, which in the Old Irish signifies the receptacle of water, makeing its rise from a chain of hills betwixt the foot of Badenoch and Stratharig from which it runs with great rapidity four miles, and then makes a lake called the Lake of Farilon, a mile in lenth, half broad, abounding with small trouts. This river runs thro a place called Aberchalidar from itself, belonging to the Laird of Abertardor M^cIntosh and under the superiority of the Earls of Murray. Its a pairt of the parish of Daviot interjecting betwixt Farilon and Megivy of the Parish of Boleskin. From the Lake of Farilon runs a river westward called Lonmor for a half mile and then falls into a lake called the Lake of Garthbeg. this lake is also a mile in length, half broad and into it at the Western end fall the rivers called Great Dee and Litle Dee. Great Dee ariseing from the forsaid chain of hills five miles running betwixt Garthbeg and Garthmore before it emptyeth itself into the lake. This Lake of Garth lancheth into a river westward a mile called Loyn and then falls into the river Fechlin betwixt which two rivers is a charity ^{273.} school. This River of Fechlin is one of the most dangerous in the highlands, its rise is from a chain of hills betwixt the braes of Badenoch and Stratharig. The highest of which hills is called Benn-na-skie that is the winged hill this hill will be distant from Lochness 14 miles, there are three rivers running from these hills called Armi, Marki, and Altour, which after they run down the brae make a lake called the Lake of Killinn, a mile long, half broad distant from the hight of the hills about 7 miles and from this, Fechlin runs very rapid about two miles then falls down a precipice and makes a great Linn, then it runs six miles and a half and then falls down a greater precipice and linn and a quarter of a mile downward falls down a third precipice, the most terrible and greatest of all and for

any thing we know, in the highlands and then with great noise and rapidity falls a quarter of a mile downward into the Lake of Ness. His Excell: G. Wade, Colonel Spotiswood and Capt. Romer hath lately the curiosity to take a view of these last two. Southwest of this river are other two called Brenag and Cuimrag which running from the same hills 7 or 8 miles, and then betwixt Killcholem and Drummond empty themselves into Fechlin. We have seen this Fechlin so big and rapid that it stopped the march and stages of the Kings troupes and other passengers, many have perished by this water but not within these ten years past, it runs from South to North.

274. 8^{vo} There is about a quarter of a mile E. of this river good conveniency for strangers and passengers in a place called Drimghempte eighteen miles from Inverness and six from Killchumin or the Barracks there.

9^{no} In this end of the parish belonging to Stratharig the country was once covered with woods but now only at Lochness side where are birks, arns, oaks, ash, holly tree and some firrs in a place called Foyerbeg. Here are many small lakes such as Loch Bhran, Lochnigelt, Lochrory Lochiluani Lochgheanik, Loch Knooky, Lochni Lann and Lochmorin all running in small rivers to the Lake of Ness from South to North no stone bridge on any of these rivers. This country is very rocky, yet in Shealings and Strath there is a good pasturage, the land yeilds bear, black and white oats in many corners and only close on the Lake of Ness, beans, pease or any grain growing in Murray land. here the catle are horse, nolt, sheep, and goats, deer roe and hare in hills and woods. The earth and soil is gravelish and on a hard channel. This Stratharig is reckoned the second highest country in the highlands and so, very subject to frost mildew near the Strath of rivers and storms of snow.

10^o The other end of this united parish called Abertarph has its name from the River of Tarph and Aber which signifyes the foot and therfor all places, whose names begins so, are close on a rivers foot. This Tarph has its rise from a place called Shelich and Cori Gherrag hills betwixt Badenoch and Abertarph from which it runs rapid six miles, and then falls into Lochness from South to North. Closs W. on this river is Kill

275.

Chumin, where is a charity school, near the foot of the river. About a mile East off this river is ane other called Do arising from the hills of Carnichulen, distant from Lochness about six or seven miles, into which it falls from South to North, interjecting betwixt Glendomore and Glendobeg. About five miles W. of Tarph is ane other river called Calidor having its rise from the hills of Corri Gherrag, Glenbuick and Glenturret running from them four or five miles and then falling into ane other river the greatest in the parish called Oich, This has its rise from Lochquech betwixt Cnodort and Glengary. This Lake runs into ane other called Loch Garry in the braes of Glengary, from which runs the river Garry falling into Loch Oich from which runs the river Oich from W. to E. to Lochness distant from Loch Oich five miles. Salmond fish goes up from Ness in abundance to Loch Garry. This river is seldom foordable from October to March, yet no bridge or ferry boat on it. Closs S. of this river stands the Barracks of Kilchumin on a rising hill having Tarph to the South a litle more distant so that they stand betwixt the two. Betwixt the Barracks and Lochness there is a point not a quarter mile long, on the extremity of which close on the Lake stood the ruins of ane castle supposed to be built by the Cummings from whom it had its name to this day but now scarce the vestiges of it remain, being demolished for the Barracks use.

Those Barracks are the largest built in the highlands in 276. K. George his time consisting of two parts of equal size each three storyes high with a garret, having betwixt both, 48 chambers of which 36 fire rooms, if I weel remember there is a parad betwixt the two parts, in the midst of which is a cistern, which is the best of the work. To the W. and E. of this parad is a strong rampart wall and at the midst of the eastern is the entry.

These Barracks are in the very centre betwixt Inverness and Fort William equi distant from both 24 miles, of which Eastward Lochness makes up 20 miles in length and from the east end of it to Inverness is four miles. This Lake will be near a mile broad all along abounding with salmond, pike, and small trouts, having Glen Moriston and Urchart to the North of it, and Stratharig to the South, It never freezeth and if a

lump of ice, is cast into it, it soon after dissolveth, its commonly thought on this account, it runs on sulphureous minerals, though it may be otherways as it is with our springs of water, which either through constant motion, pressure of the aire or the heat retiring itself in time of cold does not allow them to freeze. This being still observed, that in time of frost or when high winds are or shortly to be, they are warme and in hott weather or calm, they are cold. Whether there may be betwixt deep lakes or springs running through the bowells of hills a subterraneous communication with the ocean or whether
 277. the sun and makes the earth to drop through these conduits I will not take upon me to determine.

11^{mo} In this parish are severall wild fowls such as swane duck and drake, teil, and arteil, whape, plover, cushet dove, black cook, muire fowls, tarmichen &c and many other hurtfull creatures, such as eagles, ravens, of all sorts otters foxes, wild capts, serpents, toads and frogs.

It is to be observed that the words Aber and Inver are synonymous, always noteing places ending or beginning so, to stand close on the water foot, examples are Inveraray, Inverlochy, Inverness, and Aberdeen, Aberbrothok, Abernethie, Aberlour, Abertarph. Seldome words end with them as Lochaber &c which is the same with Inverlochie.

To Mr. NICOL SPENCE agent for the church.

A LETTER concerning a GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of CALDER.

SIR, You have inclosed a Geographical account of this parish of Calder if there is any thing wanting in it, acquaint me, and I shall make it up, I have added to it, a short, but as I think exact description of the Waters of Nairn and Findhorn or Earn, which you may safely rely upon, for I frequently travailed all the bounds and cannot but be particularly acquaint with them

I am, Sir, Your obedient humble servant

LACH : SHAW.

Calder April 26th
 1726.

P.S. Having lately travailed from here to Kilichuman by land and in my return sailed down Loch Ness. You'll pardon me if I offer the following remarks on these bounds.

1° As to Lochness I find no exact description of it in any Geography I have had access to read; tis generally reckoned 24 miles long, but will not at most be above 22 measured ^{278.} miles. Tis drawn in our maps with a great curve, whereas it runs in a direct line from about S.W. to N.E. Tis drawn with many bayes and a great inequality in the breadth of it. But I find that the South side of it, is even and streight without any Bay, and the North side is so likewise except the Bayes of Urquhart and Innermoriston. In the East end, it will be $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile broad, continues so for severall miles, and gradually narrows till at the West end, it is a large mile broad.

2° I find in our maps, the waters of Tarph and Eoich very much misplaced as to their course and their inlett into the Loch. And the River of Ness in its flowing from it.

3° I find the countreys of Urquhart and Glenmoriston wrong situated and drawn in our maps; and some of the country of Stratherick.

4° The hill on the northside of this Loch called Meal-fourvouny; is said by Gordon in his Geography, to be 2 miles perpendicular from the surface of the Loch, but really it is above one mile high. And there is no such Loch upon the top of it as Mr Gordon and others mention. There are some small lochs or pools to the N.W. of it, not above $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long about which there is nothing remarkable.

5° Loch Dundelchaik in the parish of Duress, which is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long, does not as I could learn from the inhabitants about it, freeze in winter, but after the beginning of February will be covered with ice, in one or two frosty nights.

You have on the other side a rude Delineation of these bounds by which the above remarks will be the better understood.

The inhabited countries of Urquhart and Glenmoriston extend each about nine miles in length, and the breadth generally is scarce ane half mile; all except these small strathes, ^{279.} are high mountains. There is a large firr wood in Glenmoriston.

A GEOGRAPHICALL DESCRIPTON of CALDER Parish.

The parish of Calder within the shyre of Nairn, hath to the N. a part of the Parish of Croy, to the W. & to the S.W. a part of the parish of Croy; to the S. the parish of Moy; to the S.E. the parish of Ardelach; and to the E. the parish of Aulderne.

The church of Calder is 3 miles S.S.W. from the town of Nairn; 9 miles E. from the town of Inverness: and 11 miles S.W. by W. from the town of Forres.

The village of Campbelltown in which the Church of Calder stands, is situate closs upon the W. side of the Burn of Calder about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the place where that burn falls into the water of Nairn.

The church of Calder lyes $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from the church of Croy 3 miles S.S.W. from the church of Nairn. $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.E. from the church of Ardirseir. 8 miles N. from the church of Moy; 5 miles N.W. from the church of Ardelath and 4 miles S.W. from the church of Aulderne.

The House of Calder, the seat of the Hon^{ble} John Campbell of Calder Esq^r, lyes closs upon the E. side of the Burn of Calder, and contiguous to the village of Campbelltown, the burn only interjecting, and this house of Calder is one mile E. from the House of Kilraick the seat of the Hon^{ble} Hugh Rose of Kilraick Esq^r which is situated closs upon the W. side of the Water of Nairn and in the parish of Croy.

Within the Parish of Calder are besides the House of Calder the following gentlemen's houses viz. the House of Clunies belonging to Sir Archibald Campbell of Clunies; and lying 280. 2 miles S.E. from the church. The House of Mukle Budgate belonging to the said Sir Archibald, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the church. The House of Broomhill the residence of M^r Alex^r Ore of Knockandie and Town and sheriff Clerk of Nairn and the House of Torrich the seat of Campbell of Torrich a branch of the family of Calder, both which houses are a large mile E. from the church.

The Parish of Calder is in extent from the church to the E. 2 miles. To the N. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile. To the W. one mile. To the

S.W. 2 miles and to the S. 5 miles of which 5 miles 3 are mountaines lying betwixt the House of Clunies and the water of Findhorn or Ern and upon the waterside of Ern are four ploughs of land which are a part of the Parish of Calder and are situated in the Strath called the Streines.

The Burn of Calder upon which the church and House of Calder stand, hath its rise in the hills interjecting between the countries of Strathern and Strathnairn, and runs in two branches for the space of about two miles of hills, and one mile of inhabited land, and both branches meet closs by the House of Calder to the S. and running betwixt the house and the church, falls into the Water of Nairn about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. from them. This Burn runs from S. to N. save that the Wester branch of it called Auldearg, takes a turn about a mile above the house of Calder and the head of it runs S.W. into the hills.

Betwixt these two branches of the Burn of Calder, lyeth the wood of Calder consisting of oak, elm, birch &c beginning at the confluence of the two brooks and running up in the forme of a triangle $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile: this wood is from S. to N. $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile and from E. to W. 1 mile in the South part of it, all well inclosed.

The Water of Nairn, upon the South side of which, this ^{281.} parish is situated, hath its rise in the Hills of Stratherick to the South of Lochness, and after a run of 5 or 6 miles in these hills, it enters the Valley of Strathnairn and watering it for the space of 20 miles, falls into the sea at the town of Nairn.

In this Valley of Strath Nairn are these remarkable places viz on the southside in the braes of Straith Nairn, is Aberarder the residence of M^cIntosh of Aberarder 2 miles below that is Flietddy M^cPherson 2 miles further is Farr M^cIntosh and Tor-darach Shaw. 1 mile further, Innererny M^cPhail. 3 miles below that is Craggy Shaw. 3 miles further Daltolich Fraser, 1 mile Deldoich Rose of Clava, 2 miles Bellafrish M^cIntosh of Strone 2 miles Calder, Campbel, 2 miles Geddes the antient seat of the Roses of Kilaick.

And on the North side of the water are Aberchaladar, M^cGilwray Dunmaglass, M^cGillwray 6 miles below that is Phalie, M^cbean 2 miles Daviot, M^cIntosh, 4 miles to Cantra, Dallos, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Holm Rose $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Kilaick, Rose, and

4 mile from Kilraick to the town of Nairn which lyes at the mouth of the river at the W.side.

This River of Nairn runs from the hills in which it riseth 10 miles from S.W. to N.E. Tis but about 4 miles from the firth in any part of it below Daviot and much the same distance from the water and Loch of Ness above Daviot.

It hath two bridges. One at the town of Nairn of 3 arches the other 6 miles above the Town of Nairn and consists of 2 arches This last is called the Bridge of Cantra the water is fordable, and produceth good salmond.

From Daviot to the braes of Strathnairn lye the united parishes of Daviot and Duklichty. And from Daviot to within $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. of the Inlet of the river on the north side and to 282. within 4 miles of the Inlet of the river on the south side, lyeth the Parish of Croy. The Parish bounding with the parish of Croy on the South side of the river reaches within a mile of the inlet of it.

In the Parish of Calder is one inn very convenient for lodging situated near the House of Calder.

There are in the Parish of Calder 680 catechisable persons, all above 8 years of age.

The Baptisms in the Parish for the last 5 years are thus.

<i>A</i> ^o 1721 boys	18	Girls	15
<i>A</i> ^o 1722 Males	21	Females	17
<i>A</i> ^o 1723 Males	18	Females	19
<i>A</i> ^o 1724 Males	22	Females	19
<i>A</i> ^o 1725 Males	12	Females	15
Totall Males		91	Females 85
Totall Males & females			176

We keep no Register of Burials.

The ministers in this Parish of Calder since the Reformation have been M^r Anderson. The time of his entry and removal I find not. George Balfour settled about *an*^o 1626 and dyed about *A*^o 1642. M^r Donald M^cPherson settled *A*^o 1645 Dyed *A*^o 1685 M^r Lachlan M^cBean settled *A*^o 1688 demitted *A*^o 1696. M^r James Chapman settled *A*^o 1699. transported to Cromadale *A*^o 1702 M^r John Calder settled

A^o 1705 dyed *A*^o 1717. Mr Lachlan Shaw transported from Kingussy to Calder *A*^o 1719.

The stipend of this Parish is £366.13.4 Scots and 2½ chalders victuall and £50 Scots communion element money fixed by a Decreet obtained *Anno* 1723.

John Campbell of Calder Esquire is Patron of this Parish ; and of the Parishes of Ardirseir, Daviot and Dorres in this countrey of the Parish of Urquhart in Ross or the Presbytrie of Dingwell and of some parishes in the West of Scotland. 283.

There are in this Parish no rarities of nature or art except this one viz. In the lowest vault of the Tower of Calder, which is built upon a firm Rock, there is a Hawthorn tree grown up thro the Rock, which tree is about 8 inches diameter near the root and the wood therof is firm and fresh, altho the tree has stood there probably 300 years, for so long the tower has stood as I have seen from unquestionable vouchers and tis handed down by tradition, that the Tower was at first built about this tree by ane of the Thanes of Calder.

About 1½ mile S. from the church of Calder, are as yet the walls of the Church of Barrivan which was the Parish church till about *A*^o 1619. Sir John Campbell of Calder built the present church near the centre of the Parish. Barrivan was a parsonage, and there the glebe of this parish lyeth.

About ½ mile N.E. of the church of Calder, in the midle of a plot of corn land, are the walls of a church or Chappel and a churchyard called Old Calder, besides which are the vestiges of the antient seat of the Thanes of Calder, before they built the present House.

Within the Court of the House of Calder, are the ruines of a Chappell, which has been a Chappell of Ease for the Thans before the Reformation.

In that part of the Parish of Calder which lyes upon the Water of Finhorn or Ern, are the vestiges of a church, as also a church yeard, and a glebe which payes yearly rent to the Laird of Calder. Probably this has been ane united Parish with that of Barrivan or a separate Parish.

The Water of Ern or Findern on which that part of the 284. Parish of Calder is situated, has its rise in the hills between Abertarph and Badenoch. It begins in two small branches,

the southern branch riseth from the hills near Glenbenchar in Badenach and the North branch ariseth from the hills near Abertarph both meeting, have a course of about 8 miles thro' the hills and enter the countrey of Strathern, at Coigna-fearn the highest land in Strathern, and water the countrey for the space of about 38 miles. It falls into the sea at Findhorn two miles below the Town of Forress. The space of 12 miles viz from Coigna-fearn to Pollochack is properly called Strathern or the Lordship of Strathern and from Pollochack 5 miles down the river, is called the Streines. From the lower end of the Streines 5 miles further down the river side is called Ardelach.

The course of this river from its fountain to the Bridge of Dulassie which is 12 mile above the mouth of the river, is from S.W. to N.E. with very litle variation, the windings in that space being inconsiderable. From the bridge to the mouth or inlet of the river, it runs a point or two towards the N. with this variation, that from the bridge it runs 4 miles. Some points between N.E. and N. then it winds in ane arch, till above Darnua, it returns to the same points between N.E. and E. and continues so till within 2 miles of Findhorn, it runs N.E. into the sea.

It hath but one bridge in the Parish of Ardelach, 12 miles above the mouth or inlet of it. This bridge is of one arch, the south end of which is built in the face of a rock, which is 60 foot high from the water, the centre of the arch is 45 foot high from the surface of the water, and the pool under it is 285. 26 foot deep, when the water is lowest, as I have found it by measuring. This water produces salmon in great plenty. 'Tis in very few places above 5 miles from the water of Nairn.

About a mile below the bridge of Dulassie begins a ridge of mountains, which without any breach except about a mile in length which is inhabited at Moy in Strathern, runs up between the Waters of Ern and Nairn, and continues till it reach Inverloch in Lochaber.

As to the boundaries of the shire of Nairn, within which this parish of Calder lyes; The lands of Mickel Budgate lying immediately to the W. of the church, are in the shire of Inverness, the bounds of which shyre begin at the watirside of Nairn a litle to the W. of this church, and run up about a mile

directly south, then turn to the South W. and continue to the hills betwixt Strathnairn & Strathern. It is not easy so to describe the boundaries of this shyre of Nairn, as that a stranger can understand them without an exact map; for the lands of Dunmaglass in the braes of Strathnairn, and some other lands in that Strath, are in the shyre of Nairn, altho' they are inclos'd on every hand by the shyre of Inverness. The lands of Glenerny and Dallasbrachty in the Parish of Edynkilie in Braemurray, and the lands of Wester Moy in the Parish of Dyke; are in the shyre of Nairn: tho' they lye discontiguous from it. The Barony of Urquhart and Ferintosh near Dingwell in Ross is within the shyre of Nairn, and 'tis as superior of that Barony that John Forbess of Culloden represents the shyre of Nairn, in the present Parliament. I am likewise credibly informed that the Barony of Dunshinan ^{286.} in Angus is within this shyre, it once belonged to the Thanes of Calder, and I'm informed it is not as yet annexed to the shyre of Angus. The reason why so many discontiguous lands are within the jurisdiction of Nairn, I am well informed is this, The Thanes of Calder, heritable Sheriffes of Nairn had this privilege that all the lands belonging to them wherever situated, should be within the Jurisdiction of Nairn.

DESCRIPTION Parish of SPYNIE in MURRAY-SHYRE by LAIRD OF FINDRASSIE 1723.

The paroch of Spynie in which the house of Findrassie lyes, in the midle of the paroch, the house looks to Elgin southwards the said toun being a mile therfrom But first the water of Lossy is to be crossed running on the North syde of the said toun of Elgin which is from the brugh head the distance of four myles, the said brugh head being as is judged, the northmost point of the Murray coast and is three long miles from Findrassie, there is to the East of Findrassie a large myle or more to the Kirk of Spyny, a litle be East the Kirk lyes the Castle of Spynie on the brink of Logh of Spynie. There is therfrom a myle to Elgin S. Westward from the Castle of

Spynie to Lossymouth 12 myles 3 from Findrassie over the Logh which goes east and west from Spynie at the East. West by the back of the house of Findrassie near one myle N. Westward from Findrassie streight 1 myle and a half to the North lyes the house of Gordonstone from Findrassie to Old Duffus only the breadth of the Loch a litle west from Gordonstone which bread will be about a short myle of solid ground.

287. half a myle further north lyes from the said old house of Duffus, the Kirktown of Duffus where there is a large country church, and a fine new house builded by the late Lo. Duffus James. now belonging to Dunbar of Thundertoune. and from the said kirk to the brugh head to the North and be West ther will be 2 myles from Findrassie to Spey, at the South E. ther is betwixt 6 or 7 myles. sex only from Elgin, also South E. which runs from South W. to North E. there is ferry boat and passage at Castle Gordoun which lyes one mile from the sea sex from Elgin and the same [from] the town of Fochabirs lying on the South E. syde of Spey are yet within the shyre of Murray & not Banff.

Nota there is to the S. West of Elgin ane old Abbacy at Pluscarden 2 myles and more.

Three myles above the boat of Spey at Fochabirs is another passage called boat of Budge, thence 3 myles further up is another passage boat called boat of Fiddigh wher goes in the water of Fiddich into Spey running from S. to north then 2 miles further up, ther is the passage boat called boat of Skirdustan or Aberlour thence 3 myles further up, there is another passage called boat of Delnapot, below which enters in the water of Avin to Spey and runs from S. to North and has a ferry boat also. the nixt passage boat is called Cromdell six myles further up within a myle of Castle Grant to the North, Notice that Balndaloch belonging to Collonel Grant is on the mouth of Avin where it goes into Spey, and is in Bamffshire. there is ane old house two myles below Balndaloch south syde of Spey called Kinnermony another house
288. above the boat of Budge, called Aikinway. A litle above in the other syde of Spey, the Castles of East and Wester Elchess in Murray shyre and 8 or 9 myles from Elgin and about the said space from Spey mouth.

North Westward from Findrassie lyes Forres 8 myles from Findrassie and Elgin there being the King's high waye that leads from Spey to Elgin 6 miles from to Forres 8 long miles, a litle above Forres to the South E. lyes the houses of Burgie and Blervy from Elgin or Findrassie to Findhorn a harbour for ships is about 8 myles and lyes below Forres in which paroch called Kinloch there is ane old Abbacy, and Sir Thomas of Calders house, in which Abbacy is buried one of our Kings, having been before murdered at or near Forres. Then a myle from Forres is the water of Findhorn running from S. to N. a myle further on the north syde to the North W. lyes the house of Darnway & a large wood belonging to the E. of Murray. A litle streight to the sea a myle below lyes the toun of Deik and house of Brodie, and the house of Grangehill. from the sea the saids 2 or 3 myles from Forres to the wood of Inshoch and a house belonging to the Laird of Brodie ther is 4 myles and straight thence to Nairn a royal burgh 4 miles in all 8 myles from Forres by the coast and then to the Ferry of Ardinsear sex myles, by sea to Chanry in Ross.

From Forres to Oldearn where was fought ane old Batle, there is a kirk and a litle toun is sex myles from thence to Caddell, there will be I believe 5 myles or so near by the water of Nairn, how it goes he knows not but he believes from Southwest, ^{289.} and runs by Caddel and Killravock or not very from, and by the southsyde of Nairn, thence from Kilravock and Caddel is a streight road to Inverness to the North West.

Nota all the rivers abovementioned produces trutts and salmond which are taken by netts and roads.

Mynd that Lossie runs from South or South W. to N. E. and on the South E. syde and from the mouth lyes the house of Innes.

Nota the loch of Spynie betwixt Spynie to Findrassie and thence to the west end therof and round northward by the old house of Duffus and thence Southeast about to Spynie againe will be in circumference about sex or 7 myles at least and produces pykes of a large syze sometymes 4 or 5 foot long, and there is a vast quantity of all fouls in our countrey feeds there and particularly swans.

There is litle moss or mure in the laigh of Murray the moss lying 4 or 5 myles above the comon road that goes from Spey to Elgin, Forres to Inverness, tho ther is some litle mosses and a few mures.

There is the relicts of ane old cathedrall Church of Elgin called the Chanonry church and two churches in the midle of the high street of Elgin, in the midle of the toun joyned together a litle and a meikle, the meikle to the Northwest, and the other to the East. there is a dwelling place and severall old buildings on the southsyde of the said Brugh called the Gray friers belonging to William King of Newmilns. there is ane old church walls within Deiks once belonging to the church in Popish tymes.

290. The paroch of Spynie will not be a full myle in breidth but much there abouts and it will be about 3 or 4 mile in length, the said Paroch goes west from the Castle of Spynie bounded by the Loch at the North syde Findrassie being about the midle and it goes west. There is to the west of Findrassie the huse of Rosehaugh and Inchbroak at the west end of the Paroch, and ther lyes to the North of Findrassie the paroch of Duffus, and thence towards the East, near the coast, the paroch of Kinneddor bounded with Lossie at the East and a myle above on the southside of Lossie lyes on the water syde the house of Leuchars and a litle above that. and on the other syde lyes opposite to Leuchars the house of Dalgavny belonging to Brodie brother to the Laird of Lethin Findrassie has to the East and South of its paroch St. Andrews from Spyny to Elgin bounded from the nixt paroch by the Water of Lossie. At the West the nixt paroch is called the paroch of Aves 3 myles from Findrassie and 5 from Forres and joyns at the West to Kinloss which joyns to Forres.

From Innes to Elgin 3 large myles to the S. West, from Burgie to Elgin to the E. 6 myles from Forres to the W. 2 myles.

From Duffus Kirk to Elgin 8 myles from Gordonstoun by the Loch 2 myles to the south, and both about a myle from the nearest sea.

Nota there is 2 myles on the coast be east the burgh, another fishtoun belonging to Gordonstoun in which 4 fish

boats and 1 myle further east another toun belonging to Brodie as does the paroch of Kinedir or the greatest part, Gordonstouns fishtown called Causea and Brodies. Stotwell ²⁹¹. having 4 fish boats, nota all the fish of these boats are oblidgeed to come to Elgin offer their fish to seal, so there is no place better or cheaper served in whyt fish than Elgin and the country of Murray and Nairnshyres.

DESCRIPTION DUFFUS Parioch in ELGINSHIRE.

The church of Duffus commonly called Peter Kirk is at the east end of the Parioch three miles Northeast from Alves Kirk: It stands in the Kirketoun of Duffus; It is a very pretty Kirk well lighted: It hes on the West end of it a stately steeple of four storie high, built be the Laird Duffus predecessours which is their burial place: It hes on the east end of the quire a very handsome monument built be M^r Archbald Dunbar of Thundertoune; There is a good old manse to the north east of the Kirk.

To the south side of the Kirk bounding with the church yard, there is a very fine lodging with an South and North entry to it, with pleasant avenues, good orchards a fine Tarres walk with a garden chamber, very good parks joyning all round about the lodgeing: The house and yairds were built by James Lord Duffus: there are severall publict inns in the Kirketoune of Duffus.

To the South of the Kirk, half a long miles distance is Old Duffus, where there is an old Fortalice with a countrey dwelling, where Alex^r Lord Duffus had use to stay in the summer time, it hes fine orchyards with abundance of good grass surrounded with a great stank to the East and North east of the house a very good mains with a watery mains on the South east side, where there is a great dale of grass and very much improven be M^r Archbald Dunbar by ditching and carrying off of the water, ²⁹². which will make a considerable bounds of arable ground: It bounds with the parioch of Kineddor on the North and North east side, with the parioch of Spynie on the South and South east side.

In which bounding there is a great loch a mile $\frac{1}{2}$ of length $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of breadth: there is a deall of swans, wild geese, Duke and drake, and every sort of water fowls that resort it. a great many fish such as pearches trouts and other such. It is commonly called the Loch of Spynie & of old the bishop's fishing pond.

The nixt countrey village is Unthank where is a very bonnie chappell the remnant of it is yet extant, It is a chaplanrie of which the Heritor of Duffus is Patron be virtue of which he draws the tithes of Unthank separately from the tithes belonging to the parson of Duffus; It is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile to the South west of old Duffus: and a mile South and by south from the Kirk. It bounds on the south side with the Parioch of Spynie.

The next countrey village is Longhillock where there is a very stately stone which was erected by the Danes four elnes high and an ell broad, two miles to the West of Unthank, two miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ to the Kirk westward; It bounds with the parioch of Alves on the South and West side, it bounds with the Parioch of Spynie to the South east where there is considerable moss with a large moor, a long mile of length $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile of breadth where is a great many hares, wild fowls, a very strong ground for hunting. It is comonly called the spinle moor.

The next countrey village is north east from Longhillock is 293. Starrwood, a $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from Longhillock two miles and a half from the Kirk westward there is a convenient gentlemans dwelling, Alex^r Petrie proprietor.

The next country village is Standing stone & Kirkhill where there is an old cross, and which, as we have by credible tradition, was erected of old by the Spenses, where some of their dead, being carried from the Coltfeld; the service of the dead began to be performed at the cross by way of procession: and so continued till they went to their buriall place, at Alves haf a miles distance: It bounds South southwest and North-east with Alves Parioch it is half a mile from Starwood, and three from the Kirk.

The next country village is Outlat a mile to the North of Kirkhill three miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ from the Kirk: The most considerable mosses in the Parioch lye betwixt Kirkhill and Outlat to

the Northeast. It is bounded with the Parioch of Alves to the west and to the North with the sea.

The next is a seatown of old called Narnia, now Seaburgh which got the name from the Danes who then had invaded Scotland and built a strong fort, which is very likely to have been a garrison, as appears by the ditches cast into the south of it joyning to the Northwest and to the Northeast with the sea. there is among the rubbish to be found as yet a great deall of the fyne wood of oak. and the like of a considerable lenth which looks to be of the roof or the jests; on the Southside there is a burial place betwixt it and the town with some cornland, there is a good brood of rabbits in it. It is commonly called the Burgh Baillies, there is a great many publict inns in the town with six good fish boats for their great lines. ^{294.} with other six of a lesser size. It is of distance from the Outlat $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile North from the Kirk three miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ Northwest.

The next considerable countrey village is Ross Isle, it is a mile Southeast from the Burgh and two long miles westward from the Kirk, ther is two gentlemanis dwellings in it, the one built by Robert Sutherland and the other built be W^m Sutherland upon the Carseward of Ross Isle, it is a very convenient lodgeing, with a good orchard a garden chamber, a convenient pidgeon house, a good girnel house with a great many other conveniences, offices houses and the like all built be the said W^m Sutherland of Rosehaugh proprietor of the town of Ross Isle, hath very large cornfields round about it, hes to the westert of it a loch joyning to Outlat where a great many water fowls resort. It is bounded on the north side with the sea, there are two or three publict inns in the same town.

The next considerable countrey village is Keam, it is half a mile east from Ross Isle and a mile westward from the Kirk, there is a gentleman's dwelling in it. James Sutherland portionar of Keam Proprietar therof. there is a publict inn in the said town. It is bounded on the North side with the sea and hes to the South and North of it very good cornfeilds.

The next country village is Bagro of old called the Beggarraw a furlong eastward from Keam and $\frac{2}{3}$ of a mile west from the Kirk, where there is a publict inn; It is bounded on the North side with the sea, and very near to the ebbing and flow-

295. ing of the sea there is a Physick well called Brownmouth, and is frequented by many sick people who are much bettered by it, has been still a well of old, but was never noticed but in James Lord Duffus time, and much approuen of by the physicians for its excellencie.

The next two country towns are Kirkland and Burnside half a mile north east from the Kirk they both bound with the sea on the North and with the paroch of Kineddor on the east side. The two principall and most considerable Heritors of the whole parioch Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstone and Mr Archbald Dunbar of Thundertone. The parioch is of lenth three miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile and three miles in breadth.

ALVES Parioch in the shire of ELGIN and FORRES.

The church commonly called Mary Kirk stands in Alves Kirktone between the two towns of Easter and Wester Alves; They are two considerable country villages, a large Girnell house in Easter Alves with a gentleman's dwelling possest by W^m Cuming there, a publict inn called the Crook two gentleman's dwellings in Wester Alves, the one possest be W^m Innes, the other by Patrick Rose, there is a grove above the hill of Greeny in the heart of a cornfield near to the Kings highway on the north side made up with a great many stones and have been of old a place of worship: It is half a miles distance southward from the Kirk.

The Kirk is well situate and every way sorounded with pleasant cornfeilds, the manse is on the Northeast side of the Kirk a good habitable house.

296. The first gentlemans house of note to the eastward of the house and not above 80 foot of measure distant from it, is Kirktons principall lodging there is an old towr on the east end built by the Spenses, with an handsome lodging joining the Town built be Thomas McKenzie of Pluscarden; It has before the gate of it on the south side a very large orchard with a convenient stripe coming from the Kerser Well to the

South of the Kirk, near to the fourth part of a mile and passeth by the north side of an old cross, where there is a publict inns called the Foord, and runs northward by the south side of the orchard, James Spense Proprietar therof.

The next gentleman's dwelling is Inchtellie a furlongs distance to the north of the church. It bounds with the parioch of Duffus, and to the east joines to the lands of Ardgy, James Innes Proprietar.

The next considerable village is Ardgy, wher ther is a publict inn, and to the northeast of it a gentlemans dwelling called the Newtoun of Ardgy, it is a large mile from Inchtellie and a long mile from the Kirk, it hath good orchards well accomodate with moorland grass, bounding with the parioch of Duffus on the north side and the Parioch of Spynie on the east: It hath to the South of it a very good cornfeild and a pleasant litle bush and good moor rising to an high round hill called the Knock of Alves, from that South and downward to the Loch of Miltoune bounding with the parioch of Elgin.

The next country village of note is Monaughty being South west from Newtoun a mile and an half and southward from ^{297.} the Kirk, being a miles distance, equally divided be the Cross of Middgate, being half way betwixt the burgh off Elgin and Forress. Both of them are Royall: There is four miles eastward towards Elgin, and four miles westwards towards Forress being the Kings highway: In the said bounds there are two gentlemens dwellings, the one possest be James Dunbar in Claves the other be Thomas Brodie in Monayghty, which have very good conveniencies such as milnes, a good large girnell house, it hath to the southeast a large grass medow with a burn there through called the Swansrie Burn. It runs into the Loch of Mistowie. it comes from severall springs coming from the hill to the southward of it. It hath to the South a large heath hill which goes upwards to the Drum of Pluscarden bounding with the parioch of Elgin, the hill is a mile of length and equal in breadth.

The next to the southwest of Monaughty is the house of Asliesk. It is half a mile from Monaughty, a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile from the Kirk Southward. It is a strong fencible house and hath a large heath hill, and good pasture

bounding to the South east with the parioch of Elgin, and to the Southwest with the parish of Raffuird. Near to the house there is a physick well called the Reeswell and is very much used by such as are gravelish of the which house and lands, with the town and lands of Monaughty, the Laird of Brodie is Proprietor. The house of Asliesk was built by the Dunbars the hill a mile of breadth and a half of lenth.

The next gentlemans dwelling is the house of Killbuyack, of old possest be the Dunbars. It is bounded with a burn on
 298. the west side and coming from the south of severall springs a mile above it divides it from the Parioch of Raffuird and runs northward to the burn of the Newmiln of Killbuyack, of old called the river of Pallion which had its name from Sir W^m Wallace who damming up the burn to such an hight, and thereafter letting it down to the overthrow of an English army which was then in pursuit of him, as appears by stones and graves beside the Camse house, which are yet extant and very near to Gateside and Newmilne upon the Kings highway; Both of which are publict inns being two miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ of distance from the town of Forress.

The house of Killbuyack is two miles from the Kirk, half a mile from Asliesk. Brodie of Lethen Proprietar.

Nota That of old, all those of any publict spirit in the parioch specially the gentlemen conveened upon St. Stephens day if lawfull, and failzeing therof the next lawfull day at the Knock of Alves, with their best horse and armes, and ran there races westward two miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ of distance ending at the Kairne of Kilbuyack.

The next gentlemans dwelling is Earnside a large mile from the Kirk, a mile from Killbuyack. It is a strong old towr built by the Cumings with a new addition built by Charles M'Kenzie. It is exceedingly well accomodate with moss and grass every where sorrounded therewith, lying South west from the Kirk and north from Kilbuyack. James Spense of Kirktone Proprietar therof. It bounds with the parioch of Kingloss on the west side.

The next gentleman's dwelling house is Windiehills two miles west from the Kirk, a mile northwest from Earnside. It bounds Southwest and North with the parioch of Kingloss it

has at the east side between it and Hemprigs a broad walk rising to a pretty steep hill which has in the top of it an artificial green round hillock, and is very probable, it has been ²⁹⁹. of old a place for worship ; it is called Hesbens Know. James Brodie Proprietar therof.

The next gentlemans dwelling is Hemprigs and old strong house built by the Dunbars, it is a mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ west from the Kirk, it is half a mile eastward from Windiehills, it bounds with the sea on the northside, with the Parioch of Kingloss on the Northwest side and with Earnside on the Southside.

The next town to it is Cautfield a mile to the Northwest from the Kirk, half a mile eastward from Hemprigs where there is a great lodging with a pavilion roof three stories high with the garrots built be W^m Brodie, four rouses off the floor. James Brodie Proprietar therof. There are other two dwelling houses in the town ; the one possest by James Watson of Westertoune Proprietar therof ; the other be John Gilzean Portioner of Cautfield. It bounds on the north side with the sea, on the east and North east side with the Parioch of Duffus, In which town ther is a publict inn.

The Parioch in length is three miles and in breadth three miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile.

GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Parish of BELLY in the ENZIE.

1. The Parish of Belly lying in the shire of Banff hath to the north the sea, upon the North east E. and S. east the parish of Rathven, to the S. and a litle to the E. the Parish of Keith to the S.W. the Parish of Dindurcas, to the W. and N.W. the parish of Eslie from which parish it is divided by the river Spey which runs northward for three long miles to a litle ³⁰⁰. below Girmach where it empties itself into the Murray firth, this water is very fertile of fine salmon, and from the midle of August to the end of October it abounds likeways with abundance of small fishes, coming up from the sea, they are about the bigness of ordinary trouts and commonly are called ffinnacks

and are a very tasty and savoury fish. There is a harbour in the mouth of this river frequented with shipping about two miles from this church, there is a passage boat near to the said Harbour.

2. The Church of Belly so named because dedicated to the conception of the virgin sometime under popery call'd Marys Chappell, it was one of the Chappels of Ease in this parish depending on the Priorie of Urquhart and that Priory on the Abbacy of Dunfermling: After the Reformation the Chapel was enlarged into a church because of its nearness to the family of Huntly. Before and sometime after the Reformation the incumbent served per vices at this Chappell and that of St. Ninians but after the enlargement of this Chappell into a church the worship was withdrawn from St. Ninians Chapel on the account of the great family.

3. There have been five ministers here since the Reformation the 1st Mr Knox who first was but a Reader thereafter minister 2^d Mr W^m Sanders, who lived minister here for threescoir seventeen years. 3^d Mr W^m Annand who lived severall years here after the Revolution 4th Mr Charles Primrose who served the cure here six years to 1707 when transported to the parish of Forres. 5th Mr Thomas M^cKulloch present minister admitted here on 4th of May 1709.

301. The Patron of this parish is the Earle of Dunfermling who used to uplift the great tithes of this parish. The stipend some years ago about 800 merks but at present 1300 including one hundred merks communion elements modifyd and located by the Lords about the year 1719 ther are of catechizable persons 'twixt 13 and 14 hunder, ther are of this above 600 papists including children.

There is as above said, on the burn of Tynet a chappell in this parish called St. Ninians lying to the S.E. of the church two large miles, it was the place of worship before and sometime after the Reformation, per vices with this church: and it is accounted that one of the priests serving here going twixt the two chappels to perform worship, dyed in the way in the open feilds about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from this where there stands a range of green trees all of equal size thick planted for about the length of a

butt, they ar looked upon by the superstitious papists, as sacred trees from which they reckon it sacrilege to take so much as a branch or any of the fruit. The said Ninians Chappell being ruinous was repaired by the priests and papists in the latter end of K. James the 7ths reign and likeways enlarged to the bulk of many countrey kirks in the Kingdom. It is weel sclated and hath a large arch on every side by which they designed it to be in form of a cross the papists had worship therin for some years, about the Revolution it is environed with a kirk yard and ruinous dykes. It is a common buriall place.

This parish of Belly being above 6 myles of lenth from the burn of Forgie dividing from Keith Parish on the South to the sea on the north is of breadth from the burn of Tynet, that divides it from the Parish of Rathven on the N. East and S. east to Ordifish the nearest part of Dundurcas Parish lying S. West is three miles and ane half The Burn of Forgie and the lands of Forginde on that extremity are distant from the church 4 large miles having a hill, where there is plenty of moss and long heather, interjacent commonly called the Hill of Oldmore. 302.

The distance of this church from the next Burghs or towns is from Cullen Eastward 7 long miles and as many Westward to Elgin, and 6 long miles from Keith.

Houses of note in this parish are 1^o the House of Gordon Castle *alias* Bog of Gight with large gardens, orchards, plantings entries and parks large $\frac{1}{2}$ mile Southward lying closs on the River Spey to the E. side. distant from Cullen house E. ward 8 miles from Elgin 6. Closs upon the Garden Dykes on the S. lys the town of Fochabers from the church one mile. a countrey village of above 600 inhabitants, but within 60 years, consisting not above six or seven houses. Through this town passes the Kings High Court way on the end of the town W. ward runs the river Spey, where ther are fine passage boats. In which town is also a Grammar School, several good lodgings & inns. Lykways a large sclated house in the lower story of which ar maintained several popish beadmen wearing their bleu gowns. the upper story furnished with altar &c. for popish mass.

There is ane other gentlemens dwelling here called Tynnet, 303.

ane heritour on the burn of Tynet 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ from the church 2 miles from Fochabers and Gordon Castle Eastward.

There is a 3^d called Achinhabrick a large mile from this E. and from that a 4th called Over Achinreath from Achinhabrick a large half mile and from this 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ E. there is a 5th called Nether Achinreath North E. from this 2 miles lying on the sea coast, where the Burn of Tynnet enters the sea, and which as formerly said, divides this parish from that of Rathven. there are three other gentlemens dwellings in one considerable countrey town called Nether Dallachye 2 myles N. from this, In which way in a straight line, there are other three in ane other countrey town called upper Dallachie one mile from this.

As for old monuments there are none save one place wher its reported the Danes had ane encampment. there is a vestige yet appearing very like a trench square like, opening with one passage, from this N. ward $\frac{1}{2}$ mile Ther are two other places commonly reckoned places of worship of the old Druides invironed with large high stones near to the said encampment.

1. THE PARISH of BANFF.

Brugh of Banff and Paroch is bounded to the E. with pairts of Gamrie, King Edward and Alva paroches. To the S. with Abercherdor, and Ordenhill paroches. To the W. with Bindy 304. paroch, and to the N. a pairt of the Murray Firth. Its lenth from N. to S. three miles, its breadth from E. to W. ane mile.

Brugh of Banff is an antient Royalty, and capital in the shire of that name, its situate on the East end of the paroch where the water of Doveran famous for the salmon fishing falls into the sea and makes sometimes a very good harbour capable to receive vessels of 8 or 10 foot water. Circumference of the town about 2 miles. A large sightly house for a church 28 foot wide without pillars built where in antient times there was a convent of mendicant fryers at least their place of publick worship.

There is lately built an chapell by the good will of the people and their loving neighbouries, wherein is performed publick worship after the forme of the church in England.

Publick schools as in places of the like note, mortifications thereto not considerable.

There is a litle handsome town house with a good secure jayle antients buildings. there is some marks of that convent of white fryers settled in the town and half mile to the South there is some remains of the settlement of Gray ffryers.

On the North pairt of the town there is an old fortified house now purchasd by my Lord Desfoord and is to be inhabited by him.

There is an old decayed building in the midle of the town belonging to the house of Banff, it has been noticeable in its time being a large square court, and built mostly by vaulting.

No remarkable gentlemens houses except the lodgings of the Honorable William Duff of Braco situate at the South pairt of the town beautified with gardins to the East and ^{305.} South mostly forced from ground sometime laid under water by the flowings of the tyde.

In the Paroch, about 2 miles S.S.W. of the town is Banff House where lodges the Lords of Banff and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to S.W. is the dwelling house of — Joass Esquir.

The town bears for its arms the blessed Virgine and the babe in her arms with a of salmon fish.

Banff lyes North Weast from Aberdeen 30 miles and East of Elgine of Murray 22 miles.

Course of the water of Doveran from its fountain head to its fall to the sea in a straight line is almost north and south distance about 20 miles turnings about a 3^d more pleasant cornfeilds, on all its banks no woods worth mentioning. almost foordable at $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile distance from place to place. one arch of a bridge at Huntly Castle 12 miles distant on a South line. from the town of Banff 4 ferry boats noticeable, whereof one at, and another within $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile of the town of Banff 2 foords near the said place one remarkable called the Kings where joynes the shire of Aberdeen to Banff by the paroch of King Edward about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile East from the toun.

Burn of Bindy which bounds the west side of the Paroch of Banff, hath its rise in the moss of the Ord, out of qch. and another adjacent moss nam'd Banff both lying in the South pairt of the said paroch, the town is plentifully served in peets

- some dry seasons at a penny a load brought three miles.
 306. Course of the said Burn is from S.E. to N.W. where it falls into the sea, distance three miles, whereon stands 7 corn milnes.

2 BINDY PAROCH.

Is bounded on the East with the paroch of Banff, on the South with Ordiwhill, on the West with Fordyce and on the north with pairt of the Murray firth. Its length from North to South 3 miles its breadth at the Northmost pairt is the same, but running to a triangular point to the south. the church which is of an antient standing, is situate on the East end of the paroch near where the Burn of Bindy falls into the sea No remarkable houses, except the house of Boyn standing three miles West from the church, where dwells sometimes my Lord Desfoord & family. its pleasantly situate on a Burn of that name, where there is a natural gardine of variety of herbs and trees. a bridge of one arch near to the house and an handsome corn milne term'd Scotts milne of Boyn, the said burn is the bounding of the West side of Bindy Paroch, its course is from S.E. to N.W. distance from its rise to its fall into the sea is 7 miles, whereon stands 4 corn milns besides that formerly mentioned. from the Nort E. part of the paroch stands the fish town of White Hills wherein is 9 fishing boats the which affoords plenty of codfish &c.

3 ALVA PAROCH

The Paroch of Alva in the shire of Bamf hath to the North the paroch of Bamf, to the S. and S.W. the paroches of Forglen and Marnoch To the West the paroch of Bamf to the East the paroch of King edward. It is extended in length 4 miles in breadth $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles and borders on the East with Aberdeenshire. The church is distant 2 miles to the S. from Bamf the chief-town of the shire.

307. Remarkable houses in this paroch are the house of Rossburn lying S. of the church 2 miles and 4 from Bamf on a brook running E. The house of Mountblairie lying S.S.E. two miles from the church, and 4 from Bamf on the banks of the River

of Dovert exactly where the forementioned brook of Roseburn falls into it. The house of Dunlugus S.S.E. of the church 2 miles, and 4 from Bamf opposit to Montblairie about 80 paces on the E. side of the River of Dovert.

The Bog of Montblairie S.S.E. from the church $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles and S. $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bamf about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on the Westside of Dovert where are to be seen the ruines of an old popish chappel with a small wood adjacent.

This Paroch on the E. is divided by the River of Dovert, which a litle below the church forceth its passage thro' a firm rock of a very considerable height commonly call'd the Craigs of Alva discharging itself about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile thence into the Murray firth at Bamf. In this paroch, Dovert is foordable in several places and passable by boat at Auchinbady and Dunlugas. On the S.W. side of this paroch is a considerable moss furnishing with fewell, not only the inhabitants of the place but those of the town of Bamf.

About two short miles S. of the church there's a place call'd the standing stones of Newton where are severall stones placed circularly with the one end fixed in the ground suppos'd to be the place of religious worship of the Pagan Druides, many of which are to be seen all over the Kingdom.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR

I have sent you an account of the parish of Murthlak I have gotten no account as yet of Strathyla, or to what St. Desk-foord is dedicate but it is thought it is dedicaté to St John the Evangelist

I am Dear Sir

308.

Your most obedient

servt W^m GORDON

Park June 25th 1725

4. The Parish of Murthlack in the shire of Banff, hath to the North the parish of Boharm to the South the parish of Cabrach, to the East the parishes of Glass and Botriphny to the West the parish of Aberlour. The church lies 18 miles from the town of Banf and six long miles from the village of Keith stands closs on the Westside of the Rivulet Dullan which runs into the Water of Fiddich $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from it northwards. there are three small rivers that have their arise in

this parish, two of which are exceeded by few in the Island for their clear stream and pleasant aspect, having their banks covered from their fountains untill they run into Spey, with birch alder & hasle and that in great abundance, the lesser of these two is Dullan having its rise in the Hill of Curquahaby and from the foot of Belrinnis a large mountain lying partly in Inverawn and partly in Aberlour parish four large miles from the church to the South West. The greater is Fiddich having its arise partly from the Hill and partly from Alachynachan 5 large miles from the church to the South West, from thence running North East 4 miles through a Glen and forrest to which it gives name, it hath on its northern bank the decayed castle of Auchindown standing on a rising ground, a mile from the church southwards and from thence a short $\frac{1}{2}$ mile the House of Keithmore standing on the same side of the river, turning its course here northwestwards a large mile to the place where it receives the rivulet of Dullan a short $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the church to the North; and from thence running northwards a short $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. It hath standing on its western bank the old Castle of Balvanie at first built by and since rebuilt by Stewart Earle of Athol and from thence a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile northwards a new house built by William Duff of Braco *anno* 1724. It is distant from Elgin to the North 10 miles from Aberdeen to the South East 32 miles, from Castle Gordon 6 miles. Half a mile from Balvanie Northwards stands the house of Tullich on the East side of the Water of Fiddich and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from that to the North stands the house of Kinninvay on the same side of the water. This Rivulet of Fiddich half a mile below Kinninvay turning Northwest and continuing its course that way for a large mile falls into Spey at a place called Boat of Fiddich in the parish of

The third Rivulet is Ila having its arise in that place where Mortleick marches with Botriphny, from a loch commonly called Loch Park lying from Balvanie a mile to the East scarcely a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in breadth, where broadest, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length and sending forth its waters Eastwards through the Parish of Botriphny gives rise to the Water of Ila.

Four miles from the church Eastwards, stands the House

of Edinglassy with a burgh of Barony and Tolbooth and yearly fair closs on the West side of the river Dovern, which separates the Parish of Glass from the parish of Mortleick. It is of an fruitfull soill. The King is Patrone.

DESCRIPTION Parish of FETTERESSO ^{310.}
MEARNS by M^r ALEX^r GARIOCH 1722.

Notes and Observations towards a GEOGRAPHICAL
and HISTORICALL DESCRIPTION of the Parish
of FETTERESSO.

The Parish of Fetteresso lying about the 57 degree of Northern Latitude and the 17 degree of Longitude, is of a pretty large extent for one parish, containing in length from the water of Carron the south boundary of it, to the Northern limits of the same full six miles: all along washed with the German Ocean, from whence to the skirts of the Grampian hills westward it is in breadth full three miles and lying pretty square, makes no less than eighteen miles in circumference; it is bounded upon the South by the parish of Dunnotre, upon the West by the parishes of Glenbervy and Doors; upon the North by the parishes of Mary Culter and Banchrie, upon the east by the sea, as above said, bounding it for 6 miles the great road from Edbg. to Abdⁿ beginning at the South east corner of it, runs northward the whole length of the parish. As this spot of ground cannot be called levell, neither are there any hills in it that deserve that name being rather gentle risings and fallings which render it in the main, fitter for pasturage than tillage, though there be not wanting of abundance of corns as wheat, rye pease, barley and oats much more than the inhabitants can consume, especially the three last; and upon the sea coast, where it is also accomodate with four fishing villages viz. Cowie, Muchalls, Elsieck, and Skaterow, which do not only supply it with fishes; but afford to be carried twenty or thirty miles up the countrey south and west-

311. ward : besides a great quantity to be salted for exportation. There is no place better accomodat for fireing, having many inexhaustible mosses, wherein are digged the best of peats, very little if any thing inferiour to coals, wherby the inhabitants are not only supplied to a superfluity, but likewise serve to accomodate the parishes of Dunnotre Catarlin, Keneff and Bervie, fully serves the town of Stonhive and over and above send many to Aberdeen.

It is likewise well watered, not only with many good springs but with many small rivulets, more especially with two beautifull ones larger than the rest to wit the Water of Cowie and Water of Carron, in both which are frequently catched good salmond, but all of them well furnished with trouts especially the first in such abundance, that ane hundred dozen have been known to be taken in one day, with a small drag net. Both the last named rivulets take their rise in the parish of Glenbervie, the last running a course between four or five miles, and the first viz. Cowie between 7 and 8 miles mostly eastward the whole breadth of the parish, and allmost paralell : only the Water of Cowie, the nearer it comes to the sea, bends a litle southerly untill it come within half a mile of it, and then runs pretty full south, untill they both meet at the sea port town of Stonehive in the parish of Dunnotre and there where they both empty themselves into the sea, there is a very

312. pretty salmond fishing. The extensiveness of its pastures affords it the opportunity of keeping many cattell, which by the industry of the inhabitants they improve to the best advantage, particularly in making excellent butter and cheese, so very good that when the common price of butter at the market of Aberdeen is four or five pence a pound, theirs will yeild six or seven pence.

But above all things their sheep yeilds them the greatest profit, as carrying, modestly speaking, as good wool as any in the Island sufficiently evident by the price they get for the best of it, which commonly runs between twenty five and thirty five shilling sterling the stone in the common market of Abd, and as an undeniable specimen of its goodness, stockins have been made sometimes that have yeilded three guineas for the womens and five for the mens per pair, which

may be called the finest improvement of wool in the known world: yea I knew a woman in Abd, that made of one stone of their wool, stockings for which she received upwards of twenty pounds sterling. Besides what they sell in wool, the making of stockings is a manufactory, the inhabitants much employ themselves about, and that not of the courser sort either, the prices running generally between half a crown and four shillings per pair, and as they have good flax growing, so they begin to come in the way of making very good linen 313. cloath; and to give the inhabitants their due, they are generally inclined to industry and cleanliness, visibly injoying the fruits therof, in being well fed and well clothed.

One thing remarkable in this parish is they have very ingeniously employed the many springs they have to the watering of their land, to the greatest pitch of improvement of any place of the Kingdom. The Parish church is situate in the south side of the Parish in a very pleasant valley in the Barony of Feteresso upon the Water of Carron a large mile from the sea, and toun of Stonhive, and eleven miles and an half to the southward of Aberdeen, as tradition informs us, it was placed here for the conveniency of the family of Marishall, the most considerable heretour and patron, whereas it was in old times at Cowie, (where the walls are standing and the church yard, being a very good one, still made use of by many of the poor of the parish,) when that place was in the possession of the Thanes of Cowie of the sirname of Frazer, who as antient tradition informs us, continued long in the possession of all this parish, untill the failing of heirs male, Keith Marishall of Scotland married the heiress and therby got possession of a great part of their estate in this parish as well as elsewhere, the remaining part of their estate here being either at that time or not long after conveyed into the family of Errol, it being without controversy that all this parish was once in the possession of the two families of Errol and Marischall, Errols 314. part called the Barony of Urie being disposed to a son of the house, continued many years in the name of Hay, but upon failure of male issue returned again to the family, from whom it was much about the year 1640 (except so much as was formerly disposed of by the Hays to Bannerman of Watertoun

predecessor to the present Sir Alex^r Bannerman of Elsie and Burnet of Leyes) intirely purchased by W^m Earl Marischall and by the same Earle Marischall about the year 1647 sold to Colonel David Barclay son to David Barclay of Mathers and representative of that family.

Having given an account so far as tradition informs us who were the ancient possessours of this large parish, I shall now give account of the present, it being now in the possession of nine different heretors. To begin then at the sea on the south end are the lands of Arduthie, belonging to Alex^r Thomson of Portlethen, it holds of the Viscount of Arbuthnot there is none but farm houses upon it. what is remarkable about it, is that in the links therof there are many graves found, said to be the burying place of the Danes after a great battel fought at or near that place.

Next is the Barony of Feterresso holding of the Crown it is a very fine estate affording both corn and pasture in great abundance, and gives name to the parish. The mannour or dwelling house thereof being a large old house nobly situate on
 315. the north side of the Water of Carron about a mile and a quarter from the sea, and town of Stonehive to the Westward, and a quarter of a mile westward of the parish church, and about twelve miles distant from Aberdeen and so near to that pleasant rivulet, that all the ground between the house and it, is taken up with gardens and orchards being extremely well fenced both by nature and art from all injurious winds, it hath very fine and large inclosures with abundance of planting, and a noble deer park having the Water of Carron running through the middle of it, so that one half of it lieth in the parish of Dunnotre, and is altogether three miles in circumference being inclosed with a very good stone wall and well stockt with a peculiar sort of fine deer brought from the Isle of Arran in the West of Scotland. Notwithstanding the beautifullness of its situation yet a much greater estate and house at Enverugie in Buchan in the shire of Abd. inducing the Earles of Marischals to make their residence there, hath been the occasion of this house of Feterresso being so much neglected, that it is almost gone to ruin, yet not so very bad but *anno* 1715 it afforded a weeks lodgings to the Chevalier

de St. George and a great many of the nobility and gentry who espoused his interest. All this Barony except the house, gardens and inclosures possessed by the Countess of Marischall during her life, is now possessed by the York building Company, who after the attaindure of George Earle Marisshall her son, bought the same with that Earles whole estate from the Government. This estate is very well situate for hunting, foulding and fishing, the Water of Carron being well furnished with trouts remarkably good, it likewise hath not a mile full to the Eastward of it a litle natural pond or loch that hath abundance of perch in it, and about a mile to the northeast is the Loch of Farrachie and Redelok, where abundance of wild duck are bred and the high grounds towards the westward are well stockt with partridge and muirfoul. 316.

Next northward lieth Redclock once part of the Barony of Urie upon the southside of the Water of Cowie extending two miles along the rivulet, being now possessed by two heiresses of the name of Keith, it holds of the Crown and there is a loch upon it called the Lillie Loch, which is also taken notice of for its extraordinary goodness in whitening linen cloth. It is also well stockt with piches and breeds a great many wild ducks.

Next and bordering upon Redclock along the northside of the Water of Cowie, lieth the Barony of Urie, being as presently erected into one Barony, an estate of pretty large extent as beginning within an hundred yards of the sea, near the Southeast corner of the parish and extending to the Northeast corner of the same above six miles in length, it enjoys a plentiful share of all the accommodation of the parish, particularly corns, feuell and pasturage in great abundance, hath the salmond fishing at the mouth of the Waters of Cowie and Carron belonging therto, as having always been inseparable from that barony though sometimes possessed be others. The mannor place therof is most pleasantly situate upon a rising ground on the north side of the Water of Cowie, one mile from the sea, one mile and a quarter from Stonehive, one mile from the Parish church one mile and a quarter from the house of Feteresso, and ten miles and an half from Abd. stands charmingly surrounded with very fine gardens the south wall of which is washed with the Water of Cowie and the East 317.

is so near a large brook that nothing interveens but a slip of ground planted with fir trees for a fence to the garden this brook is well stockt with large fine trouts and runs through an inclosure of cow-pasture.

It is very healthfully placed upon a gravelly soil sloping to the South, towards the river so that the gardens are very delightfully placed below one another quite to the river side, and although standing upon an eminency, which gives it a good prospect of the sea towards the southeast yet by rising ground to the East and North, and trees towards the west it is tolerably well guarded from all winds except the south and Southwest.

The house is an old castle built house having very thick strong walls, and is tolerably well repaired, the present owner Robert Barclay grandchild to Collonell David Barclay already mentioned hath planted a great many trees of several sorts particularly fir trees which thrive very well, he is supposed to have near an hundred thousand, which is thought to be the most considerable planting of firs that is so very near the east sea between the Murray firth and Dover Castle. One remarkable curiosity of planting made by him is not to be omitted viz. upon the North end of his cherry garden and in view of his windows, he hath planted a peice of ground equall in breadth to his garden, the rowes and openings answering every
 318. with twentie five different sorts of barren trs, and so exactly regular, that where there is one or more of one sorts of trees in one place of the ground, it hath the same in the opposite side, which with the different colours of the leaves so nicely intermixed and variety of foliage, makes a charming show, he hath made, not a quarter of a mile north of the house in a hollow surrounded with rising ground upon all sides, but one a very beautifull pond, with two islands in it, planted with trees, in which the wild ducks breed yearly of their own accord the pond is well stored with fishes, several very fine springs being brought to it, and the rising ground round it planted with trees of severall sorts as elms, birch and fir and willows near the water, and having a boat in it to go to the islands makes it a very pleasant place. He hath also about half a mile from his house towards the northeast a naturall pond or loch, in which are

very good perch and very large, much frequented with wild ducks, also to the northwest of his house he hath a larger loch in which were found an old helmet with a name supposed to be Danish and shin peices which he gave to Sutherland the antiquary and it is probable they were by him with his other antiquities sold to the faculty of Advocates at Edr. this gentlemans father about the year 1687 in digging the foundation of a wall to surround their buriall place, where his father David Barclay was laid found severall urns of the Roman fashion, which with severall found by the present possessor (one of which he gave to the Marischall Colledge of Abd.) is a great indication that the Romans have been so far north and that they imployed the same for a burying place, the advantages of this estate and house being rightly considered in the healthfulness of its situation, the regularity of its gardens, the largeness of its plantations, the extensiveness of its inclosures, the nearness of a post office and sea port town the plenty of fishing both in fresh and salt water, the abundance of game of all sorts both at sea and land, makes it a very delightful habitation. It holds of the crown hath two yearly fairs belonging to it, where all sorts of cattell and countrey product such as stockins linen cloath &c are sold, they being kept in a very convenient place, above the town of Cowie near the great road, and in a good season the one being in June the other in October, and there being no other fairs in the parish make them well frequented. 319.

To the westward of Urie, lies Findlayston formerly a part of the barony and consequently holds of the crown a pretty little estate being conveniently accomodate with feuell and pasturage neither wants it good corn ground (the present possessor of the name of Rait whose father was a grandchild of the house of Hallgreen a good old family in the Mernes for many generations) having very good wheat besides rye, barley and oats in abundance it hath a convenient little house upon it accomodat with a good garden and good inclosure for grass with some planting lying very snugly situate upon an easy ascent upon the north side of the water of Cowie, a short mile and a half from the parish church, a short mile west of the house of Urie and two miles from Stonhive it is bounded on

the East & north by the lands of Urie upon the West by Cowton, and upon the South separate from Redclock by the Water of Cowie.

- To the west of Findlayston lyeth Cowton, it is bounded upon the east by Findlayston and Urie, upon the North by Urie and Doors, upon the West by the Grampian Mountains upon the South by the Water of Cowie being mostly uplands. It is fitter for pasturage than corns, yet wants corns either and is
320. well accomodate with fewell it hath no dwelling house upon it except what belongeth to farmers. Most part of this estate belonged formerly to a gentleman of the name of Keith, who sold it about the year 1670 to one of the name of Burnet, and by the present Sir Alex^r Burnet of Leyes marry-ing his eldest daughter, fell into that family who sold it to David Rickart of Arnage in the shire of Abd. by whom it was erected into a barony by the name of Rickarton holding of the Crown, and after the decease of his widow falls to Hepburn of Keith as having married the eldest daughter and heiress. This estate being but two or three miles from the sea it wants not fishes enough, nor trouts having the accomodation of severall small rivulets within themselves and the water of Cowie, there is upon the borders of it, where it joyns to Urie and Findlayston the vestiges of an encampment, called Rea-dikes where are found sometimes iron bars peices of armor &c. being by the countrey tradition said to be the place where an army incamped to resist the Danes in their encampment of Arduthie being about two miles and an half distance. The next we mention is the lands of Cowie and Muchals, as now pertaining to Fullerton of Muchels holding of the Crown, who purchased them about 1714 from Sir Alex^r Burnet of Leyes, they are bounded upon the South by Urie, upon the West by the lands of Monquich (of which more by and by) upon the North by the lands of Elsieck and upon the East by the sea, along which it stretcheth for four miles this estate plentifully partakes of all the accomoda-tions the parish affords bating the situation of an house there not being any land scarcely in the Kingdom that produceth better oats, pease, and barley then Cowie, where there
321. is also a small fishing village, a little to the northward of

which are the ruins of an old castle said to be built by one of the Kings of Scotland, and afterwards possessed by the Thanes of Cowie. There is also a small heretor hath a few acres of land in Cowie, who is said to have a charter from Malcom Canmoir and the third of that name King of Scotland, who began his reign *anno* 1057, which Charter and land they, its said, have kept possession of ever since, this intitles him to be chief of the name of Reid as well as the ancientest uninterrupted possessor of any land not only in this parish but in the shire of Kincardin. A litle to the Northward of the ruins of this castle there is yet standing pretty intire the walls of an old church, as is already mentioned, below which is a spring called Our Ladies Well, of old time as is reported, much frequented and yet held in veneration by the countrey people.

To the Northward of Cowie, is Muchells, an estate well accomodate with a fishing village, and good corns along the coast, but having more uplands than Cowie, is better accomodate for pasturage and both of them are well furnished with fuell. The mannour house is a pretty large regular building, having a very handsom chappel in it consecrated by Forbess a learned and pious Bishop of Abd: the situation of the house is upon an eminency about four miles north of the parish church, much about the same from Stonehive and 7 miles from Abd: rather too high by which it is too much exposed to all winds except the north from which it is fenced by a rising ground, and some planting, hath a large prospect of the sea, and tolerable good gardens about it, and the present possessor has much added to the beauty and profit of the place by inclosing severall large fields with very substantiall stone walls, wherein he hath both hay and very good feeding for cattell. 322.

Next is the lands of Elsieck being bounded upon the South by Muchells upon the West by some of the lands of Urie upon the North by the parish of Banchory and upon the East by the sea, they were purchased some generations ago by Bannerman of Waterton predecessor to the present Sir Alex^r Bannerman of Elsieck. the Bannermans having longer possessed these lands than any heretour in the parish (now the family of

Marischall is removed from Feteresso) have possessed any in it except Reid of Cowie; this estate hath very good corn grounds belonging to it, but is chiefly to be valued for its pasturage it is also well provided with fish by two fishing villages of Skaterow and Elsick both belonging therto and hath fuell in abundance. The mannour house about five miles north of the church and town of Stonehive and six miles from Abd: not inconveniently situate being not far from a small brook, were it not a little too damp, but the present possessor hath very industriously improved it wonderfully with abundance of planting and good gardens enclosed with brick walls and large inclosures, where he hath abundance of very good hay, the house hath very good lodging in it and his father built an handsome little chappel for their burying place as it was purchased from the Earl of Errol when they had the lands of Urie so it continues to hold of that family.

323. Now and lastly we come to Montquich chiefly to be recommended for its pasturage and burnt land corn as by the last the neighbourhood round are supplied with the best seed oats, so the first enriches the inhabitants with abundance of butter and cheese, and choicest of wool. it is bounded on the East by Elsick, on the South by Urie on the West by Door, on the north by Mary Coulter belonging to Pitfoddels. It consists of twelve ploughs five of which belong to Urie two to Cowton and five to Thomson of Portlethen owner of Arduthie as already mentioned. This Montquich hath been always remarkable for being possessed time out of mind by a sober antient, honest and substantiall tenantry of the surnames of Hunter, Murray and Duncan, of later times Muat, Duthie and Davenie who keep a sort of commonwealth among themselves not admitting any of bad reputation to dwell among them.

There are also in this parish hudge great heaps of stones in many places called by the countrey people cairns, which have been certainly places of interment at battels or upon extraordinary occasions, for when some of them have been removed, many human bones have been found, there are likewise in severall places of this parish

many of those remarkable great stones standing on end, placed mostly in a circular form of about between thirty five to forty-five yards circumference, the biggest stones being almost always placed to the South, and some of them will be severall yards high these places are supposed to have been in very antient times, places of worship.

A GEOGRAPHICALL DESCRIPTION of the PARISH
of KINNEFF and CATERLINE
in the Presbry of FORDON and shire of
KINCARDIN.

1. The Parish of Kinneff and Caterline in the shire of Kincardin hath to the north the Parish of Dunnotar to the South and Southwest the parish of Bervy to the West the parish of Arbuthnot and to the East the German Ocean. The church is two miles distant from the Royall burgh of Bervy and six miles south of the town of Stonhaven.

2. The house of Barras belonging to Sir David Ogilvie of ^{324.} Barras is three miles to the west of the church. The house of Upper Bridgefoord belonging to Robert Douglas of Bridgefoord is four miles to the northwest of the church, the house of Caterline belonging to John Arbuthnott of Caterline, is two miles to the north of the church, and stands close to the burn or brook of Urus which falls into the sea about a quarter of a mile from the house of Caterline.

3. The Parish of Kinneff is thought to have its name from one of the Kenneths Kings of Scotland. The Castle of Kinneff is mentioned by Buchanan to have been garrison'd by the English in King David Bruce's minority. one high wall of the said Castle yet stands, as also a wall of an old building called St. Arnold's bell, The said castle is within a stone cast of the church Eastward, The ruins of the castle are so strongly cemented, that stones may be easier won out of a quarry than out of them.

4. The church of Kineff is a very old fabrick the walls thereof being supported with eight strong butrishes of stone

and the roof by pillars of wood so that probably it is the oldest country church presently posses'd and in use of any in Scotland.

5. The church lyes within a furlong to the German Ocean within half a mile of the Tothead which is the first most considerable promontory observ'd by the ships coming from the North and East seas, the East boundary of the parish is hedged in with strong and high rocks which are of so hard a substance that they furnish milstones to all the mills in the
 325. country. Within many of the rocks are large caves into some of which the sea flows, and are receptacles for seals or selch in winter.

6. The Paroch is exactly square running up four miles from the sea to Upper Bridgefoord and four miles from the water of Bervy, upon the south to the burn of Urus upon the North. The King's highway from Montrose to Aberdeen runs through the Parish being the space of four miles from the water of Bervy to the burn of Urus. About half a mile to the westward of the church the best place of accomodation upon the road is an inn in the middle of it called the Temple.

7. In the united parishes of Kinneff and Caterline, there are about four hundred and eighty catechisable persons.

8. The number of baptisms for the seven years bygone is yearly about fourty.

9. There have been since the Reformation, five ministers at Kinneff, viz. Mr James Raitt who dyed about 1620, to him succeeded Mr James Strachan who was deposed about 1639. to him succeeded Mr James Grainger who dyed 1663 to him succeeded Mr James Honyman who dyed 1693. The present min^r Mr Andrew Honyman was ordained 1702.

10. The stipend of the united parishes, including 50 libs of communion elements is 564 lib. and three chalders of victuall.

11. In time of prelacy, the Archedeacon of St. Andrews was Patron, and now the King.

12. Remarkables 1st That the Regalia or honours of Scot-
 326. land, crown, sword and scepter upon the approach of the English army to besiege the Castle of Dunottar *anno* 1651.

were delivered to and convoyed by the min^r of Kinneff's wife from the castle of Dunnottar to the church of Kinneff and were carefully hid, sometimes under the pulpit of the church and sometimes in the min^{rs} house, and were preserved by the care of the then min^r Mr James Granger and his wife for the space of ten years safe from the hand of the conquering enemy till the year 1661 when they were restored by orders from K. Ch. 2^d in the same case they had been received. The min^r has a tomb erected for him in the church wall with this inscription.

Patrij servator Honoris.

DESCRIPTION. UPPER BANCHORY, DOORS and STRACHAN in MERNs with notes of MARY COULTER in MERNs, PETER COULTER and DALMAIK in ABERDEENSHIRE. W^m FARQUHAR 1724,

3. Parish of Banchory Trinity in Merns hath on S.W. Strachen on S.E. Durres, on W. Kincardin Oneill on East Drumoaik on N. Dicht. Church stands in the village of Banchory on N. syde of the River Dee, (an inch straight opposit in the river) 6 miles East of Kincairden 12 mile West of Aberdeen: Crathes 1 m. east of Banchory $\frac{1}{4}$ N. of river. Reamore 2 m. north of Banchory 2 m. N. West of Crathes. It has the Hill of Fair to the North. Inchmarloch 1 mile W. N. West of Ban here is the Wood of Glencomon to the West 1 m. long $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad.

Tilliquihilly on South side of Dee 1 m. distant from & opposit to Banchory. A moss South therfrom $\frac{3}{4}$ mile called 327. the Mulloch 2 passage boats cross the river a little above the village the one below the Water of Feuch, which falls into the river there (a very little above Banchory on the S. side of the river Dee) and the other immediatly above. A little above the said infall of the River Feuch is the wood of Invery closs on the river, about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. long and broad. 1 m. N. of Banchory are two lochs very near to each other, the largest which is

East and is about a m. round has in it a riseing ground with the vestiges of an old house and garden. It produceth pykes, eells and trouts. Out of W. end of this loch runs a burn which falls into the river Dee $\frac{1}{2}$ m. East of Banchory and out of east end runs another, which joyns with the former about $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant from the loch. the first of these burns is called the burn of beany, the other has no name, being but newly made for draining of said loch. The other of these lochs which is a little W. from the bigest is inclosed with a large firr and peat moss. between the lochs are two ditches. There is a burn which falls from W. end of hill of Fair runs into the Water of Dee call'd the burn of Canny 2 m. West of Banchory, has 2 milnes one a little above where it joyns with Dee, the other $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the former.

4. Parish of Strachan in Merns hath on South the Grampion hills above Fettercairn. On W. Birss in Aberdeenshire on N. Trinity Banchory, on East Durres. Church near the North W. syde of the Water of Feuch. 2 miles S.S.W. of Banchory.

328. Blackhall closs on N. side of Dee $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.N.W. of church here is at the East thereof the Wood of Blackhall about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad. Cuttieshillock a publick house $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.W. of church and on a publick highway and passes north over the Carne of Month, above and below which are timber growing. On which road and in said Parish are stone bridge of Dee of one arch, where is a publick house also of that name 3 m. S.W. of church. Bridge of Dye is from Cuttieshillock $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. South. The water is also of that name and falls from the mountains westward running in a glen about 5 miles till it falls into Feuch $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of church.

Another Bridge on Spittelburn on said high way 4 mile S.W. of church. Bridge of Spittleburn is from Bridge of Dye 1 mile South. Another Bridge on Feuch called of Feuch or Whitestain 1 mile west of church one end whereof stands in Aberdeenshyre and the other in that of Mearns.

Burn of Camie in Parish of Strachan runs from the hills N.N.W. and falls into the S.E. side of Feuch a litle below the church with a stone bridge of one arch a little before the infall into Feuch.

There stands a great high hill with a big stone on the top thereof called Clach-na bane 4 miles S.W. of church and on N. syde of the Water of Dye about 1 mile therfrom. from the foot of the said hill runs another water N.N. East till it falls into Feuch $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above the Bridge of Feuch called the Water of Auen, from which its thought the Parish had first 329 its name. House of Gellan 1 mile South East of church with some timber about it and on N. syde of Feuch $\frac{1}{2}$ m. distant therfrom. It is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from S. syde of Feuch 3 mile S.S.W. of Banchory.

5. Parish of Durres hath on S. Grampion hills and above to Glenbervie on W. Strachan on N. Banchory. on E. Mary Coulter: on S. East Feteresso. Church is on the E. syde of Burn of Schiach and being near the River of Dee S. syde thereof 3 mile S.E. of Banchory and 9 mile S.W. of Aberdeen.

Church of Durres stands west from church of Mary Coulter 3 mile from Banchory Davenock 6 mile from bridge of Dee. 7 mile. 9 miles N.N. East of Fordon 6 mile N.N. West of Stonehaven. Half a mile above said church is a passage boat; and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile further is another, which crosses the river of Dee, both said boats on a publick road which passes over the Cryncross-Mouth. On said burn of Schiach are three milnes one thereof a very little S.W. of church with a bridge of 2 arches. Another 1 mile S.W. of church with a bridge ther also of 1 arch, the third $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.W. of church.

House of Durres 1 mile S.E. of church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of River of Dee where are two arches about said house is a planting $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile round. Closs on the North syde of house betwixt it and the river runs a burn in a den and falls into Dee about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the house.

6. Parish of Peter Coulter in Aberdeenshire hath on South river Dee and Mary Coulter Parish on W. Dalmaik parish on N. parish of Skene and Eght on E. parish of Nether Banchory & Old Aberdeen.

Church close on N. side of River Dee, closs on E. side of the burn of Kennertie which falls there into Dee 5 m $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from 330.

Abd, $1\frac{1}{2}$ below church of Dalmaik $6\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Upper Banchory.

House of Coulter 1 mile N.E. from church and about as far from Dee. A mill on burn of Kinnerty $\frac{1}{4}$ mile up with a lodging inn. a bridge of stone with one arch a litle below the mill.

DESCRIPTION of ABERLUTHNET Parish,
BENHOLM, GARVOK CYRIS
GLENBERVIE in MERNs, EDZEL in
ANGUS 1724.

1. Parish of Aberluthnet *alias* Mary parish in Merns hath on the S. the river of Northesk which separates Merns from Angus and the parish of Logie. on S.W. Pert and Strickathrow on the W. Edzel, on the N.W. Fettercairn on N. Fordun on N.E. Convey on E. Garvok on S.E. Eglesgreg, *alias* Cyrus parish.

Church $\frac{1}{4}$ of a short mile from the N.E. side of Northesk river, 1 large mile E.S.E. from N. esk water bridge 3 large m. from Fettercairn 4 mile N.N.W. from Montrose a burn close on S.E. and falls into Northesk $\frac{1}{4}$ short from the church.

Inglismaldie near the North W. side of Northesk and just opposite to Northesk water bridge with a bourn on north side of the house, over which, there is a stone bridge of one arch a very litle below the Northesk water bridge, where it falls into that river.

Balnaquhan 1 short mile E. of Inglismaldie and $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Northesk water bridge closs on N. side of that river.

Caldam $1\frac{1}{4}$ N.N.E. of Northesk water bridge 2 long mile S.S.E. of Fettercairn 1 long mile and $\frac{1}{4}$ N.N.W. of the church closs on the N.N.W. of Luther water which falls into Northesk $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below the bridge. it hath also a stone bridge of 2 arches a litle above its entrance into Northesk.

331. Easter Pitsgarrie $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.N.E of Caldham 1 m. S.S.W. of Thorntoun near the N.W. side of Luther water the bourn below Fettercairn runs north of the house and falls into Luther water.

Thorntoun $\frac{1}{4}$ off N.W. of Luther water 1 m. N.W. of Pitgarvie 1 m. S.S.W. of Halkertoun 2 m. S.E. of Fettercairn, a bourn on N. side of the house $\frac{1}{4}$ m. from which it falls into Luther.

Kirktonhill $\frac{1}{2}$ E.N.E. of church $1\frac{1}{2}$ E. by N. of N°esk water bridge, a bourn near the S.E. which runs to the church.

Balnality $\frac{1}{2}$ short S.E. of Kirktonhill a bourn on the S. side another on N.W.

Balnakelly $\frac{1}{2}$ mile large N.N.W. of Kirktonhill 1 m. N.N.E. of church a bourn close by the S.

Newtown $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. of church with a bourn on S.W.

The hill of Garvok rises about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. of Northesk and runs N.E. 3 long mile to Arbuthnet. Opposite to this hill to the N. is the chain of the Grampian hills and the fine plain valley betwixt, of about 5 or 6 m. length and 4 of breadth is called the hollow of the Mearns.

2. Parish of Garvok *alias* James parish in Merns hath on S. Cyris on W. Mary par. on N. Laurence par. on E. Benholm. Church is in a hollow of the hill of the same name with a bourn close on the N. 2 m. N.E. of Mary church. 2 m. S.W. of church of Arbuthnet 4 large miles S.E. of Fordun village 2 mile N.W. of Cyris church 1 short mile S.S.E. of Laurence church.

Arthur house $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.E. of church 2 mile E. of Pittarrow 1 large mile W.N.W. of Arbuthnet house.

Redfoord 1 m. S. of Arthur house $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.E. of the church a bourn from the church runs on S.W. a moss on the E. near by. 332.

3. Parish of Benholm in Mearns hath on S. Cyris on W. Laurence par. on N. Garvok and Arbuthnet on E. Bervy & sea coast. Church has a bourn on S. and N. they joyn a little below the church which is 2 mile S.S.W. of Bervy 6 N.N.E. of Montrose here is a lodging inn. there is a stone bridge of one arch on each of the bourns, along which passeth the highway from N. to S.

Benholm house $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.W. of church a Bourn closs on N. which runs N. of the church. 2. Knox on top of a hill called

hill of Knox half way from Bervie and church. 3 Brothertoun closs on sea 1 mile S.E. of church a bourn on S. with stone bridge of 2 arches. 4. John's haven a fisher village on the sea $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Brothertoun.

4. Parish of Cyris in Merns hath on S. river of Northesk and Montrose parish. On W. same river and Mary parish. On E. Benholm and sea coast. Church $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S. of a bourn is 3 mile N.E. of Montrose on the coast 5 mile S.W. of Bervy.

Canterland $\frac{1}{4}$ E. of Northesk river 2 mile west of church a bourn on E.

Morphie near E. of Northesk 2 mile large E.S.E. of Northesk water bridge $1\frac{1}{2}$ W.S.W. of church a bourn on W. side & on S.E.

Stone of Morphie 1 mile S.S.E. of Morphie. Closs on N. of Northesk $\frac{3}{4}$ mile N.W. of Kinaber river of Northesk runs down to the sea 1 mile S. of the church dividing Angus and Merns and there is the passage boat. Warbertoun $\frac{3}{4}$ mile S. of the church, closs on the coast. Kirkside $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S.S.W. of church $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.N.E. of Northesk Bridgetoun $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of church a bourn on W. with a stone bridge of one arch on the highway in a place called the den of Denfinnell. Laurence town 1 m. N.N.W. of church a bourn on W. Miltoun a fishertoun 1 m. N.E. of church. Bourtreebush Closs on the highway 1 m. N. of church. Wilstoun $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.N.W. of church a bourn on the W. Craigie $\frac{3}{4}$ m. west of the church, a bourn on N. Snowtown 1 mile W. of church.

5. Parish of Glenbervie in Merns, hath on S. Arbuthnet on S.W. and N. Fordun and Doors and on E. Feteresso. Church 2 short miles N.E. of Fordun village 6 m. West of Stonehive.

Glenbervie house a little S. of the church Water of Bervy closs on S. of the house. Village of Drumlithie 1 short mile E. and on the highway where are inns for lodging 5 miles S.W. of Stonehive 7 mile N.E. of Fettercairn 3 m. N. of Arbuthnot house. Margy 3 large miles N. of church near the N. of water of Cowie 3 m. N.W. of Feteresso house.

5. Parish of Edzell in Angus hath on S. Strickathrow on W. Lethnet and Lochlee on N. Birss and Strachan on E. Fetter-

cairn and Mary par. Church $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Fettercairn 3 large m. N.N.E. of Brichen $2\frac{1}{2}$ m. N.W. of North water bridge closs on the E. of the West water which falls into Northesk 1 m. S.E. from thence.

Edzell house $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of church on the same side of same water. Achmul 3 m. N.N.E. of church.

DESCRIPTION of the Parishes of DUNOTAR,
KATERLINE and KINEFF, BERVIE,
ARBUTHNOT in MERNs by ALEX^r
KEITH 1724.

1. Parish of Dunnotar in Merns hath on S. and S.W. Kater- 334.
line and Kinneff on W. Glenbervy, on N. and N.W. Fetteresso
on E. sea coast. Church near S. side of Carron water 1 mile
W. of Stonehive, 1 mile N.W. of Dunnotar Castle 1 short mile
E. of Fetteresso house.

Town of Stonhive 8 short mile N.E. of Bervy 1 mile S. of
Cowie 12 mile S.W. of Abdñ. Dunnotar Castle on a rock
near surrounded by the sea 1 short mile S. of Stonhive.
Uras 2 mile S. of Stonhive.

Bridgefoord 3 m S.W. of Stonhive and near the N. side of
bourn of Uras. The highway goes about $\frac{1}{4}$ E. of Bridgeford
towards Stonhive, Loch of Lumgare $\frac{3}{4}$ m. N.W. of Bridge-
ford near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and near $\frac{1}{4}$ broad. Perches. the vestiges
of two chappels in this parish.

2. Parish of Katerline and Kinneff annext in Merns hath on
S. Bervy, on W. Arbuthnet on N. Dunnotar, on E. sea coast.
Church of Katerline on S.W. side of bourn of Uras there called
of Katerline, 4 m. S. of Stonhive and 4 m. N. of Bervy.
House of Katerline a litle W. of church on same side of bourn.
Church of Kineff near sea cost 2 m. N. of Bervy an old castle
called King Keneths, and another closs by it called Whisle-
berry betwixt the church and the sea. Barras 3 mile W.N.W.
of church 3 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Bervy. Fiddes now Bridgefoord
upper, 3 mile S.W. of Stonhive 2 m. S. of Fetteresso house.

High way betwixt N. water bridge to the North parts goes $\frac{1}{2}$ m. North of Bridgefoord. Kinghornie closs on sea coast and on N. side of Bervy water mouth opposite to Bervy.

335. Craig Davie a high rock $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast and 1 m. S. of Chur.

3. Parish of Bervy in Merns hath on S. Benholm on W. Arbuthnet on N. Kineff on E. sea coast. Church is in the town of Bervy a royall burgh on the S. side of Bervy water mouth with a tolbooth, a lodging belonging to Vis: Arbuthnot. Here is a salmon fishing. Halgreen $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S.S.E. of the town. Closs by Bervy is a stone handsome bridge of 2 arches. Village of Gourdon 1 m. S. of Bervy closs on sea coast.

Pitcarray $\frac{1}{4}$ m. W. of Bervy N. side of the water.

4. Parish of Arbuthnet in Merns hath on S & S.W. Benholm and Garvok on W. Fordun on E. Bervy.

Church near N. side of Bervy water $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Bervy.

Arbuthnet house close on same side $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of church. Allardice 1 m. W. of Bervy same side close on water. Ker 1 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of Arbuthnet house. Village of Boghall $\frac{1}{2}$ m. W. of Arbuthnet house. Parkside of Arbuthnet $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. of Arbuthnet house.

The Loch of Lumgair is now turned to a hay meadow.

The Rock of Fowlsheugh $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of Uras about $\frac{3}{4}$ m. length, is in summer well stored with all kind of sea foull pidgeon &c with ane faulkan famous in not having young ones, when her Master the E. Marischall is put from his estate.

DESCRIPTION of the parishes of FETTER-
CAIRN, FORDUN, ST LAURENCE
and MARY parish in MEARNES by THORN-
TOUN and M^r GENTLEMAN in FETTERCAIRN
1725.

336. 1. Parioch of Fettercairn in Mearnes shire, *alias* Trinitie par. hath on S.E. Mary par. *alias* Aberluthnot Kirk on W. Edzell in Angus on N. Strachan and Birss two different

parishes on N.E. Fordoun on E. Conveth *alias* Laurence church in the village of the same name, 7 miles N.W. of Montrose 12 mile W. and a litle south of Stonheaven 4 mil W. of Fordoun 3 mile N. of Northesque water bridge the village hath a burn on the west side and another on the East and a bridge of one arch on the west burn, they join a litle viz. a quarter mile below the village a litle above joining saids burne is a good inn for intertaining and accomodating gentlemen &c the saids burns 2 miles S.S.W. fall into Luther water 2 mile above Northesk water bridge.

Balfour a little burn on the west verie near the house 2 mile N.W. of Fettercairne. Balnaketle 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.W. near the N.W. side of the burn that runs by the W. of Fettercairne. Balbegno 2 mile W. of Fettercairne. Fasquie 1 mile N.N.E. of Fettercairn on the N.E. side of North burn that runs E. of Fettercairn. Arnhall 3 mile W.S.W. of F: close on the N.E. of Northesque. Daleedves 2 mile S.E. of Arnhall also close on the said water another burn runs a quarter mile E. from Fasquie. Fettercairne house a quarter mile N.N.E. of the village a burn on the E. of the house, which is the same on the E. of Fasquie Esle 1 mile S.S.W. of Fettercairne.

2. Paroch of Fordoun hath on S.E. Conveth on S.W. Fettercairne on S.E. Arbuthnot Church in the village of the same name. On N.E. Doores on E. Glenbervie. Palladius Chapel before the church on the south side within the churchyard 4 mile N.N.W. of Arbuthnot house 3 mile W. of Drumlithie 2 mile W. of Glenbervey, a large burn runs (head of Luther water) on the E. side of the village.

Another village on the another side a litle more to the N. calld Auchnblay, which last village hath a small burn on the E. side which meets with the other betwixt the villages where there is a stone bridge of one arch. House of Fordoun 1 mile S.E. of the village of the same name, a quarter of a mile from the East side of the burn, Glenfarquhar 1 mile North and a litle West of F. a small burn on the West and a smaller on the Eastside of the house, they join S.E. of the house, and are that burn which is on the E. of Auchnblay. Pittarroch S.S.E. of Fordoun village 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ the burn at Fordoun runs closs by 337.

the house of Pittarrow upon the W. side where is a bridge of one arch. Monboddon 1 mile E.N.E. of Fordoun village Castleton 2 mile E.N.E. of F. village. Phesdou 2 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ from F. with a large burn on the west of the house *alias* called Ferder Water, the heads of which water or burn come from two burns one on the E. side and the other on the W. side of the Cairne of Mont 1 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ above Phesdou. Drumtochty Wood being a mile of lenth and a quarter mile broad stands in the hills middle way betwixt Glenfarquhar and the Cairn of Mount, being 3 miles betwixt these two places viz. Glenfarquhar and foot of the Cairn of Mount.

3. Conveth *alias* Laurence Kirk, hath on E. Garvock church, or St. James par. on S.W. Aberluthnot or Mary par. on N. Fordoun, on N.E. Arbuthnot on West Fettercairn. Church in the same village stands W. of a small burn 3 miles N.E. of the north water bridge 3 mile S. of Fordoun. 6 mile S.W. of Drumlithie, Halkertoun 3 quarters of a mile N.N.W. of the church 2 mile S. of Fordoun, the burn at Phesdou runs W. of the house and a timber bridge over a litle below the house it falls into Luther water $\frac{1}{8}$ of a mile a litle W. of the house.

338. Johnstoun $\frac{3}{4}$ S.S.E. of the church to the W. of it is a small burn runs N.W. a mile and falls into Luther. Reedmyre 3 mile N.E. of the church a gentlemans seat on the road to Drumlithie. Bridge of Lepit of one small arch an quarter mile N.E. of Reedmyre being a common pass on the Kings highway betwixt Laurence Kirk and Stonheaven.

4. Mary *alias* Aberluthnot Paroch (Note church stands in the village of the same name) 3 mile N. of Montrose 2 mile E. of the North water bridge 4 mile N.W. of Fettercairne 3 mile S.W. of Conveth 6 mile S.S.W. of Fordoun $\frac{1}{8}$ mile N.E. of Northesk water. Balmaquhen 1 myle S.W. of the church a litle N.E. of Northesque water Luther water runs into Northesque 1 mile N.W. of Balmaquen, above the falling in of the said Luther about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile is a stone bridge consisting of a large arch on the W. side and a smaller on the E. side. English madie 2 mile W. of the church. A burn on the east side of the house hard by it, which is the same comes by Balfour, and is also $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile W. of Balbegno, a bridge of one arch $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Englishmaidie

Kirktownhill $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of the church Caldham 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ north of the church closs on the N. side of Luther water.

Pitgarvie 2 mile N.E. of the church standing on the north side of Luther water and betwixt the said water and the burn which runs by Fettercairne and empties itself there on the E. side of Pitgarvie. Thorntoun 3 mile N.E. of the church to the E. of which runs a branch of the burn or water which comes by Phesdou and about half a mile further S. falls into Luther water.

1. Paroch of Fettercairn in Merns hath on S. Mary par. ^{339.} *Alias* Aberluthnet on W. Edzell on N. Birss on E. Fordun and Conway *alias* Laurence. Church is in the village of the same name 8 mile N.W. of Montrose 8 W. and a litle S. of Stone 3 mile S.W. of Fordun 3 mile N. of Northesk water bridge. the village hath a bourn on the W. and another on the N. they joyn a litle below the village, and 1 mile farther S.S.W. fall into Luther water, 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ above north water bridge.

Balfour 2 mile N.W. of Fettercairn. Arnhall 2 mile W.S.W. closs on N. side of Northesk. Balbegno $\frac{1}{2}$ mile W. of F: Balnakettle $1\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.W. near the N.W. of the bourn that runs W. of F. Fasque 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.E. on the N.E. side of the bourn that runs N. of Fetterc. another bourn runs $\frac{1}{4}$ N. from Fasque. Fettercairn house $\frac{1}{4}$ S.S.E. of the village a bourn on the E. of the house which comes from that other near Fasque Essly 1 mile S.S.W. of F.

2. Paroch of Fordun in Merns, hath on S. Conway, on W. Fettercairn on N. Doors on E. Glenbervy and Arbuthnet. Church is in the village of same name 4 mile N.N.W. of Arbuthnet house 4 mile S.S.W. of Drumlithie a large bourn runs (head of Luther water) on the E. side of the village, and there is another village on t' other side a litle more to the N. called Auchinblae, which last village hath a bourn likewise on the E. side, these two bourns meet betwixt the two villages, where there is a stone bridge of one arch.

House of Fordun 1 mile S.E. of the village of that name $\frac{1}{4}$ from the E. side of the bourn. Glenfarquhar 1 mile N. and a litle West of F. a small bourn on the E. and on the W. of the

house, they joyn at southside of the house and are that
 340. bourn which runs on the E. side of Auchinblae. Pittarrow 1
 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ S.S.E. of Fordun village, the bourn at Fordun runs
 close by the W. of the house, where is a stone bridge of one arch.

Monboddo 2 mile short E.N.E. of F. Castleton 2 mile $\frac{1}{2}$
 E.N.E. of F.

Phesdo 2 mile W. of F. a bourn on W. of the house.
 The Wood of Drumtochtie $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long and broad stands
 in the hills 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Fordun village.

3. Paroch of Conway *alias* Laurence in Merns hath on S.
 Garvok or James Parish on W. Aberluthnet or Mary, on N.
 Fordun and Arbuthnet on E. Arbuthnet.

Church stands on W. of a bourn 3 mile E. of North water
 bridge 3 mile N.N.W. of Fordun 5 mile N. of Drumlithie.
 Halkertoun $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.N.E. of church 2 mile N. of Fordun. the
 burn at Phesdo runs W. of the house which is 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.W.
 of Phesdo. the bourn is called Feardar and a timber bridge
 over it $\frac{1}{8}$ S. of Halkertoun, but 1 mile further to S.S.W. it is
 called Luther water.

Johnstoun 1 mile S.S.E. of church.

DESCRIPTION of the Parishes in ANGUS

1. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of FORFAR by WIL. SETON 1743.

With regard to the town of Forfar it is to be observed that
 in the time of Cromwels usurpation, the charters and publick
 records of that burgh were burnt at the cross by a party of
 his soldiers because of the loyalty of the inhabitants and
 therefore it is not to be expected that any well vouch'd
 account of the antiquities of this burgh should be given to the
 341. publick. However such as can be made out will as follow.

The Burgh itself, is the first of the county and from which
 the whole has its name stands E. and West with two ports
 and one street besides a lane on the N. side of the town and is
 inhabited by about 300 families, is endued by K. Charles the

second, with the privileges it presently enjoys by his charter *de novo damus* is governed by a Provost and two Bailiffes a Treasurer, four Deacons of Craft Councillours *ex officio* and eleven common counsellours elected annually about Michaelmass. It is situated upon a ground pretty levell, and almost surrounded with cornfields, which are the property of the inhabitants and pass under the name of the Burrow acres. Upon the north side of the town there is a mount which seems to have been artificially raised, whereon stood a castle (the plan wherof is the towns armoriall bearing) which is said to have been built and inhabited by K. Malcom Kenmore; which was garisoned by Edward the first and put in the custody of Gilbert Umfravill E. of Angus but taken and demolished by Sir W^m Vallace, after which it was never rebuilt. North from the town and to the westward of the said mount is the Loch of Forfar extended from E. to West, (where it discharges itself in a pretty large brook, sufficient to make a water mill goe) about a mile in length and half a mile, about the middle of the Loch, in breadth which abounds with pikes, perch, and ells and reeds which make when cut in summer food for horses.

The publick buildings of this town are only the church and tolbooth. The church is pretty large including the Chancel and two Isles, one whereof is on the S. and the other on the N. side. The steeple on the W. of the church is built of square stone with a beautiful spire of fine slat, has in it, two good bells which were dedicated by a native of Forfar who settled in Sweden of the surname of Strang and a near relation to the Provost of Forfar of the same sirname who is famous for protesting against the Scots delivering up K. Ch. the 1st into the hands of the English army. Whether this church was erected since our Reformation or whether as is probable, some part of it was built before as a chappel of the Priory of Restenet I cannot determine. It is well endowed stipend partly by the town which pays 3 sh. 4 pence upon every borrow aire which alone besides the countrey parioch, makes about fifty pounds sterl. annually to the incumbent, and the whole stipend is reckoned about a thousand pound Scots. 342.

The Tolbooth which stands to the N.W. of the cross, con-

sists of a closs prison and some shops off the street. In the second story are another prison on the East, in the middle. The town house in which the Sheriff and head courts sit. a Councill house upon the W. end of the building.

The Paroch of Forfar extends about a mile to the West and is bounded on that side by those of Kinettles and Glammiss, about the same extent to the N.W. and N. and is bounded by those of Keiriemuir and Othloe, about the same extent to the east and is bounded by that of Rescobie but it extends about two miles to the south and is bounded by that of Inverarity.

There are neither gentlemens houses the house of Lowre which is about two miles to the southward of Forfar excepted, or brooks in this paroch worth the notice.

343. The Priory of Restennet lyes near a mile directly to the East of Forfar. the steeple whereof built of squaire stones is yet standing, also some of the walls of the church and cloister for a further account quherof I refer you to what records you can find.

To the Eastward of Forfar, there is a barron muir or heath ground, whereon, as you'l read more histories, there was a bloody battle fought twixt the Scots and Picts, wherein the later were defeated and their King Feredeth pursued to a rising ground to the S. of Forfar, and there kill'd whence thes fields are still call'd the Feradeth fields, near to these fields are the vestiges of a litle chappel called the Chappel of Pitruichie.

This is all worth observation, occurs to me of the town and paroch of Forfar, which I have thrown together without method or curiosity about the expression.

(2) 1. SHORT NOTES on the Parish of DUN & several others.

Parish of Dun in Angus hath to S. the river of Southesk on the W. the parish of Brichen, on the N. the parish of Strickathrow, Pert and Logie; on the E. Logie and Montrose.

The Kirk stands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of the river 2 mile W.N.W. from Montrose 3 mile E. by S. from Brichen.

The house of Dun is close by the church with a smal bourn on the north. house of Eccles John $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from church. house

of Hedderwick, perhaps in parish of Montrose $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from Eccles John and $1\frac{1}{4}$ E. from church. house of Burrowfield in Montrose parish $\frac{1}{4}$ mile S.E. from Hedderwic and 1 mile N. from town of Montrose from which town Hedderwic is a large mile to the N. house of Faik 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Dun. All these houses stand but a short way from the river.

2. Montrose a Royal Burgh in County of Angus stands in a ³⁴⁴ fine plain on the N. side of Southesk river $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the sea. It is encompassed on 3 sides with the sea at the flowing which goes up 2 miles and covers a plain of sand near 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ breadth in some places. It is 20 mile N.E. from Dundee. 5 mile E. and a litle S. from Brechin 12 mile E.S.E. from Forfar. 28 S.S.W. from Aberdeen and 8 mile N.E. from Arbroath.

House of Newmans-Walls is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. from the toune. Hedderric and Burrowfeild see in Dun-Kinnaber 2 mile N. and is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the mouth of Northesk river. The ferryboat passes over this river $\frac{1}{4}$ mile E. from Kinnaber.

3. Parish of Craig in Angus hath to S.W. Lunan paroch on the W. Marytoun parish. Kirk stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Southesk river from town of Montrose $\frac{3}{4}$ m. S.S.W.

House of Craig is $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N. from Kirk Rossie $\frac{1}{4}$ m. N.W. from Kirk. Dunnienad is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. S. from Kirk. Ulysses-haven is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. large S.E. from Kirk. Village of Ferrydon close on the S. side of Southesk river opposite to Montrose, where the passage boats lands, is $\frac{1}{2}$ m. short from the Kirk.

4. Parish of Marytoun hath to S. Lunan and Inverkillor par. to W. Kinnell and Farnal par. to the N. and E. river South Esk. Kirk is 1 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ large W.S.W. from Montrose Old Montrose $\frac{1}{2}$ m. large to the N.W. from Kirk. Bonytoun 1 m. W. from church. Pitdivie $\frac{1}{8}$ m. E. of church.

5. Brichen a royal burgh in Angus on the N. side of Southesk river with a stone bridge of two arches a litle down the river. It stands 8 m. W.S.W. of Forfar 16 m. N.E. of Dundee mile of Arbroath.

There are two small hamlets adjoining to the town, and a

345. fine house called the Castle of Brechin on the top of a rock overlooking the river. Ardivie 2 m. S.S.W. from Forfar on S. side of the river $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. Albar 1 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ large W.S.W. of F. S. side $\frac{1}{2}$. Findaury 2 m. N.W. of F. and N. side about 1 m. Cookstoun $\frac{1}{2}$ m. N. of F. N. side $\frac{3}{4}$ m. Trinity Moor where 2 yearly markets hold, is 1 m. N. of F. Keithick 1 m $\frac{1}{4}$ N. of F.

6. Parish of Strickathrow in Angus, hath on S. and W. Brichen, on W. and N.W. Edzell on N. Edzell. on E. Pert. Church near N. side of Crookwater which falls into Northesk $\frac{1}{4}$ m. large East from church. the west water also runs near the N. side of church and falls into Northesk $\frac{1}{4}$ m. short eastward of the church which is 3 mile N.E. of Brichen 1 m $\frac{1}{2}$ W. of northwater bridge.

House of Strickathrow $\frac{1}{2}$ mile large S.S.E. of church. Balaunie $\frac{1}{8}$ m. W. of church on N. side of Crookwater. Muretoun 1 m. W.N.W. of church.

7. Parish of Pert in Angus hath on S. Dun, on W. Strickathrow, on N. Mary par. and Logie. Church $\frac{1}{4}$ m short from S. side of Northesk river bridge. This bridge is a great pass, it hath 3 arches and was built by Erskine of Dun by whom it is still supported, for which he receiveth custom.

8. Parish of Logie in Angus, hath on S. and W. Montrose and Dun on N. and E. Mary par. and St. Cryris. Church near S.W. side of Northesk 2 m. S.E. of Northwater bridge 3 mile N. of Montrose, Galrow $\frac{3}{4}$ m. E.S.E. of bridge 1 m. E. of church of Pert close on S.W. side of the river.

9. Parish of Carraldston in Angus, hath on E. Brichen on S. Aberlemnay on W. Tannadies on N. Fearn and Menmure. Church within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of N.E. side of Noran water. 3 large mile W.N.W. of Brichen 5 m. N.E. of Forfar. House of Carrald $\frac{1}{4}$ m. S. of church.

10. Parish of Menmure in Angus hath on S. Carraldston on W. Fearn on N.E. Naver Edzel and Lethnet on E. Strickathrow and Brichen. Church 1 m $\frac{1}{2}$ N.N.E. of church Carraldston 3 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Brichen Balnamon $\frac{3}{4}$ mile E.S.E. of church Balyordie 1 mile E. of church.

11. Parish of Aberlemnay in Angus hath on S. Roscobie

on W. Othlo on N. Tannadies and Carraldston on E. Brichen. ^{346.}
Church 3 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ E.N.E. of Forfar 4 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.S.W. of Brichen
on the highway. Flemingtoun $\frac{1}{2}$ m. E.S.E. of church. Mel-
gund 1 m. E. of C. Balglassie 1 large E.N.E. of C. near
S. side of Southesk.

12. Parish of Kinnaird hath on S. Fernwall on W. and N.
Brechin on East Maritoun. Church 2 m. S.E. of Brichen
4 m. West from Montrose 8 m. E. from Forfar 7 m. N.
from Aberbrothock and 16 m. N.E. from Dundie. It hath
the ancient castle and seat of Southesque be east the
church.

13. Parish of Fernwall hath on South and West Kennell on
North Kinnaird and East Maritoun. Church lyes on a litle
rising ground betwixt two rivolets called the North and South
Powes which meets together a litle be East the church and
runs into the water of Esque a mile N.E. from the church. In
those Powes are abundance of trouts. Church lys a short
mile south east from Kinnaird church you may distant it from
any of the above places.

14. Parish of Inverkillor in Angus hath on S.W. St. Vigers
on W. Kirkden on N.W. and E. Kinnel and Lunan on E. sea
coast from red C. to Achmutie. Church stands a litle to the
S. of Lunan W. 4 mile N.N.E. of Arbroath, and 4 mile
S.S.W. of Montrose.

Kilblaithmont 2 mile W.S.W. of church $\frac{3}{4}$ m. from S. side
water Gilchorn $\frac{3}{4}$ m. nearer church than Kilblaithmont same
road. Ethie 2 m. S.E. of church 3 short mile N.E. of
Arbroath $\frac{1}{2}$ m. short from the coast.

15. Parish of St. Vigers in Angus hath on the S. Aber-
brothick on W. Abirlet. on N.W. Carmilie on N.E. Inver-
keilor. Church stands close on S.W. side of Letham W. 1 m.
N.W. of Arbroath. Cairntoun 2 m. N.E. of church the same
of Arbroath Auchmutie on the coast 2 short m. S.E. of
church. Seatouns East and Wester 1 large mile S.S.E. of
church Tarie $\frac{3}{4}$ S.S.E. of church Over Tarie $\frac{1}{4}$ S.E. ^{347.}
Cairny $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. of church and the same side of the water.
Kirktoun *alias* Spittlefield 1 mile S. of Church same of
Arbroath. Letham $\frac{1}{2}$ short m. W.N.W. of church close

on S. side of water New Grange 2 short m. W.N.W. of church on t'other side and 2 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.N.W. off Arbroath Colestoun 2 m. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.N.W. of church S. side Parconnen 3 m. W. of church.

16. Parish of Kinnell in Angus hath on S.E. St. Vicens on W. Guthrie on N. Farnell on E. Craig. Church close on N. side Lunan water 5 m. S. West of Montrose 3 m. W. of red castle. Braikie easter and wester 1 m. N. of church.

17. Parish of Lunan in Angus hath on S.W. Inverkillor on W. Kinell on N. Marytoun on E. seacoast. Church close on N. side Lunan water. house of Lunan adjacent 3 mile S. of Montrose and a foord at the place. Arbikie 1 large m. W. of church, half mile from N. side.

18. Parish of Guthrie in Angus hath on S. Kirkden on W. Roscobie on N. Farnal and Brichen on E. Kinell. Church close on N. side Lunan water 2 mile W. of church of Kinnell near 5 mile N.W. of Arbroath. Guthrie a litle W. of church on same side. Pitmowise half mile S. of church and same side.

19. Parish of Kirkden in Angus hath on S.W. Dinnichen on N. Guthrie on E. Inverkillor. Church on S.E. side of water. a publick inn here on same side. Midletoun 2 mile E.S.E. of church. Garden 1 m $\frac{1}{2}$ same way near the water same side. Balmadies 1 m. E.N.E. of church.

20. Parish of Roscobie in Angus hath on S. Dinnichen on S.W. Forfar on N. Aberlemnay on E. Guthrie. Church 2 mile E. of Forfar on N. side of a loch 2 mile in lenth but divided by a water scarce $\frac{1}{8}$ m. on which there is a mill N. side the E. part is by much the longest called Roscobie loch in one place near $\frac{1}{2}$ m. broad the W. part is narrower and called Loch of Restennet on S.W. side, or loch of Pitscandle from a house on N.E. side. In this loch are large pikes, trouts perches, &c Pitscandle 1 short mile W. of church Drummie $\frac{1}{4}$ m. E. of church on loch Turin 1 mile N. of church Dod 1 m $\frac{1}{2}$ S. of church S. side of Loch.

3. DESCRIPTION of the Parishes of EASSIE and NEVAY.

The united paroches of Eassie and Nevay, lie within the shire of Angus and Forfar. There are two churches therein the one designed the church of Eassie, the other which lies two large miles west and by south from it, is called the church of Nevoy. Its thocht by some they were separate charges and had distinct glebes and manses in King James the 6ths reign, but when they were united, I cannot learn, for the time, divine service is performed in turns and there are two glebes but one of them is very inconsiderable.

Thir paroches have to the north and northwest, the paroch of Airley to the south east and north east the paroch of Glamis. To the West and south west the paroches of Megil and Newtyld.

The church of Eassie is reckoned five miles from the town of For which lies East and by north from the said church. The church of Nevoy is distant above four miles from Coupar-Angus, which is westward of the said church.

The house of Dunkenny the usual residence of Major John Lammy of Dunkenny, when in the countrey, lies near the church of Eassie to the North east, and the house of Eassie the residence of M^r Alexander Fowler of Eassie, lies hard by the said church of Eassie to the southwards. Both are a large mile from the castle of Glamis the residence of the R. H. Earle of Strathmore and at equal distance from Forfar with the said church.

The church of Eassie stands on a rising ground, on the side of a brook commonly called the Bourn of Eassie, which runs from Sidley hills North west, and falls into the River of Dean 349. about a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile therefrom, a little above a bridge over the said river called the Bridge of Cookstoun of great use in this corner.

About a large mile westwards from the church of Eassie, the shire of Angus borders with the shire of Perth on that hand, at a place called Newmiln, and is divided there from Perthshire

by a brook that runs out of a moss betwixt Megil and Nevoy Paroches.

And within less than a mile west from the said church of Eassie near by a village called Castletown, there's a rising ground of a large breadth with a broad and deep ditch around it, the rising ground appears to be artificially made up, & seems to be the remains of some fort. It is called commonly the Castlehill of Castletoun, but we can learn nothing particularly, worth troubling the publick further about it. Now its a good pasturage.

The present Patron of these united paroches is the much honoured Sir James Kinloch of that Ilk Baronet.

Min^{rs} since the Reformation have been and particularly since the uniting the paroches, for I can get no information who were incumbents when they were distinct. M^r David Brown, M^r Crichtoun, M^r Sylvester Lammy, M^r Adam Davidstone and the present incumbent is M^r Alex^r Finlaysone.

The stipend of these united paroches is 433 lib. 6^{sh} 8^d Scots money and four chalder of victuall fixed by a decreet of locality.

Catechizable person for the year 1727 were 520. Baptised for the said year above 24. Dead for the said year above 16.

The Kings principal highway from Perth to Brechin goes by Newmiln, Castletown and the corner of the church of Eassie.

There's a higher road commonly taken by carriers from Perth to Brechin which goes by Templetoun, Balkeirie and the Chappel in the said paroches.

350. SIR. This is all worth mentioning in thir paroches. It might have been sent much sooner, but I have been searching after some things to give a more particular account, but it was in vain, I did not think it worth being particular about the times and dates of the ministers admission and death, for of some of them I could not get notice and the accounts given of the catechizable persons, baptised and dead, its much about what is ordinary. is all from

SIR

Your most humble servant

ALEX^R FINLAYSONE

Eassie Manse

Mar. 29. 1728

4. DESCRIPTION of the Paroch of KETTINS.

Kettins the Paroch of, lies the Westmost, in the shire of Forfar and county of Angus: It hath on the North, the Paroch of Coupar Angus, on the South, the paroches of Forgan and Lundie, on the East by South the paroch of Newtyld, on the East and East by North the paroch of Meigle, and on the West part of the paroch of Coupar Angus, and on the West by the South part of the paroch of Cargill.

The church stands in a pleasant village, which gives name to the paroch, full of planting, anciently a marcat town, and belonging to the Haliburtons of Pitcurr: through it runs a brook, which falls from the hills on the south, and after sundrie turnings and windings with another which also falls from these hills and meet by the town of Coupar Angus, run through it and so westward by north about two miles from the said town of Coupar. it falls into the water of Isla, and that into Tay at Kinclavin about four miles West by North from Coupar, and seven miles North by East from Perth.

The church is ten miles right East from Perth seven miles right West from Glamis and eleven from Forfar, nine miles North by West from Dundie, ten miles South by East from Dunkeld, a short mile south by east from Coupar Angus and five miles West by South from Alith.

351.

On the South of the said church and village and all along the south side of the paroch for near four miles, ly a part of that long tract of mountains call'd the Sidla hills, which on the West, rise at Kinnoul beside Perth, and continue near to Mount Rose.

The paroch, beside Bandyrrin, which lies four miles west by south, has interjected between it and the church, large parts of the paroches of Cargill and Collace: Extends westward two miles from the church, one mile $\frac{1}{2}$ eastward one mile $\frac{1}{2}$ southward and $\frac{1}{2}$ northward.

This church is west by north from the church of Newtyld two large miles, right west from the church of Meigle, where

is the seat of the Presbyterie of that name, three miles North by West from the church of Lundie, three miles north from the church of Longforan, three miles East from the church of Collace, and a short mile East by South from that of Coupar Angus.

A very patent road from the Burgh of Dundie, lies through this village to Coupar Angus, and thence to Dunkel and Strathardle, and another from Perth, by the foot of the said hills Eastward to Glamis and Forfar.

Bandirran the residence of Drummond of Gardrum stands in the place of that name. The House of Kinochtri belonging to Pittilloe of Kinnochtrie stands a mile and a half west of the said church. Fodderrance belonging to Haliburton of Fodderance stands half mile right west of the church. Newhall belonging to Ogilvie of Newhall on the north side of this village. Ardlair belonging to Captain Cramond of Ardlair a large mile East of the church. Kilour a house belonging to the Honourable Stuart M^cKenzie of Rosehaugh a large
 352. mile East by South of the said church. The castle & large mannour of Pitcurr giving title to the ancient and honourable familie of Haliburton chief of that name stands a short mile right south from the church.

Haliburton house a short half a mile up a fair avenue to the south from this village, now the usual residence of that familie, whose ancestors in the head and branches of it, bore a considerable part in the blessed Reformation of the Church of Scotland from popery. James the present heritor, besides his other lands elsewhere and his superiorities in this large and populous paroch, has in property a large half of it.

The soil is fertil for corns and flax and lies for most part campaign and in a large open of that part of the nation, called Strathmore and the hills belonging to the paroch are good for pasture along the foot of which within the paroch, ly sundrie places of ancient names Baldowrie, Balluny, Balduny, Balgore.

Some part of the fabrick of the church, seems to be ancient 'tis probable that in time of popery, it has been a rectory or some such thing, having six chappels, the names of which are forgotten depending on it viz. one at a town of the paroch calld Pettie, another at South Coston, a third at Pitcurr

a fourth at a place call'd Muiry-folds, a fifth at a place call'd Den-end and a sixth on the south side of the town of Kettins; most of them have had inclosures about them for burying places, as appears from the vestiges of them remaining and the bones of men that sometimes are cast up.

There are no Records belonging to the church extant older than a Session book which begins August ninth 1650 and mentions two registers of the Kirk Session before that time; but as tradition goes among the people, upon the Reformation from popery there was one Guthrie, who serv'd the cures of Bendochie, Coupar Angus and this place, to him succeeded as minister here, M^r James Anderson, to whom succeeded James Achinlett to whom succeeded M^r David Paton, to him ^{353.} succeeded M^r James Paton his son, to whom succeeded *and* 1717 M^r James Gray present minister.

The number of examinable persons *i.e.* from 12 years and upward is about eleven hundred. The minister's stipend is 8 chalders 9 bolls and 7 pecks victual and the King is reputed Patron *jure coronæ*.

No Register has been here kept of burials, but the number of baptisms last 5 years preceding November 11th 1726 amount to 450.

5. DESCRIPTION of the Paroches of CORTACHIE and CLOVA in ANGUS, by THO. OGILVY of Kinalty 1743.

The united paroches of Cortachie and Clova in the shire of Forfar, (bounded on the north by a tract of the Grampian mountains which divides the said shire from that of Aberdeen, on the East by the paroch of Tannadyce, in the west and south by the united paroches of Glenprosin and Keremure and the paroch of Kingoldrum) have two churches that of Cortachie and that of Clova. The church of Cortachie stands in the south end of the paroch, what remains of the old edifice, for a part of it was demolished and the stones carried off for common use, but the R. Honourable the Earle of Airlie

grandfather to the present Earle built again that part of the church that was demolished, but what remains of the old edifice is very fine stone and as finely cutt as any stone in the kingdom and the roof good oak in the form of an arch.

Very near the church a little east from it close upon the south syde of the river of South Esk, stands the house of Cortachie one of the dwelling houses of the Earl of Airlie (to whom the whole paroch of Cortachie and Clova except a very little belongs) and has been the principall dwelling house of that honourable family now for about 100 years the house of

354. Airlie and several other dwelling houses of that worthy family having been demolished by the rebels in the time of the Insurrection and Rebellion against K. Charles 1st for against this honourable and loyall family, the rebellious covenanters bore an inveterat spite and malice knowing that nothing could shake ther loyalty to the injured Prince and indeed of ther loyalty to the King, they gave the most signall evidence that was possible, for the then Earle great grandfather to the present, when about 70 years of age, cheerfully endured the fatigue of the camp & ventured his own person and his three sons Lord Ogilvy and Sir Thomas and Sir David and never declined the most dangerous command as is evident from his behaviour at Kilsyth where at the Marquis of Montrose command, this noble and valiant Earle with his single troop of horse, which indeed consisted of brave gentlemen mostly of his own name encountred betwixt 2 or 3000 of the covenanters and entirely routed them and not only therby delivered Montrose's advanced guard which of about men from being surrounded and trampled down by the enemies horse, but also pathed the way for the glorious victory over the rebells by the Kings forces at Kilsyth September 15. 1645 in which its beleiv'd the rebells, tho' much superior to the Kings forces in number, lost 6000 men and the Kings forces but 6 whereof 3 were Ogilvys valiant gentlemen, as the author of Montrose Redivivus sayes, who fighting like themselves, sealed the victory with their blood; by this I say and other instances that could be adduced this Earle and the brave Ogilvys that followed him were ever ready for the Kings service to venture upon the most desperat encounter. The

command being chearfully accepted, dangerous as it was, by his Lordship, when others had shamefully shifted it off. Yet it pleased God in all the dangers of that war to preserve the worthy Earle and his brave sons, except Sir Thomas who was unfortunately killed at the battle of Inverlochy, and the loss of him was regretted by all that knew him, being ane ornament to his country for learning, loyalty and valour, and not only were they preserved by the good providence of God in battle, but the Lord Ogilby grandfather to the present Earle, when in the covenanters cruell and bloody hands was wonderfully delivered out of the Castle of St. Andrews, by exchanging cloaths with his sister, when they had determined his execution to be within a few days. I hope this digression will be pardoned by the reader for thus much I would not but say of this honourable and worthy family, when describing this paroch which entirely belongs to this family except a very little, and I wish long may the family prosper for ane ornament and support to their country and for being loyall subjects to their sovereign, as they have been through many generations of noble & worthy ancestors. 355.

Now to return. Upon the river of South Esk at the back of the church of Cortachie, stands a stone brige of ane very large arch and 6 miles up the river, stands the church of Clova, where the min^r of Cortachie is oblidge to preach every third Sunday. Near this church is the vestige of ane old castle, which was a dwelling house of the Laird of Clova an antient family of the name of Ogilvy but now extinct and it belongs to the Earle of Airlie. This castle had the honour to conceall King Charles when he fled from his enemies, who were itching for his innocent blood, which as its reported, gave occasion to one of the Presbyterian preachers after the familiar and impertinent dialect in those days to tell his Majesty that the way to Clova was not the way to the Kingdom of Heaven and for thus concealing the King the Castle was blown up by the rebels and never since rebuilt, but a little house built near it by the Laird of Clova for his accomodation. This country of Clova is a very beautifull highland country of about 6 miles in lenth not reckoning the glens that belong to it, and about half a mile 356.

in breadth. From the church to the head of the country is about four miles all in one beautiful level-haugh with very high, steep and rocky mountains on each syde, so steep are they, that there is one very high hill that none can stand by it half an hour at any time but he will hear the stones tumbling down as if they were thrown with hands for which the hill gets the name of the Skifters. These hills are many of them green pasture or green with a little mixture of heath, and make most excellent pasture for sheep and goats, which are to be found here as good as anywhere and the hills and glens of this country abound with excellent moss and muir for fuel, with wild fowl of different kinds & sometimes with deer and roe about 3 or 4 miles up the glen from the head of the country, there is a loch called Loch Esk of about a quarter of a mile in circumference out of which arises the river of South Esk and from thence takes its course through the middle of the united parishes of Clova and Cortachie until it come within a mile of the church of Cortachie and then it divides the parish of Cortachie from that of Tannadice, and from thence continues its course, until it come to the sea at Montrose making in haill from Loch Esk to Montrose a course of about 28 or 30 miles of a very beautiful river in which are to be found plenty of good salmon. The first half of the course of this river is adorned with much wood growing on its banks and the later half of it towards the sea with many gentlemen's fine seats and plantings. Upon the top of Clova hills are other two lochs larger a good deal than the former viz. Loch Brandy and Loch Orell all of them abound with plenty of great and good trout.

6. DESCRIPTION of the Parochine of TANNADICE in ANGUS by REV^D JOHN RAMSAY.
1744.

The church of Tannadice in the county of Angus stands pleasantly situated in a valley on the north brink of the river of Southesk, on the east side of the church lyes the parochin

of Carristoun on the south, and the Parochin of Fern on the north, on the south side the parochin of Othlow, on the west side the parochin of Kirriemure on the south and Cortachie on the north and on the north side the Grampian mountains.

This parish extends about six miles from South to North, and about four miles from East to West, the church lyes about three miles North from Forfar five miles west from Brechine ten miles West from Montrose, where the River of Southesk empties itself in the German Ocean. Two miles west from the Castle of Carriestoun, a mile Northwest from the Castle of Finhaven, and about three miles East from the Castle of Cortachie the Earle of Airly's residence.

This parish lyes partly in Strathmore and partly in Strathbeg or the little Strath, the two Straths being divided by a chain of small hills lying east and west about two miles northward from the church.

It is bounded on the east side from North to South by the water of Noran rising among the Grampian mountains, and emptying itself in the River of Southesk at Neither Carristoun about two miles southeast from the church. On the west side by the water of Glenmoy riseing among the Grampian mountains, and emptying itself in the river of Southesk at Kinrine about five miles northwest from the church by the water of Southesk itself untill it fall down to Quich from whence it runs to the church near duely East and on the southside by a large heath called the Mure of Othlowe. 558.

By north the River of Southesk almost round about the church is the Thanedoom of Barrony of Tannadice and on the west side the Barrony of Kinalty and by South the river a part of the Barrony of Pletton, upon the northwest side of the church is a small village, where there severall publick houses, and on the south side of the water of Esk in the Barrony of Pletton are the houses of Whitewall a quarter of a mile southeast from the church where there is a convenient passage boat for crossing the River of Southesk. About a mile westward from Whitewall, lyes Quarreyhill and Cairn both situated on the south side of the river. On the north side of the river on the brink thereof, lyes pleasantly situated the house of Murth-

hill, half a mile from the church where ther is lykeways a passage boat, and about a mile west from that on the river side lyes the house of Auchlinchrie pleasantly situated, and about a mile further westward likewise on the brink of the river is the house of Quich where is also a passage boat, and where the burn or little Water of Quich riseing among the Grampian hills emptys itself in the water of Esk. Quich was formerly the Manor house of the Barrony of Kinalty, the ruins of which still remains and was one of the residences of the Earles of Buchan, half a mile further west, in the midle of a large heath, stands the house of Torfachie and about half a mile still further west is the north bridge end of Cortachie where there is a publick house, and a stone bridge of one large arch over the river.

359. About a mile northwest from the church is the house of Coull and a little north from thence is a little round mount commonly called the Law, which has been probably been the place for the Thanry or Barron Court. A litle more then half a mile northwest from Coull is the house of Dikehead, or as its now called Easter Memus and a litle directly west from thence is the house of Memus pleasantly situated, a litle to the eastward of the burn of Quich.

About a mile eastward of Coull near the water of Noran, there are some few countrey houses, called the Daneside, where the Danes were once encamped, and two miles North from the church the Scotch army were encamped on the hill of Wester Ogle, one of the hills dividing the two Straths, half a myle benorth Coull there is a large long stone fixed in the ground, where the field of battle was, and where the Danish Generall lyes buried, as the countrey people reports.

In the litle Strath or Strathbeg, a litle to the eastward of the water of Esk is the house of Kinnalty, about four miles northwest from the church, and about a mile and a half east from Kinnalty is the house of Glenquich about three miles North from the church, a myle and a half or two myles from Glenquich is a very high mountain called St. Ernan's Seat, upon the very summit of that mountain there are a very great kern of stones, but no tradition, when, or why that prodigious number of stones were gathered together on the top of that

mountain. The church of Tannadice was formerly called St. Ernan's Church. A mile and a half east from Glenquich is the house of Wester Ogle situated on the west side of the water of Noran about two myles north from the church. and on the East side of the Water of Noran, is the house of Easter Ogle. A quarter of a mile from Easter Ogle there is a stone 360. bridge over the water of Noran, of one arch commonly called the Courtfoord bridge. The Grampian hills furnishes the gentlemen, whose houses lyes in the Litle Strath, with abundance of good black hard peats very litle inferiour to coals.

Nota from the said Courtfoord bridge south to the river of Esk Noran water is the boundary. On the East part of the parish and from the said bridge northward, the lands of Easter Ogle is the boundary, and not that part of the water of Norran as formerly mentioned.

1. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of DUMFERMLIN—FIFE 1723 by M^r GEORGE BARCLAY.

The parish of Dumfermlin in the shire of Fife, hath to the S. the Parish of Innerkeithin 3 miles distant. To the North Clysh 6 miles to the N.E. and N.W. Baith and Carnock the first 3 and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant to the W. Torryburne 3 miles distant and from Edinburgh 12 miles including the breadth of the river at Queensferry.

The most remarkable houses in the parish are just adjoining the church on the southside Pittencrieff, the hill calld Ansterfeild $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, S.E. Pitravy 2 miles S.S.W. Broomhall $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile just over Limnekilnes, a little thriving village belonging to Sir Peter Halket of Pitfirren with a commodious harbour for shipping of his coal, which has been long esteem'd the best for forges in forreyn countries. S.W. Pitliver $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. Balmorle 2 miles and Balridge $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. Garvok W. Pitfirren $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile and just joyning to it Cavill.

The town is pleasantly situate in a fruitfull soil on a rising ground, with a brooke or Rivolet on the west side commonly call'd the Towreburn, rising from a lake about 2 miles from 361.

the town running to the south under the Abbay, and a little farther falling into a small rivolet Lynne (from which its said the town is named) S.W. to Pitliver and a little mile farther falls in Forth at Iron milnes where they work salt pans, a water engine. All the north side and most of the parish is upon coal, which with many other conveniences of living makes the town very commodious, with a very considerable trade of table linnen which is made and sold here in great quantity at six yearly faires.

A little without the west gate, are the ruines of a tower called Malcom Canmore's, who probably lived here, when he received with all honours and generously King Edgar of England with his two sisters &c. at (afterwards called) Queen's ferry from one of them Margaret, whom he chus'd for his Queen and for her devout and pious life, was after her death and commonly yet call'd St. Margaret, tho she was never cannonized nor admitted into the Roman and fabulous Kallendare, as Lesly allows in her life written by him and printed at Rome in Italian; and yet over the Chappell door of the Scotch Colledge in Doway is ingraven, *Sancta Margarita Regina Scotia, ora pro „Conversione Scotorum„*. This Malcom 3 built the church at the same time, with that of Durrham, near the same manner and figure, and some say the Abbay to Benedictin Friars. But the Chartulary thereof begins the first grant from his son David: and its observable in this, (as Nicholson remarks in his Scotch historical Library) as in other register books of this Kingdom, that few of the Instruments bear date before the reign of Alexander .2. This begins *S. Margaritæ de Dumfermlin Liberiste*: and then proceeds to the charters of David the first, one of which confirms those of his predecessors and is itself confirmed by several subscribing bishops with crosses according to the fashion of the times, before their names.

362.

More than half of the church is in ruines, where lye buried under plain and coarse marble stones Malcom 3 with his son Prince Edward treacherously kill'd at Anwick his Queen S. Margaret, Donald 7th, Edgar, Alexander 1. David 1. Malcom 4. Alexander 3. Robert the Bruce, and Thomas Randall Regent in King David Bruce's minority. The Abbay

has been a spacious and noble building, but now all in ruins except a part built by King James 6. soon before his accession to the Crown of England, wher he had kept his court long, and at the Revolution the room was intire where was borne the Royal martyr Charles 1. on 2 Novr. 1601: and it may likewise glory in being the birth place of Mathilda Malcom Canmores daughter of whom Polydor Virgil writes, that having dedicated herself to a religious life if not actually taken the vows, and afterward forc'd to marry Henry 1. of England, she cursd all the issue that should be procreated: which is not very agreeable to that character of piety and devotion given to her: or perhaps it has been by way of penance, that as some say, she would come daily barefoot to Westminster Abbay, while the court was kept ther, and where she lies buried with an excellent epigramme whereof these four lines only remain:

*Prospera non Latam fuere, nec aspera tristem,
Aspera Risus ei, prospera terror erant
Non decor effecit fragilem, non sceptrum superbam
Sola potens humilis, sola pudica decens.*

Dumfermlin is a Regality, where two head courts are held yearly by the Marques of Tweddale or his Deputes; and is a Burgh Royall.

2. DESCRIPTION of DUMFERMLIN PARISH 363. 1723.

The antient and Royall burgh of Dumfermline in the shire of Fife stands on the north syde of the little water of Lyne, whence it hath a part of its name. It lyes two miles North from the river forth at Lymkills. It lyes thirteen miles west and be north from Edinburgh fourteen miles east from Stirling eighteen miles south an a little West from Perth. Eighteen miles South West from Coupar of Fife and twenty four miles west from St. Andrews.

The burgh of Dunfermline is the head burgh of the regality of Dunfermline and is bounded on the West by the tourburn which derives its name from a tour of King Malcom Kanmores standing without the west port therof. On the west end of

the burgh stands the remains of a stately palace and a monastrie of old the greatest and richest in Scotland, and on the north syd of the monastrie, stood a very stately church of old Gothick work now all ruinous, except the west end thereof which now makes a large parochiall church.

On the north syde of the remains of the nave of the said church lye buried King Malcom Kanmore, Edgar, Alexander the feirce and St. David, his three sons, Malcolm the Maiden, his granchild and Alexander the third all Kings of Scotland Before the pulpit of the church presently used lyes King Robert Bruce, and in the quire of the old church before the high altar lyes St. Margaret Queen to King Malcolm Kanmore, all under marble stones. In this palace were born King Charles the first with his sister Elizabeth Queen of Bohemia.

The burgh is divided into an upper and louver toun, having the palace garden and park in the middle. On the south east corner of the louver or Nethertoun, and on the south syde of the water of Lyne stands a hospitall for maintainance of eight vidows called St. Leonards hospitall.

364. This burgh stands near the center of a large paroch, which the river of Forth, and paroch of Innerkeithin upon the south the united paroches of Crumby and Torry on the west. the paroch of Carnok on the Northwest. The paroches of Saline and Cliesh upon the North. The paroches of Beath, Aberdour, Dalgety and Innerkeithin upon the east parts. Two miles to the South from the burgh of Dunfermline lyes the Glatmoor where was fought a great battell betwixt Edward Balliol and David Bruce mentioned by Eichard in his history of England.

The north, the east and west parts of the paroch are full of coall a great part of which are exported from the harbour of Lymkills lying in the said paroch on the north syd of the River Forth and two miles south fra Dunfermline.

Within the paroch of Dunfermline are the gentlemen's houses following viz. the house of Pitfirran pertaining to Sir Peter Halket a large mile west from the town. About a ridge lenth east from Pitfirran lyes the house of Cavile pertaining to James Lindsey of Cavile. The house of Pitliver pertaining to Mr. John Lumsdean a mile and a half south west from the

toun. The house of Broomhall pertaining to the Earl of Kincardin near two miles South from the toun, and within a ridge lenth of the river Forth, the house of Pettencreiff at the west end of the toun pertaining to M^r Arthur Forbes. The house of Eastergellit pertaining to Henry Wellwood one mile south from the toun. The house of Pittravy two mile south east from the toun pertaining to M^r Robert Blackwood. The house of Hill half a mile South fra the toun pertaining to William Black. The house of Baldride half a mile north from the town and the house of Garvock half a mile east from the toun both pertaining to the said M^r Hary Wellwood. The house of Balmule two miles North from the toun pertaining to Sir Henry Wardlaw. 365.

A mile North and a litle east from the toun lyes a loch called Moucar Loch or the toun Loch of about seven or eight hundred elns long, and four hundred elns broad. Near two miles North lyes another loch called Lochend about the extent of the former. Two miles Northeast from the toun lyes Lochfitty near thrice as large as any of the other two.

In the burgh are a great many weavers constantly imployed in working damask and Diaper, tyckings and bongall. In the burgh there is a good fundation for a Grammar School affording a good sallary both to a Master and usher. There is also another fundation for a musick school.

3. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of DUMFERMLINE in the shire of FIFE by M^r ALEXANDER LEVINGSTONE 1744.

N.B. There are several other places mentioned.

A NOTE of some places lying adjacent to DUMFERMLINE.

The Parish of Dumfermline in the shire of Fife is bounded on the West by the Parish of Torryburn, on the North West by the Parish of Carnok, on the North by the Parish of Saline, on the North east by the parish of Clesh, on the East by the Parish of Beath, on the South East by the Parish of Dalgetie

and on the South but some points to the East, by the Parish of Inverkething.

366. The church of Dumfermline is distant from Sterling 14 miles East, from Alloa 9 miles East, from Culross 4 miles east, from Torryburn 3 miles East, from Saline 4 miles Southeast, from Perth 18 miles South West, from Kinross 8 miles Southwest, from Falkland 13 miles west, but a little South, from Coupar in Fife 18 miles southwest, from Wemyss 10 miles west, from Kircaldie 8 miles west, from Kinghorn 8 short miles west, from Burntisland 6 miles west, from Aberdour 5 miles West, from Inverkeithing 3 miles north west from the North Ferry 4 miles Northwest, from Lymkills, a sea port town north side of the firth of Forth 2 miles North.

367. The house of the Hill belonging to David Black Esq^r is a large half mile south of the church, the house of the Gallets belonging to Henry Walwood Esq^r 1 large mile south of the church the house of Broomhall belonging to the Right Honourable the Earl of Kincardine is 2 miles south west of the church, the house of Pitlever belonging to the said Henry Walwood Esq^r is 1 & $\frac{1}{2}$ mile southwest of the church. the house of Pitfirrane belonging to the Hon^{ble} Sir Peter Halket is one mile (but 1 point or 2 South) West of the church the house of Cavel hard by Pitfirrane, Craig flower belonging to Robert Colvin Esq^r is 3 miles west of the church, the house of Valleyfeild belonging to Sir George Preston is 4 large miles West of the church. the house of Blairhall belonging to John Stewart Esq^r is a little further west than Valleyfeild, the house of Newbigging at Carnock belonging to M^r Erskyne Professor of the Scots Law 2 miles north west of the church, the house of Luscar belonging to George Dury Esq^r 2 miles north of the church the house of Kinross belonging to Sir John Bruce is 8 miles northeast of the church: the house of Beath belonging to James Balfour Esq^r 2 large miles East of the church the house of Fordel belonging to Sir Robert Henderson is 3 miles East of the church. the house of Otterston belonging to the said Sir Robert Henderson is 4 miles East of the church the house of Dalgetie belonging to the Earl of Dunfermline, now in possession of the Marquess of Tweeddale and standing nigh the firth of Forth on the north

side is 4 miles southeast of the church the house of Dunibristle belonging to the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Murray standing closs on the north side of the firth of Forth is 4 miles south-east of the church. The castle of Rosyth belonging now to the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Hopton & standing closs on the north side of the firth of Forth is 3 miles southeast of the church. the house of Pitravie belonging to M^r Blackwood is 2 miles south-east of the church. the house of Pitencreiff belonging to Arthur Forbes Esq^r is hard by the southwest side of Dumfermline.

About $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the church south side of the town is the Line Burn, from whence the name of the town in Latin viz. Dunum Fermlinum is thought by some to have taken its arise, the fountain from whence it springs is Moss Mowovine 3 mile east of the town and falls into the Forth at the Iron miln 3 miles Southwest of the church.

About a large mile north of the church, is the Town Loch about a mile in circumference which produces some few perches, and about 2 large miles northeast of the town is Lochfitty about 2 miles in circumference, which produces pikes and perches. About 2 miles north of the town is Lochend which produces perches, about a mile in circumference. About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town is Dunduff which produces a few pikes & perches of $\frac{1}{4}$ (or a little more) of a mile in circumference. About 6 miles northeast of the town is Lochgloe which produces plenty of pikes and perches about a mile and ane half in circumference about 8 miles northeast of the town is Lochleven which produces pikes perches and plenty of excellent trouts & eells: And is commonly reckoned to be betwixt 10 and 12 miles in circumference about 5 large miles East of the town is Lochow ^{368.} which produceth some perches about a mile in circumference.

About a large stonecast west of the church is the Towerhill commonly called King Malcom's Tower or his dwelling place at Dumfermline, it is nearly surrounded with a little water called the backburn which takes its arise from the Town Loch about a large mile north of the church, and falleth in with the Line burn about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile South of the town; over it is a bridge of two arches which leadeth into the town from west to east.

N.B. 1. The bearing of the gentlemens houses within the parish from one another.

The House of the Gallets is distant from the house of the Hill $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, and Broomhall from the Gallets 1 large mile and Pitlever from Broomhall 1 short mile, and Pitfirrane & Cavel from Pitlever $\frac{1}{2}$ Luscar from Pitfirrane 2 large miles. Beath from Luscar 3 short miles, Pitravie from Beath about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Rosyth Castle from Pitravie a large mile.

N.B. 2. The Bearing of the gentlemens houses without the parish.

The house of Valleyfield in the Parish of Kulross, shire of Perth is distant from Craigflower in the Parish of Torryburn shire of Fife 1 mile Blairhall in the Parish of Kulross shire of Perth, is distant from Valleyfeild $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile. Newbigging Parish of Carnock shire of Fife is distant from Blairhall 2 large miles The house of Kinross in the shire of Kinross Parish of Kinross is distant from Newbigging 10 miles. Otterstone in the Parish of Dalgetie shire of Fife is distant from Kinross about 5 miles. Dunibristle in the Parish of Dalgetie shire of Fife is distant from Otterstone 1 mile Fordle in the parish of Dalgetie shire of Fife is distant from Dunibristle 1 large mile.

369.

A short GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the
Parishes of AUCHTERMUCHTY and
COLLESSIE, Sept^r 1722 by Mr JOHN
TAYLOUR with additions to ABER-
NETHIE and COLLESSIE Parishes.

1. The Parish of Auchtermuchty in the shire of Fife hath to the N. about a mile a part of the parish of Newburgh. To N.E. and E. the Parish of Collessie about half a mile to the N.E. and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the E. to the S. it hath the parish of Faulkland, the confines wherof is about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile south of Auchtermuchty. To the W. and S.W. the parish of Strathmiglo within a mile. To the N.W. the parish of Abirnethy in the shire of Perth. Abernethy itself ly's three myles N.W. of the place, the confines of it not above a mile from this town

and separated from this parish and shire by a small burn running from the N.W. to this place making a branch of new Millburn.

Auchtermuchty itself by an ancient Charter granted by K. James the 5th 1519 hath all the privileges of a Royal Burgh, an annual election of Magistrates and Town Councill and which mentions a former Charter in his father's time with all the forsaid privileges and especially of a fair on the 2^d of July for 8 days, yet kept and one of the greatest fairs in Fife. It stands upon a rising ground pleasantly situated, having in view that once famous palace of Faulkland about two miles to the S. and is distant six miles from the town of Cupar the head burgh of the shire, the Kings highway going almost straight E.

The church of Auchtermuchty stands upon a hight almost in the midst of the town. The Tolbooth is a litle W. of the church and the cross a litle W. of the Tolbooth. On the E. of the church in the descent runs the Mill burn, whereon are two stone bridges the one to the N. of a large arch, the other to the S. of two arches. This burn by reason of rains descending from some hills to the N. and N.W. is very great and runs most impetuously, its planted along the sides with willows all within the town and in its current S. to the Myres. Within the Town there is the principall House of Grainge of Auchtermuchty a litle W. of the cross and a litle N. of the place where its generally believed here, the principal house of Mc'Duff 370. Thane of Fife did stand, and S.W. of Grainge his house is the house of Crosshills joining closs to the town about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile to the N.W. is another gentleman's house upon a rising ground called Leckibank a litle to the North of the town and S.E. from Leckibank is Mornipea standing upon the W. side of the Milnburn E. from Mornipea and N.E. of the town did two heritors place of residence called Broombreas stand on a rising ground. S. of the town of Auchtermuchty on the west side of the Millburn stands the house of Myres six storry high, a litle above *i.e.* to the N. of Myres there is a water called Barroway which descending from some hills to the N.W. falls in with the Mill burn on the E. side of the house, where is a stonebridge the water runs almost S.E. and falls into the Water of Miglo,

all which fall into Eden a litle on the S. of Kilwhiss in this parish about a mile from the town S.E.

About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the West is a village called Demperstone belonging to the Lord Burliegh and about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile is another village pretty populous called Dunshelt. On the N.W. of Auchtermuchty there is a great congeries of hills called Auchtermuchty hill through which to the N.W. is the King's high road to Perth. these are common to all the inhabitants and usefull for pastorage of sheep and black cattle: in some parts of that hill there are caves supposed to be made or digg'd by the ancient Picts, but for the most part filled up with earth.

2. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of COLLESSIE.

The Parish of Collessie in the shire of Fife hath to the N. the parish of Ebdie, about two miles betwixt the parish churches. To the E. the parish of Monimail about half an mile. To the south the parish of Kettle two miles distant, and to the W. the parish of Auchtermuchty two miles.

371. The church stands in the midle of the village, upon a considerable hight almost W. of a fine new house called Melvill house belonging to the Earl of Leven. Collessie is about four miles W. of Cupar the head burgh of the shire, and two miles E. of Auchtermuchty. There is a mill burn coming from a Loch to the N.W. in the parish of Ebdie, about a mile and half distant called the Black Loch supposed to be very deep and full of springs. this burn turns in by the west end of Collessy and runs S.W. till it fall into Rossy Loch about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile west of Kinloch.

S.W. of the church is a populous and pretty large village called Kinloch with a gentlemans house near the N. end of it about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile from the church west from Kinloch about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile is Rossy pleasantly situated at the N. end of a Loch called Rossy Loch, a mile from the North to the S.E. and half a mile broad, abounding with pearches, pikes and eells, frequented by wild fowl as swans, dukes, of divers kinds &c This loch discharges itself by a conduit called the Lochburn

running almost south till it fall in the water of Eden near two miles a litle below, that is on the East of Kilwhiss in the parish of Auchtermuchty. North of the house of Rossy about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile and N.W. from the church is Weddersby belonging to Hamilton of Wishaw in the West of Scotland. N.W. of Weddersby is the house of Lumquhat an old house near a mile distant from Weddersby and two miles from the parish church. A litle space S.E. of the church is Newton with some planting about it, and S. and S.E. of Newton is a large moor called Edens moor formerly of litle or no use, but now a great part of it is planted with fir trees by the Earle of Leven. At the N.East end of this moor is Daffmill a mile S: E. from Collessie and more than a mile almost East of Kinloch. S.E. of Daffmill $\frac{1}{2}$ or more is Ballomill, the Lawfield and Peterhead more than two miles E.S.E. from the church. On the south of Edens Moor and bordering with it, is pretty large moss called Monks Moss, to the N.W. of the said Moor and at the S.E. of Rossy Loch is another large and profitable moss called the Old Moss. 372.

3. ADDITIONS to the Parishes of ABERNETHY and COLESSIE.

Parish of Collessie—S.E. of Daffmill $\frac{1}{2}$ or more is Ballomill, the Lawfield and Peterhead more than 2 mill E.S.E. from the church. Paper apart.

2. Is Ballomill and Lawfield distinct houses and equidistant from Daffmill? And is Peterhead only 2 mill E.S.E. from the church?

Ans. Ballomil and Lawfield are distinct houses and almost the same distance as above—Peterhead is according to our commonly computed miles just as above only a litle more towards the East.

Parish of Rind. Get me the places of passage well marked. Where is the house of Elcho situate? and the house Easter-rind?

Parish of Abernethy. How lyes Abernethy from Perth,

and Faulkland? whereabouts is the bridge with 3 arches over water of Farge?

Remember as I told you before that the ancient town of Abernethie, it lyes 5 miles Southest from Perth and 5 miles from Fakland: the Brige of Gavile with 3 arches is on the water of Farge a mile and a half northwest from Abernathie upon the high way betwixt Fakland and Perth on the west border of Abernathie paroch on that quarter. Likewise the ferre passage that goes over the River of Tay, its proper landing place is on the ground of Carne they call the Hamlot Carne, where they land on the north side of the river of Tay. Also that same ferrie crosses over the river of Arne and its landing is on the ground of Ester Rind Likewise the other ferrie, called Care or Care bot its landing is on the ground of wester rind, is upon the river of Arne. there is no passage of bots but upon Abernethie side. there is likewise one ferrie passage on the est side of the Rind paroch but the botes belongs to the estside of the river Tay they call the passage Inchu or Inchures bot their landing on the Rind paroch is on the ground of Elchue: likewise the house of Elchue stands upon Tay side about 3 miles south est from Pearth.

373. *N.B.* the passage of the hughhed a mile North from Abernathie is for both foot and horse and it goes over both Tay and Arne Its landing on the north side of Tay is on the ground of Carne Likewise its landing on the north side of Arne is on the ground of Ester Rind. als there is ane other passage about half a mile North West from Abernathie, only for foot called Care, which goes onely over the river of Arne and lands on West Rind.

DESCRIPTION of MARKINCH in the SHIRE of FIFE by the LAIRD of BALFOUR 1725.

The Kirk of Markinch was built by Gillimichil the fourth E. of Fyfe and by him mortified to the cannons of St Andrews & in vertue of which grant, the Pryor of St. Andr. before the

Reformation, and since, the Archbishop as succeeding to the Pryory are Patrons of that kirk and have right to the tythes of the Parish. The kirk is adorned with a steeple exactly paralel to St Rewls steeple in St. Andrews, and the east part of the Kirk was reformed by Pryour Hepburn whose arms are upon it.

The bounds of the Parish was much enlarged at the Reformation having got the little parish of Kirkforthure lying on the north side of it, and the parish of Methil lying on the southeast annexed to it, so at present its one of the largest in Fife.

The Kirk and village about it stands five miles directly north from Kirkaldie, two short miles east of Leslie, two miles west of Kennoway, and about three miles northeast from Falkland. It bounds with the parishes of Weems and Dysert on the south, with Leslie on the west, Falkland and Kettle on the North, Kennoway and Scoonie on the East, and upon the Southeast, it extends to the sea at Methil and Dubbiside.

There are three considerable waters running through the parish from West to East viz. Orr, Lochtie and Leven but they all three joyn in one a litle below the house of Balfour. 374. These waters serves a great many mills, there being no less than fourteen upon the water of Leven all within Markinch parish, they are also very weell provided with bridges as shall be afterwards told, when we speak of highways.

The Water of Leven has its rise from Loch Leven and after a straight course of about ten miles from West to East, it empties itself into the sea at the Town of Leven, It passes near by the toun of Leslie, but passes by Markinch, about half a mile to the South therof. The Water of Orr rises from Loch Orr and after it runs a course from West to East, it joyns Lochtie a litle East of the road leading from Kirkaldie to Falkland and then both joyn Leven a litle below the house of Balfour as said is. There is also another bourn which rises from the Lomond hill upon the Northwest part of the parish, and after, it runs by Balfurg, Balbirney be north and be East the town of Markinch and closs by the house of Bruntoun, where it serves a cornmill and then runs straight east to the burns of Kennoway, and then takes a south course to the Water of Leven into which it falls below Camron bridge.

There are 3 or 4 very patent ways through this parish there is one from Kirkcaldie leading directly north to Falkland, that way enters into this parish at the brige of Ore, which is a large stone bridge with two arches built by James Bethune Arch-
 375. bishop of St. Andrews, who was a second brother of the family of Balfour, and about a mile beyond that bridge, there is another stone bridge with one arch, upon the Water of Lochtie built be the said James Bethune about a mile and a half benorth the bridge of Lochtie, you come to a very convenient inn built by Thomas Alburn an Elglishman and the best plaisterer that ever was yet in Scotland. A little benorth that inn is the water of Leven, upon which there is a large stone bridge built by the shyre and a litle up the Brae from the bridge you have a sight of Leslie upon the west hand and Markinch upon the East, and half a mile further you pass the house of Balbirney upon the East hand, which belongs to George Balfour who has a pretty good planting about it. half a mile further North is Balfarg a house likewise belonging to the same gentleman, and after ye pass Balfarg, ye see the house of Bandon lying up the hill upon the westhand the house is an old tower and a litle house join'd to the Tower by Robert Bethune a second brother of the ffamily of Balfour, the road goes by the foot of that hill and after ye pass a litle inn called Paddockhall, it enters into Falkland parish at Pittilloch ffoord, where it branches into three ways. the eastmost way going to Cupar, the middle way going straight north to Newburgh, and the westmost going to Falkland, and from that to Perth.

The next most patent way or road leads from Kirkcaldie to Kennoway through the east part of the parish. After ye pass Pathhead, you goe through a place above Dysert called Galla Town and from that in a direct Northeast rode of about 3
 376. miles to Camron bridge where you pass the water of Leven upon a bridge consisting of 3 large arches built by the above-mentioned Arch Bp. Bethune and from that bridge it is a mile to Kennoway.

The third remarkable road is straight west and east closs along the north side of the Water of Leven, untill ye come to the town of Leven, where the water empties

itself into the sea. That road, as you come west from Leven enters Markinch parish at Duniface a house and some land mortified by Mr John Ramsay late min^r of Markinch to St. Leonards Colledge in St. Andrews and a mile further west of Duniface upon the south side of the water stands the house of Balfour, which was the old inheritance of the Balfours of that Ilk, but went with an heiress to the Bethunes, who now possess it. half a mile further up the water upon the same south side stands the house of Balgoney the principal seat of the Earles of Leven, it is very large and good house, and is adorned with yeards and parks which for the goodness of the soil and largeness of the dykes, may be compared to the best in Scotland, and both at Balfour and Balgoney, there are very handsome stone bridges built by the several heretors for the conveniency of their own families. The road after it passeth the north side of Balgoney park, divides in two branches, one goes still west the waterside to Leslie, and from thence to Kinross shire, the other goes down to Markinch and from that goes a mile north and then falls into the first mentioned road leading to Falkland.

There is another road straight north and south betwixt Markinch and Weems and in this road, there are two good bridges, one called Shethrum bridge upon Leven and another upon Ore after it joyns Lochtie, it is called the New Bridge and has two arches.

East from the Town and Kirk of Markinch, about a quarter 377.
of a mile, stands the house of Bruntoun now belonging to

Robertstone, and benorth the house of Bruntoun there is a hill called Dallginsh Law, where the Shirriff Court was kept of old, and benorth that hill is a large moss called Bruntoun Moss, where oak trees of a very surprizing bigness are yearly houed out. upon the northeast end of that moss stands Kerristone a house, which of old belonged to the Balfours, but in K. James the sixths time, Janet Balfour the heiress married a second son of the Lord Setoun and his posterity enjoys it to this day. a mile northwest of Keristoun is Kirkforthare which belongs to a cadet of the family of Lindsay, and here is to be seen the ruins of the old kirk of that little parish, which is now united to Markinch as said is

DESCRIPTION of BEATH PARISH by M^r
STEVENSON 1724.

Beath an inland paroch in Fifeshire is bounded on the East by Auchterderan Paroch, on the S.E. by Auchterttool, on the S. by Aberdour, Dalgaty & Dunfermline, on the S.W. W. and N.W. by Dunfermline on the N. by Cliesh and on the N.E. by Ballingry: The Parish of Beath from N. to S. is two mile broad, from E. to W. two mile long. The church stands in the east part of the paroch a $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from its border.

A mile west from this church stands Lassody the seat of a gentleman of the name of Dewar. A mile to the north of the church stands Woodend near Kelty village, the seat of a gentleman Moutray of Rescobie. Beath church is 5 mile S. from Kinross 4 mile N. from Innerkething 5 mile N. from North Queensferry and 3 mile E. b. N. from Dunfermline. There is no remarkable village nearer the church than Kelty

378. A mile to the North near Lassody to the S. is a pretty large Loch called Loch Fitty $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and $\frac{1}{4}$ mile broad stored with pearches, eels and pikes. The Loch has its source from Lochamounthill and Rescobie Moss, both near other in Dunfermline Paroch, 2 mile N.W. from the loch, which discharges itself by a good large burn running 3 mile E.N.E. through Beath paroch, and part of Ballingry till a litle below the village of Contle in Ballingry paroch, it is lost in the rivulet Ore: Over the forsaid Lochburn there is a stone bridge of one arch, half a mile W. from its confluence with Ore. Near Woodend Rescobie's seat there passeth two burns, which have their rise from Rescobie Moss and Muir in Dunfermline paroch 2 mile N.W. from Woodend house, a litle below which, they unite at Kelty village and pass thorough a neat litle stone bridge of one arch a long mile E. from which the burn falls into Loch Ore in Ballingry paroch which gives name to the rivulet Ore. In the burns taken notice of in this paroch of Beath there are a few trouts. In this paroch on the south side of it, there's a hill named Beathhill is of an oval figure $\frac{1}{4}$ mile long from E. to W. and $\frac{1}{8}$ mile broad from S. to N.

and for its height conspicuous on all sides at very great distances, this hill is also remarkable for its being all, to a very little spot, arable. As also for its being said to be the first meeting place of the Congregation Lords for concerting our blessed Reformation from popery. The King's highway from Edr to Perth crosseth this paroch entering it $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. from the church leading N. hard by the church to Kelty bridge which divides Fifeshire from Kinross shire. Beath paroch is weel provided in corns and grass but coal abounds through most of it.

N.B. Lassady house is 3 m. N.E. from Dunfermline and Rescobie's house Woodend 4 m. N.E. from it.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of MONIMAILL 379.
in FIFE by Mr. JOHN TAYLOUR 1723.

The Parish of Monimaill in the shire of Fife hath to the West, the parish of Collessie, to the South the parish of Kettle, To the East the parish of Coupar, the Northeast that of Moonsy. To the North the parish of Dinboug, and Northwest the parish of Abdie being in whole about 3 miles square. The church is 4 short miles west from the town of Coupar the head brough of the shire. The old house of Monimaill is just beside the church, which of old belong'd to Cardinall Beaton and commonly his summer seat, a little to the south of that is the house of Melvell belonging to the Earle of Leven a large well contrived beautifull new house with a deall of planting about it. and below it to the South there is Eden's Moor, wherein his Lordship in different inclosures, has some millions of firrs all thriving wonderfully. The village of Monimaill is immediatly above the church to the North and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the East, is the village of Lethem famous for a sheep mercate every Wednesday in Aprile besides two head ones yearly. The house of Rankillar Hope a very handsome house with a good deall of inclosures and regular planting about them is one mile East from the church or house of Melvell $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East from Rankillar is the village of Easterfairny, by the back of which

the common high road 'twixt Coupar and Perth goes, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the south of Rankillar Hope's is Rankillar Mackgills house $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the North of Rankillar Hope's is the house of Fairny $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the North of that is the village of Cunoquhie, where two publick roads meet the one from the Southferry to the waterside of Dundie the other from Coupar to Perth, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile to Northeast from Cunoquhie is the village of Lindiffren, by 380. which the Kings highway likewise passes 'twixt the Southferry and the waterside of Dundie $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile north from Melvell is the Mount, the old dwelling and estate of the famous Sir David Lindsay, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East from the Mount is Kilmaron, by which one of the publick ways goes 'twixt Coupar & Perth and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile East from that is Balgarvy.

A SHORT DESCRIPTION of the Parish of NEW-BURGH by M^r JOHN TAYLOUR 1722

The Parish of Newburgh in the shire of Fife hath to the East, Southeast, and South the Parish of Abdie, to the South Southwest the parish of Colessie, to the Southwest the parish of Abernethie and a part of Abdie and to the west the parish of Abernethie: Where also the shire of Fife is divided from Perthshire by a small rivolet arising out of nine wells on the west of the Priviledges of the burgh of Newburgh and descends having the lands of Clunie on the West, and the lands of Newburgh on the East, after which it is received by the lands of Carpon on the West, and of Mugdrum on the East, where it falls into the river of Tay at a place called Gillies Pow from which the parish of Newburgh is bounded by the river of Tay on the North, till you come to the pow of Lundores which is about a mile and an half.

2. The town of Newburgh is of a considerable length lying from East to West having the river of Tay at a litle distance from it on the north and a large hill on the South, commonly called the Black Kairn, which is reckoned by some the beginning of the Ochall hills on the East of the hill is a rock of a

considerable hight called Clatchar on the top of which the Picts of old had a great strength. The toun is a burgh of Regality holding of the Sovereign, has two Bailies elected yearly within themselves by fifteen counsellours, having the priviledge of holding a Borough Court weekly and power to give infestment within thair jurisdiction. It is also the seat of the Regality Court of the said Burgh, which is likewise holden weekly within the town, whereof the Barklays of Colerny are heritable Bailies. The church stands about the midle of the toun on the north side of the street. The toun is six miles from Cupar of Fife to the Northwest. five miles from the Palace of Falkland to the north and seven miles from Perth to the South East. The Kings highway from St. Andrews and Cupar to Perth leads through the toun. 381.

3. The Abbey of Lundores which was the seat of the Lord Lundores, now belonging to Sir Alex^r Anstruther of Newark is about a quarter of a mile from the toun to the East, a pretty good house, but nothing save the ruins of the Old Abbay remains. It lyes on a low ground enclosed with good orchards on the west side of a burn that takes its rise out of a loch called Loch Lundores about a mile in circumference, producing pyks perches and eels from this the burn runs north and a litle to the west, having the house of Denmylne on the East and fals into the river of Tay below the Abbay at the pou of Lundores abovementioned which is a pretty good haven for ships and from this to the pou of Erroll which lyes opposite to it is a common ferrie each side keeping two boats.

4. The house of Pitcarlie lying on a low ground and well planted and parked is about two short miles from the town and Abbay to the South South West.

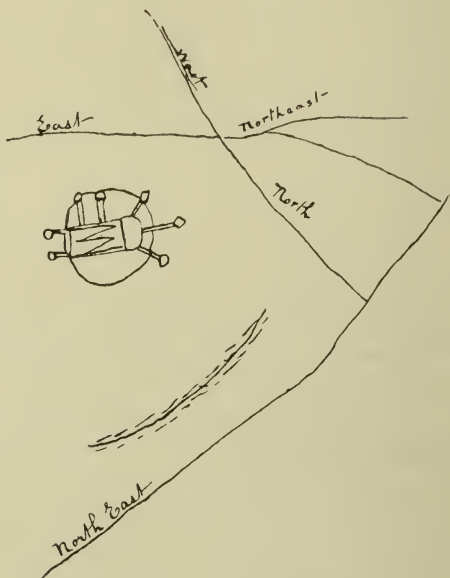
5. The house of Mugdrum now belonging to M^r Richard Murray merchant in Leith having a very pleasant situation closs on the bank of Tay is about two miles from Pitcarlie to the north and is about a sharp quarter of mile from the toun to the Northwest and has good salmond fishings by strake nets and yairs belonging to it. 382.

6. There is on the road betwixt Pitcarlie and Newburgh about mid way the remains of that ancient monument called Cross of M^cDuff tho' now nothing remains but the pedestall.

There is also hard by Mugdrum on the West a stone of a considerable length called Mugdrum Cross upon the high way betwixt St. Andrews and Perth, but as to the reason of erecting it, its uncertain &c.

Cross M^cDuff in Fife M^r Jo: Taylor 1723.

The hight to the North is 2 foot 4 inches, the breid 2 foot & 11 inch; The high of the South East is 3 foot, with 3 reings. The breid of is 2 foot 19 inch. The hight of the west said is 2 foot and 20 inches. the breid is 3 foot and 2 reigns. the breid of the North is 2 foot 22 inch. The breid over the heid is 2 foot 7 inch. the lenth is 2 foot 19 inch the lenth of the bason is 21 inch and the breid 13. The dip is 5 inch.



PARISHES of CLACKMANNAN, TULLI-
ALLAN, and ALLOA In CLACKMANNAN
and PERTHSHIRE 1722. by Mr ALEXANDER
RAIT.

383.

1. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of CLACKMANNAN

The Parish of Clackmanan hath to the West the parishes of Alloa 1 mile distant, on the N.W. the Parish of Alva 3 miles

distant, on the North Tulicoutry about 3 miles distant, Dolar on N.E. 4 miles distant, Culross E.S.E. 4 miles distant.

The parish of Clackmannan hath Forsway on E.N.E. 6 mile distant, Sallin on the E. 4 miles distant Culrose E.S.E. 4 mile distant, South the river Forth $\frac{1}{3}$ mile distant.

The Toun is pleasantly situate upon the top of a rising ground lying East and West with a brook upon the north-side called by the name of black daven, whereon is a bridge called Mary bridge about $\frac{1}{3}$ of a mile from the toun, upon the W. end of the toun is situate the Castle or tour of Clackmanan (built by Robert Bruce first Earle of Annandale and afterward King of Scotland, now pertaining to Henry Bruce Laird of Clackmanan descended of the same race,) upon a large hight called the King's seat hill very pleasant for sight and air, About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile South from the toun is a harbour for shipping of the coall that are there, in great plenty, belonging to Col. William Dalrymple of Glenmuir.

The Kirk stands in the middle of the toun.

Gentlemens houses in the parish are first the house of Sauchie belonging to Sir John Shaw of Greenock $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile to the North, the house of Kennett belonging to Brigadier Bruce of Kennett come of the family of Clackmanan about the year 1359. S.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from the toun, the house of Garlet S.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ mile antiently belonging to M^r Alex^r Bruce brother to David Bruce of Kennet the house of Bruceffeld belonging to Alex^r Bruce younger of Kennet E. 3 mile distant.

The toun is distant from Edn^r W. 19 miles S. from Perth 16 miles E. from Stirlin 5 mile, N. from Falkirk on the south side of the Forth 4 miles.

The Kings high way is from Edn^r to the Queensferry then 384. to Toriburn then from that to Clackmanan 6 miles through a large mure called Culrose mure.

2. The Parish of Tulliallan in the shire of Perth hath to the E.N.E. the parish of Culrose 2 miles distant, on the N.W. and N. the parish of Clackmanan about 3 mile distant (which is the march betwixt the shire of Perth and Clackmanan) on the S. the river Forth where are excellent good salt made in great quantitys, also very good coal in this parish, there is very remarkable here great quantitys of sprats known here by the

name of Garvies which by reason of their great number are very serviceable to the country round for 5 or 6 miles, a very good small fish.

In this parish is the toun of Kincardin made up mostly of salt pans and the houses of those that are employed about them.

The Kirk stands very near the midle of the parish.

Gentlemens houses are Sands about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. from Kincardin. The house belonging to Edward Calender on the E. end of the toun. The parish belongs to Collonell Erskin of Carnock.

In this parish are the ruins of an old house antiently belonging to the name of Blackater lying very near the sea side, it has been a very old good building but now all ruined.

385. 3. The parish of Alloa in the shire of Clackmanan, hath to the East the parish of Clackmanan 1 mile distant. Alva on the N. 2 miles distant parted by a small river called Deven $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant from Alloa having its rise on the back side of that large chain of hills above Alva, and in its course runs by Glendeven the Crock of Deven the bridge which for its strange noise, by reason of the fall of the water, and runing through two steep rocks, with narrow passage and falling over a great precipice, is called the rumbling bridge, very terrible to all spectators, and then runing through the parish of Forsway Mucart, Dolar, Tulicoutry Alva and then to Tillibody bridge 2 miles distant W. from Alloa, consisting of one large arch, and from that falling into Forth, at Cambus about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Tillibody, it hath also the parish of Logie on the W. parted by the said river at the bridge of Tulibody on the S. the river Forth distant from the toun 200 paces.

The toun pleasantly situate on the side of Forth with a brook known by the name of Brathie, runing throw the midle of the town and falling in Forth, where is a commodious harbour for shipping, ships of 500 tun of burden, can very easily come into the harbour, where a great many excellent coall is exported for many parts of the kingdom and to many forreign countreys, very much esteemed of for a good coall, as also upon this water Brathie is two saw mils near the shoar

which makes a fine timber trade in this place. There are a rope work and duche manufactorie, where all sorts of ropes and saills for ships are made, the water of Forth at this place is 670 pace in breadth, its very remarkable the great quantity of smelt fish called here sparlings and a great many excellent salmon that are taken here in this river.

The seat of the Earls of Marr situate on the East end of the toun, with fine gardins lying betwixt the house & Forth very much commended throw the kingdom and by all strangers that see them, for their situation, fine work and regularitie, on the East side of the house lyes a large wood throw which are cut severall fine vistues terminating on these objects viz. to the South the shore of Elphingston on the other side of Forth, on the S.E. the shore of Clackmanan on the E. a water engine for draining the heughs of Clackmanan on the N.E. upon very handsom tarose walks cut out of a rising ground within the wood where is designed a fine summer house.

Gentlemens houses in the parish are the house of Tilibody ^{386.} on the W. 1 mile belonging to Alex^r Abercromby of Tilibody. On the N. the house of Gogar 1 mile distant belonging to peck, on the E. the house of Parkmill $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant belonging to Charles Masterton of Parkmill.

In the parish is a village belonging to Tilibody called the toun of Tillibody 2 miles N.W. from Alloa, which have two yearly fairs and ane old Kirk near the toun, which barony of Tillibody antiently was a parish by itself but is now joyned to the parish of Alloa.

The toun of Alloa is distant from Edn^r 20 mile W. from Stirling 4 mile E. from Falkirk 4 miles N. from Perth 18 miles S.

NOTES from ALLOA along the coast to
INVERNESS and from thence to
PERTH by M^r JOHN DAVIDSON 1721.

From Alloa to Dumferm. 9 mile, from Dunferm to Duni-
birsle 3 mile from Dunibirsle to Br 3 mile, from Br to K 2

nile from K. to Kk 2 mile, from to Dys. from Dys. to Weems 2 mile. From W. to Couper 9 mile from C. to Br. 8 mile from Broughty to Arbr. 12 mile. from Arbr to Cowie from C. to Abdn. 11 mile from Abd. to Slaines 18 miles from Sl. to Fivie 18 miles from F. to Meldrum 5 mile from M. to Kel. 4 mile from K. to Forglan on N. of Divren 9 mile, from F. to Fordice 7 mile Cullin by the moor 3 mile half mile from the sea. from C. to Castle Gordon 9 mile from C. Gordon 387. to Elgin 6 mile from E. to Forres 8 mile from F. to Findorn side 2 mile. From F-side to Tarnaway 1 mile from Tarn to Aldern 3 mile from Ald to Inverness 14 mile.

From In. to Mugdel on Findorn water 10 mile from M. to Dunachton in Badenoch on Spey N. side 10 mile from Dun to Riven 4 mile, where there is a barrack to contain 200 men on S. side Spey from Riven to Blair Atholl by crossing the hill Minnegog 24 mile but there is a way longer by 6 mile by the way of Drumuachder a moor.

From Blair to Dunkeld 16 mile Killicrankie by water of which falls into Tay at Logie rait wher D. Athole has a fine litle house. Logie R. is 11 mile from Blair and from D. 5 mile about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from the water towards Dunkeld.

From Dunk: to Nairnhouse 5 mile from N. to Huntingtour 5 mile from H. to Perth 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

DESCRIPTION of the Parish of LECROPT in PERTH and STIRLING SHIRES, 1723. Mr. STEVENSON.

The Paroch of Lecropt lyes part in Perth, part in Stirling shires. The church stands about two miles and an half North West from the town of Stirling a mile southeast from Dunblain, bounded by the paroches of Dunblain and Kilmadock on the northwest, the rivers of Forth, Teth and Alan on the south and east.

The houses of Keir N.W. and Arnhill lye West N.W. from

Craig-arnell

the Paroch church a short half mile and Craigarnhall a short ^{338.} mile from the same, Knockhill in the S. east and Lecrop of the Kirk S.W. less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile.

The Kings high way divides it a litle after passing the bridge of Allan, through this paroch one by Dunblain to Strathern and Perth the other by Doun to Monteth and the West Highlands.

DESCRIPTION of DUNBLANE PARISH by Mr. M^cGOUAN.

Dunblane Parish in the shire of Perth hath on the N. the parish of Muthill, on the W. Kilmadock on the S.W. & S. Lecropt on the S.E. Logie, on the N.E. the Parish of Blackford.

It hath also from the S.E. to the N.E. the Ochell hills and on the N. to the W. a ridge of mountains called Slamabach fertile with plentie of Muir foul and on the mossie bounds of the said mountains lying to the South, there is abundance of whit marle most usefull for dunging or fulzeing the ground preferable almost to any else except that of watering. there is also taken from the said moss, great plentie of peats and turf for fewell.

It hath in it the citie of Dunblane, whence it is denominate situat on the E. side of the water of Allan 11 mile N.S. by W. from Sterling and 20 mile N.W.S. by W. from Perth. It is a Burgh of Regalitie and hath all the privileges of such second son to the Earle of Kinoul is heretable Bailive of the said Regalitie.

It has four fairs yearly and a weekly merkat every Thursday. It is also the seat of the Presbytrie of Dunblane. It is likewise the ordinary seat of the court of Regalitie and of the Commis- ^{339.} sariot of Dunblane and of buildings it hath the Cathedrale Church of Dunblane, Lightonian, Librarie, grammar school, Tolbooth, and great many more houses belonging to gentlemen and others in all about 330. Without its North part it hath a large Teindbarn belonging to the Estate of Cromlix,

and without the south part it hath a large stone bridge over the water of Allan consisting of one large arch. A large mile N. and by E. of the house of Kier, which is 3 mile N.W. of Sterling and 1 mile S.S. by W. of the house of Kippenross which is situat on the E. side of the water of Alan $\frac{1}{2}$ S.E. of Dunblane $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.W. of Drumdouls situate $\frac{1}{8}$ mile to the N. of Allan, where on the E. side the said house Kocksburn rising out of the muir on the S.E. of Pandrich falls into Allan opposit to the fish crous of Kier and on the S.W. the said house the Burn of Aldwharie rising out of the green forrat, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of Glentay as one fountain and out of the Revear burn $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the N. of Glentay (which is a shealing belonging to the house of Kier 2 large miles E. of Dunblane) another fountain : runneth along twixt Logie and Dunblane parish, till it meet with Drumdouls on the East side and falls into Allan at the bridge of Aldwharie immediatly below the corn miln 8 crovs of Kippenross opposite to the corn miln of Kier $\frac{1}{8}$ mile N. of Craigarnhal's house at park in Kier which is 1 mile S.E. of Dunblane on the N.W. side of the wood of Kier a short mile from bridge of Allan which is 2 mile N.W. of Sterling on the highway from Dunblane to Sterling.

390. There is likewise the house of Kilbryde situat on the west side the water of Ardoch a large mile $\frac{1}{2}$ N.W. of Dunblane and 1 mile N.E. of Doun. The said water hath its rise out of 3 heads, one called Loch Bu haik, another Garu-ald and the third called Auld na sai or the Ilay Burn 2 large mile N.W. the house of Kilbryde, where the said water makes a handsome turn round the said house in form of a semicircle from N.W. to S.W. fortifying the said house with its high rockie bank on either side. then runs South $\frac{1}{4}$ mile till it is covered with a stone bridge at the Chapel of Kilbride on the high way from Kilbride to Dunblane and Sterling. thereafter it runs S.W.S. by W. to a ferm room called Whithills then it turns its course straight W. till it fall into the water of Teith at the Castle of Doun 5 mile N.W. of Sterling and 2 mile W. of Dunblane.

Nixt is the house of Bouton $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S.E. of Kilbryde and 1 mile W. of Dunblane 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ S.W. of Kippendavie which is $\frac{1}{2}$ short mile N.E. of Dumblane situate immediatly on the N.E. side of the burn of Kippendavie over which in the

entrie to the said house is a stone bridge. This burn hath its rise $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of Glentay out of the Ochell hills 1 mile $\frac{3}{4}$ E. of Kippendavie. After it has come a large $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its rise to the W. it meets with the east end of the line of the battell that hapned in Shirrif Muir 13 Nov^r 1715: After it has kept this line $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to the W. it turns off some times to the N.W. sometimes S.W. and after watering the feilds, falls into the miln dam of Kippendavie and after it has past the said house and miln, it crosses the Kings highway at Sparkside, where it is covered with a handsom stone bridge about a large $\frac{1}{4}$ mile N. of Dunblane $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile South of Kinbuk. After it has watered the saids parks, it fals into Allan a litle above the city of Dunblane. The Water of Allan running straight west from its rise in the Ochels a litle be south the house of the Honourable the Laird of Gleneglis and after it touches Dunblane parish is augmented on the South by the burn of Buttercasque which is crossed with the highway at the corn miln of the Baronie, from Sterling to Perth 6 mile N.E. of Dunblane 2 large mile W. of Gleneglis 1 mile. S.W. of the Kirk of Blackford situate on the N. side of the said water 1 mile E. of the house of Orchill 3 mile W. of Auchterarder 13 miles S.W. of Perth. This burn has its rise out of the Ochell hills near by the house of Cockplay by Baron Tylour of Mansfeild and after it has run near 3 miles N.E. it falls into Allan a litle below the house of Pannels. About 1 mile W. of Buttercasque Allan is again increased by the burn of Blucton arising also out of the Ochells, falling into Allan opposite to the house of Orchill. Allan is next augmented by the burn of Ratearns, called the Milston burn, which hath its rise in the Ochels at the Hold of Glentay 1 mile E. of the said house as one and out of the Rashie forrat $\frac{1}{2}$ mile E. of that as another head & after it has run throw the Barronie and served the corn milns of Quoigs & Retearns falls into Allan at the neather bridge of Ardoch which consists of four land stales of stone covered with planks of oak & flags of stone on the K^s highway 4 mile N.E. of Dunblane a short mile S.W. the house of Ardoch 2 short miles S.E. by E. of the house of Braco.

There is on the Kings high way side South of the said bridge $\frac{1}{2}$ mile the house of Green Loning inhabited by M^r Sterling

of Quoigs, where is intertainment for man & horse ordinarily kepted.

Allan is next augmented by the burn of Balhaldie 1 m. W. of Greenloning, which after it has served the corn miln of Balhadie and crossed the Kings high way, falls into Allan 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ be E. the bridge of Kinbuk.

Next it is augmented by the burn of Glenbank $\frac{1}{4}$ mile W. of the other and last by the Todhold Burn about 1 mile East Kinbuk, which last two burns arise in the Shirif Muir below the highway which leads from Sterling to Perth thorow the same.

Ther is yet another litle burn called Plewghie Burn which crosses the Kings high way from Dunblane to Perth 2 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ N.E. of Dunblane and falls into Allan a litle above the bridge of Kinbuk.

The River Allan, aftir it enters Dunblane parish is augmented on the N. side with the burn of Fedal called the Mikle burn, which arises in the S. side of Slameback at a place called the broad medow 11 mile W. The house of Braco and after it comes out of the said Muir, it marches next the estate of 393. Perth, and that of Wester Fedal and falls into Allan 1 mile E. of the bridge of Kinbuk.

There is also another burn called the Parkburn arising out of the Moss of Cambushinie, and falls into Allan at the said bridge and lastly it is augmented by Loyds burn arising out of three several heads, the eastmost in the muir of Ester Cullens, next out of the muir of W. Collens, and the westmost out of the muir betwixt Cullens and Kilbryde, and after it has run S.E. 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ it falls into Allan at the W. side the bridge of Kinbuk which consists of five land stalls of stone covered with tymber and flags, Hether and gravel on the high way from Dunblane to Crief and the North Highlands $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the old Castle of Cromlix.

ANE DESCRIPTION of the parish of ST. NINIANS.

1. The church and town therof distant from Stirling a short mile S.E. which town is like unto ane English village, the Laird of Polmais superior therof.

2. Polmais 2 miles E. from the said church lying upon the river of Forth.

3. The Mannour house of Throsk lying E. from the said Polmais about a short mile through a brave mosse.

4. The Estate of Carnock and Plean wherein is a brave mansion house by & attour ane old monument called Bruce Castle distant from the said Throsk S. about 2 miles having the lands of Cowie interveening betwixt them.

5. The house of Powhouse S. from the said house of Carnock about half a mile.

6. The lands of Carbrock and Drysail lying S.E. from the said church about 4 miles.

7. The lands of Auchenbowie with a brave mannour house with parks and yards W. from the said Drysail about half a mile. 394.

8. The lands of Cangler W. from the said church about 2 miles.

9. The lands of Bannockburn with a brave house therupon about 2 miles S.E. from the said church.

10. The house and lands of Sauchie with brave large parks & yards S.W. from the said church about a mile and ane half.

11. The lands of Dundaff belonging to the Duke of Montrose in superioritie S.W. from the church about 7 miles to the outmost extent.

12. The lands of Cringels W. from the church about 5 miles.

13. The lands of Touch and Redhall, the former 2 miles & the latter 4 miles W. from the said church.

14. The lands of Craigforth with a stately house built upon a rock in the midle of Carse ground, having the river of Forth running by it N.W. from the church about 2 miles.

15. The lands of Shiphaugh. Queenshaugh upon the East of Sterling having 30 aikers with a stately house thereon East Muretouns E. Taylertoun E. Bowfornought E. Steuarthal S.E. from the said Bowfornought where the river of Bannockburn where that memorable batle betwixt the Englishes & Scots was foughten, does evacuat itself into Forth a grain of the sea.

16. The lands of Wester and Easter Greenyards, the former distant S.E. from the church about a mile, the later S.E. from the church about 2 miles.

17. The lands of Tarbrex Camsbarron and Carsebonie about half a mile distant N. West from the church.

395.

MORWENSIDE PARISH, SLAMANNA,
FALKIRK, BOTHKENNAR,
AIRTH, LARBERT, and DUNIPACE.

IN STIRLING SHIRE. 1723.

Mr. JOHNSTOUN of Kirkland.

1. Morwenside is the eastmost parish of Stirlingshire, and is bounded upon the north east, east, south and south west by the water of Aven, which divides it from the parishes of Boiness Linlithgow and Torphichen in the shire of West Lothian; upon the West and North by the lands of Elridge and Gilstoneburne which divides it from the parish of Falkirk.

The Kirk of Morvenside stands upon the north side of Parkhall burn, the manse and schoolhouse are opposite to it upon the south side of the said burn. This kirk stands nearest to the east end of the parish and a mile west of Linlithgow bridge.

The house of Almond or Haining stands two large pair of butts north of the Kirk, having a little wood about it. the Kirk of old being the Chapel of that familie. The house of Parkhall stands a quarter of a mile West of the Kirk, upon the north side of the burn called by its name. The village of Maduston stands upon the forsaid burn half a mile southwest from the Kirk here are good coal pits. The house of Craigend *alias* Mitchell stands a mile and an half Southwest of the Kirk upon a branch of the forsaid burn. The house of Manual miln stands upon the northside of Aven a mile southeast of the Kirk and a short mile above Linlithgow bridge. The house of Neuck stands upon the northside of Aven a mile and a quarter southeast from the Kirk. Compstone stands upon the Muir road betwixt Linlithgow and Glasgow half a mile south off the Kirk. The house of Maillens place stands upon the north side of Aven two long miles South from the Kirk.

396.

The burn of Parkhall hath its rise two long miles West

of the Kirk from a Moss called Bullen Moss. It hath two bridges upon it, both of one arch, one at the Kirk and another near to its fall into Aven called Manual burn bridge. Its course is almost east.

The water of Aven hath its rise out of Faunyside Loch in the parish of Cumbernald. Its course from its rise to the bridge at Dalquhairn (which is commonly called the west bridge of Aven) is almost Southeast, from that to Torphichen miln straight east, from thence to Linlithgow Bridge north-east, from thence to Walkmilton straight North, from that to the ford upon the high road leading from Fallkirk to Boness Northwest and from that to the place it falls into the Forth North East. It has three bridges upon it, the first two miles below its rise at St. Laurence Kirk upon the road from Fallkirk to the Kirk of Shoots: the second two miles lower at Dalquhairn: the third is Linlithgow bridge, which is upon the publick road from Fallkirk to Linlithgow. they have each of them one arch Linlithgow bridge is reckoned one of the largest bridges in Scotland, of one arch. There is a ferry upon Aven at Bearcrofts.

The most publick road through this parish is that called the Muir road from Linlithgow to Glasgow, which lyes from Linlithgow bridge south west to the bridge at Dalquhairn. along this bridge goes the Highland Cattle from the markets at Fallkirk in their way to the borders of England.

The Kings high road lyes thro the east end of this parish for a mile and an half viz. from Linlithgow bridge near to Gilstone or three mile town in the parish of Fallkirk.

There is an old Abbacy at Manual about a mile above Lin- 397.
lithgow bridge upon a low champain ground and close upon the north side of Aven, but now much washt away by the great speats or land floods, thats frequent in this water. There is also an old fortification (commonly reported to be built by the Picts the ancient inhabitants of this parish and countrey about) called Castlehill near to the house of Compstone, where are a great many vaults.

There is good trout and pike fishing in Aven, and how far the sea comes up in it, salmon are caught.

2. The parish of St. Laurence or Slamanna in Stirlingshire is bounded upon the East and southeast by Torphichen parish in Linlithgowshire or West Lothian. Upon the South and southwest by the Parish of Monkland in Clidsdale and upon the west and north by a pairt of the parish of Cumbernald and the water of Aven, which water divides it from Fallkirk Parish and a litle pairt of Morvenside.

The Kirk and manse stands upon the Northside of the Parish and upon the Southside of the water of Aven, near to the first bridge thereon, called St. Laurence bridge. Dalquhairn stands east from the Kirk two long miles, upon the south side of Aven near to the second bridge. Summerhouse stands east from the Kirk a mile and an half upon the south side of Aven. Bankhead stands a mile and an half east from the Kirk upon the Southside of Aven. Ballmitchel lyes east from the Kirk a long mile upon the southside of the forsaid water. Burnhead stands South from the Kirk two miles. Balwhatstone lyes South from the Kirk half a mile. The lands of Holehouse lyes southeast from two miles; where there is two lochs viz. the black loch which is pretty large, and the little loch; here is fishing for pearches and pikes in
 398. abundance. The Muir road from Linlithgow bridge to Glasgow goes by the southside of thir lochs.

There has been an old fortification a little South of the Kirk of which there remains very little vestige, but is commonly called the Castle hill. and opposite to it upon the north side of the Kirk is a little green hill called the mote, which appears to be artificially made, but upon what design is not known.

There is a burn runs by the Kirk called Castlehill burn and has a bridge thereon of one arch.

3. The Parish of Fallkirk in Stirlingshire is bounded upon the South by the parish of Morrowenside or Gilstone burn, which for a long way divides the two parishes. Upon the Southwest by the water of Aven, upon the West by the parish of Cumbernald and the burn called the Reidburn which divides the two parishes until it falls into the water of Bonny above Castlecarry miln (There is a bridge upon this

burn of one arch, in the Muir road from Fallkirk to Glasgow near Cumbernald) upon the northwest by Bonny water which divides it from the parish of Denny. Upon the north and northeast by the water of Carron which divides it from the parishes of Dunipace, Larbert, and Bothkenner and upon the east by the water of Aven, where it divides the parish of Borrowstounness from Fallkirk.

The village of Fallkirk stands nearest the northside of the parish, very pleasantly situated upon a rising ground between two small rivolets or burns called the East and West burns. It has the plesant Kersses (a plot of ground, I doubt much, if any in Scotland excells it) upon the North and Northeast, which with the windings and turnings of Carron at full sea, ^{390.} makes the prospect that way very plesant, delightfull and beautifull to the eyes. The extent of thir Kersses as to length being from the house of Kinneil in the Parish of Boiness to the house of Airth is about five or six miles, and in breadth two; Upon the South Southeast it has the wood of Callender about a short quarter of a mile's distance from it. In this wood are very good coal-pits which serves the village and countrey about at very reasonable prices. It was a Regality before *anno* 1715, when the Earl joined the Highland Army, but by an Act of Parliament at that time, the Regality was sunk, by which this place has suffered extremly, for the Regality Court was of a considerable extent by having the whole parish of St. Laurance, Larbert and Broomage, the whole village of Fallkirk the Earls personall estate in the Parishes of Morrowenside and Fallkirk with very many fewars in them both. Its now restricted to a Baron Court. It has a very handsome Tolbooth with a beautifull steeple, where are a clock and large bell, this stands in the center of the village. It has a well and pond near to the Tolbooth. It has an hospital near the west end of the town erected by Earl James about the years 1666 or 67, where the poor are conveniently served with necessaries for life. Upon the north side of the town stands the church a very considerable fabrick finely repaired within with seats in a regular maner. In this church yeard lyes the bodies of Steuart of Bute and the great Sir John the Graham. Sir John the Grahams gravestone was

lately renewed by his Grace the Duke of Montrose orders; the
 400. antient inscriptions are put upon this new stone which are.

The manse stands upon the eastside of the churchyard, east from the manse stands the house called the Lodging, which belongs to the family of Callender, but now the school is kept in it. Hard by the Tolbooth stands the flesh market in the head of that street called Owers Street, covered above, and locks all night. A mile almost north of this town is a Pow in Carron called the salt Pow near to Abbotsbaugh, where the merchants unload their goods and carries them to this place. This village has an excellent weekly market upon Thursday, where there is not only all kind of vivars to be sold necessarie for human life but a great abundance of pease and beans, frequently there has been in the market at once moe than four hundred bolls of pease and beans with a considerable meal market. There are very good houses here and yards. I doubt not but this is as sweet a village, considering all things, as is in Scotland. It lyes Southeast of Stirling the head town of the shire seven miles, tho according to vulgar computation but 6 and six miles west of Linlithgow. It lyes three long miles North of St. Laurence Kirk and three miles south of Airth. Nine miles east from Kilsyth and six miles almost west from Bo:ness. In short its the publick road from Ed^r to Glasgow lying in the center, being eighteen miles distant from each of them.

Three long miles and an half northeast from Falkirk stands
 401. the house of Bearcrofts upon the west side of Aven. Three long miles allmost east from Falkirk lyes the Reddochs upon the west side of Aven, half a mile south of Bearcrofts. Three long miles east from Falkirk stands the house of Clarkstone upon the South west of Aven a mile southeast of Bearcrofts. Three short miles east from Falkirk, upon the Bo:ness road stands the houses of Kersiebank, little Kerss and Milnhall, and a mile south west from Bearcrofts. Three miles east of Falkirk stands the house of Gilstone upon the west side of the burn of Gilstone and a mile and an half south of Bearcrofts. Two miles $\frac{1}{2}$ northeast from Falkirk lyes Abbotsgrange, upon the east side of the grange Pow, and a short mile west from

Bearcrofts. Three miles Northeast from Falkirk stands the house of Saltcoats upon the south side of Carron and a mile northwest from Bearcrofts. Three miles northeast of Falkirk stands the house of Heuck upon the south side of Carron water, a mile Northwest of Bearcrofts a mile Northeast from Falkirk, stands the house of Kerss upon the southside of Carron and a long mile west from Bearcrofts. a short mile almost north from Falkirk stands the houses of Dalderss and Abbotshaugh upon the south side of Carron and a short mile west of Kerss. A mile Northwest of Falkirk stands the house of Dorroter upon the South of Carron water, and two miles west of Kerss. Half a mile Northwest of Falkirk stands Mungal and a mile and an half west from Kerss. A quarter of mile South east from Falkirk stands the house of Callander upon the northside of the wood of Callander and a mile south of Kerss. A mile south east of Falkirk stands the house of 402.
 West quarter upon the southeast side of West quarter burn, and half a mile southeast of Callender. A mile Southeast of Falkirk stands the house of Lanton upon the northwest side of West quarter burn, and half a mile East from the Callander A mile and an half southeast from Falkirk stands the village of Reading and a mile south east from Callander. Two long miles east from Falkirk stands Parkend upon the south side of the high road leading from Falkirk to Linlithgow and two short miles east from Callander. Two miles almost east from Falkirk lyes Beancross upon the Bo:ness road from Falkirk. A quarter of mile west of Falkirk stands the house of Bantas-kine upon the south side of Grahams dyke and half a mile west of Callander. Three miles west from Falkirk stands the house of Bonny water upon the publick road to Glasgow and upon the southside of the Water of Bonny and three miles and a quarter west of Callander. Three miles and an half west from Falkirk stands the house of Seabegs upon the south side of Bonny water and the southside of the road called the Muir road to Glasgow, and four miles west of Callander. five long miles west of Falkirk stands the house of Castlecarray upon the east side of the Reidburn and five miles and an half west of the house of Callander. A mile and an half south of Falkirk and Callander lyes Shieldhill. Three miles south

from Callander and Falkirk stand the houses of Jaw, Croftanny and Elridge. At Croftanny is a good coalpit but no great use is for it in this place having Moss Cannal between it and the low countreys, and here are abundance of peats got out of Moss Cannell, which is also fitt for grassing of
 403. cattle, but in some places its dangerous for drowning of them by the breaking of the flow. At the Sheildhill is a coalpit, as also at Brightancraig three miles southeast of Falkirk.

Upon the southside of Callander house is the Wood of Callander a long mile in length and half in breadth. At Parkend is a small wood; at Seabegs is a pretty large wood, and another at Castlecarray. Most of the gentlemens seats in the Kerses look like litle woods for number of planting. A mile South of Falkirk is a litle wood called Hallylen wood.

A short quarter of a mile north from Falkirk lyes the Muir called Grahams Muir famous for the battle fought between the Scots and English, where the later had the victory thro' the divisions, that hapened in the Scots army; here fell the valiant heroes Sir John the Graham and the Stewart of Bute, their bodies were buried in Falkirk churchyard as above said; this muir is now much improven. Upon the southside of Falkirk is another muir, fit for pasturage turf and divat, here is a good free stone quarry. At Castlecarray, Seabegs Muir, Boogton muir, Tomfurhill Bantaskyne, house of Callender, the hill and Clarkstone are the vestiges of that famous wall or dyk called Grahams dyke.

A mile northwest of Falkirk and a large $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north of Grahams dyke are the vestiges of a city or citidal commonly called Camelon upon the northside of Glasgow road from Falkirk. here are severall vaults, causieways and sometime found pieces of silver bearing the name of some of the Roman Emperors. Two miles South Southeast is Lawyeat where the renowned Sir William Wallace lay with his army while
 404. the Stewart of Bute fought the English at Grahams Muir. Two long miles south from Falkirk lyes two little green hills called Craigmay in the midle of Moss Cannel near its east end and upon the marches between Falkirk and Morrowenside parishes, famous and notour for the many sermons preached there in the reigns of King Charles the Second and King

James the seventh. In the west end of Callander is a high hill called Henrieshill, where is an excellent view of the country about, here is a very fine well. There are large mosses where excellent peats are digged, both west and south from Falkirk. In the meadows east from Falkirk is a spaw well called Pilliwanton well, its water is very diuretick.

Gilstone burn has its rise in Moss Cannell close at the foot of the hills called Craigmay it runs almost from the southwest to the northeast untill the small burn, where it falls in Aven, about two miles above its fall into the Forth: It has two bridges upon it both of one arch, the first is at Gilstone or three mile town, being the publick road between Linlithgow and Falkirk the second is at the small burn upon the road from Linlithgow to the Kerses.

West from this burn a mile is another called Parkend burn which rises out of Moss Cannell south from Shieldhill. Its course is northeast untill it comes above Parkend, and then runs north, untill it falls in the Grange Pow a little below Beancross. It has a bridge upon the publick road from Linlithgow to Falkirk at Parkend.

West from this a short quarter of a mile is the Mumeral 405. burn, which has several denominations from the places it runs by: Its rise is out of the Mosses southwest from Falkirk, its course is northeast suffering a little variation in some places: It falls into the water of Carron a little below the Inches in the east Kerss: Altho its whole course is not above five miles, yet it has four bridges. The first a long mile below its rise and is called the Glenburn bridge which is a mile south of Falkirk upon the road to St. Laurencekirk, this has one arch. The second is at the house of West Quarter called West quarter bridge. It has one arch. About a pair of butts or more below this bridge is a great cataract or fall of water called Westquarters loup or Lin. The third is a little lower called Mumeral bridge upon the publick road between Linlithgow and Falkirk being two miles east of the latter. The fourth and last is a little lower, called Beancross bridge, this is upon the Boness road from Falkirk and two miles therefrom. Thir two bridges has two arches a peice from this to its fall in Carron, it bears the name of Grange Pow or burn.

There is trout fishing thro' the most of this burn and some salmon near the fall of it in Carron.

The east burn of Fallkirk hath its rise out of the Loch or Callander, the water that runs from the levell of the coalpits in the wood of Callendar, falls into it: It has a bridge at Fallkirk of one arch. Its course is from South to North running thro' the meadows of Fallkirk where there is a large malt miln, then it runs thro' a pairt of the Kerss and falls into Carron a little below Abbotshaugh; Its mouth is called the Salt Pow formerly mentioned.

The West burn hath its rise out of the Muir be south Fallkirk where it has a bridge of one arch. Its course is from South to North and falls into Carron a little below Stenhouse Damhead at the ford there a mile North of Fallkirk upon the road to Airth.

West half a mile from Fallkirk is Tophillburn upon the publick road, here divides the roads to Stirling and Glasgow. Glasgow's straight on Stirling's to the right hand going from Falkirk. Its rise is from the hights above Tamfoth a mile southwest of Fallkirk. It has one bridge upon the publick road, and a little lower at Mungate falls into the Westburn by a Damhead.

Two short miles west of Fallkirk upon the publick road is the Lightwater burn, which rises out of the marishes besouth the highway. It runs north and falls into Carron a little below Larbert bridge upon the Stirling road where it has a bridge of one arch called Panmeadow bridge. It has another upon the publick road to Glasgow. A little be west this burn at Boogton Crosshead, divides Glasgow and Denny road. Glasgow's straight on, and Denny & Dunipaces to the right hand going from Falkirk.

Two miles and an half west from Fallkirk upon the Glasgow road is Rowentree burn, which rises out of the Muirs besouth the highway a little below which it falls into Bonny. It has here a bridge of one arch. Its course from South to North.

The water of Bonny hath its rise from Dollater bog which is South of the Glasgow deall road and in the parish of Kilsyth. Its course is, except a litle at its rise, which runs east, almost

northeast ; It falls into Carron a little below Dunipace Kirk. It has two bridges upon it, one at Castlecarry miln of one arch, another at Bonny house of two arches, here divides the Glasgow deal and muir road. The deal road along the bridge the other straight on thro' Seabegs road and on to Cumbernald. There is good trout and pike fishing in this water.

A mile South of Seabegs house is a loch called Lochgreen about half a mile in circumference. a short mile east from this is another called Lochridge but not so big. At Elridge is a large loch near two miles about, called Elridge Loch. I have not heard of any fishing in these lochs, but abundance of wild and water fowl. East from the house of Callander within the parks is a pleasant little loch called Lantonloch there is another near the house called the Callander Loch. In both thir lochs are loch leaches caught.

4. The Parish of Bothkenner in Sterlinshire is bounded upon the east and south by the water of Carron which divides it from the parish of Falkirk, upon the west by Quarrel coal road to the Coall shore and the long dyke (the foot road to Airth from Fallkirk) which divides it from the Parish of Larbert, upon the north Northwest by the Muir dyke which divides it from the Parish of Airth, and upon the North by the river of Forth.

The Kirk and manse of Bothkenner stands near the center of the parish. but more to the South and West. A mile North from the Kirk stands the house of Stonehouse upon the south side of Forth. A mile North and a little east from the Kirk, stands the house of Orcharthead upon the Southside of Forth and northside of Carron. Half a mile east from the kirk stands the houses of Newton and North Newton upon the northside of Carron. Half a mile north from the Kirk stands the Mains upon the road from Newtons or Burns ferry to Airth. Two large pair of butts west from the kirk, stands the house of Westertown upon the Northside of Carron.

The publick roads, abstracting these to the Kirk, which for the most pairt every one has from his house, are one from Bo:ness or Linlithgow thro the Kerses and passes Carron at the forsaid ferry either by boat when the tide is in, or by horse, when the sea is out, and then by the road at the Mains

to Airth or from the forsaid ferry north by Orcharthead and Stonehouses greens to Higgens Neuck. There is a foot road from Bo:ness thro the Kerses to Airth, which passes at a ferry below Newton called the Grange Pow mouth or ferry green point. The passages from Fallkirk to Bothkenner are either by the ferry at the coal shore which is in the parish of Larbert, and a quarter of a mile southwest from Bothkenner kirk, or by the Newtons or Burns ferry, or to ride at low water at the Backerowford. this is a short quarter of a mile South of the Kirk ; that a large half mile south southeast of the Kirk.

409. Near to the Kirk about a pair of butts North West is the Nun yeards, a Nunerie in the time of popery, but now there is not any vestige of building, but a little countrey house with a yeard such as are usual in that countrey for tenents.

There is good salmon fishing in Carron by Zeirs and Weirs and leisters for a great many miles. I have heard of salmon being killed near to Garvell which at least is above 13 or 14 miles of water from its fall into Forth. In Forth are good salmon taken off from Stonehouse.

Carron water has its rise from among the hills of Campsie near to the foot of that hill called Micklebin it runs thro' a bog where it has a great increase of water. It runs first for some way near southeast, and then for a large stretch near North untill it comes near Garvell in the parish of Denny : and then its course for the most part is straight east : It has severall windings and turnings after it enters the Kerss in very short way, but it still tends east, and its course at its fall into Forth is straight east, which is at the muscle scape and Ladies scape where are plenty of muscles to be gathered. It has three large bridges upon it, all of them two arches the peice. the first called Carronbridge, upon the road between Kilsyth and Stirling, the second called Dennybridge at Herbertshire upon the road between Denny and Stirling. the other at Larbert called Larbert bridge upon the road between Fallkirk and Stirling There are two great cataracts or falls of water in Carron ; the first called Auchenlilly Lin a good way above Garvell, the other a litle below Garvell called Tommari Lin. It has a ferry boat below Stenhouse damhead abstracting those above related. It has fords in many places besides whats said above viz. at Dorroter, Larbert, Dunipace Denny Gunnershaw &c.

It has a harbour south from Orchardhead called Greenbrae ^{410.} where ships of great burden comes and get their loading of coals from the coalshore.

The Muir dyke hath its rise in the muirs of Kinnaird and Quarrell in the parish of Larbert, and falls into the Forth at Pocknave miln ther's a bridge of one arch upon it where it cutts the long dyke and is called the running forrow bridge.

5. The Parish of Airth in Sterlingshire is bounded south-east and a little south by the Muir dyke which divides it from the parish of Bothkenner. Upon the south and west by a small dyke or burn which runs thro' the running forrbridge upon the long dyk and a part of Letham Moss which divides it from the parish of Larbert, Upon the Northwest by a large moss known by the name of Kersie, Elphingstone and Airth Moss and a small rivolet commonly called Doll mill dame over which there is a stone bridge of one arch, called Powbridge, this runs into the pow of Airth, and divides the Parish of Airth from St. Ninians upon the North and east by the firth of Airth.

The village of Airth is pleasantly situated at the foot of a brae and is a Regality which holds of Mr James Graham of Airth advocat. Here is a dock for the building of ships, a saw miln, which goes by wind of a figure never before seen in Scotland invented by the ship builder himself. and a harbour called the Pow for ships of very considerable burden, which are built here very ingeniously and frequently as in any dock in the firth. This village stands upon the south side of Forth and has a weekly market upon Saturday 2 yearlie fairs. there's building a tolbooth and fleshmarket There's several good ^{411.} houses already built, and others building. Upon the top of the brae stands the manse with several other houses, which is called the old town of Airth: South southeast from the manse about two large pair of butts stands the house and Kirk of Airth both built upon a strong rock. The Kirk stands upon the northside of the parish, but in the center from southeast to northwest being from the southeast point Pocknave two miles and as many from the Northwest point Kersie.

The House of Airth has as pleasant a situation perhaps as any in Scotland having a fine prospect not only of the pleasant Kerses and countrey about, but also of the Firth of Forth (from which it stands a short quarter of a mile South) from thence you have a view of five castles or forts. one of them now ruinous viz. Bruce Castle in the parish of St. Ninians and Barony of Carnock two miles North West from Airth, Another not much inhabited viz the Castle of Campbel in the Parish of Dollar five miles north of Airth, abstracting the ferry of Forth at Airth. The third the castle of Stirling being six miles North West of Airth: the fourth the Castle of Blackness, which is by the horse road 11 miles south east of Airth: and by the foot road thro the Kerses 8 miles. The fifth and last the Castle of Ed^r; which is 21 miles south-east of Airth. There is also in a clear day a good prospect of the Island and Castle of the Bass You may also see from the house of Airth 12 or 15 different shires. This house of Airth is also famous for being ane of the places of the renowned and great Sir William Wallace Governour of Scotland his retreats: and to this day among the elder sort of people, the
 412. west end of it, being visibly a distinct building from the rest, is called by the name of Wallace Tower.

A mile North Northwest from the house and Kirk of Airth stands the house of Elphingstone upon the south side of Forth where is an harbour for ships. Two miles northwest from the House and Kirk of Airth stands the House of Kersie upon the southeast side of Forth. A short mile Southwest from the house and kirk of Airth stands the House of Letham. A long mile southeast from the house and Kirk of Airth stands the House of Powfowls upon the south side of Forth a mile east from the house and kirk of Airth stands the house of Newmiln, near the ferry over Forth called Higgens Neuck and upon the south side of Forth and near the place where the Pow of Airth runs into Forth. Half a mile east from the house and kirk of Airth upon the south side of the Pow lyes the Halls of Airth.

The Pow or as is commonly called the South Pow, to distinguish it from the Pow that is the harbour, hath its rise near the plain Muir in the parish of St. Ninians being between four and five miles distance from the house and Kirk of Airth.

In its course it divides the parishes of Dunipace Larbert and Airth from St. Ninians. It has upon it four bridges, one upon the Stirling road from Falkirk at the Torwood called Torbridge of one arch. Another a litle south west from Airth called the Abbytown bridge of two arches upon the road between Airth and Falkirk. the third a little lower at the Miln of Airth called the Milnbridge the fourth a little above its fall into the Forth at Newmills called the New miln bridge. 413. Its course is from west to east.

At the house of Airth is a good free stone quarry. At Elphingstone are salt pans, coalpits, a fire engine to work the coall and potters, here is a fir park.

Upon the south side of the Pow of Airth, upon its very edge, is a spaw well famous in old times for severall cures, and at this day severalls gets good by it, either by drinking or bathing. Its commonly called by the name of Ladies well. Its about two pair of butts below Abbytown bridge.

The publick road from Higgons Neuck is either by the New-mill bridge and so to Airth, or thro' the Halls of Airth, and so on to the Moss land or along the Long Dyke.

6. The parish of Larbert in Stirling shire is bounded upon the south by the water of Carron which divides it from the parish of Falkirk; upon the west and northwest by the parish of Dunipace; Upon the North by the Old Pow, which at Airth is called firth Pow, which divids it from the parish of St. Ninians; upon the northeast by Letham Moss, and the little dyke or burn that runs thro' the running fforrow bridge and upon the east by the long dike and the coall road that leads to the coal shore which divids it from the parish of Both-kenner.

The kirk and manse of Larbert stands upon a rising ground, upon the south side of the parish, nearest the west end; and northside of Carron; having a little countrey village at it: Its situation is pleasant, being upon the Stirling road from Falkirk, here Carron has a stone bridge of two arches, a little below this bridge, there's a good ford. The village of Larbert belonged to the Regality of Falkirk, but since *anno* 1715 is 414. freed from it.

Two miles North east from Larbert upon the edge of the Kerss, stands the house of Quarrell and upon the west side of the foot road from Fallkirk to Airth, either when they pass at the west boat called Blacks boat, which is a little below Stenhouse damehead upon Carron, or when they cross at the coal-shore: both roads meets at the foot of Quarrell yeards: from thence is a fine road to Airth either by horse or foot called the Long Dyke. Two miles northeast of Larbert Kirk stands the house of Kinnaird upon the eastside of the horse road to Airth from Fallkirk by the road called the Mossband both here and at Quarrel are very good coalpits: Two long miles east from the Kirk of Larbert, lyes the coalshore upon the north side of Carron, where is a ferry from Falkirk to Airth: here is a good harbour for small boats and barks yea sometimes at spring tides there comes ships here of 60 tun burden. Quarrell has a coal fold here for his coalls from which they are carried to the greenbrae to big ships, and by small boats and barks to Leith and the North countrey. This is a mile North of Fallkirk and two south of Airth. A mile and an half east from Larbert Kirk is Skaithmuir famous by tradition for being the feild of battle between the Scots and Picts or rather the Romans, where both armies suffered greatly hence called Skaithmuir. A mile east from Larbert stands the house of Stenhouse upon the northside of Carron between which and

415. the water of Carron stands an old building in form of a sugar loaf built without lime or any other mortar so far as can be discerned commonly called Arthurs Oven: This has probably been some place for worship in the time of Paganism: for the late Sir William Bruce of Stenhouse found in some crivas of the building a finger of one of these Pagods, which at the first appeared to be gold but upon a stricter scrutiny was found to be fine polished brass.

Northwest half a quarter of a mile from Stenhouse is a large muir fitt for sheep called Stenhouse Muir. A quarter of a mile east from Larbert is the village of Bromage upon the northside of Carron. It held of the Regality of Falkirk but since *anno* 1715 is freed therfrom: A mile North from Larbert upon the southeast side of the Torwood stands the house of Woodside, east from this is a large meadow.

At the north end of Larbert bridge is a little mount where was a batterie of cannon in defence of the bridge and ford, when King Charles the Second his army lay in the muirs of Dunipace and Larbert 1651.

The village of Larbert, lyes southeast of Sterling five long miles, and two west of Falkirk: three miles southwest of Airth, and three miles northeast from Denny kirk. The Glasgow road from Airth to Glasgow lyes by the northwest side of the village of Larbert, so on to Dunipace, crosses the water of Carron there; and then on to Bonnybridge road; upon the north end of which it joins with Glasgow road from Falkirk.

7. The parish of Dunipace in Stirlingshire is bounded upon 416.
the south east by Carron and a pairt of Bonnywater which divides it from the parish of Falkirk: Upon the south by Carron, which divides it from the parish of Denny; upon the west by the parish of St. Ninians, upon the north by the Torburn, which divides it from the forsaid parish of Ninian's and upon the east by the parish of Larbert.

The kirk of Dunipace, being a pairt of the charge of the minister of Larbert, stands upon the northside of Carron and southeast side of the parish; and upon the southside of the publick road from Airth to Glasgow: when the water is not passable here, as sometimes it is because of the speat, the road is either along Larbert bridge, and so on to Bonny bridge, or by Denny bridge which is above this two miles. The house of Dunipace is very near the kirk. Upon the northside of the above mentioned road; here is a fir park and handsome ponds; here are two hills, the one upon the south side of the kirk very round, the other North west of the kirk a little long fronting Carron like a peir: both now planted with firrs. The occasion of these hills is said to be, that after the battle between the Scots and Picts or Romans at Skaithmuir (mentioned in the account of Larbert Parish) they being both sensible of others valour and had sufficiently tasted of it: were willing to have peace; did meet here and agreed upon it: and for a witness they built thir two hills which ever since are called the 417.
knows or hills of peace.

Three quarters of a mile west from the Kirk and house of

Dunipace, stands the house of Kirkland upon the north side of Carron and west side of the burn of Kirkland, which has its rise out of the lime craig north from the house and falls into Carron at the miln-dam of Kirkland; here is a hill at the Northwest end of the house called Lawhill, upon the top of which, appears the vestige of some ancient building. The tradition is that in old times, this was the place where justice was administred to the whole countrey side: hence called Law hill, whatever may be in this, surely there has been a building here, and that very considerable. A little south from the house of Kirkland upon the north edge of Carron is a little bank of wood in which is a spaw well, famous in old times for severall cures, then much frequented; but at this time not much yet it does service against the collick: This well is called St. Alchenters or Alexanders well; thirty or forty yards be west this well are the vestiges of a chapel and church yeard called St. Alchenters Chapel. A short mile and an half west from the house and Kirk of Dunipace stands the house of Dinovan upon the north side of Carron. Two miles west from the house and kirk of Dunipace stands the castle of Hesbertshire upon the north side of Carron: here Carron has a stone bridge of two arches, called Denny bridge. West from this castle upon the north edge of Carron is a wood called Carronglen. North from Herbertshire in a fine bottom near a mile square inclosed almost every where with hills are the fewars of Herbertshire or Mickle Denovan, being about twenty, seated viz. Risk, the Barnegois, Rully, Deafhilledge Easter and Wester Bray, Broomhill, 418. Croftfoot, Drummylaird, Burnhouse &c. Northfeild one of the fewars is seated at the east end of Dinovan Craigs. Tychetsheugh another of the fewars stands upon the burn of Even a little be west the Denny road to Stirling. This burn of Even has its rise from Loch Culter in the parish of St. Ninians, runs by Sauchie, Achenbowie and a little North west of Northfeild falls into this parish: from thence it runs South Southeast and falls into Carron, a little above the house of Denovan, It has a stone bridge a little above its fall into Carron.

There is a vein of copper in the Craigs of Dinovan, which

Herbertshire has digged for, but as yet it has not come to any considerable account.

A mile north from the kirk and house of Dunipace, stands the house of Torwoodhead, where King Charles the Second lodged *anno* 1651: while his army lay in the Muirs of Dunipace and Larbert. Here is the Torwood where the road from Fallkirk to Stirling passes thro it. This wood is famous and remarkable for the tree now much decayed, called Wallace tree which was a shelter to that great man Sir William Wallace when hotly pursued by his and his countreys implacable enemies the English. Its ever excepted from cutting when the wood is sold. This tree is 36 foot in circumference and to this day the Northside bears leaves and accorns. The Tormuir which in old times was a pairt of this wood is inclosed and planted which will make that wood as beautifull as ever.

A LETTER relative to these 7 PARISHES description

1. His bounding of Bothkenner is not exact for the water of Carron, bounds it only a litle way south and running a little S.E. divides Bothkenner itself, leaving several tennents ^{419.} houses on the South (the principal part of the Point lyes on the N.) viz. one tenent belonging to Sir Alex^r Hope of Kerss and below the Grange burn 2 or 3 more tennents houses called the Inches. Again Carron can only bound S. because the river Forth lyes due E. from the church which I suppose you use as the center. Its true bounding is by the river of Forth to the E. by the river of Carron to the S. by the highway betwixt Quarle shore and Airth to the W. and to the North by a small rivulet called the running fūr, where it first enters this parish, with a stonebridge of one arch, of the same name, after a course of about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile due east, its called Muirdyke, which name and course it retains, till it fall into Forth at Powknave. This parish is allmost square except to the S. occasioned by some windings in the river Carron. I know not if it be usefull for you to know, that for preserving the house (commonly called Castle) of Kerss, which was near undermin'd by the river of Carron, the course of the said river

was changed by cutting throw some necks of land, which occasioned the dividing of Bothkenner as above.

2. The bounding of Airth cannot easily be made so exact, it being so far from square, that which he calls the Muir dyke, is just the same with that rivulet runs throw the running fur-bridge, as I observed in the bounding of Bothkenner which runs in a pretty direct line from W. to E. at least in its course betwixt these parishes and therfor as it bounds Bothkenner to the N. so must it Airth to the South, due west it is bounded by Lethem Moss famous for the great eruptions of water in the year 34 with a rivulet called the South Pow N.W. by a small rivulet called Doll mill dam, whose course in this parish is scarce above $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile, yet it hath a stone bridge of one arch called Pow bridge more northerly by a large moss belonging to Airth, Elphingstone &c. N. & E. by the river Forth.

Sir if this can be any ways serviceable, you may depend upon the truth of it from the unacquainted yet

Sir Your wellwisher in hast

P.S. I know not if it be worth while to observe that the Torwood spoke of in the end of the description of Dunipace belongs to the crown the present Lord Forrester being only keeper of the Kings Wood, from which he took his designation, Baillie being the name of that familie formerlie.

DESCRIPTION of six Parishes in PERTH-SHIRE 1724. by ALEXANDER GRAHAM of DUCHRAY.

1. BALLWHIDDER PAROCH

The Paroch of Ballwhidder in the shire of Perth hes to the North and West, the united paroches of Straithphillan and Killin in Breadalbane, To the East the paroch of Comrie in Strathherne and to the South the paroch of Callandar. The church is situate near the middle of the paroch and is about 20 or 21 miles Northwest from Sterling. Near the east end

of this paroch, and on the south side of Locherne is the house of Edinnample belonging now to Coll. Alex^r Campbell of Fonab. About half a mile to the West of which at the head of Lochern is the house of Campbell of Edinkip. The half of Locherne being a loch of six miles long, is in this paroch and the other half in the paroch of Comrie, and out of it runs the great River of Erne. In this loch and river are plenty of salmond and trouts and in several places on both sides of this loch are woods of oak, birch, ash and aller. About a mile southeast from the church is the house of Alex^r Stewart of Gartnafuaro. A little to the west of the church is the east end of Lochveall a loch of 3 miles long, out of which Loch runs a water and after a course of about three miles southeast falls into another loch called Lochlubnak. The half of which Loch is in this paroch and the rest in the paroch of Callander, of which there, about a mile south from the church is Glenbuckie belonging to John Steuart of Glenbuckie, out of which Glen runs a large bourn called Buckie which falls into the water abovementioned a little below the church. There are large muirs and mountains in this paroch and good pasturage for cattell. The Duke of Atholl is patron of it, and hes a considerable interest in it both property and superiority.

All the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.

2. CALLANDER PAROCH

The Paroch of Callander in Perthshire has to the north the paroch of Comry in Strathern and likeways to the North & West the Paroch of Balwhidder. To the east the paroches of Killmaddock and Kincardine, and to the South and southwest the paroches of Aberfoyle and Port, and a part of the paroch of Inchcallioch. The church is within a mile of the east end of the paroch situat on the north brink of the river of Teath which river hes from thence a course of eight miles east south-east till it falls in the river of Forth two miles above Stirling. On the south brink of this river and a little below the church stands the old ruinous Castell of Callander once with the

barony of that name lying about it, belonging to the family of Linlithgow and Callander and now to the Earl of Perth. a quarter of a mile below the church on the north side of the said water is the vestige of ane old camp, a Roman work probably, by the name it yet bears being call'd Ball-Anton or the town of Antonius and about half a mile above the church is another camp, and near it on the top of a hill the vestige of ane fort. This is called Mochaster or the Castle-field. Near this place was lately found a little peece of gold about the bigness of a half guinea with a face on the one side and the Inscription NERO, and on the other side ane image with the Inscription CONCORDIA, which peece is now in the hands of Francis Buchanan of Arnpryor as himself told me; In this paroch about 3 miles north from the church is the loch called Lochloubnack of about 3 miles long, the upper part wherof is in the paroch of Ballwhidder: This loch abounds with trouts and hes a kind of trout about the bigness of herrings called Red wyms from the redness of their bellys, and have whyt finns Out of this Loch falls a water called Garuwisk or Rough Water which hes a course of near 3 miles and then joins another water called Garchony of which afterwards, about a quarter of a mile above the church, after joyning of which waters its called Teath. At the falling of 423. Garuwisk out of Lochloubnack and on the southside of it is the dwelling house of Walter Buchanan of Kernoch and opposit to it on the other side of the water is ane old Chappell called St. Brides. A mile from the church and on the north side of the Garuwisk, is the old ruinous church of Kilmahog with the village of that name belonging to Colin Buchanan of Leny, whose Mansion house stands near the said village on the northside. At the confluence of the waters of Garuwisk and Garchony, is ane old ruinous Chappell called the Chapell of Little Leny, the buriall place of the Lairds of Leny, fifteen miles from the church and at the head of Lochcatrine is the mansion house of James Graham *alias* Gregor McGregor of Glengyle. Lochcatrine is the March betwixt the head of this paroch and the heads of the paroches of Aberfoyll and Inchcallioch and is a loch of about 9 miles long, and hath plenty of trout in it particularly Redwyms. There's ane

island in this loch within a mile of the east end of it called Isle Molloch, and there are two little Isles near the west end of it the one called Island Vernick, and the other Island Yerick in the later wherof the Lairds of Buchanan while that family was extant, had a house where they ordinarily made their summer residence. This loch never freezes. The water that falls out of it, is called Dowqharie which runs Southeast about a mile, and then falls in another Loch called Achray Loch which is about a mile long out of which falls a water called Michall which after a course of two miles falls into a loch called Loch Banchar of 3 miles long. Out of which Loch runs the above mentioned water of Garchony, which joyns the above men^t Garvwick and is thereafter called Teath as said is, which is reckoned one of the heads of Forth and falls into it about 2 miles above the town of Stir- 424.
ling, as above. In this paroch and about 5 miles west from the church is the forrest of Glenfinglas belonging to the Earl of Morray, wher there are plenty of red deer & roe out of Glenfinglas runs the water of Turk, which falls into the said water of Michall. Ther's a great deall of oak and birch woods in this paroch. All the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.

3. KILLMADOCK PAROCH.

The paroch of Killmaddock in Perthshire hes to the south the paroches of Kippen and Gargunnoch, to the north the paroch of Comrie and a part of Dumblane. To the east the parochs of Dunblane and Lecrop and to the west the paroch of Port and a part of the parish of Callander. The church is situat on the Northside and near the water of Teath and is 7 miles north-west from Stirling. About a mile and a half northeast from the church is the house of Argatie the residence of George Hume of Argatie. Two miles southeast from the church is the house of M^r John Fogo of Row. A mile west from Row is the house of Newton, the residence of Patrick Edmonston of Newtown situat near and on the east side of the litle river of Airdoch. On the west side of which river is the village of Down head burgh of the stewartrie of Monteath

having the priviledge of four fairs in the year and a weekly mercat. To the southside of which village and on the north brink of the River of Teath, at the confluence of Teath and Airdoch waters, stands the old ruinous castle of Down built by Murdo Stewart Duke of Fife and Monteath Regent of Scotland. Near & to the west of the Castle is a stone bridge of two large arches on the river of Teath and on the north side of the river above the bridge is a large oak-wood

425. inclosed with a stone dike called the Park of Down, which with the village of Down aforesaid belongs to the Earl of Murray Steward principal of Monteath. Opposit to which wood on the south side of the river is the house of Drummond of Deanstoun a mile south from which is the house of Ballingrew, once the residence of Dog of Ballingrew, a family now extinct, a mile southwest from which is the house of Macoranstoun belonging to Drummond of Macoranstoun, near to and to the east of which is the house of Ballanton belonging to the Lord Napier. A quarter of a mile east from which is the house of James Muschet of Craighead. Half a mile east from which is the house of Coldoch belonging to John Edmonston of Coldoch. This paroch is divided on the northwest from the paroch of Callander by the little water of Keltie which falls into Teath. On the east bank of Keltie stands the Tower of Cambusmore once the residence of Shaw of Cambusmore now extinct, and a quarter of a mile above it to the north is the house of Achlessie, which with Cambusmore belongs to James Buchanan of Achlessie. About a quarter of a mile east from which and near the confluence of Teath and Keltie is the house of George Stewart of Ballachan. About a mile Northeast from which is the house of Stewart of Craigtoun. About half a mile south from which and near the north bank of Teath is the house of Muschet of Cailichat. A short mile Northeast from which is the house of Alex^r Stewart of Annat. About a mile Southeast from which is the house of William Edmonston of Cambuswallace a beautifull seat with much planting and inclosures. On the south bank of Teath opposit to Cailichat is the old tower of Lendrick the residence of John Haldan of Lendrick. Two miles west from which on the bank of the river is the house of

426. John Campbell of Torry east, and a little above and to the

south of it is the house of John Buchanan of West Torry. On both sides of the river of Teath are in severall places very pleasant oakwoods.

4. The Paroch of Kincardine in Perthshire lies to the South the paroch of Gargunnock and a part of Kippen paroch to the north the paroch of Killmadock: To the east a part of the paroches of St. Ninians and Leckrop. And to the west, the paroch of Port. The church is three large miles northwest from Stirling. A large mile east from the church is the house of John Ramsay of Ochertyre. At the east end of the paroch about a mile from Stirling is a ferry boat on Forth called the ferry of Dripp. About a mile above which is another ferry boat at a place called Badd. About half a mile west from Ochertyre is the house of Blair Drummond the residence of James Drummond of Blair Drummond. A large fine, new house with a great deall of new policy about it. About a mile west from which and to the west of the church, is the old tower of Burnbank of old the residence of the ancient family of Muschet of Burnbank chief of that name now extinct, and now belonging to Campbell of Burnbank, near which house is a large wood. This paroch is in two divisions, the easter and wester being divided from South to North by a part of Killmadock paroch. In the Wester division is the house of Colin Fairfull of Breandam about four miles from the church. A mile to the south of which is the house of Mr John Graham of Wester Bowhaple and near it, is the house of Easter Bowhaple belonging to Blairdrummond. Where is the village of Thornhill having four fairs and a weekly mercat Within the bounds of this paroch are two other ferry boats on Forth, one at a place called Killbeg, and another at Frew, at the later wherof is also a foord. and about half a mile benorth the Frew is a stone bridge over the little water of Goodie which hes its course thorow a part of this paroch and of which afterwards in Port paroch. 427.

5. PORT PAROCH.

The paroch of Port in Perthshire hes to the north the paroch of Callander, to the east the paroches of Kin-

cardin and Killmaddock to the south the paroch of Kippen and a part of the paroch of Drymmen and to the west the paroch of Aberfoyle. The church is ten miles Northwest from the town of Stirling and is situat near the centre of the paroch on the northside of the Loch of Monteath which is a loch about two miles long abounding with pike, perch trout and eell. In this Loch are two Isles a larger and a lesser. In the larger called Inchmahomo is the old Priory of Inchmahomo, the ruines of a large old church with severall other buildings which were for the dwellings of the churchmen. The lesser Isle called the Isle of Monteath is but a very little distance from the larger and in it ther are severall houses which was the residence of the Earles of Monteath, which Earls had in the said larger Isle, very beautifull gardens and orchyards, but since the extinction of that family are all now out of order. In the foresaid old church, is the burial place of the said Earls, and of all the gentlemen's familys of the name of Graham in that country. Out of this Loch falls the water of Goodie whose course is east southeast and runs into Forth about four miles above Stirling. Half a mile south from the church, on the Lochside, where the water of Goodie hes its efflux is the dwelling house of John Graham of Blairsesnock a mile south from which is the Castle of Cardross the residence of the Lord Cardross now Earl of Buchan, a good convenient old house standing on the north side of, and near the river of Forth. Here is a great deal of old beautifull planting and very fruitfull orchyards and had once pretty gardens but now of order. theres a foord and a ferry boat on Forth near the house of Cardross. About a mile below Cardross and on the northbrink of Forth is the house of Henry Dow of Wester Polder and a mile below that and on the brink of the said river, is the house of David Forrester of Easter Polder. Half a mile northeast from the church is the old ruinous litle tower of Rednoch belonging to Alexander Graham of Duchray. About half a mile east from which is the house of Patrick Graham of Leitchtoun. About half a mile from the southside of the Loch of Monteath and a large mile from the church is the house of Gartur the residence of James Graham of Gartur. Two miles southwest from the

church is the Tower of Gartartan the residence of Andrew McFarlan of Gartartan a quarter of a mile from the river of Forth and on the south side of it, where ther is a foord and a ferry boat on the river. Near Gartartan and to the west of it, is the house of Gartmore the principall residence of Robert Graham of Gartmore, where ther are new inclosures and a 429. great deall of young planting. And at the hill called the hill of Gartmore begins that remarkable moss called Moss-flanders which runs in a tract from thence, (but in some places by the industry of the inhabitants is by casting pareing and burning cut quite thorow and made arable ground) till within two or three miles of Stirling on both sides of Forth. The tradition is that all that country wher this moss lyes, was once under water up to the said hill of Gartmore and to confirm this tradition thers at the above hill of Gartmore a stone with a hole in it, where ther was ane iron ring fixed for tying boats to, which stone is to this day called Clachnan Loang or the ship or boat stone, and ther have been found in some places of that moss in casting of peats, some prodigious big bones, which by their bigness cannot be supposed to be any thing else but bones of whales. Ther's one in my Lord Napiers house of Ballanton supposed to be a joynt of a whale's back. A large mile west from the church is the house of William Stirling of Achyll. and two miles northwest from the church is the house of John Graham of Drunkie and about half a mile west from the church are the houses of William Graham of Mondovie and Walter Graham of Gleny. In the river of Forth near the house of Cardross in summer 1723. Ther was a big bone found being by appearance, the Ark-bone of a quadrupede. Thers a great part of both ends of it consum'd and what yet remains of it is four foot long one foot three inches broad and one foot one inch thick and by what it wants of both ends (all above the hole where the knap of the thigh bone joyns it, and the broad part of the other end being consum'd away) It may be reckon'd, when intire, to be no less 430. than six or seven foot long, and of a proportional breadth and thickness. This bone I lately saw and took the dimensions of as above and it lyes at David Forresters of Easter Polders house. Its inform'd that ther was a bone found near the same

place which appear'd to be the split of a shankbone of six or seven foot long and betwixt two and three foot broad which bone some old men remember to have seen at the house of Cardross, and was carry'd away at the Restoration in the year 1660 by the English garrison, which lay there at that time. There was another bone found afterwards about the same place, which severall men yet alive minds to have seen lying in the kitchen of Cardross and appear'd to be a peece of a thigh bone of such bigness that a man with a jaqbout could easily have put down his foot and leg in the hollow of it. This bone John Strang present gardner at Cardross and severall others told me lay in the kitchin of Cardross for a long time, untill by an accident of peats taking fire in the corner of the kitchen wher it lay. It was burnt, when a garri-son lay ther after the revolution. Its likeways informed by a countryman who lives near that place that he had for severall years a bone of a great length appearing to be the slaak of a horn which lay by way of a bridge on a syver betwixt his byre and barndoor but is now all consum'd away so that by all appearance all thir bones were of one beast and that it was a four footed horn'd beast, but what kynd of beast it was, I leave it to the curious to judge and in order to make the
 431. better judgment of it. I think the above mentioned bone which lyes presently at David Forrester of Polder's house, should be carry'd thence to Edinburgh to be deposite among the curiosities in the Colledge or Surgeon's Halls. The Inhabitants of the most part of this paroch use the Irish language.

6 ABERFOYLE PAROCH.

The paroch of Aberfoyle in Perthshire hes to the North the paroch of Callander, to the East the paroch of Port, and to the South and West the paroches of Drymmen and Inchcallioch or Buchanan in Sterlingshire. The church is situat near the east end of the paroch on the southside of the river of Forth, about threten miles above Sterling, Hard by the church was a stone bridge of two arches on the said river,

demolished by order of the Government in the year 1715 and yet unrepair'd. About two miles and a half Northwest from the church is the house of Andrew MacLachlan of Drumlean, and except the said lands of Drumlean, which hold ffew of the Duke of Argyll all the rest of this paroch pertains in property to the Duke of Montrose. In this paroch are plenty of oak and birch woods and three miles north from the church on the confines of the paroch of Callander is a new set up iron work wher is made very good iron partly of tar got in the country and partly of iron scraps got from Holland by the managers of the work. The charcoal made use of for refining the iron is made of birch timber, cut out of a large birch wood near the iron work. About a large mile north from the church is a ^{432.} quarry of excellent blew sclait and another of blew and whyt marble, which the country people make use of for lymstone and yeilds curious lyme. five miles from the church northwest is the lake of Loch-con being two miles in length, abounding with pike, trout and eell. Out of this loch runs the water of Con, and after a course of two miles southeast falls into another loch called Lochard being a loch of two miles & a half long, and hath plenty of pike, trout and eell. In Lochard is a little island called St Mallo where ther was ane old chappell and in another lesser Island or rather a rock called Dundochill is the ruines of an old litle Castell called the Dukes Castell said to be built by Murdo Stewart Duke of Albany Earl of Fife and Monteath Regent of Scotland. And ther's a tradition that it was out of this Castle, he was taken when he was execut at Stirling, after the ransom of King James the first from his captivity in England. Out of Lochard runs the river of Burndow or Blackwater, and hes a course of about a quarter of a mile and then joyns another water called the water of Duchray (of which afterwards) about a large half mile above the church, and from the joyning of these two waters its called Forth. In this paroch was a forrest of red deer called the forrest of Monteath. But after the death of the late Earl of Monteath and that it fell into the family of Montrose the forrest was neglected and ther are noe deer in it now. The boundarys of the shires of Stirling & Perth are betwixt this

paroch and the paroches of Drymmen and Inch-Callioch. All the inhabitants use the Irish language.

433. The above six paroches are in the Presbitery of Dunblane.

DESCRIPTION of KIPPEN PAROCH, BUCHANAN, DRYMMEN, BALFRON, FINTREE, and GARGUNNOCK, in STIRLINGSHIRE. By ALEXANDER GRAHAM of DUCHRAY 1724.

1. INCHCALLIOCH or BUCHANAN PAROCH.

The paroch of Inchcallioch or Buchanan in Stirlingshire being the westmost paroch in that shire hes to the North the paroch of Drymmen, a part of the paroches of Aberfoyle and Callander, being separated from the later by a part of Loch Catrine which is there the boundary betwixt Perth and Stirlingshires. To the south, paroch of Killmaronock in Dunbartonshire from which its separat by the river of Enrick. To the east a part of the paroch of Drymen, and to the West the paroches of Luss and Tarbat in Dunbartonshire and divided from these two paroches by that large lake called Lochlomond. The church which is situat within half a mile of the east end of the paroch is sixteen miles northwest from Stirling. Six miles North from Dumbarton and threten miles northwest from Glasgow. The house of Buchanan wher ther was ane old tower and a great many other old buildings, the seat of the ancient Laids of Buchanan, now demolish'd and in place therof a new house built by the Duke of Montrose is hard by the church and about a furlong from the water of Enrick on the northside therof. Here are very handsome

434. inclosures with very regular planting and policy. About half a mile West from the house of Buchanan is the house of Stuckintaggart the residence of Francis Buchanan of Arnpriour. A little to the West of which is the house of Gartincaber-nether, belonging to John Buchanan writer in Edin' near which is the house of John Buchanan of Over Gartincaber. on the eastside of the large Bourn called the Bourn of Mar. And

opposit to it on the west bank of that Bourn is the house of William Buchanan of Auchmar. Heir male and representative of the family of Buchanan now extinct. four mile west from Auchmar is the house of Donald MacAlpin of Ross. This paroch is about fourteen miles long, and within two miles of the west end of the paroch is the new built Barrock of Innersnaat sufficient to accomodat ane hundred men. Its situat within half a mile of the north side of Lochlomond and about a mile to the North of the Barrack is Locherclet a loch of about a mile long. Out of which loch runs the water of Snaat, and after a course of about a mile and a half falls into Lochlomond about half a mile below the Barrack which stands on the west side of the said water of Snaat. The above ment Lake of Lochlomond is computed to be threttie two miles of water in length reckoning from the mouth of the large River of Leven which falls out of it and hes its course for four miles directly south Dunbarton wher it falls into Clyd. To the head of it at Glenfalloch and wher its broadest, is computed to be about nyne miles of water. In this Loch are thirtie Islands great and small. The Laird of Macfarlan has a house 435. in one of these Isles called Island Vow about four miles from the west end of the loch and another house now ruinous in ane island called Island Douglas about three miles below the former. Ther is also the ruines of ane old castle in a small island called Galbraith's Isle. The Island of Inchmirren near the mouth of Leven river belonging now in property to the Duke of Montrose is two miles long, and hes in it an oak and birch wood and in the south end of it, is the ruines of ane old large castle sometime the residence of the ancient Earles of Lennox, and near it ane old ruinous chappell called the Chappell of St. Mirren. This Isle is stor'd with fallow deer as is also another large Isle called Inch Conackan belonging to the Laird of Luss, in which Island is a large wood of naturall Yew. The largest isle next Inchmirren is Inchcallioch inhabited; as are other three Isles in this Loch. In Inchcallioch is the ruines of an old church onc the paroch church. In this Isle is a large oak wood as in diverse other Isles of the said Loch: This loch abounds with salmond, trout, pike, perch, eell, fflounder, brase, and a most delicious

fish called Powan or Pollacks only peculiar to itself. This fish is about the sise of a herring and resembles it very much and at three or four seasons of the year are caught in sholes like herring. On this Loch is one common ferry at a place called Row-Ardenan about seven miles from the lower end of the Loch and above that ferry to the upper end the Loch never freezes. Notwithstanding that that part of the Loch

436. below it tho lying more to the South and much broader, freezes all over. There is ane old tradition, that that part of the Loch above Rowardenan was the old Loch, and that all below it to the mouth of Leven was ane inhabited country, till that by ane irruption from the old loch, it was quite overflowen, and to confirm the verity of this tradition, Its averr'd by several judicious men, who have occasion to fish and trade with boats on this loch, That in drought of summer, they in severall places observe the ruines of houses, on which their laden boats sometimes stick. In so much as they stand upon the old walls to turn off their boats particularly within two miles of the mouth of Leven, they sie the ruines of a very great building, and in another place near the shore of the above ment. Isle of Inchcallioth they observe the ruines of a church which tradition calls Killdavie. On the north side of the Loch and about three miles west from the paroch church upon a point of land, which runs into the Loch called Cashill is the ruines of an old building of a circular shape, and in circumference about sixtie paces built all of prodigious big quhinstone without lyme or cement the walls in some places of it are about nyne or ten foot high yet standing. And its incredible how such big stones could be reerd up by the hands of men. This is called the Gyants Castle and the founder therof said to be one Keith Mac Indoill or Keith the son of

437. Doillus who is reported to be contemporary with the famous Finmacoell and consequently to have lived in the fifth century of the Christian Epocha. This Keith notwithstanding of the great number of naturall Isles in this Loch, was it seems so curious as to fond ane artificiall Island, which is in the loch at a little distance from the point on which the old stands founded on large square joysts of oak firmly mortis'd in one another, two of which of a prodigious bigness, in each of

which were three large mortises, were disjoyn'd from the float in the year 1714 and made use of by a gentleman in that country, who was then building a house. In this Loch at the place where the River of Enrick falls into it, about a mile be west the church of Buchanan its reported by the countrymen living ther about, that they sometime sie the Hippotam or Water Horse. In this paroch about seven miles west from the church on the northside of Lochlomond is the mountain of Benlomond reckon'd the highest in Scotland, off the top of this mountain in a clear day a person will discover not only the Cape of Kintyre tho eightie miles distant to the west, but also some of the mountains of the County of Donegall in Ireland and some hills in Cumberland and Northumberland in England. Out of springs in the northside of this mountain, the water of Duchray the principall head of the River of Forth hes its source, and formes itself in a large bourn at the foot of the mountain on the north side at a place called Commer, and thence hes its course for about half a mile directly south, and falls into a little loch called Loch Lowd, from which loch, it hes its course for a mile further south all in the paroch of Buchanan, and then for a mile further, its the boundary betwixt the paroches of Buchanan and Aberfoyle and likeways there betwixt Perth and Stirling shires. And therafter it makes a turn northeast for two miles wher its the march betwixt Aberfoyle & Drymen paroches and thence after a course of about a mile all in Aberfoyle paroch, it joyns the water of Baindow a large half mile above the church of Aberfoyle and from that its called Forth, as is observed in the description of Aberfoyle paroch. 438.

And now to recapitulat all the heads of the great River of Forth; observe that the principall head of it rises out of Benlomond in the paroch of Buchanan as immediatly above ment. The second out of Lochcon and Lochard in the paroch of Aberfoyle as in the description of that paroch. The third out of Loch Catrine and the Lochs below it, as in the description of Callander paroch, and the fourth out of Lochveoll and Lochlubnack in the paroches of Balwhidder and Callander as in the description of the said two paroches. The most part of the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.

2 DRYMMEN PAROCH

439. The paroch of Drymmen in Stirling shire hes to the south a part of the paroches of Killmaronock and Killern to the north a part of the paroches of Aberfoyle and Port to the east a part of the paroches of Kippen and Balfron and to the west the paroch of Buchanan. The church is fiften miles West from Stirling and hes a village about it called the town of Drym̃en belonging to Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill, which hes four fairs in the year. Half a mile east from the church is the house of Park of Drumwhassill the residence of William Govean of Drumwhassill. About half a mile east from which is the house of William Craig of Dallnair and half a mile east from that is the Tower of Gartness belonging to the said William Govean situat on the west brink of the water of Enrick, a large half mile from the church on the south side of Enrick is the house of Edward Buchanan of Spitell. Two miles east from the church is the house of Archbald Buchanan of Balfuning a mile east from which are wester and easter Ballats the residence of Patrick Buchanan off Wester Ballat, and John Buchanan of Easter Ballat. About half a mile east from which is the house of John Buchanan of Duchlash, a quarter of a mile east from which is the house of John McLachlan of Auchintroig near which is the house of Ballwill belonging to William Stirling of Herbertshire about a large
440. mile east from which is the house of Leckie of Mye, a quarter of a mile south from the church on the north bank of Enrick is the house of Robert Cross of Crossbank a mile north from the church is the house of Craigivern the residence of William Buchanan of Craigivern two miles and a half from this and divided from it by a Muir is a barony in this paroch called the Barony of Drummond belonging of old to the family of Perth and purchast from them by the Earle of Monteath and now belonging to the Duke of Montrose. Here was ane old house now ruinous called Chappellaroch. Through this Barony ther runs a large brook called the Water of Keltie, which falls into the River of Forth, about two miles below Chappellaroch, two miles and a half north from Chapellaroch is the Tower

of Duchray the residence of Alex^r Graham of Duchray situat on the south side of and near to the water of Duchray one of the heads of Forth: wher are pleasant oak and birch woods. The inhabitants of the Northern part of this paroch use the Irish language.

3 KILLERN PAROCH

The paroch of Killern in Stirlingshire hes to the South the paroch of Strathblane and a part of the paroch of New Killpatrick, to the north the paroch of Balfron and a part of Drymen to the West the paroch of Drymen and a part of Killmaronock and to the east the paroch of Fintree. The church is fourteen miles west from Stirling and ten miles north from Glasgow situat near the middle of the paroch. The house of Ballglas the residence of Robert Bontein of Mildoven is three miles east from the church situat on the southside of the water of Enrick. A mile west from that is the house of Napeir of Ballikinrain. Half a mile west from which is the house of Walter Buchanan of Bowhan. Half a mile north-west from which is the house of Garbeth the residence of William Buchanan of Garbeth situat near the water of Enrick on the south side having a pleasant oak and birch wood betwixt the house and the water. Opposite to which on the northside of the water is the house of George Buchanan of Ballachrum. A little to the south of the church is the house of Killearn the residence of John Graham of Killern half a mile from which is the house of Moss belonging to Buchanan of Moss situat near the small river of Blane on the east side being the place wher the learned M^r George Buchanan was born. Near this and on the south side of the river of Blane, are the houses of Leckie, of Croy, and Buchanan of Litle Croy near other and about a mile south from which is the house of John Buchanan of Achniven within half a mile of which is the house of James Graham of Killmannan. 441.

4. BALFRON PAROCH

The paroch of Balfron in the shire of Stirling, hes to the North a part of the paroches of Drymmen and Kippen. To 442.

the south the paroch of Killern to the west a part of Drymen and to the south the paroch of Fintree. The church is situate near the west end of the paroch and is threteen miles west from Stirling and eleven miles North from Glasgow. The house of Moses Buchanan of Glens is four miles east from the church. The house of James Galbraith of Ballgair is two miles south-west from Glens situat on the northbank of Enrick. A mile west from which is the house of Napeir of Ballochern. The house of Badendalloch the residence of William Cuningham of Badendalloch, Writer to the Signet is about a quarter of a mile south from the church situat near the northbank of Enrick and having a pleasant wood near the house, and about the house very beautifull planting. A mile North from the church is the house of James Buchanan of Cramanan and a mile west from that is the house of Blair of Camochyle.

5 FINTREE PAROCH

443. The paroch of Fintree in Stirlingshire hes to the south the paroch of Campsie to the North the paroch of Balfron to the west the paroch of Killern and to the east the paroch of St. Ninians. The church is ten miles south west from Stirling and is situat on the south side of and near to the water of Enrick. The house and tower of Culreuch the residence of John Napier of Culreuch is about half a mile north from the church on the north side of Enrick and about half a mile east from the church is the old ruinous Tower of Fintree, of old the residence of Graham of Fintree, and now with the Barony about it belonging to the Duke of Montrose. The River of Enrick has its source in the Muirs of Dundaff four miles north-east from the church of Fintree and has its course directly west for fourteen miles and falls in Lochlomond a mile bewest the church of Buchanan. It has a stone bridge near Culreuch, another stone bridge betwixt the paroches of Killern and Drymen, a ferry boat and foord at a place called Catter a little besouth the church of Drymen, and another ferry boat near the church of Buchanan, at a place called Cullnamune.

The five paroches immediately above mēnt are in the Presbitery of Dunbarton.

6 KIPPEN PAROCH.

The paroch of Kippen, a part wherof is in the shire of Stirling and a part in the shire of Perth hes to the south a part of the paroches of Balfroun, Fintree, and St. Ninians to the north a part of Port, Kincardine and Killmaddock paroches to the east Gorgunnoch paroch and to the west the paroch of Drymen. The church is situat within half a mile of the east end of the paroch. The ruinous house of Glentirran belonging to Sir James Livingston of Glentirran is in the very east end of the paroch. The house of Deshers the residence of James Graham of Bucklyvie is about a quarter of a mile south east from the church. The house of Schirgartoun belonging to M^r James Ure of Schirgartoun writer to the Signet is within a quarter of a mile to the west of the church. About a quarter of a mile west from which is the house of James Edmondston of Broich situat on the east side of the Glen and Bourn of Broich, wher is a pleasant wood. A mile west from which is the house of Alex^r Leckie of Arnmore. A quarter of a mile to the west whereof is the ruinous house of Arnpryor belonging to Francis Buchanan of Arnpryor. A mile west from which is the house of Alex^r Forrester of Arngibbon. Half a mile west from which is the ruinous Tower of Gardenn belonging to John Stirling of Gardenn about half a mile to the west of which is the ruinous house of Bucklyvie near which is the village or burgh of barony of Bucklyvie belonging to James Graham of Bucklyvie having the priviledge of four fairs in the year and a weekly mercat. 444.

This paroch in Presbitery of Dunblane.

DESCRIPTION OF GARGUNNOCK PAROCH.

445.

7. The paroch of Gargunnoch in Stirling shire hes to the south and east the paroch of St. Ninians, to the west the paroch of Kippen, and to the north the paroch of Kincardine being divided therfrom by the River of Forth which is the boundary betwixt Perth and Stirling shires. The church is four miles from Stirling. Half a mile east from the church is the house

of Gargunnock belonging to Sir James Campbell of Ardkinglas a good large house adorned with abundance of planting, gardens, orchyards & inclosures. About a mile northeast from which is the house of Meiklewood the residence of John Graham of Meiklewood situat near the south of the River of Forth and having a large wood near it. A short mile west from which is the house of Robert Gourlay of Keppdarroch situat likways on the banks of the river a large mile west from the church is the house of James Moir of Leckie adorned with gardens orchyards and inclosures. A large half mile west from which is the house of Bowhan the residence of Henry Cuninghame of Bowhan standing on the east bank of the large Bourn of Bowhan which is the march betwixt Gargunnock and Kippen paroches.

This paroch is in the Presbitery of Stirling.

446.

DESCRIPTION of KILLMARONOCK BONNILL LUSS and TARBAT in DUMBARTANSHIRE 1724 by ALEX^R GRAHAM of DUCHRAY.

1. KILLMARONOCK PAROCH.

The paroch of Killmaronock in the shire of Dumbarton hes to the north the paroch of Buchanan to the east a part of Drymen paroch. to the south the paroches of Killern and old Killpatrick and to the west the paroch of Bonhill. The church is situat near the center of the paroch and is five miles North from Dumbartown and twelve miles Northwest from Glasgow. In the west end of the paroch and two miles from the church is the house of Ross a good new house the residence of Archibald Buchanan of Drummikill situat near the side of Lochlomond. A mile south from which is the house of George Buchanan of Blairlusk a little to the west of which is the house of John Macfarlan of Ballaggan. Near this is the vestige of ane old building called Shaneccles or Old Kirk where some years agoe in digging of stones for building countrey houses were found below the rubbish three stone

chists after the form of malt steep troughs and in one of them was found an urn with some liquid matter lyke oyle in it. In ane other ane urn full of ashes and in the third a great many human bones of a large sise.

About a mile west from this is the old ruinous castle of ^{447.} Baddturrich belonging to Haldan of Gleneglss. Two miles southwest from the church is the house of Callingad belonging to Robert Graham of Gartmore. East from the church and near to it on the south side of Enrick water is the old ruinous Tower of Killmaronock, which with the barony of that name lying about it, belongs to Thomas Cochran of Killmaronock. Half a mile east from which is the house of James Lockie of Wester Catter. Half a mile east from which is the house of James Buchanan of Easter Catter closs by which ther was once ane old castle belonging to the ancient Earles of Lenox, Here is a ferry boat on Enrick.

2. BONNILL PAROCH.

The paroch of Bonnill in the shire of Dunbartown hes to the south the paroch of Dumbartoun and a part of Cadross paroch, to the west the paroch of Luss to the east the paroch of old Killpatrick and to the north the paroch of Killmaronock.

The church is three miles north from Dumbartoun situat on the east bank of the River of Leven. The house of Leven-side the residence of Thomas Cochran of Killmaronock a fine new house adorn'd with gardens and orchyards and a great deall of old and new planting is half a mile south from the church and situat near the east bank of the River of Leven. Opposit to the church on the west bank of Leven stands the house of Bonnill the residence of Sir James Smollet of Bonnill. Half a mile west from which is the house of Tullichewn, near ^{448.} the church is the house of Napeir of Napierstoun. The said River of Leven runs out of Lochlomond and after a course of four miles directly south falls in Clyde at the west corner of the Castle rock of Dunbartoun. Its a great river and the current so rapid, that tho boats goe down with great swiftness without help of oars, yet its with great difficulty they are

drawn up with horses. The river is not foordable but in a great drought and it hes a ferry boat at Bonnill and another near the mouth of Lochlomond called the ferry of Balloch. Thers a great salmond fishing on this river, which belongs to the Laird of Luss who hes therby a considerable income. Thers a ridge or chain of hills which begins near Dumbartoun on the north syd of Clyd and runs thorow the paroches of Dumbartoun, Killpatrick, Killern, Fintree, Kippen, Gargunnoch and St. Ninians to Stirling, and from thence, being the west end of the Ochell Hills all the way to Newburg or Tay.

3. LUSS PAROCH.

The paroch of Luss in Dumbartounshire hes to the north the paroch of Buchanan separat from it by Lochlomond, To the south the paroch of Lochgoyll in Argyleshire separat therfrom by that bay of salt water called Lochlong to the east a part of Bonnill and Cardross paroches and to the west the paroch of Tarbat. The church is about eight miles northwest from Dumbartoun and is situat near the side of Lochlomond wher the Water of Luss falls into that Loch. About half a
449. mile east from the church is the house of John Colquhoun of Camstroddan on the lochside. About a mile and a half below which is the house of Rosdoe the residence of the Laird of Luss adorned with beautifull gardens and orcheyards and regular planting, and near by it a large oak wood. This house is situat in a point or peninsula on the south side of Lochlomond. Near the head of this paroch are the houses of Dugall McFarlan of Tullich and John McFarlan of Finnart. All the inhabitants of this paroch use the Irish language.

4. TARBAT PAROCH.

The paroch of Tarbat in Dumbartoun shire hes to the south the paroch of Lochgoyll to the north the paroch of Buchanan separat from it by Lochlomond. To the west the paroch of Killin in Perthshire and to the east the paroch of Luss. In this paroch thers no church yet built It being formerly a part of the paroch of Luss and not long since disjoynd from it. The greatest part of this paroch belongs in property to the

Laird of McFarlan, and thers no gentlemans house in it but his own, which is situat at Inerioch on the north side, and near to the head of Lochlong. At the head of this paroch the shires of Dumbartoun and Argyle meet at the head of Lochlong as does the shires of Dumbartoun, Perth. and Stirling at the head of Lochlomond. All the inhabitants use the Irish language.

The four paroches last mention'd are in Dumbartoun Presbitery.

AN ACCOUNT of the REMARKABLE 450.
PLACES and PAROCH CHURCHES
in the shire of SELKIRKE and how it is
bounded, by Mr. JOHN HODGE, 1722.

Imprimis. Selkirk is the head browgh of the shire and the east most pairt of the shyre, upon the confines of Teviot-dailshyre. It hath ane famous church and school with ane strong prison, fine Councell house and markit cross standing in the midle of the toune, having three very good entries into the toune, West, East and South ports. Its weeklie market is upon Thursday, it is situat not far from the water of Etrick the water running upon the north part therof goes into the River of Tweed about ane myle $\frac{1}{2}$ below Selkirk. It hath three very good milns to wit corn and walke milns, with ane boat that goes below the milns, It hath also ane large commone on the south and north parts therof fitt for corn and store all belonging to the towne, on the south side therof is ane loch. It is of circuit a large $\frac{1}{4}$ of ane myle. The fishes in it is pycks, pairches and geds. Weeklie upon the Thursday is the Sheriff and Commissar Courts, and upon the Tuesday and Friday the toune courts. It is the seat of Justices of the peace, their quarter Sessions and at other occasions.

There is hard by the toune on the southwest pairt therof 451.
ane gentlemans house called Haining belonging to one of the name of Pringle, ther stands ane antient house with ane other new building upon the north side of the Loch. It is of circuit

half ane myle or therby, the fishes in it is pycks pairches and geds, the house stands very pleasant with its orcherds, avenues parks and planting and pigeone house its paroch church is Selkirke.

South from Haining to Hartwoodburn ane short myle hēr lives one Stoddart of William Hope, he hath an very good house, stands not far distant from the Kings high street that goes from Selkirk to the south borders its paroch church is Selkirke.

Southwest from Hartwoodburn to Toddrige ther is ane very fine house with orcherds, avenues parks and planting very plesant, it is situat betwixt two burns, which burns do meet below the house and joyns the water of Ell, halfe ane myle to the East from the house, the gentleman it belongs to is one of the name Scott, of ane antient familie, of that house, its paroch church is Selkirk being four myls distant.

452. South from Todridge to Roberttoun Kirke three short myls or therby it is the southmost pairt of the shyre and upon the confins of Teviotdail, it stands about the south part, of ane myle from the Water of Borthweick, the water being on the south pairt therof, and joyns the water of Teviot two myle below Roberttoun Kirk.

Southwest from Roberttoun Kirk to Borthweik ar two short myls, wher stands ane fine house with orchards parks and planting upon the syd of ane little rising hill, very plesant. opposite to the sunrising. It is not far from the water of Borthweik the water being on the south pairt therof the gentlemans name is Eliot. Its paroch church is Roberttown Kirk.

Southwest from this to Craike moor four myls. It is ane high muntaine, foure myls in length. In the midle of it is ane cross called Craicke cross which dividis the shyre of Selkirke from Eskdaile. from the cross in a clair day, you may discern the walls of Berwick, being to the east thertie eight myls distant, the toun of Craicke from whence this mountaine hath its name, is ane short myle, from the east end theroff, its paroch church is Roberttoun kirke being five myls distant. it
453. stands not far from the water of Borthweik on the west syd therof, and within two myls of the head therof it belongs to her Grace the Dutchess of Bucleugh.

From Craik moor west to the head of the water of Etricke fifteen myles, it arises out of a high mountain which divides the shyre of Selkirk from Annandale being on the south west from the head of the water to the Kirk of Etrick eastward seven myls, it is situat upon the foot of a high muntaine not far distant, from the water, the water being on the south pairt therof.

East from Etricke Kirke to Thirlstoune, two short myls ther is ane old building not far distant from the water, the water is on the south pairt therof, it does belong to Sir William Scot of Thirlstoune.

East from Thirlstoune to Tushillaw two myls, there is ane fine new building with orchards and planting. It stands very plesant, on the syde of ane burne, not far from the water, the burne on the east and the water on the south pairt therof, the gentleman's name it belongs to, is Anderson and formerlie it was in the name of Scott. the paroch church is the kirk of Etricke, the burne goes into the water a litle below the house.

East from Tushillaw to Gilmanscleuch two short myls ther 454.
is a very good hous and orchard standing on the skirt of ane high muntain called Gillsmanslaw, not far from the water of Etrick, the water on the south part therof, the gentlemans name it belongs to, is Scott, of ane ancient familie of that house its paroch church is Yarrow kirk being three myls distant or therby.

Southeast from Gilmanscleuch to Hyndhope crossing the water a myle and ane half there is a very good house standing on the skirt of ane hill, not far from the water of Ettricke, the water on the North pairt therof. the gentillmans name it belongs to, is Cunninghame, its paroch church is the Kirk of Yarrow being three myls distant or therby.

South east from Hyndhope to Shawes ane myle, there is a very good house, it stands upon the southwest end of ane high hill called Shaweshill. It is half ane myle or therby distant from the water of Ettrick, the water upon the west pairt theroff it does belong to John Murray of Philip Haugh heritable shirref off the shyre. Its paroch church is the Kirk of Yarrow, three myles distant or therby.

North from Shawes to the bridge of Ettricke, one myle it hath two large arches and one smaller being built of free stone with Scot of Hardens armes on the for front of the
455. bridge. the pillars therof is built upon a rock it is four myls to the southwest from Selkirke.

West from the bridge, half a mile stands a toure called Kirkhope toure belonging to Scott of Hardine, there is a great wood of several sorts of timber, goes east from the Toure down the water near two myles, but is now almost cut down except some small remains of the wood yet growing. belonging to Hardine, the toune of Kirkhope is near by the touer, its paroch church is the Kirk of Yarrow two myles distant which lyes North west from Kirkhope.

East from Kirkhope touer, to Bowhill, three short myles or therby. it stands upon the skirt of a hill opposite to the sunerising, not far from the water of Etricke, the water on the south pairt therof, and the water of Yarrow on the north east pairt about the fourth pairt of one myle from the house ther is a famous building with fine office houses, orchyards and avenues, parks and planting very pleasant. It hath also fine water works for service to the house. The gentlemen it belongs to is Collonell William Murray brother german to the deceast Sir James Murray of Philiphaugh, its paroch church is Selkirk two myls distant southeast from the place Bowhill.

Southwest from Bowhill crossing the water of Ettricke to Oackwode, half ane myle or therby, there is a very fine house with orchards and planting, very plesant, being ane ancient house belonging to the familie of Hardine the water on the
456. northwest pairt therof, not far distant from the house. its paroch church is Selkirke two myls distant upon a lavell straight east from Oackwood.

Southeast from Oackwood to Hartwoodmyres a myle ther is a very good house with orchards and planting belonging to one of the name of Oglevie. Its paroch church is Selkirke two myls distant eastward.

Northeast from Hartwoodmyres to Howdine a myle, there is the ruines of ane old house belonging to one of the name of Currier it is not far from the water of Ettricke the water is on the northwest pairt therof, not far distant. Opposite to

the house the water of Yarrow joyns Ettricke its paroch church is Selkirk a myle distant eastward.

North from Howdine crossing the water of Ettrecke, at the foot of Yarrow, to Philiphaugh a mile, there is an ancient house with orchards, pigeon house and planting, the water of Ettrick on the South the water of Yarrow on the west pairt therof, belonging to John Murray of Philiphaugh, heritable sheriff of the shyre its paroch church is Selkirk a short myle distant southeastward.

A litle below the town of Philiphaugh ther is ane haugh goes down by the side of the water, one myle in length commonlie called the common haugh of Selkirke, opposit to the town, wher was faught ane great battle betwixt the Earl 457. of Mountrose and David Leslie upon the 14th of Sept^r 1645.

West from Philiphaugh to Newwork 1 mile half there is a pretty castle stronglie built with a very pleasant green about half a mile in circuit on the south side of the castle and the water of Yarrow on the north pairt therof, running near by the castle, and a gret deall of wood above and below the castle, it belongs to her Grace the Dutches of Bucleugh. Its paroch church is Selkirk two myls $\frac{1}{2}$ distant southeast from Newwork.

Noar west from Newwork to Breadmedows half a myle there is a very good house with orchards parks and planting stands very pleasant upon the foot of a hill not far from the water of Yarrow, on the north side therof, the gentlemans name it belongs to is Balfour. Its paroch church is Selk three short myle distant.

West from Breadmedows to Hangingshaw one myle where lives John Murray of Philiphaugh, heritable sheriff of the shyre, there he hath a very fine house with orchards avenues parks and planting Its on the skirt of an hill called Birckn- 458. daile opposite to the suns rising very pleasnt not far from the water of Yarrow on the west side therof, its paroch is the Kirk of Yarrow two myles half distant or therby.

South west from Hangingshaw to Yarrow bridge two myls half, here is a very good bridge with two arches built of free stone with the Dutches of Bucleughs armes in the forefront thereof, at the noar west end of the bridge there stands ane

old toure called Dewchare touer. It belongs to Dewar of Deuchar lately in the name of Murray a litle above the bridge is the kirk of Yarrow near by the water side with a very good mansion house and orchard.

Southwest from the kirk of Yarrow to Sundhope two myls ther is a good old house, with orchards not far from the water of Yarrow, the water on the west pairt therof the gentlemans name is Murray of ancient familie of that house, its paroch church is the Kirk of Yarrow.

Southwest from Sundhope to ane louch called Saint Maries Louch, four myles or therby, its two myles in lenth and a mile in breadth, the fishes in it is picks parches geds, and trouts, there is a little water called Megit runs from the west into the midle of this, which loch is upon the confines of Twedall. A
459. litle above this loch the distance being small is a loch called the Loch of Lewis its a myle in lenth and half a mile in breadth, the fishes in it is pycks parches geds and trouts. the water of Yarrow comes from thir lochs two myles or therby west from this loch of Lewis, divids the shyre of Selkirk from Anandaile.

West from the foot of Saint Maries Loch half a mile or therby, is ane old house called Dryhope belonging to the Earl of Traquhaire its paroch church is the Kirk of Yarrow six miles distant or therby, it joyns with Twedell on the west pairt therof.

West from Hangingshaw alongs ane high mountain called Minchmore to a well called Cheese well upon the confines of Twedall four myls, noar west from Cheese well to plorae a short mile there is a gentlemans house stands betwixt two hills with a great deall of wood within the $\frac{1}{4}$ of a myle from the river of Tweed, the river on the north and the shyre of Twedale on the west pairt therof its paroch church is the Kirk of Yarrow. five myles distant or therby, to the south west the gentlemans name is Little it belongs to.

East from Plorrae to Elibanke two large myles there is the ruins of ane antient house on the syd of a hill not far from
460 the river, the river on the north pairt therof belonging to my Lord Elibank the paroch church is Yarrow five myls distant or therby to the southwest.

From Elibank southeast to Eshisteell 1 myl $\frac{1}{2}$ There is ane ancient house with orchard parks and planting standing not far from the river of Tweed, the river on the north part therof, the gentlemans name is Russell it belongs to formerlie in the name of Murray. its paroch church is the Kirk of Yarrow four myle distant or therby southwest.

East from Eshysteel to Yaire 1 mile or therby there is a very fine house with fine orchards avenues parks and planting very pleasant situate upon the syd of the river of Tweed with a burne on each syd of the house running into the river, the river on the north pairt therof, the gentlemans name is Pringle of ancient familie of that house its paroch church is Selkirk two myls distant.

East from Yaire to Sunderlandhall a large myle. There is a very good house with orchards avenues and planting very pleasantly situate betwixt the river of Tweed and the water of Etricke it is situate upon the syd. of the river and not far distant from the water of Etrick being on the south and the river of Tweed, on the north pairts therof, and below the house is a haugh at the foot thereof Etrick joins with Tweed the gentlemans name it belongs to is Plummer its paroch church is Selkirk a large myle distant to the south. 461.

Below the foot of Etricke the $\frac{1}{4}$ pairt of a myle or therby is two boats both for foot, horse and packs crossing the river of Tweed at a place called Baldsyd which toun and boats belongs to Scot of Galla; thir boats being of great use for passage from the south borders to Edr.

Noar west from Sunderlandhall to Fairnielie a large myle crossing the river of Tweed, there is a very fine house with orchards avenues, parks and planting very pleasant upon the skirt of a hill with a boat that goes upon the river the gentlemans name is Rutherfordord its paroch church is Gallasheills twae miles or therby distant to the noar east, the river of Tweed upon the south pairt therof not far from the house.

West from Fairnielie to Whitebank two myles upon the syd of a hill opposite to the sun rising there stands a very good old building with orchards parks and planting pleasant the river of Tweed on the south part therof one mile distant or therby it does belong to Pringle of Yaire whose title is 462.

Whitebank its paroch church is the Kirk of Stow upon Gala water, three large myls distant, to the noar east from the house.

East from Whitebank to Torwoodlie 1 myle $\frac{1}{2}$ distant or therby there stands a very fine house with orchards avenues, parks and planting very plesant the water of Galla on the noar east part therof a short half myle distant or therby from the house it dividis the shyre of Selkirk from Teviotdale the gentlemans name is Pringle being of ancient family of that house its paroch church is the Kirk of Stow three myles distant or therby north from the house.

East from Torwoodlie to Gallasheils two short myles. It is a market towne its weeklie markit is on the Wednesday it does belong to Scot of Galla being of ancient family, he hath a very fine house with orchards, avenues, parks and planting on the west part of the town near the midle of the town, ther is ane tolbooth with clock and bell & markit cross at the east end therof, the church and bureing place, the water of Galla runs 463. to the East hard by the toune on the north pairt therof and joins Tweed about a myle to a myle to the east which river of Tweed goes into the sea at Berwick twenty four myls distant from this or therby, the town of Gallashils is the noar-east pairt of the shyre of Selkirk, Tiviotdail joyning the north and noar-east pairt therof.

Scot of Galla hath in his parks surrounded with planting, very good ponds rich for trouting.

In the river of Tweed is very rich fishing of salmond and trouts.

In the water of Etrick is very good fishing for trouts gilchiss and part of salmond.

In the water of Yarrow is very good fishing of trouts and gilshes.

East from the town of Selkirk the $\frac{1}{4}$ part of a myle lying betwixt the 2 high wayes leading to Kelso ther is the remains of ane old toure called Shawes. It does belongs to Vauch of Shawes. Its paroch church is Selkirk.

ANE ACCOUNT of PAROCH CHURCHES in SELKIRKSHIRE.

- I. Imprimis Gallasheils being three myles to the noar east from Selkirk.
- II. Roberttoun Kirk being six myls south from Selkirk.
- III. The Kirk of Etrick twelve myls or therby southwest 464.
from Selkirk.
- IV. The Kirk of Yarrow five myles west from Selkirk.

It is remarkable that the fforrest is fitt for breeding great store of white cattle. In it ther is ane hill called Kershope hill within a short mile of the water of Yarrow, the water on the west pairt theroff and the water of Etrick on the south. A myle $\frac{1}{2}$ distant or therby. it does belong to John Murray of Philiphaugh heritable sheriffe of the shyre. On this hill is an cross called Taitts cross where is to be seen boughted and milked upwards of twelve thousand ewes in the month of June about eight a clock at night at one view.

West from Selkirk to Peebles being the head burgh of Twedel ten myles.

North from Selkirk to Edinburgh twentie four myles East from Selkirk to Kelso ten myls.

South East from Selkirk to Jedb. being the head burgh of the shyre of Teviotdale eight myles.

South from Selkirk to Hawick seven myles.

Southwest from Selkirk to Langhorne twentie myles.

Selkirk is the onlie road from the south borders to Edr. not the only but the ordinary.

Two mistakes in these papers 1st That Yarrow runs on the north of Breadmedows whereas it is on the south of it. 2. Collonel Murray should be termed not only indwellar in Bowhill but proprietor of it. As for the history of the church of Selkirk its antiquity. See Historians Sir James Dalrymple's book of Antiquities of the Kingdom of Scotland. 465.

a paper apart.

South from Todridge to Whitslaid 1 myle & half. There is a very fine house with orchards avenues parks and planting

very pleasant situat on the foot of an hill not far from the water of Aill the water on the south pairt therof the gentleman's name is Scott of ancient familie whose grandfather and predecessors were knights of that familie. its paroch church is at Kirke two myls distant to the east from the house.

I am told that the one half of the mansion house is in Teviotdaile and the other half in Forrest.

It is the easter pairt of the house that is in Tiviotdale the wester pairt and the pasturage ground is in forest.

South from Whitslaid to Robertoun Kirk 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

The shyre of Selkirk forest is bounded as follows.

Imprimis Tiviootdaile shyre is on the North Noareast, South east and south pairts therof.

466. Eskdaile and Annandaile shyre is on the southwest pairts therof. the shyre of Twedell on the west and noar west parts therof.

Place Whitslaid as above saide betwixt Todridge and Robertoune.

for I did take Whitslaid to be in Tiviotdaill untill I was informed of the contrare.

You will find by my calculation that the shyre of the forest is in lenth twentie three myles to witt from the head of the water of Etrick to the foot of Galla water and in breadth from Cheeswell to Robertowne Kirk eleven myls or therby.

a paper apart.

This Burgh of Selkirk is a most ancient royall burgh, was for their good service endued with great privileges from the Crown; was several times burnt by the English; King James the 4th in his way to Flooden wher he engaged the English army, had from the burgh of Selkirk 80 well armed men commanded by the Town Clerk who wer all except the Clerk cut
467. in peices; the Clerk only returned and brought with him one of the English banners and ane halbert axe which are yearly carryed before the Magistrates at the ryding their common and other publick weaponshawings. King James the 5th when he come to the forrest of Selkirk to expell the outlaw and understanding the good services don by the burghers of Selkirk to K. James the 4th at Flowden did make a grant to

the burgh of Selkirk of 10.000 aikers of his forest to belong to them in property for maintaining the royalty with liberty to cutt down also much of the forrest as would rebuild the toune appointed them shiriffis within themselves with a power of repledging from any court spiritual or temporall and created the toun clerk and and his successors Knights conforme to a patent theranent lying in the Burghs chartour chist the onerous cause in the patent being for the good service don by W^m Bryden Clerk of our Burgh of Selkirk to our predecessor at the field of Flowden. Therfor we creat him and his successors Knights &c He likways granted to the burgh liberty to make Incorporations and particularly one of the sutours and appoints the deacon of the sutors at the admission of a new burgess to provide each new admitted burges with a maid, ^{468.} if the burges require it. I am told severall burges have some years agoe pleaded ther privilege and were by the deacon provided to ther satisfaction.

At the time of the field of Flowden ther was one of the burgers wives with a child went out thinking long for her husband and was found dead at the root of ane tree and the child sucking her breast. on the edge of a rising ground belonging to the toune which is called Lady Wood Edge since that time to this day the tounes arms being a woman and a child mentioned in their Charter.

A woman in a forrest of wood lying dead at the root of a tree with a child sucking on her breast which bearing was appointed them by King James the 5th

2. DESCRIPTION of ANNANDALE by Mr W^m GARRIOCH 1723.

The Stewartrie of Annandale from Erickston. (or rather Tweeds Cross which is a mile farther north and the boundary of Tweddale) to Alisonbank the southmost part and outmost limits of the Kingdome will be 27 myles in length from North to South; And from Mortoun tower *alias* Tower of Sark on the east to the Castle of Cockpool *alias* Cumlongan on the

469. West will be about 14 myles in breadth. This country is bounded on the South by Soway firth. and the River of White Sark which divides Scotland from England from the Scots dyke to the said firth, where it goes in a litle below Sark-bridge; on the West by the sheriffdome of Nithsdale; on the northwest North and northeast by the pairts of Clydsdale Tweddale and Etrick forrest on the east by (the five kirks of) Eskdale &c Cannoly the debable land.

The River of Annan takes its rise at Erickstone in the paroch of Moffat and runs through the midle of the Steuartry till it empty itself into the firth of Solway a mile be south the town of Annan and its course is almost south till it come to Dormont, which is near twenty miles from whence it runs almost east to Luce four miles and afterwards south to Annan town.

1. The Paroch of Moffat is the Northmost of this Stewartry near by the midle of which lyes the town of Moffat the head borough of Regality of Moffatdale and Evandale belonging to my Lord Marquise of Annandale, in the midle of which is a Tolbooth and be north the toun stands a gallows and be east the toun about a short mile lies the famous Spae. It is N. from Lochmaban ten miles. N. from Annan twenty N.E. from Drumfreis eighteen on the east side of Annan water.

The gentlemens seats in this paroch are Corehead on the head of Annan water N. from Moffat 4 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ from Lochmaben 14 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

Newtoun on the East side of Annan water N. from Moffat 3 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

470. Granton on the east side of Annan water N.E. from Moffat 3 mile.

Blacklaw on the east side of Even N.W. from Moffat 2 mile.

Longbotton on the W. side of Even. N.W. from Moffat 2 mile.

Bodsbeck on the E. side of Moffat W. S.E. from Moffat 5 mile.

Selkeith on the E. side of Moffat W. S.E. from Moffat 4 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

Runstonfoot on the W. side of Moffat W^r. S.E. from Moffat 4 m. $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cragyburn on the W. side of Moffat W^r. S.E. from Moffat 2 mile.

Craigbeck on the E. side of Moffat W^r S.E. from Moffat 1 mile.

Drumcreif on the W. side W^r S.E. from Moffat 1 mile.

Frenchland South E. from Moffat $\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Brakenside East from Moffat 2 mile.

Nota. These three forementioned waters viz. Annan Even and Moffat meet all a mile south from Moffat. Town at Thirlholme and carries the name of Annan water.

2. Southwest from Moffat two miles lies the Kirk of Kirk Patrick Juxta on the south side of Even. North from Lochmaben 8 miles.

The gentlemens seats in this paroch are Lochhouse S.W. from Moffat 1 mile. Perk west from Moffat 2 mile ane old ruinous house not inhabited.

Kellybank S.W. from Moffat 2 mile on the W. side of Even. Betick S.W. from Moffat 2 mile on the S. side of Even. Craigylands S.W. from Moffat 2 mile on the S. side of Even.

Hairshagy S.W. from Moffat 2 myles on the W. side of 471. Even. Bearholme from Moffat 2 miles on the west side of Annan.

3. Wamphray Kirk Southeast from Moffat 4 mile N.E. from Lochmaben 6 mile on the N. side of Wamphray W^r.

The gentlemens seats in this paroch are Podine South from Moffat 2 mile N. from Lochmaban 8 mile on the east side of Annan water.

Stanneries hill. S. from Moffat $3\frac{1}{2}$ mile on east side Annan Water.

Lithonhall S.E. from Moffat 4 mile on N. side Wamphray W^r. Milne S.E. from Moffat 4 mile N. side Wamphray W^r Girthhead S. from Moffat 6 mile on E. side of Annan Water.

4. Johnston Kirk on the W. side of Annan Water South W. from Moffat 7 mile N.E. from Lochmaban 5 mile.

Lochwood house S.W. from Moffat N.E. from Lochmaban 5 mile. Munygape S.W. from Moffat 6 mile.

5. Aplegirth Kirk on East side of Annan water East from Lochmaban 2 mile.

Dinwoody on the E. side of Annan water N.E. from Lochmaban 3 mile $\frac{1}{2}$

Gordonhall on E. side of Annan water N.E. from Lochmaban 2 mile.

6. Hutton Kirk on E. side of Drumfreise water E. from Lochmab. 8 mile.

Penlaw on E. side of Corie water N.E. from Lochmab. 8 mile.

472. Gillisby on W. side of Drumfreise Water E. from Lochmaban 8 mile. Shaw on West side of Drumfreise Water N.E. from Locarby 4 miles.

7. Drysdaile Kirk on the S. side of Drumfreise W^r from Locarbie 1 mile and N.E. from Lochmaban 3 mile.

Locarbie a country village E. from Lochmab. 3 mile and N. from Annan town 9 mile.

Netherplace at the south end of Locarbie.

Locarby house at the south end of Locarbie.

Hall dikes N.E. from Locarbie 2 mile.

Robert hill on E. side of Annan Water S.W. from Locarbie 2 mile.

8. Lochmaban Kirk in Lochmaban town the first Royall Burgh in Annandale antiently the paternall inheritance of K. Robert the Bruce where is to be seen only the remains of a stately Castle which was one of our frontier garisons. It lies on the West side of Annan water about a mile distance. N.W. from Annan town 10 mile and S.W. from Moffat 10 mile and E. from Drumfreis 8 mile.

Nota Kennell fall into Annan a little south of Bridge moor.

Spedling on the W. side of Annan water N.

473. Eilshields on the S. side of the Water of Yee which falls into Kennell a little north from Eilshields which lies N.W. from Lochmaben 1 mile.

New Mains W. from Lochmaben $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

Thornywhat S.W. from Lochmaben 1 mile.

Rammerskeels S.W. from Lochmaben 2 mile.

Hallies on the W. side of Annan water S.E. from Lochmaban 1 mile.

Bridgemoor N.E. from Lochmaben 1 mile twixt Kennel and Annan.

9. Dalton kirk in the toun of Dalton from Lochmaben 5 mile.

Dormont on S. side of Annan water from Lochmaben 4 mile.

Kirkwood on the W. side of Annan Water S. from Lochmaben 5 m.

Broadgill S.W. from Lochmaben 5 mile.

10. St. Mungo Kirk on E. side of Annan Water S.E. from Lochmaben 5 mile.

Nutholme vulgo Knittern on E. side of Annan water S.E. from Lochmaben 5 mile.

Castlemilk on E. side of Milk water S.E. from Lochmaben 5 mile.

Nota. Milk falls into Annan a little to the South of Brokelridge.

Gimminbie on E. side of Milk water E. from Lochmaben 5 mile.

Millentee on W. side Milk water E. from Lochmaben 5 mile and 1 from Locarbie.

11. Tunnergarth Kirk on S. side Milk water E. from Lochmaben 7 mile. 474.

Tunnergarth house hard by the kirk on the E. side.

Scrougs on S. side water of Milk E. from Lochmaben 8 mile.

Rerceby Hall on E. side of Milk water E. from Lochmaben 10 mile.

12. Holdamkirk on E. side Annan water N. from Annan Town 4 mile.

Ecclesfechan the head Burgh of Regality of that pairt of the Regality of New Dalgarnock, which lies within Annandale having a Tolbooth in the middle of the town N. from Annan T. 4 mile and S. from Locarbie 4 mile.

Whitehill S. from Locarbie 3 mile and W. from Ecclefechn 2 mile.

Knockhill on E. side of Annan water N. from Annan Town 3 mile.

Luce on E. side Annan water N. from Annan toun 3 mile.

13. Mousehall Kirk S. from Lochmaben 5 mile W. from Annan town 6 mile.

Mousehall house a litle N.W. from the Kirk now ruinous.

Rockhall S.W. from Lochm. 5 mile & N.W. from Annan town 7 mile.

475. 14. Ruthwell kirk on Solway firth W. from Annan town 4 m. and S. from Lochm 9 mile. Here the inhabitants make salt of the sea sand well known in that countrey by the name of Ruthwell salt. This belongs more properly to the village Comlongan formerly Cockpool S. from Lochm. 8 mile W. from Annan Town 4 mile.

Ruthwell a mean country village S. from Lochm. 10 miles W. from Annan Town 4 mile.

15. Cumbertrees Kirk S. from Lochm 8 mile W. from Annan Town 2 mile.

Murraywhat N.W. from Annan town 4 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

Holdam stones on S. side of Annan water N.W. from Annan Town 4 mile.

Repentance now ruinous N.W. from Annan town 3 mile half and W. from Ecclefechan 2 mile said to be built by one of the Lairds of Hodham, who took the stones of the Chaple of Trailbraw for building his house, for which and to shew his repentance he built that tower upon a top of a litle but conspicuous hill and in the churchyard with the Inscription of Repentance. But according to others, it was built by one of the family of Harris or Nithisdale commonly called John de Reive for his having been too active in demolishing the churches and after he had got all was to be had by the Reformation he returned to his old Romish principles and neglecting

476. Restitution he built Repentance. Both the stories may be easily reconciled for he was Possessor of Holdham and built the tower thereof, and made no small advantage by the Reformation.

Breakenwhat N.W. from Annan Town 2 mile.

Kelhead *alias* Kinmounthall W. from Annan town 2 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

16. Annankirk in the west end of the town of Annan the 2^d royall Burgh in Annandale, which was before the uniting of the crowns one of the principall garisons belonging to the Scots, where ther is yet to be seen the remains of a strong castle, which had been frequently demolished by and in the possession of the English. It stands on the East side of Annan Water, which falls into Solway firth a mile S. the

town S.E. of Lochmaben 10 mile somewhat S.E. from Dunfreis 12 mile and N.W. from Carlisle in England 12 mile.

Newby now ruinous on W. side of Anan water S. from Annan town 1 mile.

Howes W. from Annan town 1 mile a quartr.

Limn Killes N.W. from Annan town 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

Broadkirk on W. side of Annan water N. from Annan town 3 mile.

Warembie on E. side of Annan water N. from Annan Town 1 mile.

Cleughheads on E. side of Annan water N. from Annan Town 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$.

Bonshaw on W. side of Kirtle water E. from Annan Town 3 mile.

17. Dornick Kirk on the north side of Solway firth S.E. 477. from Annan Town 2 mile and S. from Ecfechan 5 mile.

Stabletown now ruinous E. from Annan Town 2 mile.

18. Gratney Kirk the most southern in this shire It stands about half a mile north the River of White Sark which falls into Solway firth and divides Scotland and England. It is N. of Carlisle in England 6 mile E. of Drumfreis 8 mile and E. Annan Town 6 mile.

The Kirk stands in the end of a pleasant and fine village called Gratnay Green, where Coll. Johnston has a fine house with all regularitys conforme. the whole village with a tolbooth being lately built anew by him after a new modell. Half a mile East of Gratney green, the water of Black Sark falls into White Sark, opposite to the southend of Lollum moss in Cumberland, where the famous battle under the command of Oliver St. Clair was fought *anno* 1542 against the English. Twixt Gratnay Green and the mouth of Black Sark lies the Hallsteads of Springkell anciently the seat of the Lord Maxwell when Warden of the West Marches. About a mile S.W. from the kirk stands the old ruinous house of Gratney and three miles west from thence the house of Blairtwood now called Westhill, near by the mouth of Kirtle where it falls into Solway firth with Cumbreland on the S. and S.E. Half Morton on the E. and with Kirkpatrick and Dornick on N. & S.

19. Kirkpatrick Fleeming on the S. side of Kirtle a quarter of a mile distant E. from Annan town 4 mile.

Mossknow S.E. of the Kirk mile $\frac{1}{4}$.

478. Beltenmount on W. side of Kirtle E. from Annan Town mile $3\frac{1}{2}$.

Broats E. from Annan town 3 mile.

Cove formerly called Dunskilly, on E. side of Kirtle East from Annan 3 mile.

Woodhouse on E. side of Kirtle E. from Annan Town 3 mile.

To the North of Woodhouse about a quarter of a mile on the high road or Barrasgate, (which is very remarkable for being the Roman military way and goes from the Borders even to the West seas, parts of which are yet very firm especially at Gratney and Wamphray) stands a famous stone cross about 10 or 12 foot high of one stone, said to be erected on the death of one called the Lord Crossby who was there slain. It is called the Woodhouse Cross.

Wisebee on the E. side, East from Annan Town 3 mile. Kirkconnell on E. side of Kirtle N.E. from Annan Town 5 miles marches S. with Gratney and Dornick. West with Annan and E. with half Morton.

Midlebee Kirk on the N. side of Mean, N. from Annan 5 miles E. from Drumfreise 16 mile.

Blackwood house S.E. from Midlebee 2 miles.

Crandiknow N.E. from Midlebee 3 miles

Betwixt the waters E. from Midlebee $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Scotsbridge N. from Midlebee $\frac{1}{4}$ mile.

479. Newk S.E. from Midlebee 1 mile.

Albie E. from Midlebee $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

Near Albie there is a copper milne which the German Company is just now working at.

As also on the N. side of the Water of Meen near the church at a place called the Birans there is a famous Roman camp of the same dimensions of that of Ardoch in Perthshire.

Marches Kirkpatrick N.N.E. with Tunnergirth W. with Hodham.

The half parish of Morton lies within Annandale upon the west side of the water of White Sark.

In this parish are some ruinous houses viz. Auchengile Logan house and Cargil house.

Auchenbetridge N.E. from Annan 8 miles.

3. DESCRIPTION Parish of NEWBOTTLE, MIDLOTHIAN by PATRICK MIDELTON 1722.

The parish of Newbottle near the shyre of Edr. hath on the North and North-east and northwest the parish of Dalkeith and Laswade. On the southwest the parish of Cockpen, on the south the parish of Carington. On the southeast the parishes of Borthwick, Crichton and Cranston. The town and kirk do stand closs on the Northwest of the River of Southesk. Note. This river receives several names from the places it runs by viz. the Shankwater, Dalhousie water, Newbottle water &c because these houses stand on its banks. The mansion hous of the Right Honourable the Marques of Lothian stands so closs on the north and northwest side of the said river, that the dyks are its banks and bounds from the bridge of Newbottle till near the Maiden bridge, the house is inclosed with walls on the north east, North Northwest along the town till you come to the bridge. The kirk stands on the said wall near the North end of the town. It is fyve short myles southeast from the citie of Ed^r. 480.

1. AN ACCOUNT of the Paroche of GLADSMURE, EAST LOTHIAN MR. JOHN TAYLOR 1723.

In the shire of Haddingtoun, the paroch of Gladsmure is bounded with the sea on the North and the water of Tyne on the south, it borders on the paroches of Tranent and pt Catlane on the west side and on the paroch of Haddingtoun on the east side.

The church of Gladsmure is three miles from the town of Haddingtoun and two miles from Tranent. The house of Painstoun belonging to the Laird of Lamingtoun is half a mile west from the church. The house of Elvingstoun belonging to M^r William Law is half a mile North from the church. There is no river within the paroch of Gladsmure.

There is in the paroch of Gladsmure a coalpit belonging to the Laird of Lamingtoun and a good part of the mure of Gladsmure belongs to this paroch.

The Kings highway betwixt Edinburgh and Haddingtoun goes just by the church of Gladsmure.

There was lately a loch in Gladsmure which Lamingtoun has now taken care to drain and inclose and to set it round with shallows.

2. DESCRIPTION of ABERLADY PAROCH in EAST LOTHIAN by MR. DICKSON 1723.

481. The Parish of Aberlady in the shire of E. Lothian is bounded on the East and North East by the parish of Dirletoun, on the south by the parish of Haddingtoun, on the southwest and west by the parish of Gladsmuire, on the northwest and north by the sea.

2ly. The House and village of Ballencrief lyes in the East end of the parish. Tis about three miles to the East of Seaton and as much to the west of Gilmertoun and about half a mile to the North of the Byres, some more than two miles about N. West of Haddingtoun and some more than ten about N. East of Edinburgh: Through this village lyes the Kings highway from Edin^r to the parishes of Athelstonfoord, Dirletown and Whitekirk.

A mile North from Ballincreiff stands the house of Lufness. Tis some more than half a mile southwest from the house of Saltcoats and a mile East from the house of Gosfoord. Tis situated at the bottom of a bay of the sea, into which falls the water of Peffer. This water comes from a Loch at Muretown in the Parish of Athelstonfoord, from which Loch there goeeth another water also of the same name and runs to the East as the first named runs to the west. At Lufness are to be seen the remains of some old fortifications viz. four bastions and two Fusnes which surrounded an old castle belonging to the Earl of Bothwell, to which its said Mary Queen of Scotts and he retired from Carberry hill. A little to the S. west of the house are also the remains of an old cloyster said to be of the order of the Gray Friars in which is a tomb of one of the Bickertons, (who were proprietors of Lufness before the Earls of Bothwell) commonly called Lord Bickerton perhaps because Head of the Cloyster.

About half a mile West of Lufness stands the village of Aberlady a very little to the North of which stands a mansion house now called by the same name but formerly the House of Kilspindie just at the west end of this village stands the Parish church. It is about four miles to the West of Berwick near three west of Dirletoun, three large miles about N. West of Haddingtoun four miles East of Prestonpans and ten miles about N. East of Edinburgh. Tis just upon the sea side. In the churchyard there is the ruins of an ancient chapel called Mary's Chapel, of it the lands of Lufness hold. Through this village lyes the Kings highway from Edinr. and Preston Pans to the parishes of Dirletoun & N. Berwick. 482.

About half a mile southwest of Aberlady stands the house of Gosfoord, through which runs a burn of the same name. Tis a mile almost west of Ballencrief about three North east of St. Germans and Seton.

About a mile almost South stands the house of Reidhouse a mile Southwest of Ballencreiff. A mile north of Lafield formerly called Nunland, and a mile North East of Elviston sometime called Trabrown.

3. HADDINGTON PARISH. EAST Lothian, by Mr. COUTT, 1726.

The town and parish of Haddington hath on the North the parish of Aberlady, to which, being a sea port town the Burgh of Haddington hath a road of about fourty foot broad, with a warehouse and anchorage in property; On the Northeast it is bounded by the Parish of Athalstanefoord. De ratione nominis vide Buchanan in Achajj 65 Regis Scotorum vita.

On the East with the Parish of Prestonhaugh, in which lyes a gentlemans house called Martle now belonging to Sir Francis Kinloch of Gilmarton, as some think corrupted by the vulgar from Miracle, which name was given from the miraculous appearance of a cross there, immediatly before the battle of Athalstanefoord *ut supra*. 483. On the south east by the Parish of Morham and part of Yester. On the south by part of Yester and Bolton. On the southwest by Salton and on the west by

Pencaitland and Gledsmuir which last was formerly a part of Haddington parish, and for the traditional part of Gledsmuir, consult the famous and mysterious prophecy of Tho. the Rymer.

The town of Haddington being a Burgh royal and metropolis of the only Constabulary of Scotland, situate on the North bank of Tyne in a low valley is of great antiquity, but being frequently exposed to the insults of foreigners enemies, our ancient records were destroyed. We now cannot account for it further than a Charter of Confirmation granted by K. Robert Bruce as yet extant in the charter chest. The church one of the largest parochials perhaps in the Kingdom, is hard by the southeast end of the town on the very brink of Tyne, where there is a burial place belonging to the family of Lauderdale, in which is the finest monument in Scotland. Joyn'd to Haddington by a bridge of three arches is the Nungate a pretty little village belonging to the Abbacy of Haddington, near to which lies St. Martins Chaple now a burial place. Contiguous with the Nungate and hard by the south bank of the River Tyne is Giffordgate famous for the birth of John Knox. The most remarkable publick buildings are the Tolbooth, the Cross with a large pile of building formerly an Hospital, where is now the publick school and a Library mortified by Mr John Gray once minister of Aberlady. in 1693.

484. Haddington is on the post road 12 miles from Edinburgh 8 from Dunbar 14 from Cockburns strath 12 from Lauder and 28 from Berwick.

To the Northwest of Haddington at the distance of a short mile lyeth Atherston belonging to Sir Tho. Hay; and about half a mile to the west of it Nunland belonging to Mr Alex^r Hay advocate. To the North lyeth the house of Byres, now belonging to the Earl of Hopton and formerly to the Lord Lyndsay of the Byres about 1 mile and a half from Haddington.

To the Northeast lyes West Barns about half a mile from Haddington, and about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile north east from it, lies the ruins of the noble mansion house of the family of the Setons of Barns, the lands about which house were formerly gifted to

Sir Cristal Seton by K. Robert Bruce, and now belong to Collonel Charters. To the East within $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of Haddington lies New Milnes, on the south side of the River Tine, now called Ampsfield, belonging also to Coll. Charters, where before the Union of the two Kingdoms, flourished that famous manufactory, in which were kept at work above a thousand people every day. About $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from New Milnes eastward and 1 mile from Haddington lyes the ruines of the Abbacy of Haddington on the north side of the said River which is passed by a bridge of 3 arches on the west side of the little village adjoining to the ruines of the foresaid Abbacy.

About half a mile from the Abbacy lies Stevenson, on the south side of the River Tine belonging to Sir John Sinclair surrounded with fine enclosures and beautifull planting being but $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Haddington. 485.

To the southeast $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Haddington lies Barefoord now belonging to Coll. Charters. To the S. Southeast of Haddington about the distance of a short mile lies Monkkrigg. South from Haddington about half a mile lies Clerkingtoun on the south side of the River Tyne. South from it about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and a short mile from Haddington lyes Lethingtoun in the middle of a large park enclosed with a high stone wall belonging to the Lord Blantyre. South from Lethingtoun about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile and $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Haddington lyes Colstoun on the south side of Colstoun water which runs into Tyne at the north west corner of the Park of Lethingtoun. Near to the house of Colstoun lies Colstoun Wood on the muir betwixt Monkkrigg and Giffordhall and on the west of Colstoun at half a miles distance, and two miles from Haddington lyes the house of Dalgourie situate on the south bank of Bolton water. And to the west of Haddington about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile distant lyes Lethem belonging to Mr Menzies son and heir to Sir William Menzies of Gladstones.

4. DIRLETOUN PARISH in EAST Lothian by Mr BUCHAN 1723.

The parish of Dirletoun in the shire of East Lothian hath 486.
to the east the parish of North Berwick; to the South the

parish of Athelstonfoord. To the S. west the Parish of Aberladie and is bounded on the north by the sea.

The church stands in the village of Dirletoun betwixt 12 and 13 miles N. E. and by East from Edin^r four miles North from Haddington and a mile and a half westward from North Berwick and is about a short mile distant from the sea.

Closs at the village just now mentioned to the southeast stand the ruins of the Castle of Dirletoun built upon a Rock which was the antient mansion house of the Lords of Dirletoun and was demolished by the Englishmen *Anno* 1650.

The House of Congaltoun lyes about two miles southward from the church.

The House of Saltcoats is about a mile and a half from the church toward the southwest.

The House of Colledge-head is about half a mile westward from the church.

The Highway from Edin^r to the Burgh of North Berwick is through the village of Dirletoun.

The parish church stood of old in the village of Gulan from which the Parish had also its name, and where the ruins of it and ane old burial place are yet remaining about a mile and a half west from Dirletoun.

4. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of LADY PARISH in the MERSE 1725.

487. The Parish of Ladykirk in the shire of Berwick *alias* Merse hath to North the Parish of Hilton distant 2 miles to the N.E. the Parish of Hutton distant 3 miles to the N.W. the Parish of Whitsume 2 mile distant to the W. by N. Swinetown 2 long mile and to W.S.W. Simpron 2 short to the S.W. Coldstream 4 long mile to the south Norham Parish in the Bishoprick of Durham, which lyes very near opposite to our church close upon the other side of Tweed.

The church is 5 miles W. from Berwick upon Tweed and stands close upon the northern banks of the River Tweed which falls into the sea a little below the forsaid town of Berwick. It stands near about the center of the parish and was built by King James the 4th in the year 1505 as an Inscription above

the eastern door of the said church still bears, and as tradition goes, is said to be an effect of a superstitious vow of his when riding Tweed in great danger of his life, at a foord a little below the said church. He then according to the foresaid tradition, vowed that he would build a church in the first convenient ground he came to, and dedicate it to the Virgin Mary, hence called 'Ladykirk' or as they say in some French authors, 'Notre Dame D'Eglise,' the length thereof 90 foot the breadth 23 foot the height 40 ditto. It is built in form of a cross having two Isle one on the N. and the other on the S. and the circumference (by reason of the Isles and 20 buttresses and a little square steeple unperfected on the West end) is $157\frac{1}{3}$ yards. it is built of a good firm free stone within and without after the Gothick manner and is one of the best vaults and finest peices of architecture of any church except- 488.
ing Cathedrals in the island and stands about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile to the N.W. of Norham Castle an English Fort antiently famous on the other side/o' Tweed.

Belonging to the said Parish stands Horndean a village N.E. be N. from the church, a pleasant countrey village at or about the time of the Reformation ane Independent Parish and there is still in it a litle towards the E. the remains of an old chapele called the Rood Kirk and a small peice of ground surrounding it used as yet for a burial place.

Ramridge another litle countrey village lyes N.W. b W. about a mile distant.

Upsetlington another very pleasant countrey village lyes S. be W. from the said church about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile distant, which is remarkable for 2 things. 1st As having the Parish there at and before the Reformation, in the old Assembly records, is called the church and parish of Upsetlington. The remains therof is scarcely now disceernable, but still goes under the name of the Chapel baulk. 2. Its likewise remarkable upon the account of a Treaty of Peace concluded there between the Scotese and English in the year 1559 betwixt Francis and Mary King and Queen of Scotland and Elizabeth Queen of England as is to be seen in Cambdens history of Queen Elizabeth in octavo page mihi 18th.

To the W. of Upsetlington lyes the Shield thereof a very

small countrey village of about a long mile from the church and a little below that place toward the S.E. lyes a mill & mill house commonly called Bannockburn mill.

489. About 2 furlongs N.E. be N. from the church lyes a litle village very pleasantly situated called New Lady Kirk.

There are no gentlemens houses in the Parish but there is not one bit of ground in it but what would be a very fine situation for any gentlemans house of the best quality in the nation.

There is one ferry boat for passage over Tweed in the confines of the said Parish about $\frac{1}{2}$ a long mile S. from the church commonly called Bates boat very much employed for transporting coals from Northumberland to the Merse there are also 4 foords for riding the said river. 2 above the church toward the S. and W. one whereof is commonly called the Damfoord, and the other the Westfoord the other 2 are below the church, the one of which is called the Rockfoord and the other the Greenhill foord, at which it is reported the Scottish army passed the river when they took Norham Castle.

There are between 3 and 400 catechizable persons in the parish. I have not heard of any ministers in this parish since the Reformation excepting one M^r Home who was min^r here in the old times of Presbytery, the present pulpit in the church was built in his time in the year 1623 the min^r who probably did succeed him was M^r William Crawfoord who was min^r here before the Restoration, conformed at the same, and continued to be min^r here till the late glorious Revolution, was at that time outted and succeeded by M^r William 490. Gulan, who was min^r here for some years after the said Revolution and dyed by a fall from his horse and was succeeded in 1697 by M^r Samuel Kilpatrick who dyed in the year 1711 and was succeeded by M^r George Ridpath, who was ordained June 19th 1712 and continues to be min^r of this Parish.

The stipend of this parish is between 8 and 900 merks payable by use and wont.

The Patron of the Parish is reported to be the King or the Earl of Home, but the first is more probable and tis said the Earl has only Jus Rectoratus non Patronatus.

The most of the parish is pleasantly situate upon the

Northern bank of Tweed one of the finest rivers in the Island which abounds in salmond fishing in this parish and some miles above, the river being here a boundarie between Scotland and England and 6 or 7 miles above this, which Boundarie ends at Carholme on the other side Tweed and thence takes its course to the top of Cheviot hills and so along westward to Carlile.

N.B. The course of the river from the Damfoord to a little above Bates boat is $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile direct east from thence to the lower end of a little Island in the midst of the river N $\frac{1}{2}$ a short mile from thence to Northam Castle $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile and thence to Horndean bourn foot nearly N.E. a mile.

5. DESCRIPTION of the united parishes of ^{491.} GRAITNEY and REIDKIRK in the STEWATRY of ANNANDALE.

To the first article.

The parish of Graitney being the southmost parish of the ancient Kingdome of Scotland. To the westward 4 miles lyes the parish of Dornock to the northwest 2 myles Kirk Patrick Fleming. To the North 3 miles Half Mortone To the Northeast 5 myles Canabie. The parish of Graitney runs west upon the firth of Solloway 3 short miles which firth terminates opposite to the church of Graitney which stands exactly east and west.

To the 2^d Article.

The new house of Graitney built by Collonell James Ruthven *alias* Johnstone in the year 1710. It is distant from the church one hundred & 20 yards. The old house of Graitney built by Collonell James Ruthven *alias* Johnstone his predecessors in the year 1535 with the name of Johnstones Coat of Arms cutt out upon stone stands a mile from the church on the south side within a quarter of a mile to the firth of Solloway exactly south, about half a mile to the westward of the old house of Graitney upon Solloway firth stands the remains of the church and churchyard of Reidkirk, in which church yard the fountstone still continues althoe the half of the

churchyard is wash'n away by Solloway firth ; To the northward of the remains of the said church about half a mile stood the mansionhouse of the Lairds of Reidkirk. To the westward of Reidkirk within the same parish about a mile and a half stands the ancient house of Bloatwood which belonged to
 492. the Grahams of Blaotwood. A mile to the Northward of the firth of Solloway and two miles to the west from the church of Graitney. North from the church of Graitney 3 miles upon the north side of the river Kirtle is hewen out of a rock in the face of a large precipice above a deep pool of water, a house which will contain thirty men called the Cove which belonged formerly to Sir James Johnstoun of Dunszellie unaccessible except by a pillar which is founded in the said pool, and a deall from the mainland, the one end of it laid upon the pillar, where the above thirty men may resist a vast number provided they have no canon. The Royall Burgh of Annan lyes six miles to the westward from the Newhouse and church of Graitney. Eclefechan a Burgh of Regalitie lyes six miles to the northwest of the Newhouse and church of Graitney. The Newhouse of Graitney stands to the North of Solloway firth a mile and a half to the east and be north of the river of Kirtle a mile to the Westward of Sark, which separates Scotland from England half a mile.

To the 3^d Article. Graitney green a Burgh of Barrony in which there is a steeple and courthouse the church & quier of Graitney built before the Reformation with heads hewen out of stone round the head of the walls of the church & quier supposed to be the heads of the Apostles and saints. It has also a weekly markat and two fairs in the year by Act of Parl. and lyes betwixt the new house of Graitney and the church.

493. The River Kirtle runs west and be south from Graitney green, the church and Newhouse of Graitney, and terminates into the firth of Solloway a little below the old house of Graitney to the westward. The River Sark runs east and by south from the church and Newhouse of Graitney and terminates in Solloway firth within half a mile where Kirtle falls into the said firth.

To the fourth article. There is a little brook to the west-

ward of Graitney church, about a quarter of a mile that runs south and falls into Kirtle about a quarter of a mile west of the Old house of Graitney and has its spring or source from Graitney Moor about a mile Northwest from the church called Graitney Brook. Upon the river Kirtle there is four foords in the Parish of Graitney viz^t. The old stonehouse of Longrigs a mile from the church of Graitney. northwest Milnflatt West from the church a mile. Reidkirk Miln a little to the south of the former and the old miln of Graitney. A little south from Reidkirk miln upon the river of Sark there is seven foords viz^t Reburnfoot North from Graitney church two miles, Goldieslee a little to the eastward of the former Atchisons bank a mile and a half from the church of Graitney North east, Newtoun a little to the southward of the former, where White Sark joyns with Black Sark. Barroweslacks half a mile to the eastward of the church of Graitney. Alisonebank half a mile to the southeast of the church. Lambfoord to the south and by East of the church a mile, a quarter of a mile above where the river of Sark terminates into Solloway firth. The source of the river of Kirtle comes 494. from the mountains in the parish of Midlebie to the northwest of Graitney church about twelve miles and has many windings and turnings which comprehend a great many miles.

The source of the river of Black Sark is five miles northwest from Graitney church and has many windings and turnings comprehending severall miles. The source of the river White Sark which joyns with the river of Black Sark at the Newtoun comes from some mosses below Auchenbedrige five myles north from Graitney church and has severall windings and turnings. A part of the parish of Graitney lyes betwixt these two rivers to the northeast and northwest about two myles from the church the river White Sark separating Scotland from England above the Newtone a mile both rivers joyning at the Newtoun, as said is, separates Scotland from England and runs south till it comes to Alisonebank. and then runs west till it terminates into the firth of Solloway. as said is

To the 5th Article. The Rivers of Sark produces salmond salmond trouts, and gilses, perks, flunders skellies silver geott and others. Kirtle produces the same.

To the Northward of Gratney church two miles square a large moor called Graitney Moor and two large mosses to the West and northwest of the said moor. To the westward of the
 495. church about half a mile a moor less than the former. To the westward of that moor on the west side of Kirtle a Moor called the Rigg Moor and westward from that Moor, there is a large moss called White Moss to the northward of that Moor and Moss lyes a moor and moss called Scales Moor and Moss.

The two forsaid moors and mosses distant from the church about two miles. There is another large moor and moss lying betwixt the two rivers of Sark which runs from Newton a mile east, a mile and a half north and half a mile west.

The Inns are Graitney Green, the Floshead to the westward of the church about a quarter of a mile. Reidkirkmiln on the West side of the river Kirtle a mile from the church. The Old house of Graitney on the East side of the River Kirtle a mile south from the church. Alisonebank near the former on the same side of the river Sark about half a mile south of the church where the Kings Custome was of use to be uplifted before the Union. Surrone a quarter of a mile southeast the church. Barrowes lacks half a mile east the church. Newton a mile Northeast the church. Headless Corse half a quarter of a mile northeast from the church.

To the sixth article. A battle fought in the year 1448 betwixt the Scots and English. The Scots army commanded by the Earle of Ormond brother to the Earl of Douglass. The English army commanded by the Earle of Northumberland. The
 496. feild of battle was betwixt the rivers of Sark and Esk as Doctor Abercrombie observes a mile to the south east of Graitney church in the County of Cumberland and parish of Kirkcavil South Britain. In the year 1445 as Doctor Abercrombie observes there was an engagement near the same river Sark. on the Scots side by the King of Scotlands troops commanded by the Earle of Angus on the one part and the forsaid Earle of Ormond commanded his brothers vassals and followers, who was then in Rebellion which is supposed the field of battle was at the place commonly called the headless corse a quarter of a mile from the river of Sark where the said Earl of Ormond was defeated and taken prisoner, and afterwards

executed as the Doctor takes notice. The Earl of Murray the Earle of Ormonds brother was killed in the action, his head cut off, and sent to the King this is the only reason given for the naming of the place by tradition the Headless Corse which is half a quarter of a mile North east from Graitney church.

Upon the Barrows gate supposed to be the Roman Cassoway, which leads from Sark north from Graitney church about where the parish terminates. Northwestward about a large mile from the church south side of the Caussey way. There is a rising peice of ground or Mount commonly called the Wardens Dykes that has the appearance of being a fortified place. The ditches dry and large appears to be pretty 497. regular. In the midle of the fort there is a large stone about three or four yards in circumference, and two in Diameter which it is said Warden and his guard did make use of for their table. This place commands all the view that Graithill commands except to the eastward the rivers Esk, Sark and Line, they being a lavel country, and can only command the view of Newbie, the mountains and city of Carlisle and Langtoun.

To the south of the old house of Graitney close upon Solloway firth as Doctor Abercrombie observes, there is four or five great stones, which the Doctor names Lochmaben stan where the Commissioners of Scotland and England mett and adjusted & Regulated their differences and gave bale for their good behaviour one to another to perform respectively to each this is a mile and a quarter plat south of the church of Graitney betwixt the foot of the rivers Sark and the foot of the river Kirtle opposite to King Edward Longshanks monument.

To the 7th article. A rising hill called Graitneyhill south east from the church half a mile which commands a great prospect to the West along Solloway firth particularly the mountain Crishill twenty miles west of Graitney church in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright. to the northwest Burns work particularly noticed by Doctor Abercrombie in his History of Scotland, about ten miles northwest from the church of Graitney. From the eastward of Burnsworckhill runs a long chain of hills to the east joyning upon England twelve miles 498.

north and northwest and northeast of the church of Graitney. To the southward of the church of Graitney south side of Solloway firth runs a long chain of hills called Skiddafells exactly south from the church of Graitney twenty miles in the County of Cumberland. The said Graitney hills commands a view of a chain of hills called Gilliland fells south and south east from Penrith fell running eastward amongst the side of Hadrians wall in the County of Cumberland twenty miles south and southeast from the church of Graitney all within the said hills being a plain country both northeast west and south. The said Graitney hill likewise commands not only a view of Solloway firth from Crishill but likewise commands a view of the rivers Esk, Eden, Sark, Kirtle and Line and a view of the city of Carlisle six miles from Graitney church south east. The Langtown a market town three miles east from the said church both in the County of Cumberland and Netherbie the mansion house of the Lord Viscount of Prestoun where there is at present some Romish antiquities and supposed and believ'd by the countrey people to have been a sea port under the denomination Glassenbervie. It stands upon the east side the river Esk, about two miles northeast of the Longtown which is upon the same side of the river Esk. It is to be
 499. noticed that the tide does not now flow as far up the river as Netherbie by three miles to the northeast of Netherbie upon the same side & river distant two mile. There is a rising mount with dry ditches supposed to be a Romish fortification commonly called the mote upon all these rivers mentioned particularly upon the English side which this rising ground or Graitney hill commands there is all sort of grain commonly said to be the Girnell of the north of England and partly the south of Scotland as also commands a view of Solloway Moss famous in the history of Scotland and England for the battle betwixt the Scots and English half a mile east from the river Sark, and about a mile English east from Graitney church as also south from Graitney church two miles upon the south side of the River Eden is erected a monument upon Brough Merse for King Edward the first of England commonly called Longshanks.

At the river Sark half a mile east from the church of

Graitney begins a highway called the barrowgate all cassowed supposed to be a Roman way, which highway being at a little distance north from the church of Graitney runs a mile west, where the parish terminates and runs many miles into Scotland and is the road to Edin^r and Glasgow, as also into England towards Newcastle. The King has another high road that runs from Drumfries through the burgh of Annan which joyns to the former at Graitney green on the north side of Graitney church and that all the Kings high ways from 500. England to Scotland and from Scotland to England joyns there except roads of Courtesie.

Catechisable persons in the parish of Graitney are seven hundred.

Baptisms in the said parish for last seven years are one hundred and thirty one.

Burials in the said Parish for last seven years are one hundred and eleven.

Ministers of the parish of Graitney from the Reformation to the Revolution are five in number viz^t Mr David Wood, Mr John Hamiltone, Mr James Gledstones and Mr Thomas Hendersone and Mr Jo : Haliburton and since the Revolution the present minister Mr James Black.

The present stipend is a thousand merks settled betwixt the minister and the Heretors without any decret of Locality.

The patronage is in dispute betwixt the Crown and the Viscount of Stormont.

The above Description of the parish of Graitney is attested by me minister of the said Parish. JA: BLACK.

6. DESCRIPTION. Parish of LANGHOLM 1726.

This parish is at present made up of the old parishes of Staplegordon Vachop, and the half of the parish of Morton now called Half Morton.

The whole parish of Morton was annexed in former times to that of Cannabie, but that part of it that lies to the west of the river Sark, reckoning from the church of Cannabie, was annexed about 1655 to the Parish of Vachop, they continued 501. in this state till about the year 1701, when Staplegordon and

they were annex'd and a new church being built at Langholm, a little village in Staplegordon Parish, the whole took the name of Langholm parish.

Ewes church lies 3 miles to North of Langholm church. Midleby to the southwest of it 9 mile. Half Morton meeting house to the south of it 6 mile and to the outmost part of that parish it is 4 miles more. Cannabie to the southeast betwixt 4 and 5 mile. Castletown to the Northeast 8 and Westerkirk on the northwest 4 mile.

I begin my account 1^{rst} with the old parish of Staplegordon there are no gentlemens houses in it but two.

One of them belongs to the Earl of Dalkeith who is proprietor almost of the whole parish, the King having the teinds, and is the residence of his chamberlain. There was an old castle, built by the Armstrongs, once possessors of many lands in this border called Langholme Castle at the foot of a Holm that bears that name, it was about $\frac{1}{2}$ a quarter of a mile from the church. It was built before the year 1529 for according to Buchanans account Armstrong of Kilknocky died before that year as did his brother who built it.

This castle was demolished last year, to be a quarry to build a fine bow, which stands in the midle of the Langholm forsaide, half a mile from the church on the north side of Esk, in which my Lords Chamberlain dwells as said is.

502. Note What is called Haughs in Teviotdale and Lauderdale we call Holms, where are severall of these as Potholm, Langholm, Erkenholm, Broomholm, all on the northeast of Esk. on the southwest are Mylnholm, Meikleholm, Murthholm and Midleholm, these on the south side, being almost opposite to these on the north, which makes an agreeable open and gives a pleasant prospect among the many hills we have, the selveges whereof and the banks of the river being covered with pleasant woods replenished with many medicinal herbs which grow in great plenty and variety there.

There is another house the residence of Maxwell of Broomholm. It lyes about 2 miles below the church on the north syde of Esk, here grows great plenty of broom very rarely seen elsewhere and Gauls commonly called Myrtus Brabertica or sweet willow, used for shadow arbors in summer.

This gentleman beside a small estate in the place above named, is proprietor of a five markland in the town of Langholm, my Lord Dalkeith of 2, John Little of 3, John Thomson of one mark lands.

Note. The Earle of Nithsdale gave to 10 gentlemen each a mark land paying of few duty to him 25 merks Scots yearly, all of his own name Maxwell, they obliging themselves to build, on the said lands of Erkenholm now called Langholm, each a house of stone & lime, 2 house hight the one confronting the other, leaving a street between the houses of 30 foot at least, this Contract which I have seen, bears date 1629 and it was erected into a brugh of Barony by the King before that, and called the town of Longholm.

These are now purchased by the authors I named except a 5 markland that remains in Broomholms hands and by it he comes to be the greatest proprietor of the town of Langholm and he and the other 2 are fewars to the E. of Dalkeith who has the E. of Nidsdales right now. 503.

The church stands within the town. This is a litle village, begun as abovesaid, and is now very much improven and beautified with a townhouse and prison for the Regality of Eskdale, a cross, a new church, the church yard is walled round within thes 3 years with stone and lime dikes and sett round within with young timber. The town is furnished with all manner of tradesmen a weekly market and 6 yearly fairs, from which arise considerable customs. It is the meeting of the regality Court, Justice of peace courts and of the Commissioners of the E. of Dalkeith for setting the land within the 5 Kirks of Eskdale here is an excise office and an officer, a post office and a post master thither the inhabitants of the 5 kirks come to hire servants twice a year, all which have so much improven it that at present there are above 430 examinable persons in it. It stands on the conflux of Esk, Ewes and Wachop rivers, and has 3 holms 3 woods and 3 waters all near it, which gives the most agreable prospect to strangers of any thing here. It is on the south of Esk. 16 miles from Carlisle 14 from Annan 24 from Drumfrise. 16 from Havick, with all which it maintains a small trade in meal, skins, wool, cheese, butter and woollen yarn. Within this year a wool combing

trade is set up in it, what pity is it, it wants a wool manufactory therein, this being a great wool country.

The River Esk called by Buchanans nomenclator Eska limitanea to distinguish it from others of the same name in 504. Scotland, runs thro the united parish and divides Staplegordon from Vachop. It enters into it near 3 miles above the church and into Cannabie two mile below it. It runs almost straigh south.

In times of rain its rapid, being filled with some others rivers and many burns and brooks from the hills. There are the rivers in this parish that feed it, Ewes and Vachop and Tarras the last falls into it $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile below Broomholm, over each of which there are arched Bridges Ewes has 3 arches, the other two, each, one large arch all of stone and well ledged and cown'd. No other bridges in the 5 Kirks. There are also these burns that run into it, within this parish Dougland burn Craiglugh burn the one on the one side of Esk and the other on the other side and divide Westerkirk from this parish. There are also the Myluburn the Greenburn, Kilnclugh, Whiteshields and Turnerclugh Murtholmclugh Gaybergill and Irvine burns often unpassable in great rains especially the last.

Its waters are clear in time of drought, being then fed with mineral spaws and is recken'd good to bath in for the scurvy in that season. It was very plentiful of excellent salmon but the Caul at Cannabie prevents their running now.

There is a noble stone bridge of 3 arches over it about a mile below the church, 2 of them very large about 44 foot diameter built about 26 years agoe. a boat used in former times to goe at Langholm toun, still called the boatford, now there's no use for it.

All Vachop is the sole property of the Earl of Dalkeith, nothing in it but store rooms The ministers mans is near the foot of Vachop within half a mile of the church, he rides every 505. day to the church, having 3 waters to pass, a bridge over each, when unpassable and then its 2 miles by the Bridges.

The Manse stands on the ruins of the old Castle of Vachop wherin the Lindsays of Wachop, a family, I hear, now extinct. here are still to be seen the ruins of an old fortification, on the

northwest syde and south are fusees or moats in which the water of Vachop was lodged brough from the river in leaden pipes, some of which are still dug up. On the southeast runs the river in deep linns walled on that syde the manse is on, with very good old work, much of which yet remains and the depth will be in some places 18 fathom. On the Northeast is a mount rais'd where was a draw bridge that led between the castle and it. the whole stands on a litle and naturall rising ground, which gave encouragement to the building of this old fortification and assistance in the work.

The River Vachop runs thro this paroch and gives it a name, it rises in Loganhead, a hill in Westerkirk parish, runs first south and next directs its course east and so comes by the ministers house and falls into Esk at Langholm as said is. the bridge over it $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of a mile from the manse. There are several brooks that run into Vachop, the most noted are Bigholmsburn, the Blackburn, Westwater, Glencorf, Yellow Syick Earswoodsyeck all above the manse the Mylnburn below it, over which is a Bridge.

Thers no lochs in this parish. Many Inns in town of Langholm. The woods are all young except the Langwood of old oaks. the new spring is kept by a forrester. Thers much turf and good black peats on the tops of the hills which fall lower as the approach Cannabie from which we have our coal.

I have nothing to say to 6, 7 & 8 paragraphs.

The number of catechisable persons in the united parish is 506. near 1000.

The Baptis'd before the year 1716 were from 16 & 18 to 24. the last the greatest I find any year before, but since Janry 1716 to ditto 1726 are from 30 to 38.

The Burials increase with the parish in 1717 about 30 in 1722. 50. in 1725. 53.

Marriages from 8 to 10 a year but of late grown to 16 & 18.

Ther's a mortification of above 100 lib Sterl. for a free school at Langholm left by one Reid at London of which is 52 lib Ster. recovered last year. No mortifications to the poor. This is for Langholm.

Baptisd in Halfmorton about 8 or 10 each year, buried near that number and marryed 4 or 5. There is a charity school.

at the meeting house supported by the Hon. the Society for propagating Christian knowledge in Scotland.

MINRS of STAPLEGORDON since the REFORMATION.

Mr Arch. Gibson. No act of his settlement or any before him he died 1657.

Mr Ro^t Law his assistant succeeded him & was outed 1662.

Mr Math. Reid settled 1663 and transported to Hodholm in 1670 in this Presbetry.

Mr Rob^t Allan succeeded about 2 years after and went out at the Revolution. died 1720.

Mr Rob^t Law returned 1688 and died 1700.

MIN^{rs} of VACHOP.

Mr James Moubray died about 1642 no account of any before him.

507. Mr Thomas Allan father to Mr Robert abovenamed, succeeded and was 40 years min^r here, died 1684. Mr Simon Weel 3 years minister went to Irland at the Revolution, whence he came.

Mr Jo: Loury settled about 1691 transported to Eskdale muir. a new erection 1702.

Mr David Grame setled about May 1704 and transported to Kirkmahoe in the Presbetry of Drumfrise 1716.

Mr Alex^r Meikle ordaind 1717 and continues still. The 2 last ministers since the conjunction of Staplegordon and Vachop.

There are severall mineral wells in the Parish; Whithaugh well a $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above Langholm, frequented about 30 years agoe.

In Vachop, at the ministers door, is an excellent chalybeat spaw, which will tincture a claret color but the best of this kind is at the Grange 2 mile from the manse, of the deepest tincture I ever saw, this is much frequented by people from Teviotdale, Annandale & the English border for the Sandy gravel, scurvy and obstructions. It is a great deobstruent Diuretick, Antiscorbutick and a cooler in the hectic fever. Ther's another well within 3 mile of the manse called the

Blockwell, much also frequented, a sulphurous spaw of the same nature with Moffat.

As for Half Morton. It is the property of Sir William Maxwell of Sprinkell except a small part that belongs to Irwine of Auchenbedridge, who is the only gentleman, that has a house within it. This is an old Castle between 5 or 6 mile from Langholm church the rest of his interest is in Midleby parish. here are the ruines of several old castles belonging formerly to the Armstrongs, all in ruins, as their familys are 508. as Auchenguile, Logan house, Cadgill &c.

The minister preaches in the meeting house once a moneth or 6 weeks as he can goe. This was a practice introduced about 1694 when the meeting house was built. Before sermon was on a little rising ground called Herdmanseat on the border of Vachop or in a house of Bloch near by. The minister rides thro the skirts of 2 parishes before he reach Half Morton viz. Cannabie and Midleby he having 6 miles to ride to the meeting house from the manse whereof 3 thro the 2 parishes abovenamed, and the Langholm is always vacant, when he is at Half Morton.

Stipend 1100 merks. and the King is Patron of Langholm & Half Morton both. The river Sark divides the last from the other part of Morton belonging to Cannabie.

7. DESCRIPTION of the Parish of EWIS.

The Parish of Ewis is in the shire of Roxburgh. The church stands near to the W. side of Ewis water 3 mile north from Langholm 3 mile East from the church of Westerkirk 7 mile west from the church of Castletown 11 mile S.W. from the church of Cavers.

Ewisley is 3 miles N. from the church. The water of Ewis riseth a mile S.W. from this place and runneth 7 mile toward Langholm where it falleth into the river of Esk. It is fed with springs and is scarcely known to freeze.

Cowmes and Ludgill stand 2 mile E. from the church. the water of Tarras riseth 2 mile east above Cowms and runneth closs by the west side of it. It runneth 5 mile below this 509. place S.W. from it, and then falleth into Esk.

The house of Arkeltoun is half a mile N.E. from the church. Sorby is a short half mile S.W. from it. The house of Meikledale is a long mile N. from the church.

The Inn is at the village called Kirkstile which adjoineth to the church yard on the east side.

Two ridges of hills run through this parish from North to South. betwixt them runneth Ewis in a pleasant fruitfull valley, not above a quarter of mile broad in most parts. The Heretors are Earl of Dalkeith, Arkletoun, Meikledale Cowmes, Ludgill Bregschaw & Sorbie.

The church seems built since the Reformation. There was no priest fixed here in time of popery. At Unthank 2 mile N.E. from the church, there are the ruines of a chapple for divine service in time of popery. There is a tradition that Friars were wont to come from Melross or Jedburgh to baptize and marry in this parish. And these Friars being in use to carry the mass book in their bosomes, they were called by the inhabitants Bookabosomes. There is a man yet alive who knew old men who had been baptised by these Bookabosomes and who saith one of them called Hair, used this parish for a very long time.

510. The first minister here after the Reformation was M^r Graham to him succeeded M^r Chisolm and both these died in the place. M^r John Linlithgow came after M^r Chisolm in 1646. In M^r Linlithgow's time was the National Covenant sworn in the parish and the authentick copy of that Covenant as subscribed by the minister & people, is in the Sessions hands. He continued till 1664 when he was turned out by the Councel. To him succeeded M^r Jo: Hume who went out at the Test and after him came M^r Jo. Melvill who continued till the Revolution when M^r Linlithgow was again reponed. M^r Linlithgow becoming superannuate retired to his estate at Ridpath in 1694 when Robert Darling was ordained and he continued till his death in 1716. M^r Rob Malcom entred in 1717 and yet continueth.

There are about 300 catechizeable persons in the parish, and for 5 years backward there have been 63 baptisms and 43 burials. The stipend is in money and victual 70^l Str. *communibus annis*. It is constituted by a Decreet of Locality. The Earl of Dalkeith is Patron There are large heaps of

stones in this country which probably have been cast together for some extraordinary burial. the bones of a man were found lately in one of them in this parish. There were never any ratts known in Ewisdale or Eskdale.

8. Cella Patricij or Kilpatrick of the Moor called also Kilpatrick Durham, as is reported, because many of that name were in it, though there is none now of that antient stock there, lyes in the Stuartry of Kirkcudbright Presbetry and Commissariot of Drumfreis, being on the border of the Presbytry and Commissariot.

It is seven miles in length from bridge of Urr to Blackmark North. Whitenook is also in it, and these two are closs upon Dunscoir which is in Nithsdale. Eastward of Blackmark Dunscore jetts out somewhat further southward half a mile or more for it joins Killpatrick at Mulewell.

511.

Kilpatrick is at any place two miles broad, terminated on the south by Crossmichaell (in which Achindullie is,) on the West by Parton and then by Bamaclellan; on the North by Dunscore and a very narrow point of Holywood in Nithsdale at Mulewell. where also Irongray touches it and goes on terminating it on the east, then the paroch of Urr touches it and crosses the Edin^r road about a mile or more north of easter Morwhirn, the paroch of Urr continues to terminate Kilpatrick down on the east side to the water of Urr.

Mulewell is of the nature of merkland well in Lochrutton but little resorted to. It lyes on the west of the Ed^r road a mile north of Mule there is a large stone at it.

The church of Kilpatrick is nine miles from New Galloway 13 from Kirkcudbright 11 miles from Drumfreis five from Portenkirk eight from that of Bamaclellan, twelve from Glencairn nine from Irongray and Terreglis and seven large from that of Lochrutton, 4 from Kirkgunneron 8 from Cowend 5 from Butle 2 from Urr almost six from Kelton 3 from Crossmichael churches.

Kilpatrick church is distant from Miltoun of Urr thre full miles from Carlingwork five miles.

From Cristell mountain (on the eastside of which near the foot of it lyes the church of New Abbay) 9 miles.

from Skreel a tract of mountains 7 miles.

from Cairns muir to a large mountain in Munigaff running south and north 18 miles.

from Black craig of Dunscoir eight miles from Blackcraig of Kells eleven miles.

512. From Hogghill (on the northeast side of which lyes Terreglis church) nine miles.

Carlingwork is almost a mile north of Kelton Kirk and is marked A in the map.

Auchinreoch in Urr is a large mile from Kilpatrick.

Grange on Urr lyes a quarter of a mile below the bridge of Urr just on the water almost.

Mollence is not marked in the map. It lyes in Cross Michael about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a mile from the bridge a very litle to the east of the meridian line from Kilpatrick church.

Auchindollie in Crossmichael about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Kilpatrick church.

Glenlair in Parton about two miles.

Corsack there betwixt two and three.

Cergo in Ba M^cclellan about four.

Larg in Urr large $2\frac{1}{2}$ mile.

The Rooms that follow are within the paroch and distant from the church.

Bridge of Urr or Nether Killiewhannedie 1 large mile.

	miles.
Over Killie Whannedie	1 large
Macartney	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Arkland	2
Kirklebrids	$2\frac{1}{4}$
Nether Bar	3
513. Over Bar	4 mile
White Nook	7
Black mark	7
Mule	$5\frac{1}{2}$
Lochinkit	almost 4
East Marwhirn	2
Crocketford	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Barnkylie	almost 1
Arimin	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Bennon Hill	4 large. Its part in Kilpatrick & part in Irongray.

The water of Urr or Orr comes out of Lochwhirr about 8 mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ from Kilpatrick church. A part of Glencairn terminates that Loch on the north Ba m'elland and Dunscore on the other sides.

The water of Urr is no large river. It is repute every wher 12 miles distant from Dumfries, but that is not at all exact. It enters the sea, dividing Cowend and Bille.

N.B. the bearings of the several places above, will be known by the map sent herewith. The radius of the circle is a scale of eleven miles.

The way from Edinburgh to Kirkcudbright comes by Penpont. Glencairn, then Gairistoun (about two miles and an half north of Mule.) then to the Mule through gate betwixt Mule and Margloly in Irongray thence south through Kilpatrick Mure called the Galagate thence to the church. thence to bridge of Urr, to Carlingwork &c

From Dumfreis to New Galloway ther is a way by Shawhead, Lochinkit, Knock'drocket in Nether Bar near Crogo 514. Trowhern &c

The droves of cattle coming from New Galloway to England come by Trowhen, Knockdocket then a litle north of Lochinkit till they come to Gal'gate and then follow it southward till within about half a mile of Easter Marwhirn, and so on to Larg and then to Dunfreis &c

The best way but somewhat longer from Dumfreis to New Galloway is by Lochruttongate near the church, Miltoun of Urr, Kilpatrick church. Kilwhamedy. Parton Shirmers New Galloway.

From Dumfreis to Kirkcudbright the way is by Miltoun, Grange, Bridge of Urr, Carlingwork &c But if the water be litle, the nearer way is by Miltoun Haugt Carlingwork &c this is most patent for coaches and carts and nearer.

Ther is a loch in Lochinkit that produces trouts, two small ones in Ariming.

The Black loch almost half a mile long a mile north of the church a less one $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile long, a quarter of a mile from the church on the west of the Ed^r road. These two produce a fish here called Gedds.

There is a loch of about a mile long that separates Barn-

kylie and Laird lounge north of it from Auchinreoch the road from Dumfreis is $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of the Loch. this loch hath gedds in it.

The water of Urr hath salmons and trouts but not many hath a stone bridge of two arches at Nether Kellie hanned a ruinous timber bridge at Corsack.

515. About a mile south of Blackmark begins a brook comes winding down an half quarter of a mile to the east of Over Bar thence south to Nether Bar where it turns westward into Urr. Its oft unpassable.

Eastward about half a mile betwixt Bar and Lochinkit comes southward from the hills Kirklebride burn, and when it is a mile below. Lochinkit turns westward to the water of Urr midway betwixt Kirklebride and Nether Bar. It hath on it a stone bridge of one arch betwixt the church and Nether Bar.

There is another brook that arises in the mure, runs on the west side of Easter Marwhirn, thence takes a compass westward and turns eastward again to Barnkylie which stands just on the brink of it toward Drumfreis. It goes down from Barnkylie and without any remarkable turns, enters Urr at Haugh an half mile above the church of Urr. Its very rare that this brook is unpassable betwixt Kilpatrick and Dumfreis even in great rains.

There were readers in Kilpatrick after the Reformation the first minister was one Mr Douglass afterward Mr Adam Broun deposed November 3, 1656 by the Presbotrie for a great number of impudencies & reviling his brethren protesting the Presbytrie were malicious. Mr Gabriel Sempill was ordained there May 26 1657 turned out with others in 1661.

Mr Stark a very vicious man succeeded him, and sometime after removed to some other place. Mr Alex^r Sangster succeeded (I know not if immediatly) and continued to the Revolution, when Mr Sempill returned but was soon transported to Jedburgh Mr William English was ordained there 1693 or 94 transported to Kilspindy 1698. Mr James Hill was ordained there May 30. 1699.

516. It hath examinable persons 600 or above was a mensal church of the Bishop of Edr. who got 500 merks of the stipend, which is now by decret of locality bestowed on the minister, the whole being 863 lib 3s. 4d.

His Majesty now is undoubted Patron.

The most part of the Paroch is divided into the 50 merkland and 20 pound land. The first is a barony wherof Nithisdale was superior and his son is, and proprietor still of a considerable part of it. But this Barony payed a feu or tack teynd to the Bishop of Edr. now to his Majesty. Its said the twenty pound land belonged to or held of the Abbacy of Dundrenan, afterward held of, and payed feu to the Bishop of Dunblane. It pays it now to his Majesty.

The most antient and honorable family in the paroch were the McNaughts of Killwhanned, But that family seems now extinct, the heir of it a worthy gentleman by the debts on the fortune and a liferentrix that eat out the remainder (being married a 2^d time) being obliged to go to America. This estate held of the King formerly as well as now, and some few others.

Turners Kirkland held formerly of the Abbot of Sweetheart but now of the minister as it did also in the time of Prelacy.

The heretors of any consideration now residing in the paroch are Maxwell of Arkland and Neilsone of Barnkylie.

The church of Kilpatrick seems by an hollow stone fixed in the wall at the church door for holy water as appears to have been built in time of popery. A little steeple was added afterwards then the Isle built in Mr Sempils time, his sermons were resorted to from other places.

There are the vestiges of an old chappell and churchyard in Ariming nothing further is known of it.

Upon the Edr. road a litle south of Mule but within Irongray is a large stone like a table, on which were placed the elements when Mr John Welsh administred the sacrament 517. there in the time of Prelacy.

About a mile N. from Easter Marwhirn to the East of the Edr road a litle space, on the east side of Bawds-Know ly interred 4 of these called Whiggs and ther names inscribed on an tombstone, they were found by Captain Bruce and a party of horse, 2 others were wounded, they being six in whole, and hanged next day at Irongray. Baudsknow is within Urr in Larg.

On the 17 day of March yearly is Patricks mass fair held at the church.

At the Bridge of Urr within Kilpatrick there is the privilege of a weekly market and a fair the day of the Rood fair in Dumfreis and another the day before the Candlemass fair there. others have been much in desuetude but are now begun to be revived.

Thus I have given an exact account of this paroch so far as I know and for want of more memorable things, inserted some things of small consequence you may take or omit what you see fitt, you have the true situation of places as to the points & the miles as commonly reputed to be from Kilpatrick.

9. Description of the Paroch of Minigaff, as it is bounded with its extent and divisions by particular heritors. and how they lye contiguous to one another, with severall seats of those who are resident Heritors the situation of its church, the course of its rivers, brooks and lakes with what fish they produce.

518. The paroch as its situate, runs in length from S. to N. for near 15 mile, the church being situate within 3 mile of the southermost part of it, upon a pleasant rising ground, which overlooks the country for a good distance at the confluence of the River Cree and water of Polkill. The village of Minygaff being situate at the foot of Polkill in a low ground hard by the church, there being an artificiall moat, which by tradition hath been handed down to posterity, as being at first contrived for sacrificing to Jupiter and the heathen gods, and when Christianity obtained, it was used as a Mercat place for the inhabitants to meet and do business, till such time as villages were erected, and places of entertainment prepared and ale-houses for converse, intertainment and interviews.

The river Cree bounds the west side from its conflux with Polneur water to Loch moan from whence it has its rise (as the ministers description has it, from the furthest extent of this paroch to Lochmoan) which is the boundary on that quarter. the Paroch of Penninghame lying contiguous to it, on the other side of the river, till it is cutt out by the Paroch of Colmonell up the river.

On the Minigaff side, the Barony of Garlies is extended to the forsaid Lake and and gives title to the eldest son of the

Honourable family of Galloway and is divided by the water of Minnock, which joyns the river Cree at a gentlemans seat belonging to a cadet of the family. This small river has its spring in the Baloch mountains continuing its course till it comes here, running thro the midle of that Barony, till it is cut out on the east side by the small water of Troul, which is a boundary on the west side to the Barony of the Forrest belonging to John M^cKye of Palgown in which stands the famous mountain of the Mearock which overlooks all the other mountains for hight, on the east side whereof are the lakes of Lochenoch, Lochnildricken and Lochwachlan and has its boundary on the N. the paroch of Collmonel (B. Cammonel) and Straiton on the E. Carsfairn paroch and the Kells, being a ground wholly fitt for pasturage. 519.

This Barony of the Forrest or Buchan has on the S. the Loch of Troul, where the said Palgown has a seat overlooked by a mountain on the north, betwixt which and the Lake the house is very pleasantly seated. the Lake appearing like a large pond under the house well stocked with pikes, there being a prodigious number of large oak trees. (all lying a cross one another M. D.) lying in its bottom that within the opposite mountains on the other side, one would be astonished (in a clear day M. D) to think where they came from.

The house is surrounded with pretty groves of Scots Pines black cherries, and other kinds of planting, which make a fine umbello to the house and from the front a walk down to the lake which enters upon a little mole prettely planted in devices with seats and a beautifull litle boat lodg'd ther under a shade for taking pleasure in a fine day upon the water.

This Barony produces the best sheep of any part of this paroch and sold in the mercats at very good prices and so inclosed and divided for the orderly improvment of the sheep and black cattle, that the whole farmers of these grounds have considerable advantage therby to the inriching of ther families. In the remote parts of this great mountain are very large Red Deer & about the top therof that fine bird called the mountain Patridge or by the commonalty the Tarmachan about the size of a Red Cock and its flesh much of the same nature, feeds as that bird doth, on the seeds of the bullrush and 520.

makes its protection in the chinks and hollow places of thick stones from the insults of the eagles, which are in plenty both the large gray & the black about that mountain. (This paragr. wanting in M. D.)

On the south side of this Lake joyns the Barony of Garlies, and takes up a long extent of ground, most part mountainous and is confined by Heron of that Ilk. his ground on the N.E. part and then by the water of Polkill which has its spring in these mountains, running 4 or 5 miles till it joyns with Cree river near the church of Minigaff a small ground of Herons (viz. the artificial mote spoke of above) lying betwixt it and the church.

In the Barony of Garlies is a very large extent of ground all very fitt for pasturage, having on the Cree side a very long tract of fine wood growing along the side of the river, where it forms itself into a Lake called the Loch of Cree, at the head of which there is a famous house of a most beautiful situation, occasioned by the Islands in that Lake and garnishing of woods on each side and on the river the Earl has a leap for salmond and a corn milne having no other Heritors estate mixing with it but only ane gentleman of the name of M^cKie a cadet of the family of Palgown called Doncaird, whose lands ly on the water of Minnock.

521. On the other side of the Barony of Garlies, lyes the antient seat of the Steuarts of Garlies; They were antiently called Thanes of Dalswinton (M. D. Garlies) before they got this Barony by a gift from the King before the sovereign advanced them to the dignity of nobility. And it is to be remembred at a house called the Caldons that remarkable scuffle hapned between the mountaniers and Coll. Douglas, at which time Captain Orchar, (I think it should be Urquhart) was killed, there was one particular worth the noticing, that when two of these people were attacked, they got behind the stone dyke with their pieces cocked for their defence. Upon their coming up at them marching very unconcernedly. one of their peices went off and killed Captain Orchar dead, the other peice designed against Douglas wou'd not go off nor fire for all the man could do, by which the Coll. afterwards General Douglas escaped the danger.

There were six of the mountaneers killed and no more of the Kings forces but one Dragoon. One of these poor people escaped very wonderfully of the name of Dinn or Dun two of the dragoons pursued him so closely, that he saw no way for escape, but at last flying in towards the Lake, the top of a little hill intercepted the soldiers view he immediatly did drop into the water all under the brae of the lake, but the head, a heath bush covering his head where he got breath, the pursuer cryed out when he could not find him, that the devil had taken him away. That morning Captain Orchar had that expression, that being so angry with the badness of the way, he wished the devil might make his ribs a broiling iron to his soul if he should not be revenged on the Whiggs that day, which was the Sabbath morning he entred the Glen of Troul, and according to his wish, came upon these poor people, as they were worshiping God upon his day with a surprizing cruelty.

The church in this paroch stands most pleasantly on a rising ground where Cree and Polkill meet, commanding a pleasant prospect to the sea along the river, being invironed with Herons land and at the bottom of this rising ground on the E. side of Polkill stands the village of Minnigaff with a handsome now ruinous house overlooking the village near to which stands Herons house, upon a rising ground with a prospect to the sea and overlooks a great part of the adjacent country, his lands extending eastward for two miles and then bounded by the water of Polneur, reaching alongst it, near to three miles, the lands nearest it being all covered with woods, with fine openings of meadow grounds and cornfields as ye go along it, the ground next Herons house being all devided and adorned with large thickets of fir and other planting.

At the foot of his avenue is that large and pleasant plain called the Green of Machirmore where that famous battle betwixt the Romans and Picts confederates on one side, and the Scots on the other was fought *vide* Buchan. in *vita Eugenij primi* the author of the Manuscript gives the whole.

M^r Heron one day making pitts for a plantation of firs in that plain, was persuaded by a friend standing by him, to open a large mount of earth standing in the midle of the ground, and to take the old earth to put into the pitts to encourage

his trees to take and upon the opening of it, found it to be a Roman urn the top of the mount was all covered over with a strong clay half yard deep, under which ther was half a yard deep of gray ashes and under that there was an inch thick of
 523. a scurff like mug mettall, brancolour'd, which took a stroak of the pick ax to break it, under which the workmen found a double wall built circularways, about a yard deep, full of red ashes like those of a great furnace when these were taken out, at the bottom there was a large flag stone six foot long and three broad, covering a pitt of a yard depth and when they hoised up the stone, they observed the bones of a large man lying entire, but when they struck upon the stone to break it, they fell down in ashes, ther was nothing more found in it. There is above a dozen of a great heaps of stones detached over the plain, in which were found several urns, but none so memorable as this: And where the Scots got that finishing stroak at Lochdoon, there is a prodigious cairn erected all of gathered stones to cover the dead.

Half a mile from Herons house eastwards stands the ruins of the old seat of the M^cKies of Larg, one of the three families of Comlodan founded by K. Rob. Bruce, at the conlusion of his wars, as ye shall hear hereafter, now in Herons possession and has a good salmond fishing on the water of Cree.

Down the river, about a mile from the church, lye the lands belonging to Dunbar of Machermore who has a very agreable seat & a castle standing pleasantly upon the river with a large plott of fine fir planting overlooking a rich ink ground that lyes
 524. twixt the castle and the river with a good salmond fishing his estate for the most part lying along the east side of river Cree (which there imitates the windings of the River Forth* and the ground that of the Carse of Stirling) for two miles untill it terminates upon the water of Polneur where it unites with Cree and on the N. (& E.) with Herons land.

From the church N.E. lye the lands of Murdoch of Comlodan, beginning at the bridge of Polkill $\frac{1}{4}$ of a mile above the church, and running along the east side of that water, till it come where Polkill takes its rise and is situate twixt that

* Here are spirlings no where else to be found but in Forth.

and Polneur all the way on the west side of the last water, till it comes to Tonotrie a ground of Machirmores in which there is some lead found but in no great quantity. Which house keeps a change (the publick road to Edr. & Glasgow passing that way) with another change house further on that water belonging to Heron called Craigidens, by which there is a beautifull cascade, as is to be seen in the country, being a large fall of water, as it were out of a tunnell 14 foot high into a prodigious large bason, which causeth a murmuring noise at a great distance, and over the cascade is a very high rock covered over with variety of ever greens and other shrubs, all overlooking the cascade, which makes the place very cool and a very desirable amusement to the curious.

This gentlemans ground is likewise devided by a ground of Heron's called Drighmirn & Polnie by a brook till ye come to Lochdie, which is a place where the water of Die takes its beginning, and on the top of Polnie mountain, there is a famous deep lake, of good extent, well stocked with salmond trouts.

Mr Murdochs seat stands about two mile off the church upon the water of Polkill in a wood with a good house and Orchards with a leap for catching of fish naturally in a rock 525. which goes throw the water. his estate is all good pasture ground. This is the only family that exists, (if it may be said to exist, when the estate is sold and the gentleman bankrupt) of the three brothers, who were honored by K. Rob. Bruce to be proprietors of the thirty pound land of Comloddon, the manner they acquired it was this.

King Robert being by a part of the English army defeat in Carick, fled into the head of Lochdie to a few of his broken partie and lodging in a widows house in Craigencallie, in the morning she observing some of his princely ornaments, suspected him to be a person of eminence and modestly asked him in the morning if he was her Leidge Lord, he told her yes, and was come to pay her a visit, and asked her if she had any sone to serve him in his distress her answer was that she had three sons to three severall husbands: and that if she was confirmed in the truth of his being ther sovereign, they should be at his service he askt her farther if she could give him any thing to eat, her answer was there was litle in the house but

Agust meal and goats milk which shou'd be prepared for him, and while it was making ready, her three sons did appear all lusty men, the King ask them if they wou'd chearfully engage in his service which they willingly assented to, and when the King had done eating, he askt them what weapons they had, and if they could use them, they told him they were used to none but bow and arrow ; So as the King went out to see what was become of his followers, all being beat from him but 300 men, who had lodged that night in a neighbouring glen, he askt them if they could make use of their bows. M^cKie the eldest
 526. son let fly an arrow at two ravens parching upon the pinnacle of a rock above the house ; and shot them thro both their heads, at which the King smiled saying I would not wish he aimed at him : Murdoch the second son let fly at one upon the wing and shot him thro the body, but M^cLurg the 3^d son had not so good success.

In the meantime the English upon the pursuit of K. Robert were incamped in Moss Raploch a great flow on the other side of Die the King observing them, makes the young men understand that his forces were much inferior, upon which they advised the King to a stratagem, that they would gather all the horses wild and tame in the neighbourhood with all the goats that cou'd be found and let them surrounded and kept all in a body by his soldiers in the afternoon of the day which accordingly was done the neighing of the horses with the horns of the goats, made the English at so great a distance apprehend them to be a great army, so durst not venture out of their camp that night, and by the break of day, the King with his small army attacked them with such fury that they fled precipitantly a great number being killed ; and ther is a very big stone in the center of the flow, which is called the Kings stone to this day, to which he leaned his back, till his men gathered up the spoil ; and within these thirty yeares there were broken swords and heads of Picks got in the flow as they were digging out peats.

The three young men followed close to him in all his wars to the English, in which he was succesfull, that at last they were all turn'd out of the kingdom, and marches established twixt
 527. the two nations and the soldiers and officers that followed him,

were put in possession of what lands were in the English hands according to ther merite. The three brothers who had stuck closs to the Kings interest and followed him thro all dangers, being askt by the King what reward they expected. Answered very modestly that they never had a prospect of great things, but if his Majesty would bestow upon them the thirty pound land of the Hassock and Comlodan, they wou'd be very thankful to which the King chearfully assented, and they kept it long in possession. The line of McLurgs first failing in ane male, matched with one Captain Heron, a second brother of Sir Cuthbert Heron of Chipchase in Northumberland, and was called Comlodan, Heron, McClurg till this day, the McDonalds of Fisgaill broke in at last upon a part of the estate, upon which Peter built the Castle of Machermore, it went from him to a cadet of the Dunbars of Entriiken.

[M. D. says nothing of Herons marrying the heiress of McClurg only that it failed first and went into the hands of the McDonalds who kept it a long time, and says the eldest brothers family is now in a great measure extinct, only that branch remaining of the McKies of Palgown, the estate of Larg is now in the possession of Heron of that Ilk]

Murdoch the second brother is the only family that has continued in the name lineally. The eldest assumed for coat of arms, two raven proper upon a chief argent, with an arrow thro both their heads gules the field gules. Murdoch carrys argent on a chief gules a raven volant proper with an arrow thro his body of the second, the farthest extent of this 528. gentlemans estate terminates upon Lochdie, from whence the water of Die runs, being a great lake full of pyks and ane excellent fish called a salmond trout, being red in the fish and the sides all enamuled with red spots.

The lowest part of the paroch is now in possession of David Maxwell son to Coll. William Maxwell of Cardiness and Andrew Heron of Bargally [author of this description but is now dead] that which has its termination upon Girchfron and Kirkmabrieck belongs to Mr Maxwell being a small barony called Bardrochwood lying on the water of Polneur, near to whose foot is a bridge of one arch, all garnished with wood for a mile amongst the river and had a little convenient

house upon it now in ruins but Mr Maxwell has built at Greddock three miles S. of the church a pretty little house and garden, his land extends to the top of Cairnsmuire mountain all good pasture and some cornland.

Bargally the possession of Mr Heron lyes S. of the church two miles and half, above these lands, closs upon the river for a mile and half most part whereof is garnished with wood, alongst the river, of a considerable value. The land extends to Cairnsmure, whereunto the greatest part of that mountain belongs, where there is good store of Bristol stone of divers colours, very well cutt naturally very large red deer with plenty of Mountain patridges & other Muir fowl having a convenient litle house upon the water side with orchards
 529. and other amusements very agreeable to a country gentleman with great variety of excellent fruits of all kinds the climate will produce [dispence it] and a great many evergreens both foreign and exotick [I suppose he means Domestick but the ministers description designed for Mr Maitland & which is a very incorrect copy of Bargallys, has it Exotick]

Our present minister is Mr Thomas Campbell who married a sister of Murdoch of Comlodan now deceased, he has by her severall sons and daughters.

Thus far Andrew Heron of Bargally Esquire uncle to the present Heron of that Ilk who is now in possession of that estate.

What follows is added by the minister to be sent to Mr Maitland.

The paroch of Minigaff lyes in the county of Galloway and Steuartry of Kirkcudbright divided from the shire of Galloway by the river Cree, some of the head of the paroch is bounded by Carrick in Airshire. The catechisable persons are about 900. The King is Patron of the paroch.

The ministers stipend is about merks Scots which is paid mostly by the Heritors the manse was built a few years ago, and the gleeb is both little and bad. The church lately repaired is a long edifice from East to W. and neither in it or the churchyard are there any monuments worth notice.
 530. [there are some stones on the two gates of the churchyard with some proper inscriptions from the Psalms and a Dyal in the midle of the churchyard, all done with Bargallys own

hand, but by the by, he is not buried here, for he erected a stately tomb in his own garden some years before his death, with his own and Ladys arms and other decorements, where they both are buried]

The greatest part of the paroch is mountainous and so fittest for pasturage, but what cultivate and much more might be cultivate produces very good grain; but black cattle & sheep are the produce of the country on which they in shire and steuartry live more plentifully than any communalit in Scotland having alwise flesh once a day. Their fewall is peats turff and wood.

There are no remarkable harbours, tho ships of 50 or 60 tuns may come up to Machermore.

10. DESCRIPTION of some Parishes in the Jurisdiction of KYLE In AIRSHIRE with what is worth notice remarked very exactlie May 1723.

1. Monktoun stands three short miles East of Air. hath the parishes of St. Quivox to the south, the paroch kirk of Dundonald to the North Symintoun to the North East. Terbolltoun to the East and the burgh of Air to the West, has a handsome litill church with ane Isle and buriall place for Blair of Adamtouns familie and is patron and first famelie in the parioch, has big old house with a great dale of old planting, stands a short mile E. of the kirk hes orchyards 2 woods and severall hansom inclosure his famelie still of the name of Blair hes possessed this place 400 years and upwards. The house stands in low ground upon a large burn runs to the N.W. & takes the sea near by the kirk and village of Monktoun which stands in the midle of the most publict road in the west country leading from Edinb^r and Glasgow to the Brugh of Air and on forward to Portpatrick in the shire of Wigtoun where passingers are transported to Donochadie in Ireland. Ladykirk called in old chartors the grace of Koyle has been a large building and old monastrie now ruinous, stands a good mile to the E. of the kirk holds

of Adamtoun. The kirk of Prestick stands on a rising ground closs by the sea, where the minister of Monkton preaches every Sabbath hes a long village called the toun of Prestick with a tolbooth and toun councell and twa Bailies: is the head brugh of the Principalitie of KoyleStewart, here the Prince and Steuart of Scotland keeps 2 head courts in the year, where all his vassals in the principalitie of Koyle-Steuart are oblidged to appear. About a quarter of a mile to the west stands ane old Hospitall called the Kings-Case closs by the sea, near by this Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie hes very hansome salt pans where lepers are mentain'd and hes lands of ther own doted by one of the Kings of Scotland a leper. The toun of Newtoun upon Air a hansome village, stands at the mouth of the water of Air where it enters the sea and hes a good samond fishing with severall other priviledges, hes 2 Bailies or toun Councell and Tolbooth: A loch of a mile long designed by the town loys a litill above it. which furnishes the myln with water. The famelie of Craigie are proprietors of both Newtoun and Prestick and can
 532. not elect magistrates with his concurrence and hes the naming of the leit. To the south of the kirk of Monkton stands the house of Monkton about 3 or 4 bows draught belongs to Baillie of Monkton formerlie to the Earls of Abercorn and was the place of ther residence now and then, very near to this stands the Pow Bridge over a considerable burn of that name; hes only one arch. Monktouns pairt of the parioch is a Regalitie and hes his whole vassals subject to it, and some other lands in a nighbouring parioch.

Water of Air hes its rise 24 miles to the East of Air, is a considerable river, runs with many turnings to the west and enters the sea at the Brugh of Air, a hansome royall brugh. and place of trade beautified with pleasant greens, to the east and west wher hore courses are run playing at goufe and severall other manlie divertisements. This river devyds Kings Koyle which holds of the King from Koyle Steuart which holds of the Prince.

So much for the parioch of Monkton and water of Air which I placed here this parioch bordering upon it.

2. St Quivox stands 2 short miles E. of Air and 2 good

miles south of Monkton. The kirk stands on a pleasant rising ground and has some houses about it. The Lord Cathcarts house of Auchincroft half a mile to the southeast of the Kirk closs on the water of Air with large orchyards and a pleasant dray situation hansome avenues and vistles on all sydes of the house but this is not the ordinarie place of his residence.

The Castle of Newtown belonging to Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie advocat stands west of the kirk 2 short miles near the east end of the Bridge of Air, has hansome orchards with 533. high stone walls and a park closs to the house with a stone dyk about it and a large handsome dovecoat. Alexander of Blackhouse hes a house that stands one mile $\frac{1}{2}$ west of the kirk near to the burgh of Air, has a salmond fishing.

Mr George Hutchison of Monkwood advocat hes a house to the north of the kirk a short mile called Easter Qhar, but his place of residence is in Carrick. Wallace of Hollmstoun wryter to the Signet hes severall lands in this parioch, but his place of residence is not here. severall other gentlemen have lands here, but not having their places of abode in the parioch, have not troubled you further.

3. Torboltoun stands three short miles east of St. Quivox and five east of Air. The kirk stands at the south west end of a litill village pairt wherof belongs to Montgomerie of Coilsfeild and pairt to Cunynghame of Enterkine. The house of Coilsfeild stands on the water of Fail a short mile to the south east of the kirk a good house and yards and large woods, standing on the water of Air. A royall Court holds at this village once fourthnight belongs now to the D. of Montrose formerlie to the D. of Lennox: Cunynghame of Enterkine has twa houses stands south wast from the kirk. Enterkine and Privick both closs upon the water of Air with orchyards and woods, Privick is his place of residence.

4 Koyltoun lays 3 good miles south of Terboltoun and 5 south east of Air hes a hansome kirk and Isle with a buriall 534. place for the Lords Cathcarts famelie. some few houses about the kirk. The house of Cathcart stands on the water of

Koyle a short mile to the north of the kirk. Its a great old house with hansom new buildings added to it, good orchyards with parks and large woods about it, here is the place of his residence a very pleasant place and old familie.. Cathcart of Carbistoun hes a house and land in this paroch but a residing heretor Sir James Cuninghame of Milcraige has ane estate in this paroch but not a residing heretor. Craufurd of Drumsoy stands south east of the kirk 2 short miles.

5 Ochiltrie lyes to the east of Koyltoun five miles hes a large kirk and hansom seat and buriall place for the familie of Ochilltree he hes a very large hansom house with good orchyards and gardens with high brick walls all standing on the waters of Lugar and Bucnock, hes a very prettie village called Ochiltrie his house almost in the center of the village: he hes excellent large parks with stone dyks both for black cattell and sheep: some woods but a vast dale of young barren timber.

535. 6. The Earl of Stairs house of Stair stands west from Ochiltrie 3 good miles. the Kirk of Stair, a new erection formerlie a part of the paroch of Ochiltrie, stands closs by the house and both closs upon the water of Air 5 miles to the east of Air, a very pleasant situation with good orchyards, gardens parks and woods. The house of Barskimming belonging to Miller of Glenlie stands east of the kirk two short miles. Continuous stands closs upon the water of Air a good house with orchyards and woods near to it is the bridge of Barskimming over the water of Air of one great arch the highest and largest to be in the Kingdome.

7. Dundonald Kirk is north from Monkton 3 short miles hes a litill village. The ancient and great castle of Dundonald, where some of our Scots Kings had their residence stands on a high rising ground about twa good bow draughts to the north of the Kirk, hansomlie inclosed with a ston dyk. The house of Auchans which belongs to the Earle of Dundonald stands a short mile N. West of the Kirk, a pleasant situation, a good house large parks with stone dyks good orchyards and gardens 3 short miles from the burgh of Irwine

and 5 to the N.east of Air and 4 miles from the Earl of Eglingtouns house in the jurisdiction of Cuninghame. The house of Sheualtoun Wallace stands north from the kirk a good mile closs on the water of Irwine a pleasant situation. Fairlie of that Ilk his house stands north east from the kirk a good mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ on the water of Irwine.

Neugent of Gallrigs his house stands north from the Kirk on a rising ground a short mile. The house of Corsbie the residence of Fullartoun of that Ilk stands south west from the Kirk 3 short miles near by the sea, hes orchyards with some planting & pretty litill village, the house stands at the north end of it. That famely hes a litill chapell near the house the minister of Dundonald used to preach now and then but is now in desuetude.

The Lady Isle which belongs to the Earle of Dundonald *536.* by gift from one of the Scots Kings, lays west from Corsbie about 3 or 4 miles of sea, where is the ruines of ane old chapell with an excellent spring of water, abounds with rabets, plenty of all sorts of water foull and whyt fish in good stor about it.

8. The Parioch Kirk of Richartoun stands north east from Dundonald 3 miles has a litill village: The house of Capringtoun belonging to Sir Will: Cunynghame of Capringtoun stands on the water of Irwine a good mile north of the Kirk with a litill wood and orchards; most pairt of this parioch belonged ancientlie to the familie of Wallace of Craigie the eldest Knight Baronet in the west country.

9. The Kirk of Barnweill now supprest stands on a very high rising ground 2 miles west of Richartoun hes a village. Severall gentlemen hes lands in it but are now joyned to twa nighbouring parishes: A short mile to the south east of this Kirk stands the house of Faill, (belongs to Sir Thomas Wallace) and ane old Monastrie, a building, and hes been a very considerable place in those days and hes many lands holding of it. The house of Underwood belonging to Alexander of Blackhouse lyes west from the Kirk a short mile with good orchards, parks and abundance of very hansome young planting of all sorts.

10. The Kirk of Symintoun stands east from Monkton

2 miles. It stands in the middle of the highway that leads from Killmarnock to Air has a good large village; Kelso of Dankeith his house stands to the north of the kirk a good mile with orchards and parks. Nothing else worth notice here.

537. *N.B.* That all the parish kirks to which I have placed villages, have houses of intertainment for travellers.

The shire of Air has in it 3 jurisdictions Koyle, Cunyng-hame and Carrick all subject to the Sheriffs Court which holds at Air the head Brugh of the shire: The valuation of the shire is two hundred thousand lib. There are very many noblemen and gentlemens families here of ^{q^t} good estates and old standing: severall very remarkable antiquities in this shire might be noticed but I leave it to a better hand only take what is before, from my own proper knowledge.

11. GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION of the Paroch of BOTHWELL.

The paroch of Bothwell lyes in the nether ward of the shire of Lanark within the bounds of the Presbitry of Hamilton. It is about seven miles in length from East to West and much about two miles broad from north to south. This paroch is bounded upon the north by the water of North Calder, which runs the whole length of the said paroch and upon the south it is bounded the whole length by the water of South Calder.

The adjacent paroches are Hamilton upon the southeast separated by the river of Clyde at two miles distance. (*N.B.* In this and others I give the bearing and distance from the Kirk) It hath Blantyre upon the south separate also by the river of Clyde at two miles distance. Upon the west and northwest it hath the paroch of old Monkland at two large miles distance separate from it by the water of North Calder. Upon the north it hath the paroch of New Monkland it five miles distance separate likewise by the water of North Calder, upon the northeast it hath the paroch of Shotts at seven miles distance this was a new erection taken off the paroch of

Bothwell Upon E.N.E. it hath the paroch of Cambusnethan 538. separate by the water of South Calder at near five miles distance. Upon the East it hath the paroch of Dalzell at two large miles distance separate by the water of South Calder.

The Kirk stands upon the north side of the river of Clide much about a large of a mile distance from the river the Kirk or rather quire is a very stately structure not very large but old gothick work ane arched roof and very fine workmanship, it was built and endued by the family of Douglass as is evident by the armes of that family cutt in stone both without and within the house at the south corner of the great window in the east end of the Quire. There is no description by which it can be understood when the church was built only in both the above mentioned places, the Douglass armes are quartered with the royall armes, which probably poynts at Archibald the Grimm, who was married to King Roberts daughter and as the tradition goes, both of them lyed buried under a very large marble stone within the said Quire.

The enduement of this Kirk was very great, having a right to all the tyths of Bothwell and Bostons shalls Avendale and Stonehous paroches with a great deal of property in lands and severall superioritys all these superioritys with part of the property and whole tyths belong now to the Duke of Hamilton who is both Patron and titular.

The Kirk of Bothwell was a kind of Colledge consisting of the Provost his vicar and nine prebends, all of which had houses and yeards about the church. The houses are all demolished and the vestiges scarce known, but the yeards to this day retain their old names such as the vicars yeard and prebends yeards.

Ther is at the church a litle Hamlett or village consisting of fourty or fifty houses just upon the highway betwixt 539. Glasgow and Hamilton. This is likeways the common passage for all marchands and other travellers going to England by the west road.

Who have been ministers here since the Reformation, cannot now be known in regard all our registers prior to the revolution are lost only I find from ane old Decreit of locality that one

Mr Robert Boyd was minister here in the year 1618, when he dyed, or who succeeded him I know not but I find from a Decreet of Augmentation obtained in the year 1650 that the Reverend Mr Mathew McKell was then minister at Bothwell, he was outed at the Restoration of King Charles the Second, ministers of the Episcopall persuasion were Mr Robert Douglass afterwards Bishop of Dunkeld Mr Alexander Kinnier, Mr Thomas Hamilton and Mr Robert Douglass son to the former, the last was minister here at the Revolution in the year 1689. His immediate successor was the Reverend Mr John Orr, who was for severall years minister at Bothwell and afterward transported to be one of the ministers of the city of Edinburgh. The present minister and Mr Orrs immediate successor is Mr William Hamilton who was ordained to that charge in the year 1709.

The adjacent touns with ther bearing and distance from the Kirk of Bothwell. Hamilton lyes two short miles east from the Kirk, this is a very pleasant litle toun, the houses all very well built lying at the confluence of Clyde and Aven in a very fertile plain. About six miles west from this Kirk and upon the same side of Clyde lyes the city of Glasgow. much about 18 miles north stands the toun of Stirling. About 24 miles to the N.E. stands the city of Edinburgh and about 12 miles S.E. stands the toun of Lanark which is
 540. the head burgh of the shyre.

About a short half mile east from the Kirk stands the famous bridge called Bothwell Bridge, upon the river of Clyde consisting of four arches. Here all passengers whether on horseback or on foot as likeways all kinds of merchandize pay a small custom to the town of Hamiltoun. The bridge indeed belongs to the Goverment, but it is sett in tack to the toun of Hamiltoun who are allowed to exact custom of the leidges, for upholding the bridge.

Let us follow down the course of the river which runs much about two miles upon the border of the paroch. A litle below the bridge there are two corn milns upon Clyde much about a quarter of a mile south from the Kirk a great many salmon and other fish are caught here the fishing in the part of the water belongs partly to the Duke

of Hamilton partly to the Earle of Forfar and partly to the Lord Blantyre.

About a short mile west from the kirk upon the same side of the river stands the Castle of Bothwell upon a rising ground very near the bank of the river. This was one of the antient seats of the noble family of Douglass given off as a patrimonial portion with the Earl of Forfar, and is now again returned to the family of Douglass by the death of Archibald Earl of Forfar who dyed at Stirling of his wounds received at Sheriffmuir in the year 1715.

The castle was once very great and stately structure of a very fine and curious workmanship, but is now altogether ruinous much defac'd by length of time and some considerable part of it thrown down by the late Earl of Forfar who from the ruines thereof built a very hansom new house but this house was never finished being stoped by the death of both Earles the father and son. This is a very pleasant situation surrounded with wood and water very much regular planting and capable of all the embellishments that can render any place pleasant. Just opposite to this upon the south bank of the river, stands the Craig of Blantyre anciently the residence of the Pryours of Blantyre but now belongs to the Lord Blantyre. the house is quite ruinous. 541.

About a short mile west from the kirk a large quarter of a mile N.W. from the Castle, at a litle distance from the river just upon the highway betwixt Glasgow and Hamilton stands a litle village call'd Udiston consisting of about sixty familys and about a mile west from this village just upon the high road stands a very good stone bridge consisting of one arch upon North Calder just where it emptys itself into Clyde. This is outmost bounds of the Paroch to the west.

The water of Calder hath its rise from the Black Loch in the paroch of New Monkland and continues its course westward for near twelve miles, untill it empty itself into Clyde at the bridge above mention'd and for four or five miles separates the paroch from that of old and new Monklands Let us now follow up the course of the water as far as it washes this paroch about a quarter of a mile up from the bridge

there stands a very good corn mill called the new Miln of Calder.

542. About a mile up from this Miln stands the hous of Bradisholme a family of the name of Muirhead. This is upon the north side of the water within the paroch of Old Monkland. Its bearing from the church of Bothwell is much about north-west and about two miles distance. Here is very much wood upon both sides of the water here likeways ther is a very good stone bridge consisting of one arch with a corn miln called Aikenhead bridge and miln this is within the paroch of Bothwell.

Upon the south side of the water within the paroch of Bothwell about half a mile up from the bridge stands the house of Tannoch side a very handsom litle house with parks gardens and pidgeon house and considerable wood upon both sides of the water this formerly belonged to the name of Jack but now to the name of Rae. This bears N.W. from the Kirk about a large mile and ane half distant from it. Just north from this and about half a mile distant stands the Kirk of Old Monkland in a low ground allmost surrounded with woods.

Next upon the same water stands the house of Rosehall formerly called Haggs. This stands upon the north side of the water within the paroch of Old Monkland about a large quarter of a mile S.E from the Kirk and much about two miles N.W. from the Kirk of Bothwell. It is a very handsom hous with a prodigious planting and parks. it now belongs to Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall.

543. About half a mile west from Rosehall upon the south side of the water and within the paroch of Bothwell about a large half mile S.E. from the kirk of Monkland and much about two miles streight North from the Kirk of Bothwell stands the house of Carnbree upon the water of North Calder. This is a family of the name of Bayly. About a quarter of a mile south from this stands the house of Sherrell upon a low ground at a burnside. It lyes just north from the kirk at a mile and ane half distant. This formerly belonged to the name of Hamilton, now to James Laurie. The water makes a considerable compas up from Carnbree and there are several milns

upon it such as Haggs walk miln and corn miln both belong to Sir James Hamilton and Carnbrue miln but I pass these.

The next remarkable house we meet with upon this water is Woodhall so called because it was surrounded with woods. This formerly belonged to the name of Hamilton, it now belongs to Daniel Campbel of Shawfield who hes made it a very fine place built ane handsome house with a great deal of parks and planting. The bearing of this house is N.E. from the Kirk much about three miles distant, it stands much about a mile east from Carnbrew and about two or three pair of butts south from the water. Opposite to this in the paroch of Monkland stands the house of Fasean upon the north lip of the water a very pretty litle house with a great deal of woods. This formerly belonged to the name of Cleland now to that of Wright.

The next remarkable house within the paroch of Bothwell is the house of Lachop about a short half mile distant from the water. This was a very old family, the mother family and chief of the Muirheads it now belongs to Alex^r Leslie of Lachop. it is ane old tour house the walls are of a prodigious thickness. Its bearing from the kirk of Bothwell is north east about four miles distance from the kirk of New Monkland about three miles south from the kirk of Shotts about three miles west, from the house of Woodhall about a mile streight east.

About a large half mile North from Lachop upon the north lip of the water and within the paroch of New Monkland stands the house of Monkland. this formerly belonged to Sir James Cleland who built a very large house upon it. It now belongs to a gentleman of the name of Hamilton. This hous was maliciously burnt, but the present Monkland hes repaired it. The situation of this house noways convenient at the upper end of Monklands garden. There is a corn mill much about a bowshott above the house of Monkland. there is a pritty litle rivulet called Lachop water emptys itself into Calder. the litle rivulet hath its rise in the marshes above the kirk of Shotts, and for some litle way separates the paroch of Bothwell from that of Shotts. There is nothing remarkable upon the rivulet of Lachop. Chapell which was formerly a religious house of what order I know not but is

now converted into a buriall place for Lachops family. there is likeways a corn mill stands upon this water and upon the N.E. side within the paroch of Shotts stands the house of Gartness now belonging to Archibald More writer in Edin^r.

The paroch of Bothwell reaches about a mile east from the house of Lachop, where it is bounded by the parish of Shotts.

Upon the E.N.E. quarter there is a litle rivulet called the Teeling burn which falls into South Calder a litle above the house of Cleland the burn runs much about a mile upon the borders of the paroch which it separates from that of Shotts. The only thing remarkable upon it is the house of Connoble hill in the paroch of Shotts a family of the name of Cleland, it belongs to Captain William Cleland one of the Commissioners of his Majesties Navey There is also in this burn the best milstones perhaps in the west of Scotland.

545. I come now to the water of South Calder which riseth from severall marashes and fenns in the paroches of Shotts and Cambusneathan and having continued its course for nine or ten miles falls into Clyde a litle below the house of Orbiston.

The first remarkable house we meet with upon this water of South Calder, after it enters the paroch of Bothwell is the house of Cleland. This is a very good house antiently the seat of the Clelands of that Ilk but now it belongs to Alexander Inglis *alias* Hamilton of Murdoston son to Gavin Hamilton late one of the under clerks of Session. It is situate upon the north brink of South Calder. it stands upon a rock with a precipice toward the water. there is here a great deall of wood and some regular planting. In the rock below the house toward the water there is a naturall cove capable to contain fourty or fifty men. the bearing of this house from the Kirk is N.E. at near four miles distance it lyes two miles south from Lachop. On the southeast from this about three quarters of a mile stands the house of Wishaw just upon the south side of the water this is a very good house with a vast planting. most of them all come to perfection in the planters own time. this belongs to William Hamilton of Wishaw This is in the paroch of Cambusnethan. 'About a large mile west from the Kirk of Cambusnethan at the lower end of

Cleland wood there stands the miln of Cleland upon the water of Calder.

About three quarters of a mile west from Cleland and upon the same side of the water stands the house of Carphin. this house stands upon a rising ground and below it towards the water ther is a very pleasant peice of valley ground surrounded upon three sides with the water and pritty high braes ^{546.} of which the present Carphin has made a very large orchyard. This formerly belonged to the name of Bayly, but now belongs to Archibald Nisbit of Carphin. The bearing of this house from the Kirk of Bothwell is E.N.E. at three miles distance. At the east end of Carphins park there is a very good stone bridge of one arch over the water of Calder. here likewise stands Carphins corn miln. To the southward of this lyes the house and kirk of Dalzell about a long mile or rather a mile and ane half distant.

About a short mile streight north from Carphin stands the house of Stevenson. This was formerly the residence of Stevensone of that Ilk, who pretended to be the mother family and chief of the name. It was last possessed by George Muirhead of Stevenson brother to James Muirhead of Bridgholme but now under sequestration for the behove of the creditors. the house is quite ruinous It bears northeast from the kirk about three miles distant.

About half a mile southwest from Stevenson stands the house of Hillhead, this formerly belonged to the name of Bayly now to Euphame Nisbit relict of the Reverend M^r David Blair late one of the minister of the Gospoll in Edinburgh.

To the south of Hillhead about half a quarter of a mile stands the house of Jeriston upon a rising ground hard by the water this family is of the name of Bayly. the bearing of this house from the kirk is east northeast about three short miles distant to the east upon the same side of the water. It hath the house of Carphin much about three quarters of a ^{547.} mile distant to the south it hath the house and Kirk of Dalzell much about a mile and ane half distant. there is upon the water just under the house of Jereviston a corn miln called Motherwel miln belonging to the Laird of Dalzell about a quarter of a mile west from Jereviston, formerly there was a

very good stone bridge upon the water called the Campbridge but the vestige of it can scarce be known. this way is very dangerous to strangers especially under cloud of night in regard it is full of coal pits, some of them just upon the way side, which have been fatall to severall. About half a mile below Jereviston upon the other side of the water there is a wake miln called Braedhirst wake miln and about an half mile below this stands Orbiston corn miln a very litle below this miln there is a tolerable good foord throw the water just upon the high way betwixt Glasgow and Lanark.

The nixt remarkable house which we meet with upon this water is Orbiston or Urbans toun as it was formerly called in time of popery. this is a family of the name of Hamilton, it now belongs to Ja. Hamilton of Dalzell to whom William Hamilton of Orbiston disposed it, having no children of his own surviving him this is a very fine house, its situation is capable of all the imbellishments both of nature and art. Its bearing from the Kirk is almost due east about a mile distant. it hath the house and Kirk of Dalzell to the east about a mile and an half distant, and to the south it hath the toun of Hamilton a short mile distant. Just at the west end of the Park below the house there is a good stone bridge consisting of one arch. The water a litle below this falls into Clyde.

548. About half a mile northwest from Orbiston stands the house of Parkhead. a family once of the name of Hamilton but now it is parcelled out to different persons. its bearing is east north east from the kirk at a miles distance from it and three quarters of a mile north from the water.

About a large quarter of a mile from Orbiston stands the house of Boogs upon a rising ground, having a pleasant declivity towards Clyde, from which it is not above a quarter of a mile distant. It stands east from the Kirk about three quarters of a mile this belongs to Sir James Hamilton of Rosehall.

About a short quarter of a mile southwest from Boogs stands the house of Raith, pritty near the river side this is a family of the name of Hamilton, it stands about half a mile just east from the Kirk. To the south of this house there is a pretty large meadow betwixt it and the river belonging to the Duke of Hamilton. To the north and N.W. of this, there are

severall medows and woods belonging to his Grace of Hamilton with a pritty large platt of firrs as a visoe to the house just opposite to the mouth of the great avenue.

Thus I have gone through the whole paroch and have taken notice of every thing remarkable so far as they did occur to me at present. Only I had almost forgot to take notice that the Kings high Street the common passage betwixt Edr. and Glasgow by way of the Kirk of Shotts goes the whole lenth of the paroch from the one end to the other, and divides it almost into two equal half being scarce discernable which of the two Calders, the high way is nearest. The highway enters the west end of this paroch at a place called the wine foord a very litle above Calder Bridge, where as we noticed before, the water emptys itself into Clyde. Again the highway goes out of this paroch and enters into that of Bartromshalls at ane house called Sandy foord a mile east from the house of Lachope so the passengers betwixt Edr. and Glasgow travell full seven miles in the paroch of Bothwell.

I should have taken notice of some of the most remarkable places upon the high road but neither the Kirk nor any of the gentlemen's houses stand upon the road, tho' all or most of them are in view at some place or other of it but these having been already describ'd their bearing and distance marked, it would be needless to repeat.

12. MEMORANDUM about the Paroches of INCHENAN and ERESKIN. Shyre of RENFREW by M^r FARQUHAR 1725.

1. MEMORANDUM about the PAROCH of INCHENAN.

The paroch of Inchenan in the shyre of Renfrow is bounded by the river Clyde on the north the river called White Cart on the east, the river Gryff on the south and the Paroch of Erskin on the west. It is two miles in length, and where broadest, about a mile and ane half in breadth.

The Kirk stands in the east end of the Paroch about half a

550. mile to the west of the toun of Renfrew, where the White Cart which runs northward from Paisly, and Gryf which runs eastwards from Kilmacome paroch join together and running direct north about a quarter of a mile they fall into Clyde at the house of Renfeild belonging to Colin Campbell of Blythswood.

At this Kirk is a ferryboat with a handsome dyke of hewen stone on both sides of the water, for the conveniency of passengers and a very good change house for their accomodation. Ordinarily when the tyde is out and no speat in the rivers Cart and Gryf this water is ridden safely and people on foot doe wade throu it.

About three quarters of a mile north from this Kirk are the ruins of the old castle of Inchenan, formerly one of the principall mansion houses of the Earles of Lenox but now belonging to the Duke of Montrose, and to the W.N.W. of this old castle about a short mile stands the house of Northbar pleasantly situated upon the brink of Clyde. About a mile to the west of this Kirk stands the house of Freeland, near to which on the east, is the road that leads to the Allansfoord in Gryf towards the toun of Paisly. About half a mile northwest from Freeland is the house of South Bar with a litle wood and some regular planting.

The post road from Glasgow to Greenock goes throw the midle of this paroch.

2. MEMORANDUM about the PAROCH of ERSKIN.

551. The Paroch of Erskine being a parsonage in the shyre of Renfrew and Presbytrie of Paisly. It is bounded with the paroch of Inchenan on the east, the paroch of Kilallan on the south, the paroch of Kilmacome on the west and the river of Clyde on the north.

The Kirk stands near the east end of the paroch on a rising ground, a large quarter of a mile south from Clyde, having a litle village and severall country change houses besides it. It is three miles west from the town of Renfrow and seven miles west from Glasgow. The post road from Glasgow to Greenock goes throw this paroch as weel as throw Inchenan.

About a quarter of a mile to the northeast of the Kirk stands the house of Erskin closs by the side of the river Clyde, adorned with gardens and parks and fine planting, and naturally beautified with a charming green upon the side of the river. This is one of the mansion houses of the Lord Blantyre, but formerly belonged to the Earls of Marr. At the Northeast end of the parks is a Common ferry over Clyde to Kilpatrick.

To the south of the Kirk about a quarter of mile is the house of Bargarran, and about half a mile to the south of that is the house of Craigtoun, by which the post road goes, as it does a litle to the west of that by the house of Rossland from Glasgow to Greenock. About a large mile south from the Kirk is the house of Durgavel standing closs on a burn of the same name. This burn hath its rise in the Muirs northeast from the town of Kilmacome and runs direct east two miles till it come to Formakin and then it takes its course southeast with severall windings and turnings for other two miles till it fall into the river Gryf at litle Fulwood. And so it divides the paroch of Erskin from the paroch of Kilallan from one end to the other on the south. 552.

Closs on the southeast side of the house of Dargavel is a moss about a mile square, out of which all the paroch of Inchenan and most part of the people in the paroch of Erskin are furnished with feuel for their fire. This moss belongs to the Lairds of Dargavel Dougalstoun and Southbar whose lands surrounds it.

About a large mile to the west of this Kirk stands the house of Bishoptoun belonging to Walkingshaw of that Ilk with planting and parks that goe down closs to Clyde; and closs on the south side of the parks, there stands a change house called Corsshill which is on the post road; and is half way betwixt Glasgow and Greenock; a litle to the west of this, the post road gradually descends till opposite to the Castle of Dumbartoun, it comes closs to the shoar of Clyde; alongst which it goes all the way to Greenock; But the Paroch of Erskin goes no further west then the burn of Finlastoun, which separates it from the paroch of Kilmacome on the west.

13. DESCRIPTION of the paroches of ELLON & LOGIE BUCHAN

Dear Sir.

I have from time to time been enforming myself anent the paroch of Ellone, and have been as exact as I could as knowing that every mistake or misinformation reflects on the author. That I have obviat as much as I could.

553. 1. The church of Ellon in the shire of Aberdene, supposed to be dedicat to the blissed virgin, is bounded in the east and south with the paroch of Logie on the south west with Udny. on the west with Tarves. on the north west with Auchredy *alias* New Deer, on the north with Deer and on the northeast with Cruden.

The church of Ellon is the Presbytrie seat, 12 miles directly north from Aberdene standing in the town and upon the river of Ithan. Watertoun stands on the same northside of the river, a short mile below the toun to the east. The house of Fechill on the south side of Ithan, to the southeast a mile. The house of Esselmont on the southwest a long mile on the south side of Ithan. The house of Ellon stands a litle above the town. Auchter Ellon a mile northwest from the town Turnerhall northwest from Ellon 2 miles. Arnage 3 miles north west Dudwick 3 long miles from Ellon directly north.

Altho there be two different places in the paroch called Kirkhill one in Turnerhalls interest and the other in Ellons, yet no vestige of a place of worship can be found, only in the land of Esselmont on the Chapeltoune, there are the ruins of ane chapel, but nothing remarkable about it.

In the town of Ellon there is a mortification of a school-house yards peits with fourtie merks money to the school master all by the Lairds of Watertoune as also twenty pund Scots by the said family of Watertoune to the poor yearly. No remarkable thing worth the notice only on a feild two miles west Ellone called the commonty of Ardlethin betwixt
554. Udny and Ellone there seems to have been a battle fought the

feild being so full of graves, but no person can give any account of it, that ever I could speak with.

We have no loughs nor much moss, but in Dudwick lands there are moss and mure a great quantity. Our countrey being pretty levell no remarkable hills.

The river of Ithan runs from West to the East pretty straight except some small windings and turnings not very noticeable. It abounds with salmond, trouts and many other kinds of small fish. No considerable burnes in the paroch but Ebrie that runs to this paroch from New Deer and falls into Ithan at Kinharrache and another that runs into the same river a litle below Eselmont called Bronie. These burns abound with trouts, els &c.

There is a passing boat at Ellon another at Kinharache, a third at Logie. These are the most remarkable things I can take notice of within the parioch Ellon is 3 miles from Newburgh being the nearest sea port.

2. If you have not a more full account of Logie Buchan please to take this, the church is 12 miles from Aberden. It is bounded on the east within the parochin of S. lacus on the south with Flaveran on the west with Udny and on the north Ellom. The river of Ithan runs thorow the midst of the paroch. The church standing on the south sidd, on which side is Tartie a mile distant from the church. directly south. Raniston 2 miles from church Southwest. On the north side of the river stands the house of Auchmacoy a large mile from the church, in whose interest there are ruines of ane old chapell, with a mortificatione of house yeard and some land for two old people which is kept up in good repair. The house of Birness 2 miles North from the church, no mosses, no moors nor loughs of water remarkable. The Kirk a mile and ane half from the sea port. No publick road thorow it. We cannot learn to what saint it hath been dedicat unless it be to St. Andrew. Tippetie in that parioch is mortified be the family of Turnerhall for maintenance of some burses at the Colledge. 555.

14. DESCRIPTION some paroches in MERNS and ABERDENSHIRE.

1. P. Trinity Banchory in Merns hath on S.W. Strachan on S.E. Dures on W. Kincairn Oniel on N. Eight on E. Dalmark. Church in the village of Banchory on N. side of the river Dee. (an inch straight opposite in the river) 6 mile-E. of Kincairn 12 mile West of Abrdn Crathes 1 mile $\frac{1}{2}$ E. of Banchory $\frac{1}{4}$ N. of the R. Ramoir 2 mile N. of B. 2 mile N.W. of Crathes. It has the hill of Fair to the north. Inchmarloch 1 mile W.N.W. of B. there is the wood of Glencommon to the W. 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ broad. Tilliquhillie on S. side of Dee 1 mile distant and opposite to Banchory. two passage boats cross the river immediately above the village and there the water Fench falls into Dee and a litle above that is the wood of Inverie closs on the river it is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and broad. 1 mile N. of Banchory are two lochs very near to each other the largest which is east will be 1 mile round: and in it a rising ground with the vestiges of an old house and garden. It produces pikes, eels and trouts. A burn runs out of this loch and falls into Dee 1 mile below Banchory. and is called the bourn of Beany W. and N.W. of the litle loch, which about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the other loch there is a large fir and peat moss. Thers a burn falls into Dee 2 mile west of C called the burne of Cany Quungs from the west end of hill of fair.

556.

2. P. Strachan in Merns hath on S. Fettercairn on W. Birss in Aberdeenshire on N. Trinity Banchory on E. Doors Church near the N.W. of Fench Water 2 mile S.S.W. of Banchory. No house in the parish. Culleshillock a publick house 2 mile S.W. of C & one a publick highway passes north by the Cailuementh on which road and in said parish are the bridge of Fench on the water of that name. 2 mile W. of C. the bridge of Dy on water of Dy 3 mile S.W. of C. and the bridge on a burn called the Spitell burn 4 mile S.W. of C. all three bridges on the publick highway. A publick house at the

bridge of Dy. The burn of Canyquins out of the month falling into Fench $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below C. and which is a bridge $\frac{1}{4}$ mile from Fench.

3. P. Dalmaik in Aberdeenshire hath on S. Doors on W. Banchory on N. Skene on E. Peterculter. Church closs on N. side of Dee 5 miles E. of Banchory 7 W. of Abrdn 2 mile N.N.E. of Dures 1 mile West of Peterculter 4 mile west from opposit to Nether Banchory Churches Drum 1 mile N.N.W. of C. 3 mile E.N.E. of Crathes it is encompassed with a large wood except on the S. and a great deal of moss on the N.N.W. and N.E. of the wood 1 mile N.W. of the house is a loch 1 mile round and 1 mile from Dee 1 mile out of which runs a bourn into Dee 2 mile above the C. On the bourn are two mils and the loch is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N.E. from that place where the bourn falls into Dee. 557.

A burn in paroch of Drumack which falls into Dee near on W. side of church of Peter Culter.

There's a passage boat on river of Dee above half a mile above the C.

4. P. Doors in Mearns hath on S. Glenbervie on W. Strachan on N. Banchory on E. Mary Coulter and on Southeast Feteresso. Church is on the east side of the bourn of Siach and N. the S. side of the River Dee. 4 S.E. of Banchory and here are two boats that pass the river one $\frac{1}{2}$ above the church the other $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the church. House of Doors 1 mile S.E. of church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of the river.

P. Dures hath on the south Glenbervie on the west Strachane on the north Banchorie Trinitie on the East Mary Culter and on the southeast Feteresso. Church is on the east side of the burn of Siach and near the south side of the River Dee, 4 miles Southeast of Banchory Trinity and here are two boats on said river Dee both within a mile of Kirk and on a publick high way passes north by the Cryn crosmonth.

House of Dures 1 mile S.E. of church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile south of the said river Dee. Dalmark P. on the Northeast of Dures P. two large miles in river opposite to house of Dures.

About the house of Dures is a large wood.

5. Church of Mary Culter stands on southsyde of the river of Dee and opposite to church of Peter Culter. 558.

House of Mary Culter is a litle up from the church and closs at the house is a passage boat. Kincaussie 1 mile S.E. from church $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Dee, the bourn of Mary Culter near half way betwixt the church, and this house. It falls into Dee near $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below the church. a litle up the bourn is a mill and a timber bridge a litle above the mill.

END OF VOLUME I.

REPORT OF THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

THE NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY was held on Saturday, 28th October 1905, in Dowell's Rooms, Edinburgh,—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ROSEBERY presiding.

Mr. J. T. CLARK, the Interim Hon. Secretary, read the Report of the Council, which was as follows:—

Since last Annual Meeting of the Society three volumes have been issued to the Members: viz. (1) *The Records of a Scottish Cloth Manufactory at New Mills, Haddingtonshire*, 1681-1703; (2) *The Wardlaw Manuscript: Chronicles of the Frasers*, 916-1674; and (3) the first volume of the *Records of the Proceedings of the Justiciary Court, Edinburgh*, 1661-1678. These were the Publications due to Subscribers for the year 1903-1904. None of the Publications for the year 1904-1905 have yet been issued; but two of them—Volume II. of the *Justiciary Court Records*, edited by Sheriff Scott Moncrieff, and the *Records of the Baron Court of Stitchill*, edited by Dr. Gunn, being the Fiftieth Volume of the Society's publications—are completed, and will be issued in the course of a few days. The third Volume due, being Volume I. of *Macfarlane's Topographical Collections*, which is being edited for the Society by Sir Arthur Mitchell, is all in type, and is now undergoing final revision.

The Council have arranged that the Publications for the Year 1905-1906 shall be Volumes II. and III. of *Macfarlane's Topographical Collections*, completing the work, and a Volume of the *Statuta Ecclesiæ Scoticanæ*, the preparation of which,

under the editorship of Dr. Patrick, is already in an advanced state.

Through the kindness of the Earl of Kinnoull, the originals of the Charters of the Abbey of Inchaffray have been placed at the disposal of the Society for publication. This interesting and important collection of Charters dates from about 1200. They were granted by King William the Lion, Alexander the Second, and other kings of Scotland; also by the Earls of Strathearn, the Bishops of Dunblane and Dunkeld, and others. There are also among the collection a number of Papal Bulls dating from 1202 to 1349. Some of these Charters are already known through the publication of the *Chartulary*, by the Bannatyne Club, in 1847, but most of them are new; and the exact reproduction of the originals will correct many errors in the *Chartulary*. The Council of the Society have undertaken the publication of these Charters, and they will be brought out under the joint editorship of Mr. W. A. Lindsay, K.C., F.S.A., Windsor Herald, and the Right Reverend the Bishop of Edinburgh.

Since the last General Meeting the Society has lost fifteen members—eleven by death and four by resignation. The vacancies thus caused have all been filled up, and there still remain thirty-six names on the list of candidates for admission.

Since the death of Dr. Law the duties of the Secretaryship have been discharged, as an interim arrangement, by Mr. J. T. Clark, the Hon. Treasurer, and the Council would take this opportunity of putting on record their appreciation of the valuable services thus rendered to the Society by him.

The Council have now much pleasure in announcing that Dr. D. Hay Fleming has intimated his willingness to undertake the duties of Secretary, and they cordially recommend that Dr. Fleming be appointed.

The Members of Council who fall to retire at this time

are Mr. Charles J. Guthrie, K.C., Dr. John A. Trail, and Dr. Maitland Thomson. It is recommended that Dr. Maitland Thomson be re-elected, and that Sheriff Crawford, K.C., and Mr. Ralph Richardson, W.S., be elected in room of Sheriff Guthrie and Dr. Trail.

The accompanying vidimus of the Hon. Treasurer's accounts shows that the balance in favour of the Society at 31st October 1904 was £532, 2s. 7d., that the income for the year 1904-1905 was £530, 4s. 1d., and the expenditure £531, 16s. 3d., leaving a balance in favour of the Society as at 28th October 1905 of £530, 10s. 5d.

LORD ROSEBERY, in moving the adoption of the Report, said—Ladies and gentlemen, it falls to me to move the adoption of this Report, and the formal resolution that Dr. Hay Fleming be appointed Secretary, and that Mr. Crawford and Mr. Ralph Richardson be elected members, and Dr. Maitland Thomson re-elected a member, of Council. You have heard the Report read, and I think you will admit that it is eminently satisfactory, and calls really for little notice from me. The most satisfactory part of it, to my mind, is that we have succeeded in securing a new secretary as successor to our ever-lamented friend, Dr. Law, and that Dr. Hay Fleming has consented to accept that position. In expressing our gratification at this announcement, we must not lose sight of the debt of gratitude we owe to Mr. Clark for filling up the vacancy during the interval between the death of Dr. Law and the nomination of the new secretary. There are three other remarks I think I would make, in passing, upon this Report. The first is that it seems to me that we are getting a little in arrear with our books. The 1905-6 volumes seem to be somewhat in the future, and we are only overtaking the publications for 1904-5. But, after all, those arrears must necessarily be the case when you are preparing carefully edited works by the most competent men, who, being competent, have naturally many avocations waiting on them from other claims. But I think we ought to keep a note of the fact that we are perhaps slipping a little into arrear with regard to our debt of volumes to the Society. It is quite possible this note of mine may be due to misreading the terms of the Report, but at any rate quite sure I am of this, that the subscribers

are a most privileged body, and get a great deal of value for their money. Wherever I go in Scotland, and wherever I find a bookish or historical personage, and I ask them are they members of the Scottish History Society, they are apt to reply with a groan: 'No; for us there is no hope; we were not original members, and we think it takes a lifetime to get into the Society.' Well, I think that is too despondent a view, but it shows the opinion which is held of the Society by those who do not belong to it, and it is certainly stronger among those who do belong to it. But I would say to those who remain outside—Pluck up hope, put your names down promptly, and you will find that the time flows on much more rapidly than you think, and you will find yourselves members, or on the brink of being members, at a much earlier date than perhaps you thought possible. It is a source of innocent triumph to me that, at the time the Society was founded, I implored my friends to belong to it, saying that they would live to regret that they had not done so. I know of many who now, in weeping and gnashing of teeth, acknowledge the truth of my prognostications on that occasion. Then I observe we have outrun the constable. We have spent about £6 more this year than we have received—£6 well laid out. When we consider, as Mr. Micawber would have said, the insignificant sum by which we have outrun our income, and when we consider the national and municipal tendency to outrun the constable on a much larger scale, we may congratulate ourselves that it is only with lame and halting feet that we tread in the path set out for us by our betters.

With regard to the two publications that are on the table, and to the one that is promised, I have very little to say. I have had an opportunity of reading the introduction to one of the new volumes—the introduction to the *Baron Court Records of Stitchill*—and I think I can promise to members of the Society a great feast of enjoyment and improvement by reading that introduction. I have rarely seen compressed into so small space so valuable a *résumé*—I am afraid there is no English word that would avoid the unpleasantness of using a foreign word—so valuable a *résumé* of the social life of a parish in Scotland as is presented by that introduction. One or two points are especially noteworthy in it. It shows us in very few pages the actual privileges of the landlord in Scotland during the time over which it ranges—that is, from the time of Cromwell till almost the Regency of George iv.—and how largely the privileges of the landlord in Scotland resembled

the privileges of a landlord in France before the great French Revolution. He had apparently almost all the rights which are said to have brought about that Revolution, and when we see that, and when we contemplate the fact that we avoided revolution in Scotland, we cannot but feel either that the people of Scotland were more patient—which I do not believe—than the people of France, or that the landlords of Scotland used their privileges, their most unjust privileges, in a manner more lenient and merciful than did the landlords of France. But still we cannot shut out from our view the fact that these landlords, I suppose by being infinitely the stronger class, for a long time after the Reformation were able to establish privileges which seem almost incredible to us in the present day. Then there is another fact which puzzles me much more than the rights of the seigneurs in Scotland. Mr. Gunn lays it down in his introduction that, during the whole one hundred and fifty years over which these records extend, there were only two cases of drunkenness brought before the Baron Court. That offers a much more perplexing problem than the other. Was it that the standard of drunkenness was much higher or much lower, I scarcely know which to say, in these hard-drinking days than it is at present? Was it that no peasant could be brought up before the Baron Court unless he could not lie on the floor without holding? Or was it that there was more poverty, or more virtue, a greater degree of temperance, in these years than is the case now? Or was it that the records were deliberately mendacious? Or was it that the Baron himself—being by no means a Templar, according to the jargon of the day—not being a teetotaler himself—was not inclined to be very hard on the frailties of others? I, at any rate, can offer no explanation of this extraordinary statistic, and I would offer it for the contemplation of the Society in the long winter evenings that lie before us.

There is an allusion I would make to another of our volumes which I do not wish to be misunderstood. I rejoice very much to see that we are going to have a volume of charters presented by Lord Kinnoull, and edited by our friend, who is our friend in so many ways, the Bishop of Edinburgh, and Mr. Lindsay, the Windsor Herald. I rejoice to see that, because I want the Society to prove every now and then that it is capable of such work as producing a volume of this kind. But I am not one of those who believe that the reproduction of charters is part of the special business of our Society. Charters are a product which are not

agreeable to every palate. They are as *caviare* to those who do not care for sturgeon's roe; and, indeed, they appeal to an extremely small class of historical specialists. I wonder how many people there are in Scotland who read a charter when they could read anything else. I have known two people in this world whom I regard as singular above all human beings, one of whom was a man who read all sermons for pleasure as we read novels. His name tortures would not make me divulge, because I want every respectable layman in Scotland, of whatever description, to think I am alluding to him. I am afraid there are not many of that class. I speak with respect in the presence of the Bishop. I am afraid that those who read sermons with as great pleasure as they read novels are a smaller class than is generally supposed. But the other person I can name. I think he was a person who read charters for pleasure. I think my friend Sir William Fraser, who is no longer with us—I judge from his publications—would have read a charter with as much enjoyment as a *Waverley Novel*. But I say that class is small, and I have always held that the object of our Society was not so much to supply the ancient documents upon which, of course, history must be founded, as to supply readable records of a past era in Scotland, and more especially those bearing on the social and domestic life of the people which otherwise would not be readily available. That is my idea of the scope of the Society. It may not be the correct or the authorised view, but I give it for what it is worth. I think that if we do not regard the element of readableness in producing our publications, we may possibly sink to a dry-as-dust society, which I am sure is very far from our contemplation. We have succeeded in producing some of the most interesting historical works which I know. I tried the other day to procure for our use, for our printing, the biography of one of the leading spirits in the revolution of 1745, but I failed in doing so, though I think my refuser may possibly come to lament that he declined, because he probably will not get so admirable a form in which to produce the diary as that which I offered him.

But there is another point which arises with regard to all this, bearing largely on the main principle of our Society. What is Scottish history? I mean Scottish history so far as we are concerned. Scottish history at the present moment, so far as I could gather, coming from Dalmeny this afternoon, is the history of football. But although there may be many glowing and

glorious pages added to Scottish history in the future and in the present, Scottish history for our purpose has long since ceased to exist. We are dealing with a past that is gone, and I would rather like if we could more strictly delimit that past to ourselves. When does the period begin and the period end over which the operations of the Scottish History Society should extend? My answer would be this—That period begins, say, at the earliest, with the invention of printing, and goes down to the period covered generally by the publication of the Waverley Novels. My reason for giving the earlier period is, I think, obvious enough. Up to that time we had manuscript authorities of an archaic character, and of the charter description, which do not enter into my view at any rate of the general scope of our operations. My view for the later date may be more strictly questioned. Why do you end with the Waverley Novels? And my answer is this—That the visit of George IV. to Scotland—the first time, I may say, that the King of Great Britain had been in Scotland since the time of Charles I., because Charles II. when he was here was only crowned King of Scotland, and that by a somewhat precarious tenure—once more brought Scotland into relation with its own monarch. But I take a wider basis than that for the termination of the epoch to which I allude. The Waverley Novels really demolished or put an end to the isolation of Scotland from the rest of the world, an isolation which really made Scotland peculiar and interesting. The Waverley Novels threw open the gates of Scotland to all lovers of romance throughout the world. From that time, which coincides pretty nearly with the introduction of railways, an eruption into Scotland of outer influences has been taking place, and we have lost that singular and peculiar demeanour—I do not mean demeanour in the narrow sense—that singular and peculiar demeanour, those very strong national characteristics which really make the subject matter of the operations of our Scottish History Society. It is a melancholy fact to acknowledge that since that time—it is a melancholy fact, according as you think it so or not—some of you will think it a very genial and delightful fact—but it is a fact at any rate that since those days we have become more like the rest of the world than we were before, and our peculiar history, our peculiar national manners and customs, may be said to have come, historically speaking, almost to an end. I do not say that since that time Scotsmen have been like other folk. I should be very sorry to think so. But I do say that the special

peculiarities which we are endeavouring to commemorate in our Society, and which Scott portrayed with such admirable force in his novels, have, I am sorry to say, largely become effaced. At any rate, whether that be your view or not, we have to fix, I think, a latter date, a final date, for the scope of the operations of our Society, and I make the suggestion that the epoch I mention is the natural and historical epoch to choose. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I am going to release you. I have been led by a process of thinking aloud into speaking much longer than I had intended, and just before sitting down I move the resolution which I have already indicated.

The report was approved of.

SHERIFF CRAWFORD moved a vote of thanks to Lord Rosebery, and in doing so made reference to the interest which his lordship had always displayed in the Society. All Lord Rosebery's services to the Society had been stamped with efficiency.

Mr. GILBERT GOUDIE seconded, and the compliment was heartily accorded.

LORD ROSEBERY briefly returned thanks.

The thanks of the Society were also awarded to the Council on the motion of Sheriff Scott Moncrieff, seconded by Mr. A. H. Millar.

ABSTRACT OF THE HONORARY TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS

For the Year ending 28th October 1905

I. CHARGE.

I Balance in Bank from previous year—

(1) On Deposit Receipt, . . .	£500	0	0
(2) On Current Account, . . .	32	2	7
		<hr/>	£532 2 7

II. Subscriptions, viz.—

(1) 400 subscriptions for 1904-5, £420	0	0
1 additional, . . .	1	1 0
3 in arrear for 1903-1904, . . .	3	3 0
	<hr/>	£424 4 0

Less 10 in arrear and 1 in advance for 1904-1905, . . .	11	11 0
	<hr/>	412 13 0

(2) 80 Libraries, . . .	£84	0 0
2 in arrear for 1903-1904, . . .	2	2 0
5 in advance for 1905-1906, . . .	5	5 0
	<hr/>	£91 7 0

Less 1 in arrear and 2 in advance for 1904-1905, . . .	3	3 0
	<hr/>	88 4 0

(3) Copies of previous issues sold to New Members, . . .	19	19 0
---	----	------

III. Interest on Deposit Receipts, . . .	9	8 1
--	---	-----

Sum of Charge, . . .	<hr/>	£1062 6 8
----------------------	-------	-----------

II. DISCHARGE.

I. *Incidental Expenses*—

(1) Printing Cards, Circulars, and Reports, . . .	£14	4 6
--	-----	-----

Carry forward, . . .	<hr/>	£14 4 6
----------------------	-------	---------

	Brought forward,	£14	4	6	
(2)	Stationery and Receipt Book,	3	14	2	
(3)	Making-up and delivering Publications,	35	1	4	
(4)	Postages of Interim Secretary and Treasurer,	6	2	10	
(5)	Clerical Work, Charges on Cheques, and Mr. Mill's honorary,	11	13	11	
(6)	Hire of Room for Annual Meeting,	1	1	0	
		<hr/>			£71 17 9

II. *Minute-Book, New Mills Cloth Company—*

	Composition, Printing, and Paper,	£98	3	6	
	Proofs and Corrections,	22	8	0	
	Transcripts,	12	8	6	
	Indexing,	4	0	0	
	Binding and Back Lettering,	18	2	6	
		<hr/>			£155 2 6
	Less paid to account Oct. 1903 and 1904,	114	15	6	
		<hr/>			40 7 0

III. *Wardlaw Manuscript : Chronicles of the Frasers—*

	Composition, Printing, and Paper,	£123	9	0	
	Proofs and Corrections,	32	18	0	
	Printing Collotype, and En- graving,	5	5	0	
	Transcribing,	23	4	6	
	Indexing,	6	15	6	
	Binding and Back Lettering,	18	11	0	
		<hr/>			£210 3 0
	Carry forward,	£210	3	0	£112 4 9

Brought forward, £210	3	0	£112	4	9
Less paid to account Oct. 1903					
and 1904,	138	6	0		
	<hr/>			71	17 0

IV. *Justiciary Records. Vol. I.—*

Composition, Printing, and					
Paper,	£82	16	0		
Proofs and Corrections, . . .	33	14	0		
Indexing,	4	12	0		
Binding and Back Lettering, .	18	7	6		
	<hr/>				
	£139	9	6		
Less paid to account Oct. 1904,	64	3	0		
	<hr/>			75	6 6

V. *Justiciary Records. Vol. II.—*

Composition, Printing, and					
Paper,	£79	5	0		
Proofs and Corrections, . . .	27	13	0		
Indexing,	2	15	0		
	<hr/>			109	13 0

VI. *Minutes of the Baron Court of Stitchill—*

Composition, Printing, and					
Paper,	£60	1	0		
Proofs and Corrections, . . .	24	9	0		
Indexing,	3	3	0		
	<hr/>			87	13 0

VII. *Macfarlane's Topographical Collections. Vol. I.—*

Composition,	£77	16	0		
Less paid Oct. 1904,	2	14	0		
	<hr/>			75	2 0

VIII. *Balance to next account—*

Sum due by Bank of Scotland
on 28th October 1905—

(1) On Deposit Receipt, £500 0 0

	<hr/>				
Carry forward, . £500	0	0	£531	16	3

Brought forward,	£500	0	0	£531	16	3
(2) On Current Account,	24	4	5			
	<hr/>					
	£524	4	5			
(3) In hands of Treasurer,	6	6	0			
	<hr/>			530	10	5
Sum of Discharge,	.			<hr/>		
				£1062	6	8

EDINBURGH, 24th November 1905.—Having examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish History Society for the year ending 28th October 1905, of which the foregoing is an Abstract, we find the said Accounts to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched, the balance in Bank at the end of the year being £524, 4s. 5d., of which £500 is on Deposit Receipt and £24, 4s. 5d. on Current Account, with £6, 6s. in hands of Treasurer.

RALPH RICHARDSON.

WM. TRAQUAIR DICKSON.

Scottish History Society.

THE EXECUTIVE.

1905-1906.

President.

THE EARL OF ROSEBERY, K.G., K.T., LL.D.

Chairman of Council.

DAVID MASSON, LL.D., Historiographer Royal for Scotland.

Council.

DONALD CRAWFORD, K.C.

RALPH RICHARDSON, W.S.

J. MAITLAND THOMSON, LL.D., Advocate, Keeper of the
Historical Department, H.M. Register House.

REV. ALEXANDER D. MURDOCH.

SIR ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B., M.D., LL.D.

A. FRANCIS STEUART, Advocate.

SIR THOMAS GIBSON CARMICHAEL, Bart.

JOHN RANKINE, K.C., LL.D., Professor of Scots Law in the
University of Edinburgh.

SIR JAMES BALFOUR PAUL, Lyon King of Arms.

REV. ROBERT FLINT, D.D.

P. HUME BROWN, M.A., LL.D., Professor of Ancient History
and Palæography in the University of Edinburgh.

Right Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh.

Corresponding Members of the Council.

Prof. C. H. FIRTH, LL.D., Oxford ; Rev. W. D. MACRAY, Oxford ;
Prof. C. SANFORD TERRY, Aberdeen.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. T. CLARK, Crear Villa, 196 Ferry Road, Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretary.

D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D., 4 Chamberlain Road, Edinburgh.

RULES

1. THE object of the Society is the discovery and printing, under selected editorship, of unpublished documents illustrative of the civil, religious, and social history of Scotland. The Society will also undertake, in exceptional cases, to issue translations of printed works of a similar nature, which have not hitherto been accessible in English.

2. The number of Members of the Society shall be limited to 400.

3. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve elected Members, five to make a quorum. Three of the twelve elected Members shall retire annually by ballot, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

4. The Annual Subscription to the Society shall be One Guinea. The publications of the Society shall not be delivered to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear, and no Member shall be permitted to receive more than one copy of the Society's publications.

5. The Society will undertake the issue of its own publications, *i.e.* without the intervention of a publisher or any other paid agent.

6. The Society will issue yearly two octavo volumes of about 320 pages each.

7. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at the end of October, or at an approximate date to be determined by the Council.

8. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

9. Editors shall receive 20 copies of each volume they edit for the Society.

10. The owners of Manuscripts published by the Society will also be presented with a certain number of copies.

11. The Annual Balance-Sheet, Rules, and List of Members shall be printed.

12. No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at a General Meeting of the Society. A fortnight's notice of any alteration to be proposed shall be given to the Members of the Council.

PUBLICATIONS
OF THE
SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

For the year 1886-1887.

1. BISHOP POCOCKE'S TOURS IN SCOTLAND, 1747-1760. Edited by D. W. KEMP.
2. DIARY AND ACCOUNT BOOK OF WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM OF CRAIG-ENDS, 1673-1680. Edited by the Rev. JAMES DODDS, D.D.

For the year 1887-1888.

3. GRAMEIDOS LIBRI SEX: an heroic poem on the Campaign of 1689, by JAMES PHILIP of Almerieclose. Translated and Edited by the Rev. A. D. MURDOCH.
4. THE REGISTER OF THE KIRK-SESSION OF ST. ANDREWS. Part I. 1559-1582. Edited by D. HAY FLEMING.

For the year 1888-1889.

5. DIARY OF THE REV. JOHN MILL, Minister in Shetland, 1740-1803. Edited by GILBERT GOUDIE.
6. NARRATIVE OF MR. JAMES NIMMO, A COVENANTER, 1654-1709. Edited by W. G. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.
7. THE REGISTER OF THE KIRK-SESSION OF ST. ANDREWS. Part II. 1583-1600. Edited by D. HAY FLEMING.

For the year 1889-1890.

8. A LIST OF PERSONS CONCERNED IN THE REBELLION (1745). With a Preface by the EARL OF ROSEBERY.
Presented to the Society by the Earl of Rosebery.
9. GLAMIS PAPERS: The 'BOOK OF RECORD,' a Diary written by PATRICK, FIRST EARL OF STRATHMORE, and other documents (1684-89). Edited by A. H. MILLAR.
10. JOHN MAJOR'S HISTORY OF GREATER BRITAIN (1521). Translated and edited by ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.

For the year 1890-1891.

11. THE RECORDS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES, 1646-47. Edited by the Rev. Professor MITCHELL, D.D., and the Rev. JAMES CHRISTIE, D.D.
12. COURT-BOOK OF THE BARONY OF URIE, 1604-1747. Edited by the Rev. D. G. BARRON.

For the year 1891-1892.

13. MEMOIRS OF SIR JOHN CLERK OF PENICUIK, Baronet. Extracted by himself from his own Journals, 1676-1755. Edited by JOHN M. GRAY.
14. DIARY OF COL. THE HON. JOHN ERSKINE OF CARNOCK, 1683-1687. Edited by the Rev. WALTER MACLEOD.

For the year 1892-1893.

15. MISCELLANY OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY, First Volume—THE LIBRARY OF JAMES VI., 1573-83. Edited by G. F. Warner.—DOCUMENTS ILLUSTRATING CATHOLIC POLICY, 1596-98. T. G. Law.—LETTERS OF SIR THOMAS HOPE, 1627-46. Rev. R. Paul.—CIVIL WAR PAPERS, 1643-50. H. F. Morland Simpson.—LAUDERDALE CORRESPONDENCE, 1660-77. Right Rev. John Dowden, D.D.—TURNBULL'S DIARY, 1657-1704. Rev. R. Paul.—MASTERTON PAPERS, 1660-1719. V. A. Noël Paton.—ACCOMPT OF EXPENSES IN EDINBURGH, 1715. A. H. Millar.—REBELLION PAPERS, 1715 and 1745. H. Paton.
16. ACCOUNT BOOK OF SIR JOHN FOULIS OF RAVELSTON (1671-1707). Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

For the year 1893-1894.

17. LETTERS AND PAPERS ILLUSTRATING THE RELATIONS BETWEEN CHARLES II. AND SCOTLAND IN 1650. Edited by SAMUEL RAWSON GARDINER, D.C.L., etc.
18. SCOTLAND AND THE COMMONWEALTH. LETTERS AND PAPERS RELATING TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND, Aug. 1651—Dec. 1653. Edited by C. H. FIRTH, M.A.

For the year 1894-1895.

19. THE JACOBITE ATTEMPT OF 1719. LETTERS OF JAMES, SECOND DUKE OF ORMONDE. Edited by W. K. DICKSON.
- 20, 21. THE LYON IN MOURNING, OR A COLLECTION OF SPEECHES, LETTERS, JOURNALS, ETC., RELATIVE TO THE AFFAIRS OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD STUART, by BISHOP FORBES. 1746-1775. Edited by HENRY PATON. Vols. I. and II.

For the year 1895-1896.

22. THE LYON IN MOURNING. Vol. III.
23. ITINERARY OF PRINCE CHARLES EDWARD (Supplement to the Lyon in Mourning). Compiled by W. B. BLAIKIE.
24. EXTRACTS FROM THE PRESBYTERY RECORDS OF INVERNESS AND DINGWALL FROM 1638 TO 1688. Edited by WILLIAM MACKAY.
25. RECORDS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES (*continued*) for the years 1648 and 1649. Edited by the Rev. Professor MITCHELL, D.D., and Rev. JAMES CHRISTIE, D.D.

For the year 1896-1897.

26. WARISTON'S DIARY AND OTHER PAPERS—
JOHNSTON OF WARISTON'S DIARY, 1639. Edited by G. M. Paul.—
THE HONOURS OF SCOTLAND, 1651-52. C. R. A. Howden.—THE
EARL OF MAR'S LEGACIES, 1722, 1726. Hon. S. Erskine.—LETTERS
BY MRS. GRANT OF LAGGAN. J. R. N. Macphail.
Presented to the Society by Messrs. T. and A. Constable.
27. MEMORIALS OF JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON, 1740-1747.
Edited by R. FITZROY BELL.
28. THE COMPT BUIK OF DAVID WEDDERBURN, MERCHANT OF
DUNDEE, 1587-1630. Edited by A. H. MILLAR.

For the year 1897-1898.

- 29, 30. THE CORRESPONDENCE OF DE MONTEREUL AND THE BROTHERS
DE BELLIÈVRE, FRENCH AMBASSADORS IN ENGLAND AND SCOT-
LAND, 1645-1648. Edited, with Translation, by J. G.
FOTHERINGHAM. 2 vols.

For the year 1898-1899.

31. SCOTLAND AND THE PROTECTORATE. LETTERS AND PAPERS
RELATING TO THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT OF SCOTLAND, FROM
JANUARY 1654 TO JUNE 1659. Edited by C. H. FIRTH, M.A.
32. PAPERS ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY OF THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN
THE SERVICE OF THE UNITED NETHERLANDS, 1572-1782.
Edited by JAMES FERGUSON. Vol. I. 1572-1697.
- 33, 34. MACFARLANE'S GENEALOGICAL COLLECTIONS CONCERNING
FAMILIES IN SCOTLAND; Manuscripts in the Advocates' Library.
2 vols. Edited by J. T. CLARK, Keeper of the Library.

Presented to the Society by the Trustees of the late Sir William Fraser, K.C.B.

For the year 1899-1900.

35. PAPERS ON THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN HOLLAND, 1572-1782.
 Edited by JAMES FERGUSON. Vol. II. 1698-1782. (Nov. 1899.)
36. JOURNAL OF A FOREIGN TOUR IN 1665 AND 1666, AND PORTIONS OF
 OTHER JOURNALS, BY SIR JOHN LAUDER, LORD FOUNTAINHALL.
 Edited by DONALD CRAWFORD. (May 1900.)
37. PAPAL NEGOTIATIONS WITH MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS DURING HER
 REIGN IN SCOTLAND. Chiefly from the Vatican Archives.
 Edited by the Rev. J. HUNGERFORD POLLEN, S.J. (Nov. 1901.)

For the year 1900-1901.

38. PAPERS ON THE SCOTS BRIGADE IN HOLLAND, 1572-1782.
 Edited by JAMES FERGUSON. Vol. III. 1. Rotterdam Papers :
 2. The Remembrance, a Metrical Account of the War in
 Flanders, 1701-12, by JOHN SCOT, Soldier. (July 1901.)
39. THE DIARY OF ANDREW HAY OF CRAIGNETHAN, 1659-60.
 Edited by A. G. REID, F.S.A.Scot. (Nov. 1901.)

For the year 1901-1902.

40. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE UNION OF ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND IN
 1651-53. Edited by C. SANFORD TERRY. (March 1902.)
41. THE LOYALL DISSUASIVE. Memorial to the Laird of Cluny in
 Badenoch. Written in 1703, by Sir ÆNEAS MACPHERSON.
 Edited by the Rev. A. D. MURDOCH. (July 1902.)

For the year 1902-1903.

42. THE CHARTULARY OF LINDORES, 1195-1479. Edited from the
 original MS. at Caprington Castle, Kilmarnock, by the Right
 Rev. JOHN DOWDEN, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh. (July 1903.)
43. A LETTER FROM MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS TO THE DUKE OF GUISE,
 Jan. 1562. Reproduced in Facsimile from the Original MS. in
 the possession of the late JOHN SCOTT, of Halkshill, Esq., C.B.
 Edited, with historical Introduction and Appendix of original
 illustrative Documents, by the Rev. J. HUNGERFORD POLLEN,
 S.J. (Jan. 1904.)

Presented to the Society by the family of the late Mr. Scott, of Halkshill.

44. MISCELLANY OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY, Second Volume—
THE SCOTTISH KING'S HOUSEHOLD, 14th Century. Edited by Mary Bateson.—THE SCOTTISH NATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ORLEANS, 1336-1538. John Kirkpatrick, LL.D.—THE FRENCH GARRISON AT DUNBAR, 1563. Robert S. Rait.—DE ANTIQUITATE RELIGIONIS APUD SCOTOS, 1594. Henry D. G. Law.—APOLOGY FOR WILLIAM MAITLAND OF LETHINGTON, 1610. Andrew Lang.—LETTERS OF BISHOP GEORGE GRÆME, 1602-38. L. G. Græme.—A SCOTTISH JOURNIE, 1641. C. H. Firth.—NARRATIVES ILLUSTRATING THE DUKE OF HAMILTON'S EXPEDITION TO ENGLAND, 1648. C. H. Firth.—BURNET-LEIGHTON PAPERS, 1648-168-. H. C. Foxcroft.—PAPERS OF ROBERT ERSKINE, Physician to Peter the Great, 1677-1720. Rev. Robert Paul.—WILL OF THE DUCHESS OF ALBANY, 1789. A. Francis Steuart. (Feb. 1904.)
45. LETTERS OF JOHN COCKBURN OF ORMISTOUN TO HIS GARDENER, 1727-1743. Edited by JAMES COLVILLE, D.Sc. (March 1904.)

For the year 1903-1904.

46. MINUTE BOOK OF THE MANAGERS OF THE NEW MILLS CLOTH MANUFACTORY, 1681-1690. Edited by W. R. SCOTT, Lecturer on Political Economy in St. Andrews University. (Jan. 1905.)
47. CHRONICLES OF THE FRASERS; being the Wardlaw Manuscript entitled 'Polichronicon seu Policratica Temporum, or, the true Genealogy of the Frasers.' By Master JAMES FRASER. Edited, from the original MS. in possession of the Trustees of the late Sir Wm. Augustus Fraser, Bart., by WILLIAM MACKAY, Inverness. (Feb. 1905.)
48. THE RECORDS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JUSTICIARY COURT FROM 1661 TO 1678. Vol. i. 1661-1669. Edited, from the MS. in possession of Mr. John W. Weston, by Sheriff SCOTT-MONCRIEFF. (July 1905.)

For the year 1904-1905.

49. THE RECORDS OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE JUSTICIARY COURT FROM 1661 TO 1678. Vol. ii. 1669-1678. Edited, from the MS. in possession of Mr. John W. Weston, by Sheriff SCOTT-MONCRIEFF. (Oct. 1905.)
50. RECORDS OF THE BARON COURT OF STITCHILL, 1655-1807. Transcribed from the original in Stitchill House, Roxburghshire, by the late Rev. GEORGE GUNN, Minister of Stitchill. Edited by CLEMENT B. GUNN, M.D., Peebles. (Oct. 1905.)
51. MACFARLANE'S GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS. Vol. i. Edited, from the MS. in the Advocates' Library, by Sir ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B. (April 1906.)

For the year 1905-1906.

52, 53. MACFARLANE'S GEOGRAPHICAL COLLECTIONS. Vols. II. and III.
 Edited, from the MS. in the Advocates' Library, by Sir
 ARTHUR MITCHELL, K.C.B.

54. STATUTA ECCLESIE SCOTICANÆ, 1225-1559. Edited, with
 Translation and Notes, by DAVID PATRICK, LL.D.

In preparation.

THE CHARTERS OF THE ABBEY OF INCHAFFRAY. Edited by W. A.
 LINDSAY, K.C., and the Right Rev. Bishop DOWDEN, D.D.

THE HOUSE BOOKS OF ACCOMPTS, OCHTERTYRE, 1737-39. Edited,
 from the original MS., in possession of Sir Patrick Keith
 Murray, by JAMES COLVILLE, D.Sc.

A SELECTION OF THE FORFEITED ESTATES PAPERS PRESERVED IN
 H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE AND ELSEWHERE. Edited by
 A. H. MILLAR.

SIR THOMAS CRAIG'S DE UNIONE REGNORUM BRITANNIÆ. Edited,
 with an English Translation, by DAVID MASSON, LL.D.

RECORDS RELATING TO THE SCOTTISH ARMIES FROM 1638 TO 1650.
 Edited by C. SANFORD TERRY.

ANALYTICAL CATALOGUE OF THE WODROW COLLECTION OF MANU-
 SCRIPTS IN THE ADVOCATES' LIBRARY. Edited by J. T. CLARK.

CHARTERS AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE GREY FRIARS AND
 THE CISTERCIAN NUNNERY OF HADDINGTON.—REGISTER OF THE
 MONASTERY OF INCHCOLM. Edited by J. G. WALLACE-
 JAMES, M.B.

RECORDS OF THE COMMISSIONS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLIES (*con-
 tinued*), for the years 1650-53. Edited by the Rev. JAMES
 CHRISTIE, D.D.

REGISTER OF THE CONSULTATIONS OF THE MINISTERS OF EDINBURGH,
 AND SOME OTHER BRETHREN OF THE MINISTRY SINCE THE
 INTERRUPTION OF THE ASSEMBLY 1653, WITH OTHER PAPERS OF
 PUBLIC CONCERNMENT, 1653-1660.

PAPERS RELATING TO THE REBELLIONS OF 1715 AND 1745, with other
 documents from the Municipal Archives of the City of Perth.

A TRANSLATION OF THE HISTORIA ABBATUM DE KYNLOS OF
 FERRERIUS, together with some inedited Letters of the
 Author. By ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE, LL.D.

RENTALE SANCTI ANDREÆ. The Household Book of Cardinal
 Beaton, 1539-1545. Edited, from the MS. in the Advocates'
 Library, by D. HAY FLEMING, LL.D.

DATE DUE

[illegible]

GAYLORD

PRINTED IN U.S.A.

BOSTON COLLEGE



3 9031 01211689 3

465094

DA

750

.S25

v. 51

Scottish history society.
Publications.

Bapst Library

Boston College

Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167

