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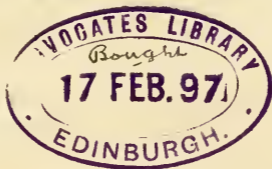
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THE
STEAM-BOAT COMPANION

BETWIXT

PERTH AND DUNDEE.



EDINBURGH:
FRASER AND CRAWFORD.

M. D. CCC. XXXVIII.

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PREFACE.

THE following tiny volume is placed before the public with no pretensions to further claims on attention than may be put forward by one who has been anxious, in a very humble sphere, to discharge the duties of a careful and minute compiler, rather than to obtain the credit of successful authorship. During an intercourse of considerable intimacy and duration with the locality described, the author had often been struck with the inadequacy and inaccuracy of the information to be obtained, even from those whose circumstances ought to have rendered them familiar with the neighbourhood, in reference to objects which generally excited the curiosity of strangers. No one can, in the summer season in particular, make a steam-boat trip on the Tay without being perplexed by the multiplicity of questions put to him in reference to matters requiring no great degree of research for their elucidation, nine-

tenths of which he is in all likelihood desirous, but utterly inadequate, to explain. To put full and accurate information on such subjects into the hands of those who might be desirous to receive it, in a shape more ample and authoritative than that usually offered by ordinary Tourists' Guides, had for some time been the wish of the writer of the Topography of the Tay. In the course of more dry and grave investigations in the Library of the British Museum, where such abundance of materials were found to be lying around, that the difficulty lay rather in selection and abridgement than in collection, it afforded amusement and relaxation to compile and arrange, for this little work, authorities which might be referred to and relied on. Hence the origin of the Topography of the Tay, for which, it is hoped, it will not appear egotistical to offer these explanations, inasmuch as it may account for a redundancy of reference which might otherwise be considered ostentatious or superfluous, and a deficiency of strictly descriptive writing, for the absence of which selections from authors of weight and name will, it is believed, more than compensate. This, it is hoped, will also help to excuse deficiencies

in the genealogical division, which a residence on the spot might probably have got supplied. It was essential under the circumstances to refer to books alone for information, and in these the genealogies of recent or untitled families are often difficult to be met with, or little to be relied on. The Baronage of Douglas never extended beyond one volume, and the contents of that are in many cases unauthentic. The references to the families of commoners to be found in the Peerage of the same author has been duly adverted to, but labour, in one respect at least, under the same charge as the Baronage. The Baronetage of Playfair is nowhere to be depended on. The labours of the minute and careful Debrett, which have already done so much to correct previous genealogists as to the Peerage and Baronetage of Great Britain, have been duly taken advantage of, but have not as yet extended to the baronage of the locality described. It is in consequence of deficiencies in printed authorities, and implies no reflection on their lineage, that scarcely any notice has been taken of the families of the Patersons of Carpow and Castle-Huntly, the Allens of Errol and Inchmartin, the Yeamans of Murie, Drummonds of

Megginch, Hunters of Seaside, Craigies of Glendoig, Mylnes of Mylnefield, Andersons of Inchyra and of Balgay, Trotters of Ballindean, Websters of Balruddery, and others, whose residences come in for brief notices in the text. The natural history in the appendix, with the exception of the geology, is wholly extracted from books carefully referred to, and will, it is hoped, be found interesting, as consisting of a series of papers dispersed through a great number of works not commonly in the hands of ordinary readers, for the first time collected together, in reference to the animals, and their habits, which frequent the Tay. The chapter on reclaiming land from the river has been drawn up from information obtained from those who have been most successfully engaged in these operations, to whom special acknowledgments are due. Nothing has on this point, it is believed, been heretofore published, so that if it can lay claim to no other merit, it may hope to obtain the praise of novelty. In conclusion, it must be stated that the Topography of the Tay having been ready for the press in August 1837, unlooked-for circumstances deferred its publication till ten months after that date.

In the meantime, it was found expedient to give in various ways fragments of its contents to the public. It is not at present necessary to advert to these, the portions so given being without the name of the author ; but it is important to say this much to account for what might either seem a partial republication, or lead to the suspicion that the guilt of plagiarism had been incurred, where passages are without acknowledgment apparently reprinted from works already before the public.

Cupar-Fife, May 20, 1838.

The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that every entry should be supported by a valid receipt or invoice. This ensures transparency and allows for easy verification of the data.

Furthermore, it is noted that the records should be kept in a secure and accessible format. Regular backups are recommended to prevent data loss in the event of a system failure or disaster. The document also mentions the need for periodic audits to ensure the integrity and accuracy of the information stored.

In conclusion, the document stresses that a robust record-keeping system is essential for the long-term success and compliance of any organization. By following the guidelines outlined, businesses can minimize risks and ensure that their financial and operational data is always up-to-date and reliable.

The second section of the document provides a detailed overview of the various types of records that should be maintained. This includes financial records, such as ledgers and journals, as well as operational records, such as inventory logs and production reports.

It is also important to note that records should be organized in a logical and consistent manner. This makes it easier to locate specific information when needed and reduces the risk of errors or misinterpretations. The document suggests using standardized formats and codes to facilitate this process.

Additionally, the document highlights the importance of training staff on proper record-keeping procedures. This ensures that everyone involved in the process is aware of their responsibilities and can contribute to the overall accuracy and reliability of the records.

The final part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory requirements that may apply to record-keeping. Different industries and jurisdictions have specific rules regarding the retention and disposal of records. It is crucial for organizations to stay up-to-date on these requirements to avoid potential penalties or legal issues.

The document also mentions the importance of having a clear policy in place regarding the retention and disposal of records. This policy should be communicated to all employees and should be reviewed regularly to ensure it remains relevant and effective.

In summary, the document provides a comprehensive guide to record-keeping practices. By following these guidelines, organizations can ensure that their records are accurate, secure, and compliant with all applicable laws and regulations.

ERRATUM.

After the present volume was in the hands of the binder, it was found that the designation originally selected for it, "The Topography of the Tay," bore so close a resemblance to the title of the Companion to Knox's Map of the Basin of the Tay, that its issue might possibly have been interdicted by the publishers of the latter work. Some pages were therefore cancelled, and the present title substituted for that withdrawn. It is necessary to make this explanation to account for some allusions, in the preface especially, to a name now no longer employed.

THE STEAM-BOAT COMPANION.

The Shore of Perth.

AT low tides, the Dundee steamer is obliged to land her passengers at a wooden platform, erected for the purpose, below the ship-building yard, and nearly opposite the contemplated wet-dock. Much more frequently, however, she is enabled to ascend as high, at least, as the lime shore, and sometimes considerably higher. We shall assume, then, the upper steam-boat landing-place as the point from which to commence our description. The fine avenues and groups of trees contiguous to the river, and everywhere adorning the South Inch, are the remains of the policies of the family of Gowrie, whose house—the scene of the celebrated conspiracy in 1603—stood where the county buildings now are placed, to make way for which, indeed, it was removed. The parti-

culars of this remarkable conspiracy are familiar to every reader of Scottish history. Gowrie-house having become the property of the Town of Perth, was, in 1746, given by the Town Council as a present to the Duke of Cumberland, and it is said that his Royal Highness, either in ignorance of the nature of the county, or desiring to rebuke the sycophancy of the magistrates on being presented to his new property, drily asked, "whether, along with Gowrie-house, he was not also to receive that piece of ground called the Carse of Gowrie." The avenue nearly parallel to that next the river, beyond the first section of the Inch, indicates the line of the Great North Road. More towards the wood-yards which skirt this part of the town, were, till lately, the vestiges of an old fortification, thrown up by Oliver Cromwell while investing Perth, and known while visible by the name of "Oliver's Mount."—"It was a stately strong work, square, with a bastion at each corner, surrounded with strong ramparts of earth and a deep ditch full of water. Opposite to it, they built a pier for loading and unloading of ships. The entry towards the town had an iron gate. The commanding officer ordered great trees to be cut down in the king's hunting park at Falkland, and brought to the citadel. The school-house was demolished, which contained 360 scholars, and was three storeys high, with rooms for the rectors, doctors, and

music master. They demolished the high walls of the Greyfriars, carried away the stones, with nearly 300 tombstones, and 140 dwelling-houses, with their garden-walls; also the hospital, a stately building. The stone pillars and abutments of the bridge, besides many kelvies and fishing-boats, all were carried away to build the citadel." (*Quoted in Perthshire Guide.*)—"While Cromwell was at Perth, one of the inhabitants, of the name of Reid, came to him and presented a bond, granted by Charles the II., for defraying the expense of the coronation at Scone. Reid demanded payment of the bond from Cromwell; the latter asked whether he was not mad, and said, I am neither Charles Stuart's heir nor executor. Then, says Reid, in the phraseology of the Scottish law, 'you are a vitious intronmitter.' Cromwell observed to those around him, that it was the boldest speech he ever had addressed to him." (*Brewster's Encyclopedia.*) Over the extreme western edge of the South Inch rises a sloping terrace, covered with handsome villas, called St Leonard's Bank, from having afforded a site to a chapel of that name, destroyed at the Reformation. The greater part of the fine line of houses fronting the Inch, and nearly at right angles to St Leonard's Bank, is called Marshall Place, in honour of Provost Marshall, who died in the year 1812, and to whom Perth owes so many of its improvements. This is just to the south of, and

nearly parallel with, the old city wall. The observer who casts his eye upon the handsome Roman Temple, with near to it a detached column surmounted by an elegant Tuscan vase, which form the most conspicuous objects in the foreground, would not readily believe it to be a water cistern and chimney stalk, for the benefit of the city of Perth. The lower part of the building up to the balustrade (40 feet) is of solid stone work ; the upper portion, which seems as of the same material, decorated with carved pilasters, and surmounted by a cupola of lead, is in reality a cast-iron water-tank. The water of the river percolates through the large gravel bed, which forms an island opposite to the cistern, and is drawn off from a carefully covered-in deep cut or drain, by means of iron pipes laid in the channel of the river. From this it is pumped by a steam-engine, partly into the fore-mentioned iron-tank, and partly through service-pipes laid in every quarter of the town. For this beautiful piece of hydraulic engineering, which, along with the necessary apparatus connected with it, cost in all about £13,609, and which answers all the ends for which it was intended, in a manner surpassing the hopes of the most sanguine, Perth was indebted to the learned Dr Adam Anderson, then Rector of the Academy, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of St Andrews. Just beyond this is the Greyfriars burying-ground, formerly the site of

a monastery; and still farther on may be seen the splendid doric portico of the County Buildings. This fine specimen of Greek architecture was designed by Smirke, and cost, together with the jail, £29,000. The principal hall, which is 68 feet by 40, and is ornamented with two splendid pictures of the Duke of Atholl and Lord Lynedoch, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, and a still more splendid one of Sir George Murray, by Pickersgill, should not be left unvisited by the stranger. The bridge of Perth, a structure whose very name is dear to the inhabitants,* closes up the view to the north. The bridge of Perth was completed in 1770. For a century and a-half, the only mode of passing the river was by a ferry-boat. The remains of a previous bridge, which was swept away by the river in 1621, were, till within these few years, to be seen opposite the present town-house. A still earlier bridge was said to have been destroyed at the beginning of the 13th century by an inundation. For the stranger who has but little time to spare, the middle of the bridge itself affords one of the most accessible and commanding view-points. A little beyond where the river is lost to sight, stands on the right bank the Palace of Scone, on the site of the celebrated abbey of that name, where the coronations of our Scottish kings were per-

* The spirited tune of this name will not be forgotten.

formed. Nearly opposite to this, where the Tay is joined by its tributary the Almond, stood the Roman post, and, it is said, the ancient city of Bertha.—“ Bertha (says Buchanan) was totally destroyed by a flood in 1210, and a city built upon the spot where Perth now stands. The tide of the Tay in former times reached this spot, from which circumstance is derived Bertha, a contraction of Abertave, or where the Tay met the sea.” (*Pennant's Tour.*) The transition of Bertha to Perth, if the reader take in this etymology, is easy. In the foreground, on the left of the spectator, is the North Inch, with a fine line of houses called Rose Terrace just beyond. On the right bank of the river, to the north of the bridge, are the villas of Springland, Boatland, Taybank, Tayside, Summer Bank, &c. To the south of the bridge the most conspicuous objects are the church of Kinnoull, Bellwood, Pitcullen Bank, Rosebank, Bowerswell, Potterhill, Marshall Cottage, St Albans Cottage, Garry Cottage, Bertha Cottage, Castlebank, &c. The last named of these is near the site of the old castle of Kinnoull, sometimes falsely associated with the name of the present family of Hay, who were only ennobled in 1633. We have no reason to believe that it was ever a building of any note; and before the time of Adamson, who wrote in 1638, scarce a vestige of it seems to have remained. Kinnoull church, a fine object from every point in this neighbour-

hood, was erected in 1826 from a design by Burn, and cost about £4000. In a small mausoleum is the burying-place of the celebrated Lord Chancellor Kinnoull, the first of the family of Hay who bore that title, and who died in the year 1634.* Nearly opposite the place where we have supposed the steam-boat to start, and close upon the water's edge, is Barnhill, formerly the property of a branch of the Braco and Methven family, now of Moncrieff of Culfargie, whose residence it is. Filling up the slope of the hill and level grounds for a large extent, on the right bank of the river, are the beautiful nursery-grounds of Messrs Dickson and Turnbull. These gentlemen, who have realized a fine fortune from their profession, have at present upwards of fifty acres in garden cultivation, which are, with a liberality that characterizes all their proceedings, thrown open as promenade grounds to the public.

Descending the River.

Unless the tide be very full, a remarkably rapid declivity will be observed just on reaching the lowermost point of the old harbour. Grose represents, in 1780, the principal part of the shipping as lying at the present fish-market, while Pennant seems to think that they may at one time have ascended to near the mouth of the Almond. Do-

* For a notice of the genealogy of the family of Kinnoull, see Appendix A, p. i.

cuments still exist from which we learn that at no distant period vessels were prevented from "breaking bulk" until they had ascended to a point which now scarcely affords water for a modern fishing-boat.* A gravel bed, or series of beds, of which that here appearing at the bottom of the river is one, seems to be descending, so as to lessen the depth of the water at a much lower point than that to which it was formerly navigable. This will, however, be remedied by the cut now proceeding by the Friartown Hole. As this is approached, the sand beds called the Cow Inch and Sand Island, which, though covered over with verdant turf, are in reality one mass of arid sand, resting at the depth of about seven feet on a bed of clay, will be seen just on the right. The deep cut passing through this is part of the new harbour works, commenced in 1835, but repeatedly interrupted and laid aside in consequence of senseless and irritating litigation, arising from the loose structure of the various harbour acts, and the disagreements of the parties concerned in carrying them into effect. The Depot, built by government in 1812, and occupied till the peace in 1814 by about 8000 French prisoners of war, stands between this and the Edinburgh road. It cost £130,000. It is now used as an ordnance store,

* This, and other matters of local interest, are minutely treated of in the statistical account of Perth, published since the above was written.

and forms a convenient receptacle for the splendid periodical exhibitions of the Highland Society. Beyond this is the site of St Magdalen's Convent, not a stone of which now remains upon another, though the lands on which it stood still retain its name. On the left bank of the river, as we descend, is Moncrieff Island, isolated by the principal branch of the Tay we have just been describing, and the lesser one called the Willowgate.

The Friartown Hole

Is a remarkably deep pool at the first somewhat rapid bending of the river. Above this will be observed a very large ice-house. A coffer-dam, nearly 100 yards in length, was drawn across the canal which terminates here, while the harbour works were being proceeded with. A considerable number of vessels are generally at anchor in the Friartown Hole, the navigation becoming difficult immediately on ascending above it. The farm of the Friartown is close by.—“ Before the Reformation, a very large bell was on its way to Perth, and the ship in which it was being obliged to unload at this place, the unfortunate bell fell into the river. Some years afterwards, a diver undertook to recover it, but came up without success and in breathless terror, declaring he had found the devil and his dam making their porridge in it. The bell has, therefore, remained ever since undisturbed. It is very generally un-

derstood to be the private porridge-pot of these formidable personages."—(*Chambers' Picture of Scotland.*) Just below the farm-house of Friartown, about thirty feet above the present level of the river, and a short way under the surface of the ground, is a thin bed of peat, from which several pieces of decayed trees—one black trunk being peculiarly conspicuous—may be seen protruding from the bank. Specimens of this sort of diluvial remains are much less common in this quarter than about twenty-five miles up the river, where such splendid masses of black oak have been exhumed. The banks on both sides just after this become low. On the right hand, about half a mile up the acclivity, and near a group of cottages, on the south, stands an immense rude pillar of unhewn stone, about nine feet high, and two and a half to three in its greatest diameter. It is one of those boulders of gneiss which are frequently to be found on the high grounds in this neighbourhood, though none of the rock itself is to be seen in sites nearer than the first Grampian range. It must have been set in its present position by the hand of man, and is probably one of those hoar or hare stones (*i. e.* literally, boundary or bounding stones) with which the aboriginal inhabitants, as in the patriarchal times recorded in holy writ, marked the limits of their pasturage. Numbers of these are to be found all over the kingdom, and in Wales are known by the name

of *maen hir* or *menni gwer*. As we approach the high grounds on the left near Barnhill toll-bar, a very beautiful peep up the river opens upon us. Here the branch called the Willow-gate, which divides Moncrieff Island from the eastern shore, rejoins the Tay. It is here very deep, and is a favourite resort for salmon fishers. One of the largest fish found in the river for many years was here caught in July 1836, being no less than 64lbs. in weight, and three feet in girth round the shoulder, and, at the same time, of the greatest symmetry and beauty. Below this a short way on the opposite side, was formerly another island, which is now united to the mainland on the right, the channel which formerly separated it having been banked across in 1836, in furtherance of those improvements in the navigation of the river which seem to diminish its picturesqueness in proportion as they increase its navigability (and of which we shall see much more conspicuous examples as we proceed), towards which we feel disposed to use the words of the poet as addressed to the steam-boat:—

It may be orthodox and wise,
And catholic and transcendental,
To the useful still to sacrifice,
Without a sigh, the ornamental.

But be it granted me at least
That I may never be the priest.

A short run now brings us in full view of the towers and cliffs of

Kinnoull Hill,

and as we come in view of Kinfauns, affords us scenery very rarely indeed surpassed in rich and romantic beauty. A small cliff, which separates one section from the main body of the mass of rocks, is known by the name of "The Windy Gowl," at a point where, according to Morrison, "there is a multiplying echo of great power."

"Keen hollow blasts howl through the bleak recess,
Emblem of music caused by emptiness."

While somewhat farther on will be observed a narrow chasm called "The Dragon's Cave," where those remnants of Paganism not yet quite extinct over the country—the observance of the first of May—used to be celebrated with much superstitious solemnity by the citizens of Perth. It used more lately to be the chosen summer Saturday resort for school-boys, the difficulty of its access rendering it a favourite "fickle," by the suitable accomplishment of which much credit was obtained. A gentleman, eminent for his school-boy achievements in this way, as well as for the corpulence of his more mature years, having a few years since returned to Perth after a long residence abroad, resolved to try the experiment of entering the Dragon's Cave, little considering the change in his corporeal fitness for such exploits. He suf-

ferred such *inexpressible* damage in the undertaking, that few similarly circumstanced are likely to think of risking a similar penalty for so rash an attempt. "It is said there was once a large diamond on the face of Kinnoull rock, which shone with great lustre every dark night, but as it was invisible by day, nobody could find it out. At last an ingenious person hit upon the expedient of firing a ball of chalk at it, and thus having marked the place, secured it at his next leisure."—(*Picture of Scotland.*) The rocks reach an elevation of 800 feet. They are chiefly of green stone, clinkstone, or clinkstone porphyry, and contain magnificent specimens of agate, known by the name of "Kinnoull stones." They are as nearly as may be perpendicular, the lower portions being covered up by the debris falling from the cliffs. "The quartz of Kinnoull Hill (says M'Culloch) forms pendants of a stalactelic nature, sometimes having a base of chalcedony, and also in agate nodules. In the same place amethyst abounds, generally of a pale sea green, or else white; occasionally very beautiful purple specimens also occur. Chalcedony is found there, as also in many other places to the westward, in numerous forms." The fine taste and unwearied assiduity of the present Lord Gray, who has so ornamented his property that its boundaries may be traced by the perfection of the labours of the landscape gardener, has done every thing which it was possible to aid the

efforts of nature, producing scenery almost perfectly beautiful of its kind. The view from the top of the hill, or from the westernmost turret placed on one of its peaks, is beyond conception fine, and, together with that from Moncrieff Hill to the south, is sought after by every tourist. The easternmost turret below Kinfauns Castle is used as an observatory, the meteorological register and observations of Lord Gray being quoted by all the philosophical journals. The tasteful farmhouse of Sairwell, and the sweet retreat of Mr Bell, his Lordship's factor, will be observed before passing some peculiarly neat salmon fishers' cottages; soon after which the farm-stead and garden of Kinfauns are seen, and then the splendid

Castle of Kinfauns.

This building, which is not more beautiful in itself than eminently suitable for the site on which it is placed, was designed by Smirke, and commenced in 1822. The family of Gray are of Norman descent, John de Gray, their ancestor, having come into England with William the Conqueror. Kinfauns was inherited by the present Lord Gray from his mother, a lady of the name of Blair. The family estate of Gray, six miles from Dundee, will by and bye be spoken of.—“In the castle is still preserved (says *Forsyth's Beauties of Scotland*) a huge old two-handed sword, probably made nearly 500 years

since. It is shaped like a broadsword, and is five feet seven inches long, two and a half inches broad at the hilt, and of proportional thickness, with a round knot at the upper end eight inches in circumference. This terrible weapon bears the name of 'Charteris' sword,' and probably belonged to Sir Thomas Charteris, commonly called Thomas de Longueville, once possessor of Kinfauns. Sir Thomas Charteris, *alias* Longueville, was a native of France, and of an ancient family in that country. If credit can be given to accounts of such remote date, when he was at the court of Philip the Fair, in the end of the thirteenth century, he had a dispute with a nobleman, whom he killed in the King's presence. He escaped, but was refused pardon. Having for several years infested the seas as a pirate, known by the name of 'the Red Rover,' from the colour of the flag he bore on his ship, in May 1301 or 1302, Sir William Wallace, on his way to France, encountered and took him prisoner. At Wallace's intercession, the French King conferred a pardon on him and the honour of knighthood. He accompanied Wallace on his return to Scotland, and was ever after his faithful friend, and aiding in his exploits. On that hero being betrayed and carried to England, Sir Thomas Charteris retired to Lochmaben, where he remained till Robert the Bruce began to assert his right to the Crown of Scotland. He joined Bruce, and if we may believe

Adamson, who refers to Barbour, was the first who followed that king into the water at the taking of Perth, January 8, 1313. Bruce rewarded his bravery by giving him lands in the neighbourhood of Perth, which appear to have been those of Kinfauns, and which continued in the family of Charteris for many years." It seems after this to have belonged to a gentleman of the name of Carnegie, of the family of Northesk, from whom it passed to that of Blair, 1741.—“ In the castle of Kinfauns (says Carlyle) is a large iron vane, with the date 1688 cut in the middle of it, and which was meant to be placed on the top of the building. This was a mark or badge of an heritable office or power of admiralty over the river annexed to the estate of Kinfauns, for preserving the fishings, and punishing all trespasses committed in destroying the salmon. In a charter under the Great Seal, 1671, the old jurisdiction is explained and confirmed; and according to the tradition of the country, it was acknowledged by all vessels passing in the Tay, by a salute or lowering their colours to the castle. This power extends from Drumlee Sands below Dundee to the heart of the river, and entitled the family of Kinfauns to a salmon annually out of every boat in the Tay.” Two shallows occur nearly opposite Kinfauns, which used to be sources of considerable inconvenience to the shipping on the river, known by the names of “ the Mill-hurst” and “ the Sleep-

less Ford." A very powerful and skilfully wrought dredging-machine has deepened these by several feet within the last two years. Judging from the structure of the channel of the river, and the nature of the material taken out from it, the conclusion has been come to that this gravel is a primordeal deposit, and has not recently been disturbed or added to, and that therefore the excavations effected are likely to continue uninjured by future deposits. The gravel has here been employed in forming an embankment to join the beautiful wooded island to the northern shore—a grievous eye-sore to the noble and tasteful proprietor of Kinfauns.* It was along this island and embankment that it was at one time proposed to carry the Dundee and Perth railway, and so skirting the river's edge till near Barnhill. The channel at the bottom of the island is upwards of forty feet in depth. The railway project has, however, for the present been abandoned. We now approach

Elcho Nunnery and Castle.

Of the first of these the only fragment that remains is a small mass of building, indicated by a large gean tree in the midst of the garden of Orehard Nook, and the foundation of an inclosure wall. Its site was near that of a sweet snug

* This project has since been abandoned, and the islet is, for a time at least, to be permitted to remain.

retreat, now called "Orchard Nook." It was founded by David Lindsay of Glenesk, and his mother, Catherine of Abernethy; and from this family the Earls of Crawford are descended. Murdoch, Earl of Strathearn, gave the lands of Kinnaird in Fife to the nunnery, which were afterwards feued out to Alexander Leslie by the Princess Magdalen. It appears to have been a dependency of the Monastery of Dunfermline. It is said that the monks of Lindores were *friends* and frequent visitors of the nuns of Elcho. The castle is a fine massy building, nearly a mile lower down the river, with large round towers at its corners, and the remains of bulwarks. It has lately been roofed—a judicious precaution for its preservation, but which, in as far as material is concerned, might have been accomplished with a little more regard to beauty and adaptation. From some ornamented cornices in the principal rooms, it appears to have been inhabited to within a century or so of the present time. Many of the adventures of Wallace are connected with this neighbourhood. The term "Elchock's Strength," used by Blind Harry, leaves no doubt that a castle did exist here during the war of Scottish independence; but the inference seems a somewhat bold one, in defect of further evidence than this, that "the strength" of those days was the massive fabric of the present, whose appearance would seem to place its erection at an era considerably

subsequent to the thirteenth century. It is constructed of rough undressed whinstone, the same as that abounding in the neighbouring hills. The cornices, architraves, and battlements, are of grey sandstone. No date, inscription, device, or coat of arms, is any where to be seen on it. At the south-east corner still stands a remarkable yew, called "Wallace's Yew." Several localities in the neighbourhood are associated with the memory of the Scottish hero, of which Butler's Brae and Jenny's Park clearly relate to transactions enumerated by Blind Harry,* Elcho gives a title to

* The following extracts from Harry the Minstrel's Metrical History refer to scenes which occurred in this immediate neighbourhood.

Vpon thar fute, for horsis was thaim fra ;
 Or the son raiss, to Meffen wood can ga.
 Thar twa dayis our thar lugyng still thai maid ;
 On the thrid nycht thai mowit but mar abaid.
 Till Elkok park full sodeynly thai went :
 Thar in that strentht to bide was his entent.

* * * [Buke Feyrd, verse 695.]

Schyr Garrat Herroun in the staill can abide ;
 Schyr Jhon Butler the range he tuk him till,
 With thre hundre quhilk war of hardy will ;
 In to the woode apon Wallace thai yeid.
 The worthi Scottis, that wer in mekill dreid,
 Socht till a place for till haiff yschet out,
 And saw the staill enwerounyt thaim about.
 Agayne thai went with hydwyss strakis strang,
 Gret noyiss and dyne was rayssit thaim amang.
 Thar cruell deide rycht merwaluss to ken,
 Quben fourtie macht agayne thre hundyr men.
 Wallace so weill apon him tuk that tide,
 Throw the gret preyss he maid a way full wide ;
 Helpand the Scottis with his der worthi hand :
 Fell faymen he left fey vpon the land.

the second son of the Earl of Wemyss, and has been long an estate belonging to the family.*

Seggieden.

On the left bank below Elcho stands the house of Seggieden, so near to the river, and apparently so much on a level with its waters, that any overflow seems to threaten it with inundation. The Hays of Seggieden are a branch of those of Pitfour, which again can be traced at a very early date to the great original stems of Errol and of Leys, by a sister of Sir Robert Preston of Valleyfield.—“The family of Seggieden,” says Chalmers, “still possess the ancient drinking-horn, a vessel about 14 inches deep, straight and tapering, with ornamental rings around it. The principal use of this heir-loom seems to have been similar to that of the horn of Rorie More, described by Dr Johnson. Every successive heir of the family,

Yheit Wallas lost fyfteyn in to that steid ;
 And fourtie men of Sothroun part war dede.
 The Butleris folk so fruschit was in deid,
 The hardy Scottis to the strenthis throw thaim yeide.

* * * [Buke Fyfte, verse 32.]

To Fyfe he past, to wesly that cuntrè,
 Bot wrangwarnyt off Inglissmen was he.
 Schyr Jhon Sewart, quhen thai were passyt by,
 Fra the Ochell he sped him haistely ;
 Vpon Wallace folowit in all his mycht,
 In Abyrnethy tuk luyng that fyrst nycht.
 Apon the morn, with fyftene hundreth men,
 Till Black Irnsyde his gydys couth them ken.

* * * [Buke Nynte, verse 780.]

* See Appendix C, p. vi.

on their accession to the estate, had to prove himself a worthy representative of his ancestors by drinking its contents at a draught. There was a rhyme used on these occasions—"Sook it out, Seggieden; though it's thin, it's weel pledged," and the young laird had to sound a whistle at the bottom of the horn after having "sook't out" the liquor, to signify that he had redeemed his pledge. The same ceremony was gone through to prove the power of the laird's guests. An ecclesiastical establishment called the Hospital of Seggieden, or Suggieden, was destroyed at the Reformation, and is supposed to have occupied the site of the present mansion.

Balthayock.

From this part of the river, nearly opposite the farm of Toft-hill, a transient glimpse is obtained of the massy brown square tower, which is all that remains of Balthayock Castle. Nothing is here discernible as to its situation, which in reality is a very picturesque one*—at the extreme end of a long deep valley, which has manifestly been at no distant date filled up by a lake. This opens towards Glencarse, where the remains of the dis-severed dyke which confined its waters are still

* The walls of Balthayock are ten feet thick, containing small vaulted chambers within them. Here the Chevalier is said to have slept a night in 1745. Some of the wine of which a part furnished his entertainment is still preserved in the vaults of the castle.

visible. Balthayock is the seat of the ancient family of Blair, which begins to be mentioned in history about the time of William the Lyon, and from which have sprung many eminent families. It descended to the present proprietor, Neil Fergusson Blair, Esq., from his mother, heiress of the estate. To this family at one time belonged Argerth and Inchyra.*

Kinfauns Manse and Church

Hold a conspicuous place, worthy of structures of higher architectural merit, on the high grounds just behind Seggieden, and by the high road four miles from Perth. The manse is said to have stood at one time about a furlong south from its present situation, where there is now a pool of water called Kaitres Loch. The minister saw his manse sink one day into the water while he was going to church, and the loch has ever since occupied its place. Many years afterwards, a report arising that there was a golden cradle in the submarine manse, the people of the kirk-style undertook to drain off the water, and had advanced so far with the work that they were in great expectation of obtaining the prize, when, looking around, they observed their houses all in flames. They naturally enough went home to save their goods,

* See Appendix B, p. v.

and when they returned they found the waters increased to their original height.

Junction of the Tay and Earn.

Below Elcho, on the Perthshire side, a considerable islet has just been added to the mainland on the estate of the Earl of Wemyss, for the sake of the additional surface it affords. Here may be observed, strong high mud walls, the embankments of the land formerly regained from the river. At a considerable distance are to be seen the church and manse of Rhynd, along the margin of which parish we have been proceeding since the Friartown. The peninsula towards the Earn is wholly a river deposit, and is of immense fertility, and particularly productive when employed in raising crops of wheat, beans, and pease. On the northern shore, passing along the boundary of Inchyra, from opposite the farm of Toft-hill, downward by Inchyra ferry towards Aitken's boat, we skirt a detached fragment of the parish of Kinnoull. There is nothing at this part of either shore which seems particularly worthy of remark. For the next three miles, down to near Bambreich, the operations of embanking and recovering land from the river have been for twenty years carried on very extensively, and with the utmost success; nearly 200 acres of land having in the course of that time been regained, yielding not less than £1200 a-year of rent. Just before

coming opposite Pitfour Castle, the large white house of Inchyra will be seen in the distance. This lately belonged to a family of the name of Anderson, and was purchased in September, 1837, by Mr Crystal, farmer, Tofthill. A little to the east of this, at the bottom of a steep, romantic cliff, are the house and grounds of Glencarse, the former of which is only partially visible from the river. This is now the property of Charles Hunter, Esq., and belonged at one time to the Murrays of Ochertyre. About half a mile to the east of this, on the same line, is Glendoick, now the property of Major Craigie, but formerly belonging to the Hays.

Pitfour Castle.

The large, dark-coloured battlemented mansion in the middle distance, is Pitfour Castle. The estate of Pitfour having come into the possession of one of the Hays of Melginche, knighted as Sir James Hay by Charles I., was sold to the grandfather of the present Sir John Richardson,* by the grand-uncle of his wife, Lady Richardson, a descendent of the first Sir James Hay. Mr Richardson, who purchased the estate of Pitfour, though descended from a line of ancient Scottish Baronets, as the title of his grandson indicates, seems to have been well calculated to become the

* See Appendix E, p. x.

founder of a family, and more likely to confer lustre on an ancient name than to have his own eminence enhanced by any celebrity he could derive from ancestry. Having speculated largely in the export of salmon, and being the first to supply to any extent the London market with fresh fish, packed in ice, instead of having them sent as formerly, pickled or parboiled, in strong brine, he commenced that career of prosperity, which, carried out in other departments of mercantile enterprise, enabled him to leave a fortune, which, considering the time, circumstances, and locality, might be viewed as little less than princely; and living to a good old age, he saw growing up around him a race of grandchildren, each of whom he provided with landed estates, or with ample means for supplying that deficiency for themselves. The skill and activity now manifested at all the salmon-fisheries we here pass over—the extensive embankments on the river side, the beautification of this part of the Carse, and agricultural improvements which prevail in it, are the best monuments we can have to his memory. The church and manse of St Madoes—the patronage of the former of which, now vested in Pitfour, was at one time exercised by the Bishop of Dunkeld, as superior of many of the lands in this neighbourhood—are covered by the policies and high grounds intervening. In the churchyard of St Madoes is an old monumental cross,

of which we shall by and by have occasion to speak; while a little to the east of Pitfour, we find, for the first time, that variety of red sandstone making its appearance, of whose singular organic contents we have treated in the Appendix under the head Geology. Adjoining the north-east corner of Pitfour policies, is the village of Hawkstone, in the middle of which, and conferring on it its name, is a large boulder of gneiss, from which the falcon is said to have flown which measured out the domain allotted to the first of the family of Hay, for his exertions at the battle of Luncarty. The resting-place of the winged surveyor is also indicated by a similar block, called the falcon-stone, to the north-east of Inchtute; so that these boundary-stones being six miles apart, marked out to the heroic husbandman an allotment of territory, which, combining its quality with its amount of extent, was not an unregal or unworthy reward. It is singular to observe so many local associations giving circumstantiality to a tradition which, though implicitly believed in for at least three centuries, turns out, as we shall by and by see, to be utterly without foundation, in so far at least as the families of Errol or of Leys are concerned, from whose imagined ancestors the heroes of Luncarty are uniformly taken. Quitting the Carse for a time, we now come to consider a locality which, though grievously fallen in historical and political importance, can never

be without much interest to the lover of his country's earlier history.

Abernethy.

On looking towards the Ochils, a range of hills which, far as the eye can reach, stretches along the southern horizon, the beautifully wooded opening of Glenfarg, about three miles to the southwest, becomes particularly striking. Through this the Edinburgh road now passes, by one of the most picturesque defiles to be found anywhere in the Scottish lowlands. Just to the east of this, amidst fine old trees, are the policy grounds and house of Pottie, the residence of Mr Murray, who takes his title from Aytoun in Fifeshire. A little to the east of this again, and nearly due south of the mouth of the Earn, will be observed a group of dark-looking feathery Lombardy poplars, with the singular round tower in the midst of them which marks the site and gives additional interest to the history of Abernethy. The following description of this village, as copied from Camden by Sir James Balfour (*MS. in Advocates' Library*), exhibits the contrast betwixt its present and its former circumstances:—"Or ever the river Ern hath joyned his waters with Tay in one streame, so that now Tay is become more spatious, he looketh upe a little to Aberneth, seated at the feete of the Ocellian mountains, antiently the

royalle seat of the Picts, and a weill peopled citey, which, as we reade in ane antient fragment, Nectane, King of the Picts, gave unto God and St Bridged untill the day of doome, togeder with the bounds thereof, which lay from a stone on Abertment to a stone nigh Carfull (I would rather read Carpull), and from thence as far as Ethan." Where the last named locality is to be looked for does not now appear.* Carpull is the old name for Carpow. Could the two stones here mentioned be that recently exhumed, inscribed with mystic symbols, and the tall sculptured pillar still within the woods of Mugdrum? So entirely have circumstances changed, that Abernethy is now one of the most irregular and dirty villages in the county, deriving its sole interest from the richness of its stores of historical associations. The round tower—the most remarkable of its antiquities—belongs to a class of relicts about whose history and uses less is known, and concerning which more antiquarian speculation has been expended, than in regard to any of the monuments to be found in Britain. One thing alone seems certain, that these round towers—of which that at Brechin is the only other specimen in Scotland, but of which there are said to be about sixty in Ireland, and not one in all the world besides—are much the most ancient of our architectural structures.

* Dr Small says it is Hatton, near the Earn.

*Round Towers.**

O'Brien endeavours to shew that they are of antichristian origin, being the Budhirt temples of the first inhabitants of Ireland, whose extraction seems to have been oriental. His views, if somewhat untenable, are at least much less so than those of our earlier antiquaries. If we reject the doctrines of the "Prize Essay on the Round Towers," which seem based upon somewhat scanty foundations, we must admit that we are yet in a state of absolute ignorance as to their age and uses. This much we may infer from the Ulster Annals, that so early as the fifth century, when there was scarcely a stone building in Britain except what had been left by the Romans, the beautifully constructed round towers in Ireland had become so old that little more was known of them then than now. Another relict of less elegance, but of no less mysterious interest, may be seen in Abernethy—a fragment, namely, of a rude cross taken out in 1835 from the foundation of a house, dated 1641. This is a specimen of one of those monuments falsely called Runic, which, like the round towers, abound in Scotland and Ireland, and which in no other quarter have ever been discovered, and of which nothing absolutely has been learned. Of these there are three in this

* See Appendix H, p. xvii.

neighbourhood—one in the church-yard of St Madoes, remarkable for the beauty and abundance of the sculptures which cover it; a larger but ruder one, eleven feet high, within the plantations of Mugdrum, about two miles farther down; and two small fragments near Abernethy church-yard, which, though carved, are devoid of all sculptural pretensions. The symbolical, or, as he calls them, hieroglyphical figures, which they almost uniformly contain, were remarked by Hector Boece about three hundred years since, who drew from them the unsupported inference that the aboriginal inhabitants of the county must be of Egyptian extraction. Besides these mysterious symbols, those stones generally represent a cross, or are themselves actually cruciform, and contain elaborate bas-reliefs of warriors and professions, deer-hunts, and fights of men, animals, and non-descripts—amongst which the elephant, the lion, the ape, and the crocodile, are generally found conspicuous.

Of the Pictish or ecclesiastical edifices of Abernethy, besides those above named, not one vestige remains, though the site, or supposed site, of some of its religious buildings is still pointed out.*

The Douglasses.

Lord Douglas continues to be the superior of

* See Appendix G, p. xv.

the principal estates in this neighbourhood. He had a castle, whose site is said to have been near that of the present house of Carpow. One of the mausoleums of the family was at Abernethy, and here the last Earl of Angus, who died in 1558, lies buried with his ancestors. The story of the connection of the Hays with the battle of Luncarty, originating, we know not how, but manifestly a fable, apparently ripened into tradition before the fifteenth century, and engrafted since on Scottish history, and adhering to it with a force which it were now almost in vain to destroy, is an instance of a demonstrable fiction passing current for centuries as an incontrovertible fact. The connection of the Douglasses with Abernethy offers an instance of the converse—of a remarkable and well ascertained historical fact becoming utterly extinguished, in the course of two centuries and a-half, in the recollection of the inhabitants of the locality where it occurred. Not only is there not one fragment to be found remaining near Abernethy, indicative of the castle or last resting-place of the Douglasses, but not even amongst the oldest inhabitants for these fifty years does there appear to have been the slightest trace of a tradition of any connection that this family ever had more than at present with the neighbourhood. Warnings these to the historian, that as a tradition may arise, prevail, and abide, which has no foundation in fact, so a well ascer-

tained and remarkable fact may, in the course of two centuries, be utterly lost, so far as the testimony of tradition is concerned.

Macduff's Cross.

In an opening among the hills conspicuous from the river, and about two miles south-east from Abernethy, stands the pedestal of Macduff's Cross—the cross itself having long disappeared. This used to be a celebrated sanctuary for all the kith and kin of the powerful sept of Duff, in cases of bloodshed. All that now remains of it is a rough cubical mass of stone, formerly constituting the pedestal. A rude inscription, said to have existed upon it two centuries since, is printed by Sibbald and other authors. The hill adjoining still retains the name of Cross Macduff, and there are yet abundance of traditions connected with it, fresh in the memories of the inhabitants, of which not the least interesting is that giving rise to the dramatic sketch by Sir Walter Scott, called *Macduff's Cross*.*

Sir Robert's Prap.

Near this is a small cairn of stones known by the above name, and commemorative of a fatal duel or murder, which occurred there not much more than a century since. Sir Robert Balfour

* See Appendix, p. xviii.

of Denmiln, and Mackgill of Lindores, having quarrelled on their way from Perth, or, as some say, on the streets of Perth, where they had been engaged in a fray with the Highlanders, when Mackgill having assisted Sir Robert, afterwards taunted him with the assistance being given. On approaching Newburgh, they sent off their servants to Mugdrum Mill, visible on the neighbouring low grounds, and retired to this solitary spot. Here having engaged in single combat, before their servants, who had become suspicious of their intentions, had time to return, Sir Robert lay weltering in his blood. A small cairn, erected in memory of the fatal deed, still bears the name of "Sir Robert's Prap." It has been several times in a great measure removed in the course of agricultural improvement, but as often restored by fresh contributions of stones to the cairn from the hand of the superstitious wayfarer.

Carpow.—Sir Hughie's Gates.

About a mile farther down than Abernethy, on the south side of the river, are to be seen the house and grounds of Carpow, purchased about sixty years since by the grandfather of the present proprietor, a gentleman of the name of Pater-son, who had made a fortune in the West Indies. A little to the east of this, and on the present lawn, are some remarkably perfect Roman baths—what now remains of them consisting of two ad-

joining rectangular chambers, about ten feet long and eight feet wide, and what is yet standing about three feet deep. They are floored with red tiles of from six to eight inches square and one and a half thick, ornamented with simple chequered work. The walls are lined, and the flooring bound together by a very hard cement. A fragment of rude lead pipe, with a coarsely soldered seam along one side, was dug up near them a few years since, and is now in the possession of Mr Paterson of Carpow. There are several rectangular mounds beside the baths, apparently indicating the foundations of more extensive buildings. The dry summer of 1826 exhibited also, on the withered grass, traces of a road to the river side, continued in the other direction towards Abernethy. These relics have been set down as the remains of the Roman town Victoria, mentioned by Tacitus, but apparently on very inadequate evidence. The baths are known to the country people by the name of "Sir Hughie's Gates." A knight of the name of Sir Hugh, probably Douglas, having killed a man in single combat, was punished by the King by being ordained to entertain all comers who chose to enter his castle. These remains are considered by the country people to indicate the gates opened to compulsory perennial hospitality. A streamlet may be here observed falling into the Tay, and marking the boundary betwixt Fife and Perthshire.

Mugdrum Island

Here fills up a large space in the middle of the river. The channel has of late been greatly deepened towards the southern shore by the operation of a dredging-machine, which, in 1837, took up at the rate of about 4000 tons of gravel daily, which was carried off in barges, and deposited chiefly on the Pitfour shore. It is said that, in the course of these operations, a countryman, who had heard much talk of excavations in the basin of the river, exclaimed in much horror, "If they ding a hole in the bottom o' the basin, and let the water rin through, they'll see whar' they'll be wi' their shippin' then." The island of Mugdrum is surrounded by a high embankment, the level surface of the land being considerably lower than that of the tide at high water. Stone-heads or jetties, and plantations of reeds, will be observed stretching out from it in all directions, indicating preparations for reclaiming additional land. On the south side are the woods and house of Mugdrum, amongst the former of which, near the shore, but hid by the trees, is the stone obelisk spoken of above. The ground here rises into a high gravel bank, whose wooded declivity is burrowed full of rabbit holes, the rabbits themselves being at all times visible, sporting in great numbers down towards the water's edge. The old and new houses of Mugdrum—of which the former stands on the bank overhanging the river—claim precedence of

all others of that name in point of antiquity, that of the Earl of Errol alone excepted. The Hays of Mugdrum have a continuous set of charters over the lands of Leys in the Carse of Gowrie since the year 1250. They alone carry on the male line of the Hays—the Errol family being by a female.

Mirage.

It is as we approach Mugdrum that a full view of the river all the way to its debouchure is obtained. On looking along its surface in the direction of Dundee, a very beautiful atmospheric phenomenon, called “Looming” by sailors, and known to naturalists as the “Mirage,” is often observable. When a considerable ripple and strong breeze of wind in reality prevail, the distant portions of the river SEEM in a state of mirror-like repose. This is purely an optical delusion. Again, on looking towards ships in the offing, they seem very often unnaturally elongated, and sometimes elevated altogether from the ocean, as if suspended from the sky. The sand-hills of Monifieth, seen over the waters of the distant river, frequently appear elevated, and then cut off in the tops and detached into separate and fairy groups of islands; while a dark fir wood, which grows upon the links of Barry, and ought in reality to be invisible, stands high up in the air as if rooted in some insulated elevation. These appearances all arise from the same cause, and can readily be explained

by opticians, on the known principles of the refraction of the rays of the light passing through media of different density, such as the varied strata of the atmosphere afford when cooled and moistened in part by contact with the surface of the river, and partly attenuated and heated over the dry and sandy ground towards its mouth. Mirage is peculiarly common in the deserts of the tropics, as well as in the frozen regions within the arctic circle—wherever, in fact, sudden and excessive alterations exist in the adjoining strata of the air. In Egypt, it led the conflicting armies, before the battle of Alexandria, into the belief that great lakes of water separated them from each other and spread over the adjoining country, which was in reality an arid waste; while Captain Scoresby describes phenomena in the arctic regions arising from the same cause, but still more extraordinary.

Newburgh

Was formerly a chapelry. The resident population of the town was, in 1801, 1936; in 1811, 1951; and in 1831, 2642.—“The town itself was at an early period erected into a burgh of regality under the abbot of Lindores; and in 1631, after that abbey was constituted into a temporary lordship, Charles I. granted a charter to the town, erecting it into a royal burgh, with many

immunities and privileges, which it still enjoys, all except that of sending a member to Parliament, and a delegate to the convention of royal burghs. . Newburgh gives the title of Earl to the ancient and noble family of Livingstone. It had at one time only a chapel of ease, dedicated to St Catherine, but in 1635 it was taken off the parish of Abdie, and erected into a separate parish.”—(*Sibbald.*) “All around this (says Camden) was Earn-side wood, where Wallace defeated the English, and which was anciently four miles in length, by three in breadth. The place where it was said to have grown lies along the shore of the Firth, a considerable way below the present junction of the Tay and Earn.”—“The name,” says Adamson (*Notes on Sibbald*) “seems to countenance the tradition, that the Earn once flowed by the bottom of the hills forming the northern boundary of the Carse of Gowrie.”—It must be admitted, at the same time, that in referring to a continuous set of maps, which carry us as far back as 1685, scarcely any change whatever seems to have taken place in the relation which the land and waters have borne to each other in this quarter for a period of 150 years. The fact of the lowest parts of the Carse of Gowrie, through which the Tay is said to have found a passage, being now twenty feet above the present level of the river, indicates that the period when

it did flow on the north side of the Carse—if such a period actually ever existed—must have been much anterior to the records of human history.

This thriving manufacturing village is pleasantly situated on the northern slope of an acclivity ascending from the edge of the river, and terminating above the town, in a summit called the Black Cairn. The church—a fine gothic building, conspicuous from the river—was completed in 1833, after a design by Burns. It cost about £4500. The steeple to the east of the church is that of the town-house. Newburgh is celebrated for the number and fertility of its orchard grounds, and the excellency of its fruit. Very many of the older houses have manifestly been built from stones of the Abbey of Lindores. The chief part of its population are engaged in the linen manufacture for the export trade of Dundee. It will be observed, that in entering the harbour of Newburgh, where the steam-boat takes in the principal part of her coal for the voyage, she always turns round so as to come into the harbour with her head in the opposite direction to that in which she had been during the previous part of her course. This is necessary for convenient steering. As she reaches Perth just before, and leaves it presently after high water, she always sails with the current, which, when she loses headway in coming into the harbour, would manifestly carry her past the landing-place. To

obviate this inconveniency, she first sails a considerable way past, and then coming up, meeting the current, has always sufficient steerage-way to direct her motions, as may be thought proper. The haugh lands just to the east of Newburgh are of extreme fertility, consisting of the rich silt of the river.

Clatchart Crag.

The Cupar and Auchtermuchty turnpike road, through Newburgh will be seen about 200 yards south of the river. As it stretches onwards, tending to the south, it passes the base of the very picturesque rock called Clatchart Crag, conspicuously visible from this quarter. Clatchart is about 400 feet high, and from the inaccessibility of its cliffs, is a favourite nesting-place for hawks, ravens, and other birds of prey. It is said that at one time a herd boy, who was quietly sitting near the edge of the cliff, taking his breakfast, had his bonnet blown off, and, in attempting to catch it, fell over the crag. He was not the least hurt, and sustained no damage but the loss of his brose cap. His master, on being aware of the accident, hurried out in quest of the boy, who, not at all impressed with the importance of what had happened to him, and only afraid that he should be scolded for being at the bottom of the hill when his live charge was at the top, endeavoured to conceal himself, and finding that he had drop-

ped his knife in the fall, said, in accidental numbers,

I've lost my knife,
But I've saved my life;
 Dinna tell my master.

An enormous basaltic column on the face of the rock at its steepest portion, called "the Ha' Post," is the favourite resort of those who go in quest of the nests of the birds of prey which frequent the rock, and several fatal accidents have occurred in consequence of the rash pursuit of this perilous sport. What is still more remarkable, no fewer than three individuals are now alive who have fallen to the ground from the top of "the Ha' Post"—a distance of fifty feet, without sustaining material injury. The ground on which they fell is a sloping escarpment of soft tough sward, which covers the debris which has here accumulated from the rock above.

Denmiln.

A little farther on will be seen by the side of the road, as it winds through the gorge, the Castle of Denmiln in ruins. This was long the seat of a family celebrated for the literary talents of its members, the Balfours of Denmiln and Kiunnaird, of whom Sir James Balfour, Lyon-King-at-Arms in the reign of Charles I., was reckoned the most distinguished statist and antiquary of his time. It now belongs to a family of the name

of Watt, the present and late proprietors having been brothers and merchants in Dundee. The Loch of Lindores, about two miles from Newburgh, here discharges its waters by a streamlet which winds through the opening, and over which the proprietors of Denmiln have the singular power of ponding them back in the loch to a certain extent, for the service of the mills on the property. Half a mile east of Newburgh, and about half that distance from the river's bank, will be observed the ruins of

The Abbey of Lindores,

Surrounded by aged orchard trees, and the last remains of its mouldering walls thickly matted over with ivy. Enough of the ruin still remains to indicate the site and ground plan of the Abbey. The species of dilapidation from which so many of our ancient edifices have suffered, for the sake of obtaining the hewn work of their walls for other and more modern buildings, has been in the case of Lindores carried out to its most extreme extent. The ruin has been literally quarried out, and nothing of its walls permitted to remain but the concrete cores which filled up the spaces betwixt the ashler-work facing, which has been completely carried away. A small chapel, or oratory, on the east side, is the only fragment which remains to indicate the style of architecture of the building. This consists of two small apart-

ments, with vaulted roofs, and very heavy groinings, springing from massy corbels, somewhat richly ornamented; from these, but more especially from the age at which it was built, and the style of the Teviotdale monasteries—Melrose, Dryburgh, Jedburgh, and Kelso—all built by David I., and probably about the same time—something as to the style of Lindores may be guessed at. Mr Smith, architect, in a note to Morton's Monastic Annals of Teviotdale, pronounces these to have been “a mixture of old Norman and early Saxon, without buttresses, and with very thick walls;” of which last fact as applied to Lindores enough yet remains to indicate the accuracy. It is said to have been built from a quarry, now worked out, a considerable way to the east of the adjoining farm of Parkhill—the stones, according to a yet existing local tradition, having been transported in a canal, cut on purpose, betwixt the Abbey and the quarry. It was founded by David Earl of Huntingdon, when he returned from the Holy Land, 1178, and dedicated to St Mary and St Andrew. The monks were of the order of St Benedict. They were rich, and had twenty-two churches, and many lands in several shires. “I find,” says Sibbald, “anno 1208, they had an abbot and twenty-six monks. The abbey was erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Patrick Leslie, a son of the Earl of Rothes, who, on 26th December, 1600,

was created Lord Lindores.”—“The story of David Earl of Huntingdon (says Dr Adamson, in his notes to Sibbald) is romantic, and though it may be true, is considered liable to suspicion. He was brother to William the Lion, and heir presumptive to the crown of Scotland. Having married Matilda, daughter of the Earl of Chester, he immediately departed for the Holy Land under the banner of Richard Cœur de Lion. Many were the disasters of the zealous prince. Shipwrecked on the coast of Egypt, he was made captive. His rank unknown, he was purchased by a Venetian, who brought him to Constantinople, where some English merchants accidentally recognized him, redeemed him, and sent him home. After having surmounted numerous difficulties, he was in imminent hazard of a second shipwreck on the coast of Scotland. He ascribed his deliverance to the Virgin Mary, and in memory of her efficacious assistance founded a monastery at Lindores. The name of a second Prince of Scotland is not less intimately connected with Lindores than that of David I., though in a manner widely different. Here the unfortunate Duke of Rothsay, son of David II., who was treacherously starved to death in Falkland Palace by Sir John de Ramorney and his accomplices, was buried. A stone coffin is yet shewn, supposed to have been that of Rothsay, or of the last Lord Douglas, whose remains here also rest.”—James Earl of Douglas had been

banished in the reign of James II. (We copy from Dr Adamson, who follows Godscroft.) He was well received in England, where the value of so illustrious a traitor of great influence on the Border was duly estimated. Supported by English power, he had made several inroads into his native country. At last, wearied with banishment, he and the exiled Albany resolved to attempt their re-establishment in Scotland, now peculiarly open to invasion from the weak councils of James III. They gathered some hundreds of horse and infantry, hoping that friends and followers would soon swell their array; and advancing towards Lochmaben during a fair, Douglas swore, in the spirit of the times, that he would lay his offering on the high altar of that place on St Magdalen's Day (1483.) But the influence of Douglas was forgotten even by his former vassals; that of Albany was despised; and after an affray which lasted from noon till night, the last of the Douglases remained an ignominious captive in a vassal's hand—a son of Kirkpatrick of Closeburn. A grant of lands had been offered for his person. 'Carry me to the King,' said Douglas to Closeburn; 'thou art well entitled to profit by my misfortune, for thou was true to me while I was true to myself.' The young man wept bitterly, and offered to fly with the Earl into England; but Douglas, weary of exile, refused his proffered liberty, and only requested of Kirkpatrick that

he would not deliver him till he had secured his reward. Douglas, now old and infirm, was conveyed to the royal presence, and, either in shame or scorn, turned his back on the son of James II., as the murderer of his father, and the destroyer of his house.”—He was condemned to pass the remainder of his days in the Abbey of Lindores, where he died and was buried. On hearing his sentence, he bitterly replied, “He that may no better must be a monk.” It was after this, and upon the ruins of “the Black Douglasses,” as they were called, that the other branch of this distinguished family, “the Red Douglasses,” rose into such eminence as Earls of Angus; so that Godscroft remarks that it was currently noted in those days that the Red Douglasses had destroyed the Black. It is singular that the last lineal heads of the two branches of this illustrious house—of whom it had been said, almost without hyperbole,

So many, so good, as the Douglasses have been,
Of one surname in Scotland never were seen;

of whom Pennant remarks, “that they went about with 2000 men, had their councillors and established ranks, and constituted a parliament; and might have furnished a House of Peers out of their own family, there being no fewer than six Earls of the name of Douglas,” (*Tour through Scotland*)—should rest so near each other, and so obscurely as at Lindores and Abernethy, around which none of the family now possess one

inch of ground, and where all vestiges of their residence and traces of their tombs are utterly obliterated and forgotten! The Abbey of Lindores and the lands around it now belong to the Hays of Mugdrum and Leys. A considerable number of years since several hundreds of small silver coins were found in the cavity of an excavated stone near Lindores. On being examined, they proved to be Anglo-Saxon, none of them being so recent as the Norman Conquest. The names of Canute, Edgebert, and Atheling, were those chiefly inscribed upon them. No adequate explanation has been offered as to how these should have found their way to the north of Fife. A considerable while subsequent to this, a great many gold and silver coins were dug up in a field near the Abbey. They were chiefly of the reigns of Alexander II. and David II. They were marked as coined at St Andrews and Perth. On the haugh near Newburgh shore, a finely preserved rose-noble was picked up in 1835. It bore the name and arms of Philip of Burgundy. According to the Ulster Annals, a great battle was fought at Lindores in the year 603, betwixt what parties does not appear.

Barony of Bambreich.

Immediately to the eastward of Lindores Abbey, the barony of Ballenbreich, or, as it is more commonly called, Bambreich, commences the farm of

Parkhill, one of the most valuable in this neighbourhood, being the first on the property. The barony extends a great way along the south margin of the river. It belongs to Lord Dundas, having been purchased by his father, the late Sir Thomas Dundas of Dundas, from the Leslies. "Sir Alexander de Leslie (says Douglas) married Mary, one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Alexander Abernethy of Abernethy, with whom he got the baronies of Ballenbreich and Cairney, in Perth and Rothés, in the county of Elgin, and obtained lands, and quartered the arms of Abernethy with his own (1312.) A descendant of Sir Andrew was created Earl of Rothés before 1457. In this family, Bambreich seems to have remained for upwards of four centuries."

Bambreich Castle

Is a fine ruin, very picturesquely situated on a steep bank overhanging the river about three miles east of Newburgh. It is the ancient seat of the Leslies. Its age seems unknown, and it bears no date, device, or inscription. Of the part still entire, the ashler work is extremely beautiful, and the stones in as perfect preservation as if hewn a month since. The form of the building is a rectangle of about 180 feet by 70 outside. There has been an open court in the middle, into which the principal doors all entered. Three

sides only appear to have been fitted up for habitation; the fourth, that is the east, is closed in by a strong and lofty wall; about a third part of the building is totally destroyed; the remainder continues nearly at its full height, but is in a state of complete ruin. Fortunately it has as yet escaped that thorough process of destruction which has so nearly annihilated Lindores Abbey. Its position is both a beautiful and a strong one; and there are still traces of what seem to have been outworks and a moat. It is surrounded by fine old trees, and, from any direction, forms a noble feature in the landscape.*

Errol.

From Newburgh to Port Allen or Powgavie, in the Carse of Gowrie, a passage-boat crosses regularly at high water, and may be had at any time of the tide for a freight of 1s. The village of Errol, with its beautiful church and spire, will be seen on a gentle elevation on the north. The village is a large but not a handsome one. The church is a fine Gothic structure, after a design by Gillespie Grahame. It is built of white sandstone from Cullala on the Forth, and is a conspicuous figure in all the landscape around. It cost about £6000, and was completed in 1832. The house and grounds of Errol will be seen just to the left.

* See Appendix, L.

This was the property of the ancient family of Hay, which still derives from it the title of Earl of Errol, though the whole of the lands formerly belonging to them in this neighbourhood have past into other hands. The name of the present proprietor of Errol is Allen. It came into the hands of his family by purchase about fifty years since. The policies of Errol Park are surpassed in magnificence by few or none in this quarter. An immense number of deer used to browse in the park, which abounds in splendid trees. The stable accommodation is on a scale almost princely, the taste of the present proprietor, who has of late chiefly resided on the continent, being much directed to the selection of fine horses. The view from the top of the tower is peculiarly commanding. Just to the north-west of Errol is Murie, the seat of the Yeamans; and to the north-east, Meginch (noticed in the appendix as Melginch, in connection with the family of Hay), the seat of Admiral Sir Adam Drummond; and a little further on, Inchmartin, the property of Colonel Allen, brother of Allen of Errol. These, though finely wooded and ornamented, are scarcely seen from the river, and therefore not particularly alluded to.

Kilspindie.

Somewhat to the north of Errol, a steep opening or glen will be observed amongst the hills, on the east side of which stand the church and



manse of Kilspindie. On the elevation just to the left of this, the hill of Durdie, a large and very interesting experiment was made in 1832, with a view to establish the fact, as to whether the manufacture of beet-root sugar would in this country be profitable. The high and rugged eminence on the east of this, and just above Kilspindie, is called Evlock Hill, on the summit of which is a small but well constructed and strong British fort. At the base of the hill is the massive ruin of Evlock Castle, now the property of Colonel Steele.

Fingask Castle

Is an ancient whitish-looking building, on the edge of a steep cliff, some way to the east of Kilspindie. It is picturesquely situated and surrounded by fine trees. On one part of the building is the date 1194; it was in 1746 razed to the ground by order of the government. It is the seat of Sir Peter Murray Thriepland, an ancestor of whom, the first baronet of the name, was a very active chief magistrate of Perth about the time of the Restoration. The Thrieplands have large estates in Caithness, being descended from the Earls of Caithness by a maternal ancestor.* The baronet for the time being was "OUT" in 1715, and again in 1745, with the favourers of

* See Appendix, M.



the Chevalier, and on each occasion incurred the forfeiture of his estates. These fortunately were rescued from utter dilapidation by matrimonial arrangements. After the Rebellion in 1745, Mr Thriepland was imprisoned in the tolbooth of Edinburgh, from which he fortunately made his escape; a party of one hundred of his men taken in arms were at the same time kept in the castle. The tales of hidings amongst the hills, and various instances of escape, and chivalrous fidelity of adherents, subsequent to the disasters at Sheriffmuir and Culloden, furnished, even in those days, few stronger cases of interesting adventure than amongst the Thrieplands of Fingask. The present baronet—one of the most justly popular men in Perthshire—succeeded to the estates and title on the death of his father in January 1837.

The family of Fingask, though still a distinguished one, has greatly decreased in importance within these hundred years. Nor will this be wondered at, when it is remembered that their estates have, since 1715, been twice wholly escheated to the crown. No family in Scotland was more devoted to the Stuart cause than that of Thriepland; and there is no one in which deeper or more enthusiastic recollections are yet cherished in reference to the melancholy memorials of the last of the royal race of Scotland. The collection of Jacobite relics preserved by them, containing, amongst other objects of in-

terest, the watch of Queen Mary, inclosed in rock crystal; the bed on which royalty reposed; a nearly complete set of medals, struck in commemoration of remarkable events occurring to the exiled Stuarts from 1640 to 1745, with a beautiful suit of ancient coins, is probably not surpassed in richness or rarity in any private house in Britain. A local rhyme still avouches the magnificence of the entertainment given at Fingask Castle to the last of the Jameses:—

When the King to Fingask Castle cam',
 To see Sir David and his leddy,
 There was a cod's head weel dressed wi' sauce,
 Took a hundred pounds to mak' it ready.

This, amounting to £8, 6s. 8d. of our money, should in those days have afforded a dish sufficiently dainty to set before a king.*

* The following is taken from a history of Scotland, by David Scott. Folio: Edin. 1727:—

“ Upon the 23d December (1715) the Chevalier landed at Peterhead in a small French cartel, having with him only three persons besides Captain Allen Cameron, brother to the laird of Lochzeill. He lay that night at Peterhead, and the next day, being Saturday, Christmas Eve, he went *incognito* through Aberdeen to Fetteresso, the Earl Marischal's house, where he remained *incognito* till Monday the 27th; then the Earls of Mar, Marischal, Southesk, and Linlithgow, with several other noblemen and gentlemen, came to Fetteresso, where he discovered himself; and having staid till Saturday the 31st, he then set out on his journey to Perth, being attended by the fore-mentioned noblemen and gentlemen, also with a body of horse. They went that night to Brechin, and the Chevalier lodged in the Earl of Panmure's house. Having staid there the next day, he went from thence to Kinnaird

Kinnaird.

No great distance below Fingask Castle will be observed a considerable opening amongst the hills, on the very gorge of which stands a tall massy tower of red stone, surrounded by magnificent trees. This is Kinnaird Castle, now in ruins, the original seat of the noble family of that name.* Its position is peculiarly picturesque. Its age and history are unknown. The family have for more than a century resided at Drimmie, now called Rossie Priory, to the north-east of Inchturc. Kinnaird church and manse are about a quarter of a mile to the south of the Castle. Fully a mile nearer the river than

(in Angus), the Earl of Southesk's house, and from that to Dundee, where he made a public entry; and having lodged all night at the laird of Garntully's house, the next day he went to Glamis to visit the Countess of Strathmore, where he staid that night, and then went to Sir David Thriepland's house of Fingask, where his Highness staid a night, and went thence to Scoon; and upon Monday the 9th of January, he made his public entry into Perth, and reviewed all his army, who were drawn up on the occasion."

P. 575.—“ But the Earl of Strathmore (1715), with a party of the regiment, being chased by a man-of-war, were obliged to put into the Isle of May, from thence they retired to Fife, and thence to Perth; and at the same time a boat was taken by a man-of-war, wherein was Mr Thriepland, son to Sir David Thriepland of Fingask, Mr Robert Wilson, teacher of mathematics, and several other gentlemen, who were carried prisoners to Edinburgh.

* See Appendix, N.

these last, are the remains of the small Roman Catholic Chapel of Inchmartin, surrounded by fine ash and elm trees, and a burying-ground still used for the purposes of interment. We learn from Keith, as quoted by Russell, that the Hays of Errol, next to our kings, were the great benefactors of Coupar Monastery (*i. e.* in Angus), for William de Haya grants thereto the lands of Lidderpol or Edderpol (Powgavie), and Gilbertus de Haya, dominus de Errol, constable of Scotland, grants to this monastery, “in quo progenitores, sui sepulti erant, et ipse etiam eligiret sepe-
liri,” the right of patronage to the church of Errol and the chapel of Inchmartin, with the rights and pertinents thereunto belonging. This gift was confirmed by Pope Clement; the original Bull is still extant. The chapel of Dron, on the high grounds north of Longforган, as well as that of Inchmartin, belonged to the Carthusian monastery of Coupar. To the east of this, but hid by the high grounds of Inchtute, is Ballandene, long the residence of the Wedderburnes, of Ballandene, formerly of Blackness. The present Sir David Wedderburne sold the estate to Mr Trotter, at one time Lord Provost of Edinburgh, to whose son it now belongs. On the same line, but farther to the east, near Rossie, is Balledgerno, a place at one time of some note, if we may judge from old charters, but now a farm on the estate of Lord Kinnaird. The hill road from the Carse of Gowrie to Strath-

more crosses near to it, by Lochton and Littleton. Near the summit of the hill may be observed the church and manse of Abernyte, much more remarkable for the beauty of the view which they command than that which they afford to the spectator.

Inchture

Is very conspicuous from the river. It is a considerable village, built with singular neatness, and kept with uncommon taste, chiefly from the attention of Lord Kinnaird. It stands on a considerable elevation in the midst of the very richest of the Carse lands. A splendid Gothic church was built at the east end of the village by Lord Kinnaird in 1834. The stone of which it is constructed is the bright red sandstone found in the neighbourhood, much more eligible for its usefulness and durability than for its beauty when employed in ornamental architecture. Close by Inchture is the magnificent Gothic building called Rossie Priory, the chief seat of Lord Kinnaird. It is well seen from the river, and is a very splendid monastic-looking structure. It was completed about the year 1817, under the auspices of the late Lord Kinnaird, a nobleman equally distinguished for the refinement of his taste, and for the munificent spirit with which he indulged it. The internal decorations of Rossie Priory are worthy of its splendid exterior.

Longforgan

Is a considerable village, about four miles east of Inchtute. It appears to have been originally called Forgund, from a grant of the lands and barony of Forgund to Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, by King Robert the Bruce, in 1315. In 1672 it was erected into a free burgh of barony in favour of Patrick, Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorn.—(*Carlyle's Top. Dict.*) Longforgan is a parish of considerable extent.—“There is a very respectable man in Longforgan of the name of Smith, a weaver, and a farmer of a few acres of land, who has in his possession a stone, which is called Wallace's Stone. It is what was formerly termed in the county a bear-stone, hollow like a large mortar, and was made use of to unhusk the bear or barley as a preparation for the pot, with a large wooden mell, long before barley-mills were known. Its station was on one side of the door, and it was covered with a flat stone for a seat when not otherwise employed. Upon this stone Wallace sat, in his way from Dundee, when he fled after killing the governor's son, and was fed with bread and milk by the gudewife of the house, from whom the man who now lives there, and is proprietor of the stone, is lineally descended; and here his forbears have lived ever since, in nearly the same situation and circumstances, for 500 years.”—(*Old Statistical Account.*)

Castle Huntly

Is a large massy battlemented Gothic structure, peculiarly conspicuous in the landscape of this neighbourhood. It stands in the low ground to the southward of Longforgan. It is built on the top of a rock that rises in the middle of a plain, which commands one of the most extensive and varied prospects that can be imagined; it is said to have been erected about the year 1452 by Andrew, the second Lord Gray of Fowlis, and named in honour of his lady, who was of the family of Huntly. In 1615 it came by purchase into the possession of the family of Lyon, Earls of Kinghorn, who changed its name into Castle Lyon; and in 1672, Earl Patrick, having obtained a charter in favour of Longforgan, the barony was erected into a lordship, to be called the lordship of Lyon. In 1777, the father of the present proprietor Colonel Paterson, son of an eminent physician in Dundee, having returned from India with a splendid fortune, purchased the estate from the Lyons, and restored to it its former name of Castle Huntly. Proceeding down the river, when about six miles from Dundee, the

House of Gray

Becomes visible, situated on a retiring slope about two miles north-east of Longforgan. This is the family estate of Lord Gray of Kinfauns. This

family is a younger branch of the Grays of Chillingham, who came into England with William the Norman at the time of the Conquest. They first obtained lands in Northumberland, and afterwards procured a settlement in Scotland in the reign of William the Lion.*—(*Chalmers' Caledonia.*)—"The beautiful church of Fowlis, about two miles to the north of this, was built in consequence of a vow made by one of the Ladies Gray that in case her husband should return in safety from the Holy War, she would build and endow a church. It is an elegant piece of architecture, eighty-eight feet ten inches in length, and twenty-seven feet nine inches in breadth. It is perfectly entire, although it was built in 1142, during the time of the Crusades, as appears by an inscription on a large oak beam in the organ loft. It was made collegiate by Andrew Gray, first Lord Gray, who placed therein a provost and several prebendaries, with suitable endowments, in the reign of James II."—*Carlisle's Top. Dict.* Immediately behind the house of Gray stands the church and manse of Liff. Some way to the east of it will be seen the house of Camperdown,† a fine Grecian structure of white sandstone, erected at the expense of Government for the late Admiral Lord Duncan, and named in honour of the splendid victory gained by him in

* See Appendix, O.

† Idem, P.

the year 1798, for which he was ennobled. His son was in 1827 created Earl of Camperdown. On the high bank to the west of Gray will be observed the house of Balrudderie, a large mansion, built by the late Mr Webster, one of the most skilful and successful agriculturists in this quarter, who purchased the estate, and left it to his son, the present possessor. About a mile nearer the river, and contiguous to the policies of Gray, are the ruins of the church of Benvie. Here the celebrated John Playfair, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, was born in 1748, his father having been minister of that parish; he died in 1819. This was also the birth-place of his brother William, author of many excellent works on history and antiquities. The old parishes of Benvie and Invergowrie are now conjoined with that of Liff.

Invergowrie Bay.

Resuming our survey immediately along the northern shore of the Tay, the mansion-house of Seaside, nestling amongst its wood by the river's edge, will be seen a few miles below Errol. The acquisition of this property by the family of Hunter arose from the fruits of the agricultural skill of the late proprietor, who purchased it from Duncan of Lundie. About three miles below this will be seen the magnificent orchard of Monorgan, at once the most extensive and celebrated in the

Carse of Gowrie, and for which a sum of not less than £600 has occasionally been received as the rent for a single year. A little beyond this, where Invergowrie Bay opens on us, is the mansion-house of Milnefield (James Milne, Esq.) Betwixt it and the river, somewhat to the east, is the quarry of Kingoodie, affording a boundless supply of fine building material; it consists of rough but very hard and finely-grained thick-bedded grey sandstone. It will rise in blocks of almost any size. Its beds are nearly horizontal. Tremendous quantities of it used to be employed in Dundee. The demand from this quarter is now, however, decreased, in consequence of quarries of a precisely similar nature having been opened up nearer hand, and also of considerable quantities of the white Culala coal-field stone having been brought from the Forth, from the superior beauty of its colour, and the facility it offers to the operations of the chisel. At the very bottom of the bight of Invergowrie Bay, which is here about three miles from north to south, will be observed a small mouldering ruin, half covered with ivy, and surrounded with trees close on the water's edge. This is the old parish church of Invergowrie. There is a local tradition, that Invergowrie church having been the first Christian structure north of the Tay, it caught the eye of his Satanic Majesty, shortly after its erection, while engaged in surveying his beautiful and un-

molested dominions from the top of Norman's Law. Enraged at the presumption of the Missionaries, he hurled an enormous stone, with aim, fortunately, sufficiently uncertain to make it just "scuff" the top of the church, but with a force which carried it nearly a mile beyond. As a proof of the authenticity of the legend, the stone is still shewn on the side of the road leading to Liff and Gray—an enormous boulder of gneiss of at least twenty tons, which, if the devil did not throw it at the church of Invergowrie, it may be well asked how it came there, for not an ounce of a similar sort of rock is to be found, excepting in boulders, for thirty miles around. It is here that the burn of Invergowrie divides the county of Perth from that of Forfar. The purity of its waters, and celebrity of its fishing, have both lately been impaired by the erection of a large bleaching work at Bullion, just north of the church. At the embouchure of the streamlet, and about seventy yards within tide-mark, are two black looking boulders, about two and a half feet in diameter, known by the name of the Gows of Gowrie. They are viewed with a sort of superstitious reverence by the peasantry, from a prophetic distich by Thomas the Rhymer, which says—

“ When the Gows of Gowrie come to land,
The day of judgment's near at hand.”

The Gows certainly have no great distance to

travel, and, it is said, they have been known, within human recollection, to approach the shore, to the great terror of those who viewed with alarm the arrival of the event with which their reaching the land was connected by traditional prophecy. About a mile to the east of this, will be observed the

Mansion-house of Invergowrie,

Long in the possession of the ancient family of Clayhills. A very singular hemispherical eminence makes its appearance just to the west of the park wall, which very much puzzles the antiquary—its perfectly symmetrical figure forbidding the belief that it is of natural elevation, while its magnitude interferes with the notion of its being artificial. To the north of this, near Balgay Hill, is a well preserved fort, said to be Roman, and set down by Roy, Gordon, and others, as the station of “Catermille.” Balgay House itself will be seen occupying a very commanding position on the top of a hill. The only daughter of its late proprietor, Mr Anderson, is married to Sir William Scott of Ancrum. From Invergowrie to Dundee, the shore is skirted with precipitous and picturesque rocks, of moderate elevation, affording, however, subjects of interesting research to the geologist, from the irregular appearances and alternations of sandstone, trap, and felspar porphyry, which they present; the last sometimes in beautifully irregular veins. They are also much

frequented by the botanist, and are well known to the lover of a romantic rural ramble, by the name of Will's Braes. Blackness, a very venerable looking mansion, about three quarters of a mile from the river, formerly the residence of Wedderburne of Blackness, and now the property of Hunter of Balskelly; and Binrock, almost overhanging the river, a dowry house for one of the Dowagers of Invergowrie, are the only other mansions we need to notice before reaching Dundee. The Magdalene-yard Green, the great field or the amusements as well as the political meetings of the citizens of Dundee, will be seen skirting the river, and filling up the space between the western suburbs, and the more densely built portions of the town.

Flisk.

Having thus completed our survey of the northern shore of the Tay, we resume that of the southern bank, at a point some way lower than Bambreich Castle, at which we left it off. The manse and church of Flisk, in the middle of one of the smallest parishes in Scotland, containing only 286 inhabitants, is remarkable chiefly as lately the residence of one of our most eminent Scottish Naturalists, Dr Fleming of Flisk, now Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Aberdeen. It is here where we begin first to observe, in abundance, shoals of the small

cetacea, called grampuses or dolphins. They come up with the rising tide in pursuit of salmon, and commonly retire towards the sea with the ebb. They have been seen in flocks of several thousands at once, and seem to pursue their prey with the same systematic and resistless perseverance with which a pack of hounds runs down a fox. As they have no gills, but breathe like the others of their race, through a blow-hole near the top of their head, they require to come to the surface for breath several times in the course of a minute. In their descent, the rounded portion of their back, with the peaked dorsal fin which present themselves, deprive the spectator of any definite idea of the animal's form. To this is ascribed the superstitious notion of the ancients, that Orion was to be seen riding on the back of a dolphin. They are in reality in the form of the better-shaped species of whale, and sometimes reach the size of twenty feet. In fine weather they are to be seen springing their whole length above, and shooting along the surface of the water, and sometimes bolting upright to a height of eight or ten feet—plunging perpendicularly back again, till the waters foam and boil around them—describing, in short, all manner of fantastic and picturesque gambols. The hunted salmon, meanwhile, may be seen flying before them, and, like their pursuers, springing above the surface of the water in their last efforts

to escape, in which attempts they have not been unfrequently known to fling themselves ashore altogether. It is said, that when fish are abundant, the grampuses may sometimes be seen playing with their terrified prey, as a cat does with a mouse before destroying it, tossing them up in the air and catching them again in their mouths as they fall. Another variety of dolphin also frequents the Tay, called the porpoise or herring-hog. They are of much less size than the grampus, and are generally to be seen, not in flocks, but in pairs, rising to the surface of the water, and descending simultaneously. They live chiefly on herrings and small fishes. Seals also are very abundant likewise as we descend into the broader parts of the river; they are likewise very destructive to the salmon, but from the shyness of their manners, are less likely to come under the notice of the casual observer. At Flisk commences one of those remarkable submarine forests, which so mystify the speculations of the geologist. It extends for many miles towards Dundee. The roots of its trees are embedded in the soil, from which they appear to have grown, and stand in what seems to have been their natural position, now sunk, however, many feet beneath the level of the water. It is a singular fact, though quite consistent with the known principles of hydraulics, that the tide in the broadest part of the river is

fifteen inches lower than at Broughty Ferry or at Perth.—*Edin. Phil. Trans.* vol. ix.

“ Below Dundee the breadth of the Tay, where it joins the inlet of the German Ocean, is about a mile, but above that town it enlarges very considerably, and forms a capacious bay, which may be considered as the bed of a lake, whose waters are alternately withdrawn and restored to the sea. The tides of the German Ocean, which enter the river through the narrow channel at its mouth, not finding sufficient vent for themselves at the time of flood, the level of the water in the firth never attains the same level as at the mouth of the river by fifteen inches, it being high-water at the latter before this can be effected. In its progress up the river, however, the tide-wave suffers a considerable contraction of its breadth by the narrowing of the river at Newburgh, and is again elevated about a foot above its level near the middle of the firth opposite to Milnefield. When it reaches Perth, where the river is still more contracted by its banks, the water rises to the same level as at its mouth.”—(*Jardine's Report, Brewster's Encyclopædia.*) The surface of the water here is generally fresh, or at the most brackish—the salt water of the oceanic tide ascending along the bottom of the river like a wedge, and lifting up the waters of the river on its surface.

Birkhill,

Anciently called Corbie, is a picturesquely situated mansion on the south bank of the river, considerably below Flisk. "Laurence de Abernethy, the son of Orme, gave these lands and Ballindean to the monks of Balmerinoch, because Queen Emergarda left him two hundred merks sterling in her testament. In James VI.'s reign it belonged to a younger son of the Earl of Rothes, and came subsequently by marriage into the possession of Carnegy, a cadet of the Earl of Southesk."—(*Sibbald.*) It now belongs to Alexander Scrymgeour Wedderburne, Esq., hereditary standard bearer for Scotland, who represents two of the most ancient families in this quarter, the Scrymgeours and Wedderburnes.* The river somewhat below this stretches out into the beautiful bay of Balmerinoch, where extensive fishings of the small but delicious samlet called spirling are carried on. The view of the country on the Fife shore becomes here much more extensive than we have yet found it. About a mile from the river will be seen the manse and church of Balmerino, over which may be observed the plantations around the house of Naughton. About half way betwixt this and the river, amidst a group of venerable trees, may be seen the ruins of the monastery of Balmerinoch.

* See Appendix, Q.

It was founded by Queen Emergarda, mother of Alexander II., in 1229, and planted with monks of the Cistercian order, who came from the abbey of Melrose. She died, and was buried here, in 1233. A statue, supposed to be that of the royal foundress, was dug up here about half a century since ; while so late as summer 1837 excavations were made in hopes of finding treasure believed to have been buried along with her. Adam de Stalwele, brother and heir to Richard de Ruile, son of Harry, sold (and, as the manner then was, resigned) Balmerinoch, Cultrach, and Ballindean, “in cum regis Alexander, apud Forfar, anno 1215, for a thousand merks, to Queen Emergarda.”—(*Sibbald.*) The revenue of the abbey, as given in 1562, was, money, £704, 2s. 10d. Scots ; wheat, 4 chalders ; bear, 21 chalders, 12 bolls, 3 firlots, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ pecks, to which the assumption-book adds, meal, 15 chalders, 12 bolls, and 2 firlots, and poultry. The foundations of demolished walls still indicate the great extent of the building. A small but very beautiful fragment of what appears to have been a chapel or oratory is all that now remains. From its appearance, one should be disposed to consider its architecture of a date considerably subsequent to the original foundation. In one part there is a fine groined roof, supported by handsome and light octagonal pillars. The windows are rectangular, with ornamented cornices and archi-

traves. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and impressions of the seal of the abbey, still extant, represent the Holy Mother with the Child in her arms. A fragment of the image of the Virgin was, about forty years since, dug out from amongst the ruins. Balmerino* was erected by King James VI. into a temporal lordship in favour of Sir James Elphinstone, secretary of state, and son of Lord Elphinstone. The fate of the various members of this family is remarkable. The first Lord Elphinstone fell at Flodden, and his son the second Lord at Pinkie. The third son of this last is designated of Innerdovat, Fifeshire. He was cup-bearer to James VI. in 1599. One branch of the family was ennobled by the title of Lord Balmerino in the year 1603. Of the six Lords who bore this title from 1603 to 1745, when it became extinct, three were tried, convicted, and condemned for high treason. The first for corresponding with the Pope in name of the King, but without his authority; his sentence was remitted, and he died at his house of Balmerino in 1612. His son suffered a similar sentence from the tyrannical court of Charles I. for countenancing the Covenanters, which so excited the people, however, that he was afterwards pardoned. The fate of the last Lord Balmerino, who suffered so bravely in 1746 in consequence of his being en-

* See Appendix, R.

gaged in the service of the Chevalier, must be too well recollected to require to be alluded to. A small fragment of the house in which the first Lord Balmerino is believed to have died, and which appears never to have been a building of any considerable note or magnitude, is still to be seen about twenty yards to the north-east of the ruins of the monastery. "Balmerino is now the property of the Earl of Moray. Its harbour is the chief place on the south side of the Tay for shipping grain. The quay was first designed for shipping lime from the hills of Fife to Dundee; now (1808) there is not a boll that comes from thence, but, on the contrary, some thousands from Charleston and from South Shields are annually employed in the neighbourhood."—(*Adamson's Notes, &c.*) Leaving Balmerino, or, as it is called, Wormit Bay, we soon after approach the now deserted port of Woodhaven; and as we come up opposite Dundee, observe the thriving villages of Newport and Marytown, on the bank ascending from the ferry pier. Tayfield (William Berry, Esq.) will be observed amongst the woods about half a mile from the river. Scotsraig Hill and Tower will be noticed about three miles to the south-east, concealing behind it the mansion-house of Scotsraig to the south, and the large village of Ferry-Port-on-Craig to the east. The steam-boat, which has all along heretofore kept near to the Fife shore, now sails at right angles to her

former path, right across to the harbour of Dundee.

Dundee.

To attempt any thing like a description of Dundee would more than occupy the limits which have been prescribed for the whole previous part of our work, and we must therefore confine ourselves to a short notice of a few objects most eminently worthy of the attention of the most transient visitor. By the census of 1831, Dundee appears to contain a population of 45,355. Most of these are employed in the pursuits connected with commerce or manufactures. There are at present probably about 1500 horse-power of steam machinery employed in flax-spinning. The cost of fitting up a horse-power of spinning machinery is estimated at about £500, so that there is here three quarters of a million of money permanently invested in mills for carrying on this species of manufacture alone. There are in Dundee a great many extensive works for the construction of steam-engines and other sorts of machinery; all of these works are peculiarly well worthy of the attention of the stranger. A railroad was, in 1832, opened betwixt Dundee and Newtyle in Strathmore, which has since been extended to Coupar-Angus on the one hand, and Glamis on the other. Another will probably be opened the present summer (1838) betwixt Dundee and Ar-

broath. The wet docks, near which the steamer lands, are peculiarly well worthy of particular notice. There are at present only two quite completed and in use, but two others, further to the east, are in progress of being constructed. The churches are fine venerable structures, founded by David I. By ascending the Law of Dundee as far as the top of the first inclined plane on the railway (200 feet), a very commanding prospect is obtained; but the multitude of objects is so great and varied, that the visitor must consult his taste and leisure, and select from amongst them for himself. We may conclude this part of our work by a brief table of the hours of starting of the travelling conveyances which proceed from Dundee for various parts of the country, so far as they are at present arranged—cautioning the reader that the alterations in them are so frequent that the statements here given on the subject might not continue to hold for many months together.

The steam-boat from Dundee to Perth leaves the former place every day two hours before high water, and returns two hours after it.

The London steam-ships sail every Wednesday from Dundee and from London.

The Hull steamer sails every Saturday.

The Newhaven and Dundee steamer sails every morning during summer at ten o'clock A. M.

A steamer plies regularly in summer betwixt Dundee and Broughty Ferry.

The ferry steam-boat crosses every hour for Fife.

Coaches leave for Edinburgh, through Fife, at 7, 9, and 11 A.M., and arrive from Edinburgh at 11, 4, and 6; arrive from Perth at 9 A.M. and 7 P.M.; leave for Perth at 6 A.M. and 4 P.M.; for Montrose, Arbroath, and Aberdeen, at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., and arrive at 9 and 4 P.M.; for Aberdeen, by Forfar, Brechin, and Stonehaven, at a quarter-past 11, arriving from Aberdeen, by same route, at half-past 6 A.M.; the Mail from Edinburgh to Aberdeen, by Perth, passes north at half-past 11 P.M., and south at 10 P.M. Coaches for St Andrews leave on Tuesdays and Fridays at 3 P.M., arriving at 11 A.M.

Conveyances from Perth.

The Tay steamer leaves Perth every day a little after high water.

For Edinburgh—the Cobourg starts at 9 by Queensferry; the Defiance at the same hour, by Newburgh and Kirkaldy; the two-horse Mail at 10, by Queensferry; and the Defiance by do. at 3; the four-horse Mail by do. at midnight.

For Glasgow—coaches leave at 6 o'clock morning, by Crieff; at 9, by Auchterarder; and at midnight the Mail by Crieff.

For Dundee—coaches leave at 6 o'clock morning and 4 afternoon.

For Dunkeld and the Highlands—the Highlander leaves at 4 o'clock, and the Mail at 9 evening.

For Aberdeen by Strathmore—the Defiance leaves at 11 forenoon.

Carriages run at various hours of the day, during the watering season, to and from the Bridge of Earn; and an establishment of chaises, gigs, and horses, for hire, is kept up in Perth, equalled by very few in similar localities in any part of the kingdom.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

THE following genealogical notices of the families residing near the banks of the Tay, are chiefly extracted or abridged from Douglas' Peerage of Scotland and Baronetage of Scotland, Playfair's Baronetage, Hume's History of the House of Douglas, Chalmers' Lives of Eminent Scotsmen, and other authentic and carefully examined sources.

A.—*The Family of Kinnoull.*

Edward Hay of Melginche, descended from William Hay, second son of Sir David de Haya of Errol, is mentioned in many writs of the family of Errol, and had the chief management of their affairs in Perthshire, being designed *Belivus Comitatis de Errol*, 1504. He was father of Peter Hay of Melginche, who had a charter to him and Margaret Crichton, and to Peter Hay, his son, and heirs apparent, and Margaret Ogilvy, his wife, of Inchonnane, in Perthshire, 3d of April 1555. He married Margaret, daughter of Crichton of Ruthven, and had issue, 1st, Patrick; 2d, James Hay of Fingask, who had a charter of the rents and feus of Grange and Grangemuir, in the counties of Edinburgh and Haddington, 25th June 1606, obtained a letter of provision, under the Great Seal, of the Priory of Beauline, Ross-shire, 10th May 1607, was appointed Comptroller of Scotland 1608, and died 1610, leaving by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Murray of Polmaisie, a daughter, Agnes, married, 1st, to Sir George Preston of Craigmillar; 2d, To James, Earl of Glencairn; and a son, Sir James Hay, born at Pitcairlie,

in Fife, who, being introduced at court, rose high in favour with James VI. He accompanied his Majesty to England in 1603, and had a grant of the name and title of Lord Hay, with precedence next to the Barons of the realm. He was created Earl of Carlisle in 1622, and died, and was buried in St Paul's in 1636. He was a man of the greatest expense in his person in the age in which he lived—having spent (says Clarendon), in a brief period of life, above £400,000, which, upon strict computation, he received from the Crown, though he left not one house nor acre of land to be remembered by. He left a son, James, second Earl of Carlisle, who, dying without issue in 1660, left his estate of the island of Barbadoes to the Earl of Kinnoull. This island was purchased by the Crown in 1661. The eldest brother of the first of the above Earls of Carlisle was Peter Hay of Melginche. He was married to Margaret, daughter of Sir Patrick Ogilvy of Inchmartin, by whom he had three sons, of whom the eldest was ancestor of the Hays of Pitfour. His second son was

GEORGE HAY, FIRST EARL OF KINNOULL, born 1572. He went, about the year 1590, to the Scottish College at Douay, where he studied under his uncle Edward; and returning home, was introduced to court by another uncle, Sir James Hay of Fingask. King James VI. was pleased to appoint him one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber, and to bestow on him the Carthusian Priory, or Charter House of Perth, with a seat in Parliament, 18th February 1598, also the ecclesiastical lands of Errol; but finding the rents of the estates too small to support the dignity of a Lord of Parliament, he returned back his peerage to his Majesty. Having distinguished himself by the profession of the law, Mr Hay acquired considerable property—was designed of Nethercliff—had a charter of Duninald in Forfarshire, 1606—of Lewis, Glenelg, Borra,

in 1610. He was appointed Clerk Register in 1616, and knighted. Sir George Hay of Nethercliff had charters of annualrent of Redcastle 1620, Kinfauns 1620, Tuliehow 1622, and Innernyte and Kinlaven. He was created High Chancellor of Scotland 16th May 1622, had charters of Craigtown, Orkney and Zetland, and the barony of Aberdalgy and Dupplin. He was created a peer by the title of Viscount Dupplin and Lord Hay of Kinfauns 1627, to him and to the heirs-male of his body, and advanced to the title and dignity of Earl of Kinnoull, Viscount Dupplin, and Lord Hay of Kinfauns, 1633. He died in 1634; he was buried at the church of Kinnoull, where a monument was erected to his memory. We ought not to omit the following curious anecdote of Chancellor Kinnoull, as quaintly related by Sir James Balfour. The King had commanded, by a letter to the Privy Council, that the Archbishop of St Andrews should have precedence of the Chancellor, 1626. "I remember (says Sir James) that King Charles sent me to the Lord Chancellor on the day of his coronation in the morning, to shew him that it was his will and pleasure, bot onlie for that day, that he would cede and give way to the Archbishop; but he returned by me to his Majestie a werry bruske answer, that he was ready in all humilitie to lay his office doune at his Majestie's feet; bot since it was his royall will he should enjoy it with the known privileges of the same, never priest in Scotland should sett a fote before him while his blood was hote. Quben I related this answer to the King, he said, 'Weel, Sion, lets go to businesse. I will not meddle farther with that olde cankered gootish man, at quhase hand there is nothing to be gained but soure looks.'" * * * Thomas, eighth Earl of Kinnoull, born 1710, was an excellent classical scholar, and few men treasured up so great a store of various and important knowledge. With the first men of his time, both

in the political and literary world, he lived in habits of familiar intercourse. Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Archbishop Secker, Mr Pelham, and Mr Pope, were of the number, and may serve as a specimen of those with whom he chiefly associated. He was returned member for Scarbro' 1736, but being found not duly elected, he was chosen for the city of Cambridge (of which he held the office of Recorder till his death) in 1741 and 1754, and was Chairman of the Committee of Privileges the two last Parliaments. He was appointed one of the Commissioners of the Revenue for Ireland 1741, and was one of the Commissioners of Trade 1746, and one of the Commissioners of the Treasury in 1754, &c. &c. &c. He resigned all his public offices on the retirement of the Duke of Newcastle, 1762. He was elected Chancellor of the University of St Andrews 1765, and chosen President of the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge 1768. To him the present Bridge of Perth owes its erection. He died at Dupplin without issue in 1787. He was succeeded by his cousin, Robert Auriol Hay Drummond, who in 1788 was appointed Lyon-King-at-Arms, and died in 1804. He was succeeded by his son, the present Earl. His Lordship is Lord Lieutenant of the county of Perth, Colonel of the Perthshire Militia, F. R. S. A., F. S. A. He was born in 1785, and married in 1824 Louisa Barton, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Rowley, K. C. B., and has issue, Lady Louisa, born in 1825; George, Viscount Dupplin, born 1827; Lady Sarah, born 1828; Lady Frances, born 1830; the Hon. Robert, born 1831; the Hon. Arthur, born 1833; Lady Elizabeth, born 1834; the Hon. Charles, born 1836; and the Lady Augusta, born 1837.

B.—*The Blairs of Balthayock.*

“ The surname of Blair is of great antiquity in Scotland,

and there are two families of that name who have competed for the chieftainship, viz. the Blairs of Balthayock, whose principal residences have always been in Perth and Fifeshires, and that of Blair of that Ilk, in Ayrshire. They both began to make a figure in Scotland about 500 years since; and though none of them seem to be connected with one another, both have several considerable families descended from them. The first we find on record is, 1. Alexander de Blair, who flourished in the reign of William the Lion, and his son Alexander II., who succeeded him anno 1214. 2. Sir William de Blair, Steward of Fife, of whom there are many documents. * * * 7. Patrick de Blair is the first we find designed of Balthayock, which has ever since continued the chief seat of the family. He had a charter of the lands of Balthayock from Nicholas, Lord of Kinnoull, 1369. * * * * * 14. John Blair, now (1798) of Balthayock, married to Jane Stevens, Edinburgh, of whom he hath issue one son and a daughter.”—(*Douglas.*) Adam Fergusson, Esq. of Woodhill, married Miss Blair, heiress of Balthayock, and in 1833 settled in Upper Canada. The estate of Balthayock is now the property of Neil Fergusson Blair, his oldest son.

“ Thomas Blair went to France in the reign of James VI., where he settled, and married a lady of rank and distinction, whose family have flourished with lustre in that kingdom ever since, and of whom have descended several families which now make a considerable figure, viz. one settled in Berne, whose representative is an officer in the army, and was in the regiment of Fitz-James; another settled at Mentz; and a third at Paris, now (1798) Intendant of Alsace. They all retain the name of Blair, and have been allied by marriage to some of the first families in France. Andrew Blair obtained Inchyra and Ar-

geith, in the reigns of Charles I. and II. He was succeeded by his son in 1693."—(*Douglas*.)

C.—*The Family of Wemyss*

Is mentioned so early as 1170. * * * 13. Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss had a charter to John de Wemyss, son and heir-apparent of John de Wemyss, *de eadem* knight of the lands of Wordreps-toun, in the shire of Kincardine; Balhawell in Forfarshire; Strathardle, Inchmartin, Pitmyddle, Kynwood, one-sixth of ELCHOCK [first time mentioned], half of Ardargy, in the parish of Dron, the lands of Tullybreck, &c. &c. &c. 1468. Of the same date, John de Wemyss had a charter to himself, and Christian Abernethy his wife, of the lands of Strathardle, on his father's resignation. He died 1506. * * *

16. Sir John Wemyss had a charter of the eighth part of Wemyss, Elchock, &c. from David Wood of Craig, 1548, and of Easter Elcho [first time this orthography occurs] from David Wemyss, his brother, who died at Elcho 1571.—(*Douglas' Peerage*.) 19. Sir John Wemyss of Wemyss was served heir to his brother David 1610, created Baronet 1625, and raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Wemyss of Elcho, by a patent dated Whitehall 1628, was advanced to the dignity of Earl of Wemyss 1633, and died 1649. * * *

23. James, fourth Earl of Wemyss, and only surviving son, born 1699, was, with his brother Lord Elcho, placed under the tuition of Andrew Ramsay, styled Chancellor Ramsay. He succeeded to the title 1720. The same year he married Janet, only daughter of Francis Charteris of Amisfield, Haddingtonshire, and had by her seven children. 1st, David, Lord Elcho, born 1721, who engaged in the rebellion 1745, and escaped after Culloden, but was attainted. The titles were dormant till his Lordship's death, 1787,

when they became revived in his next brother. 24. James, fifth Earl of Wemyss, born 1723, inherited all the property of Francis Charteris, subject to the proviso of his taking the name of Charteris. In 1771, obtained an act of Parliament to enable him to take the name of Charteris, and to hold and enjoy the estates restored along with the title of Wemyss. At the commencement of 1808, his Lordship was the oldest member of the Scottish peerage, and enjoyed the rare felicity of beholding three generations lineally descending from him in the male line existing at once. He died in 1808, in the 85th year of his age. He was succeeded by his son, who died in the same year, aged 59. He was succeeded by his son, the present Earl of Wemyss, born in 1772, and married to Margaret, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., and has issue, Francis, Lord Elcho, married, 1817, Lady Louisa, daughter of Earl Lucan, and has issue.

The name of Charteris, now united with that of Wemyss, has obtained an unhappy notoriety from the character of him from whom it has descended—Francis Charteris, a man infamous for all manner of vices. When he was an ensign in the army, he was drummed out of the regiment for a cheat. He was next detected at Brussels, and driven out of Ghent on the same account. After a thousand tricks at the gaming tables, he took to lending of money at exorbitant interest and on great penalties, accumulating premium, interest, and capital into a new capital, and seizing to a minute when the payment became due. In a word, by a constant attention to the vices, wants, and follies of mankind, he acquired an immense fortune. His house was a perpetual bawdy-house. He was thrice condemned for rape, and pardoned, but the last time not without imprisonment in Newgate and large confiscations. He died in Scotland in 1731, aged 62. The people at the funeral raised a great riot, and almost tore the body out

of the coffin, and threw dead dogs into the grave along with it. The following epitaph states his character very justly, and is written by Dr Arbuthnot :—

Here continueth to rot,
The body of
FRANCIS CHARTERIS,
Who, with inflexible constancy,
And immutable uniformity of life,
Persisted,
In spite of age and infirmities,
In the practice of every human vice,
Excepting prodigality and hypocrisy.
His insatiable avarice exempted him from the first,
His matchless impudence from the second.
Nor was he more singular
In the undeviating pravity of his manners,
Than successful
In accumulating wealth.
For without trade or profession,
Without trust of public money,
And without bribe-worthy service,
He acquired, or more properly created,
A ministerial estate.
He was the only person of his time
Who could cheat without the mask of honesty.
He retained his primeval meanness
When possessed of ten thousand a-year.
And having daily deserved the gibbet for what he did,
Was at last condemned to it for what he could not do.
O, indignant Reader,
Think not his life useless to mankind.
Providence permitted his execrable designs
To give to after ages
A conspicuous proof and example
Of how small estimation is exorbitant wealth
In the sight of God,
By his bestowing it upon the most unworthy of all
Mortals.

D.—*The Family of Pitfour.*

The Hays of Pitfour are descended from the family of Melginche by an elder brother of the first Lord Chancellor Kinnoull, Patrick Hay, fifth Baron of Melginche, who, in his father's lifetime, was designed by the title of

Pitcullany (1593.) After his father's death, he got a charter of the lands of Dumgreen from Walter Henderson, proprietor thereof, 1598. He had a son, Sir Peter, his heir, who left another, Sir Patrick, who afterwards carried on the line of the family—died 1686. Sir Patrick Hay of Melginche, who granted a charter of the lands of Dumgreen to his mother-in-law in liferent, and Patrick Hay his brother, her son, in fee, 11th June 1606. He got a precept of *clare constat* from Thomas Cochrane of Pitfour, for infesting him, as eldest son and heir of Patrick Hay of Pitcullany and Melginche, in the lands of Pitcog and Cotlands of Pitfour, 1612. He had the honour of knighthood conferred upon him by Charles I. His male line having now failed, the representation descended upon his brother, Sir Patrick Hay, who was designed of Pitfour, which hath continued to be the title of the family ever since. He afterwards got a charter from Alexander Lindsay, Bishop of Dunkeld (proprietor of Evlack), confirming sundry charters. The lands of Pitfour now hold of the Crown. James Hay, Esq. of Pitfour, married Jane, daughter of Sir Andrew Hay of Keillor, sister-german of John, twelfth Earl of Errol, by whom he had a son, John, his heir, and a daughter, Elizabeth, married to Gordon of Woodhouse. He married, 2d, Anne, daughter of Sir George Preston of Valleyfield, Bart., by whom he had another son, Patrick Hay of Seggieden.—(*Douglas.*)

E.—*Richardsons of Pitfour.*

So much has been said in the text of the founder of the present branch of this family, that little need here be added. The Richardsons of Pencaitland, the original stock, do not fall to be spoken of in connection with Perthshire, unless as the ancestors of the present family. Sir John Stewart Richardson, the present Baronet, succeeded to

the title in 1837. He married Elizabeth, the granddaughter of the last Hay of Pitfour, a niece of the Lords Dalhousie and Panmure, and has issue two daughters. The descent of the baronetcy is so singular, and the accession to it so unexpected by the present Baronet, that the genealogical tree on which it was claimed is here published.—(*See end of volume.*)

Having thus given genealogical notices of the several families of Hay belonging to this neighbourhood, we may be permitted to insert the following quotations in reference to the name in general :—

“ The origin of the Scottish families of Hays, as transformed into legend by the genealogists, is entirely fabulous. The Hays of Scotland are clearly a branch of the Anglo-Norman Hays, who themselves probably came into this country with William the Norman. The first person of this name who appears in Scottish history is William de Hay, who settled in Lothian in the middle of the twelfth century. He acted as *pincerna* (*i. e.* butler) during the reign of Malcolm IV. He was also *pincerna* during the reign of William (chart. Cupar, chart. Glasgow.) The first William Hay died about the year 1170, and he was succeeded by his son William, whom he had by a sister of Ranulf de Sules. This son inherited his lands but not his office, which passed into the family of Sules, with whom, it seems, it had become hereditary. The first William de Hay left another son, Robert, who was progenitor of the Hays of Lecherward, the Lords of Yester, and Earls and Marquises of Tweeddale. During these times there were other Hays in Scotland. The second William de Hay, as he was the frequent attendant upon William the Lyon, was the witness of many of his charters. He had the honour to be one of the hostages of William when he was liberated in 1174. The earliest possessions of the Hays were in Lothian. King William

granted to the second William de Hay the extensive manor of Errol, with the pertinents (*vide* family charters), in the Carse of Gowrie. William de Hay immediately parted it in sub-infeudation—several portions of it to his followers. He granted in the same manner to the monks of Coupar the lands of Edderpolls (*i. e.* Powgavie.) The peerage writers have married this William de Hay, who thus lived under King William, and died at the end of the twelfth century, to Eva, a daughter of Allan Doovnard, who flourished under Alexander III., and died in 1275. William de Hay had certainly six sons, the eldest of whom, David, succeeded to his estates. In the 13th century, the Hays became thus numerous in the Carse of Gowrie, and the adjoining counties of Perth, Forfar, and Fife. In the 14th century they became still more numerous, and spread into Aberdeenshire and other parts of the north. Yet it must always be remembered that it was William de Hay the first, and William de Hay his son, who were the real progenitors of the Hays of Errol, that obtained from Robert the Bruce the office of Constable, and from James II. the Earldom of Errol, 1462. From this noble stock are sprung the Hays, Earls of Kinnoull; Hay, Lord Bewlie and Earl of Carlisle; Hay of Leys, Hay of Pitfour, Hay of Renfield, Hay of Raves of Inchloch. From the Tweeddale branch of the Hays sprung the respectable families of that name in the south of Scotland. Of these the genealogists name the Hays of Linplum, the Hays of Barra, the Hays of Belton, the Hays of Smithfield, the Hays of Hayston, and the Hays of Spot.”—(*Chalmers' Caledonia*, vol. i. book 4.)

“ We ought not to omit to notice that it was in the early part of this reign that the Danes were defeated in the great battle of Luncarty, near Perth, and still famous in Scottish story and tradition for what, we fear, must be designated the fable of the origin of the nobility of the

Hays, Earls of Errol, from the incident of their ancestor, a husbandman, who happened to be busy in the neighbouring field, having, accompanied by his two sons, armed only with their plough-beams, opposed a chief division of their countrymen who were flying from the fight in a moment of panic, and driven them back to victory. The armorial bearings of this ancient family, which exhibit three escutcheons supported by two peasants, carrying each the beam of a plough on his shoulder, is appealed to in proof of this story; but it is just as likely that the story may have been invented to explain the arms. At all events, the arms are of much less antiquity than the battle of Luncarty, at the date of which armorial ensigns were unknown. It is well established that the Hays are a branch of the Norman de Hayas, whose ancestor came over to England with the Conqueror; that they did not come to Scotland for more than 100 years after the battle of Luncarty; and that they only obtained the lands of Errol about the middle of the 12th century. It was not till about the middle of the 14th century that they were ennobled.”—(*Pictorial History of England*, vol. i.)

“ Hugh de la Hay was the brother of Gilbert, Earl of Errol. Mr Pinkerton has said that it is probably of Norman extraction. The story of it having originated from the old man crying out from fatigue, after the battle of Luncarty, “ Hay! Hay!” is evidently absurd. But from the lands, armorial bearings, &c. it seems probable that some person of this name distinguished himself in that memorable action. As to the origin or meaning of the name, however, I can offer no reasonable conjecture. Its receiving from Barbour a Norman form affords no proof of the origin of the family; for, as we have no grounds to suppose De la Hay was a regular designation, it appears in the form of De Haya, according to the established mode of designating men of mark and landed property.”—(*Jameson’s Notes on Barbour’s Bruce*, p, 429.)

F.—*Abernethy.*

The former celebrity of this locality seems to render it proper to quote, from various authors, the following passages entire in regard to it:—

“Abernethy is said to have been founded by Nectan or Nethan, king of the Picts, about the year 456, and was intended for a retreat for St Bridget, who died here about 518, and nine other virgins, who were introduced by St Patrick to the Pictish monarch. Shortly after it was erected into an episcopal see, and was the residence of the metropolitan, if not of all Scotland, at least of that part of it which was subject to the Pictish kings, during the existence of their government. But when Kenneth III., king of the Scots, had entirely subdued the Picts, he translated both the metropolitan see, and the episcopal residence, to St Andrews, in the year 518. After this, the cathedral of Abernethy became a collegiate church, in the possession of the Culdees, who had here a university for the education of youth. In 1273, it was changed into a priory of regular canons of the order of St Augustine. On the 3d of August 1476, Archibald, Earl of Angus, Lord of Abernethy, gave the town a charter of privileges, and was benefactor to the collegiate church. This charter was renewed by William, Earl of Angus, at Holyrood-house, on 16th November 1628, by which the government of Abernethy is vested in two bailies and fifteen councillors. It is a burgh of barony, of which Lord Douglas is superior as representative of the Heiress of Abernethy.”—(*Carhyle's Topographical Dictionary.*)

“A collegiate church was built and founded here by Garnard Macdomprash. St Bridget and her virgins were buried in the north part of the church.”—(*Grose's Antiquities, vol. i. p. 251.*)

“St Bridget left such a reputation for piety, that the
b

most extravagant honours were paid to her memory. The Hebrides paid her divine honours. Their churches were dedicated to her. From her they had auricular responses. By the divinity of St Bridget was one of their most solemn oaths. To her they devoted the 1st day of February, and in the evening of that festival performed many strange ceremonies of a Druidical and most superstitious kind.”—
(*Dr Macpherson, quoted in Pennant's Tour.*)

The following, quoted by Carlyle in his *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland*, will show how uncertain and discrepant are the authorities as to the events of those early times:—“The bodies of St Patrick, St Colum, and St Bridget, were discovered in this abbey (Downpatrick), with the following epitaph written over them:—

Hi tres in duno tumulo tumulantur in uno,
Bridgida, Patricus, atquæ Columba pius.”

(*Archdael Monast. Hiber.*)

“The church of Abernethy was founded about the year 600, by Garnet IV. or Nathan II., king of the Picts. To the north of the Grampian hills there is no evidence of any religious foundation whatever till after the ninth century. About 700, Brudi, son of Deirih, founded a religious house at Culross and St Serfs, in Lochleven, if we believe Wintoun. * * * There was a chronicle of Abernethy, which was unfortunately lost; but Wintoun has copied his list from a catalogue kept in Lochleven, and the register of St Andrews has preserved another. * * * The register of St Andrews dates the foundation of Abernethy in the reign of Nathan II. son of Urb, or, as others say, nephew of Erp, so that he might be mistaken for the brother of Drust, son of Erp. Fordoun says, Garnet, predecessor of Nathan II., founded Abernethy, to which Wintoun assents. As the register of St Andrews is better authority than Fordoun, it seems reasonable to think that Abernethy was really founded by Nathan

II., about 600. Beda observes, that Nathan III., or Nacthan, king of the Picts, 715, desired architects from the Angles of Northumberland, to build a church of stone."

—(*Pinkerton, vols. i. and ii.*)

It seems very singular that several remarkable circumstances connected with the tower of Abernethy should have escaped a person of Dr Jameson's penetration. The stone masons were from England, and yet not a single archetype of the Abernethy tower exists in Britain save at Brechin. Is it likely that foreign architects would so experiment on coming to Scotland, or that having built such a structure, they would never afterwards think of copying it on returning to their own country? The church of Brechin was built 990, and seemingly at the same time the round tower; yet these two columns are so exactly identical in all respects that they seem built off the same plans, and turned out by the same hands, instead of three centuries, as have been imagined, having intervened betwixt the erection.

G.—*The Culdees.*

"It appears, that the means formerly used for the depression of the Culdees at Abernethy, had, in co-operation with other circumstances, threatened the depopulation of that diocese to which it belonged: their adversaries were therefore so far reduced to the necessity of retracing their steps; as in the charter of donation of King William, and also in that of Laurence de Abernethy, the Abbot of that place is still mentioned in such a way, as to suggest the idea, that the old frame of the monastery was not as yet completely resolved. * * * There seems to have been at Abernethy at least the form of a Culdean monastery, till it completely merged in the regular canonry in 1273, or about 80 years after the dilapidation of its revenues. The Provost of the collegiate

church of Abernethy is mentioned with respect, in a charter granted by Archibald, Earl of Angus, 1476, to the burgh of Abernethy, which was to be held by him as superior, agreeably to a charter which had been granted to him by 'James, king of the Scots, of recent memory.' He who was at this time *preposituris ecclesiæ Collegiæ de Abernethie*, is designed *Venerabilis Vir Johannes Frizzel, i. e.* Fraser; but we must certainly view him as one of the canons regular. In 1328, William, bishop of St Andrews, grants, with consent of the monks, to the Abbot St Bernard, the use of all *fructus garbales*, or the teind shaves of the church of Abernethy, with the chapel of Dron, for seven years."—(*Jameson's History of the Culdees; see also Sibbald's History of Fife.*)

The following is the list of lands belonging to the Culdees, from the charter of William:—"Capella de Dron, Capella de Dunbule, Capella de Crolyn, terra de Belach, et de Pitenlover et cum medietate omnium decimarum proveniencium in propria Abbottis de Abernythyn, et cum omnibus decimis territorii de Abernythyn, et in Scilicet de Muckedrum, et Kerpul, et de Balehiremell, et de Baletolly, et de Inuernethy, ex orientali parte de rivali."—(*Jameson's Appendix.*)

H.—Round Towers.

The following table of the dimensions of some of the most remarkable pillared towers, is given by King, in his *Munimenta Antiqua*, vol. iv. p. 276 :—

	Diam. at base.	Diam. within.	Thickness of Circular base.	Present height.
Tower at Brechin, Scotland,	16	8	4	80
... Abernethy,	14	8	3	75
... Ardmore, Ireland,	15	8	—	100
... Cloyne,	16	10	—	92
... Kernneth,	13	7	3	70
... Drumboe,	16	9	3	35
... Downpatrick,	14	8	3	80
... Devenish,	13	7	3	76
... Kildare,	15	8	3	132
... Donoughmore,	15	8	—	—
... St Canice,	15	8	—	—
... Clondalkin,	15	8	—	84
... Kilculin,	17	9	4	110
... Turlough,	15	8	3	40
... Timaboe,	16	9	—	70
... Ardfert,	17	9	4	—
... Monasterboece,	—	—	—	120
... Kilmaduach,	18	11	3	110
... Clonmacknois,	19	12	3	62
Trajan's Pillar at Rome, shaft.....	12½	8	2	92
Antoninus' Pillar, shaft	12½	8	2	106
Arcadius' Pillar, Constantinople, about	—	—	—	100
Pompey's Pillar, Egypt.....	9	—	—	88
Monument of London, shaft	15	9	3	130

Total height of Trajan's Pillar and Statue, 157 feet; total height of Monument, 202 feet. There are said to be 61 round towers in Ireland.

MACDUFF'S CROSS.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

LINDESAY,	}	<i>Scottish Barons.</i>
MAURICE BERKELEY,		
NINIAN,	}	<i>Monks of Lindores.</i>
WALDHAVE,		

PRELUDE.

NAY, smile not, Lady, when I speak of witchcraft,
 And say, that still there lurks amongst our glens
 Some touch of strange enchantment.—Mark that fragment,
 I mean that rough-hewn block of massive stone,
 Placed on the summit of this mountain-pass,
 Commanding prospect wide o'er field and fell,
 And peopled village and extended moorland,
 And the wide ocean and majestic Tay,
 To the far distant Grampians.—Do not deem it
 A loosen'd portion of the neighbouring rock,
 Detach'd by storm and thunder,—'twas the pedestal
 On which, in ancient times, a Cross was rear'd,
 Carved o'er with words which foil'd philologists;
 And the events it did commemorate
 Were dark, remote, and undistinguishable
 As were the mystic characters it bore.
 But, mark,—a wizard born on Avon's bank,
 Tuned but his harp to this wild northern theme,
 And, lo! the scene is hallow'd. None shall pass,
 Now or in after days, beside that stone,
 But he shall have strange visions; thoughts and words
 That shake, or rouse, or thrill the human heart,
 Shall rush upon his memory when he hears
 The spirit-stirring name of this rude symbol;—
 Oblivious ages, at that simple spell,
 Shall render back their terrors with their woes—
 Alas! and with their crimes—and the proud phantoms
 Shall move with step familiar to his eye,

And accents which, once heard, the ear forgets not,
 Though ne'er again to list them. Siddons, thine,
 Thou matchless Siddons! thrill upon our ear;
 And on our eye thy Brother's lofty form
 Rises as Scotland's monarch.—But, to thee,
 Joanna, why to thee speak of such visions?
 Thine own wild wand can raise them.

Yet since thou wilt an idle tale of mine,
 Take one which scarcely is of worth enough
 To give or to withhold.—Our time creeps on,
 Fancy grows colder as the silvery hair
 Tells the advancing winter of our life.
 But if it be of worth enough to please,
 That worth it owes to her who set the task;
 If otherwise, the fault rests with the author.

SCENE I.

The summit of a Rocky Pass near to Newburgh, about two miles from the ancient Abbey of Lindores, in Fife. In the centre is MacDuff's Cross, an antique Monument; and, at a small distance, on one side, a Chapel, with a Lamp burning.

Enter, as having ascended the Pass, NINIAN and WALDHAVE, Monks of Lindores. NINIAN crosses himself, and seems to recite his devotions—WALDHAVE stands gazing on the prospect, as if in deep contemplation.

NINIAN.

Here stands the Cross, good brother, consecrated
 By the bold Thane unto his patron saint
 Magridius, once a brother of our house.
 Canst thou not spare an ave or a creed?
 Or hath the steep ascent exhausted you?
 You trode it stoutly, though 'twas rough and toilsome.

WALDHAVE.

I have trode a rougher.

NINIAN.

On the Highland hills—
 Scarcely within our sea-girt province here,
 Unless upon the Lomonds or Bennarty.

WALDHAVE.

I spoke not of the literal path, good father,
 But of the road of life which I have travell'd,

Ere I assumed this habit ; it was bounded,
 Hedged in, and limited by earthly prospects,
 As ours beneath was closed by dell and thicket.
 Here we see wide and far, and the broad sky,
 With wide horizon, opens full around,
 While earthly objects dwindle. Brother Ninian,
 Fain would I hope that mental elevation
 Could raise me equally o'er worldly thoughts,
 And place me nearer heaven.

NINIAN.

'Tis good morality.—But yet forget not,
 That though we look on heaven from this high eminence,
 Yet doth the Prince of all the airy space,
 Arch foe of man, possess the realms between.

WALDHAVE.

Most true, good brother ; and men may be farther
 From the bright heaven they aim at, even because
 They deem themselves secure on't.

NINIAN (*after a pause.*)

You do gaze—
 Strangers are wont to do so—on the prospect.
 Yon is the Tay, roll'd down from Highland hills,
 That rests his waves, after so rude a race,
 In the fair plains of Gowrie—further westward,
 Proud Stirling rises—yonder to the east,
 Dundee, the gift of God, and fair Montrose,
 And still more northward lie the ancient towers—

WALDHAVE.

Of Edzell.

NINIAN.

How ! know you the towers of Edzell ?

WALDHAVE.

I've heard of them.

NINIAN.

Then have you heard a tale,
 Which when he tells, the peasant shakes his head,
 And shuns the mouldering and deserted walls.

WALDHAVE.

Why, and by whom, deserted ?

NINIAN.

Long the tale—
 Enough to say that the last Lord of Edzell,
 Bold Louis Lindesay, had a wife, and found—

WALDHAVE.

Enough is said, indeed—since a weak woman,
 Ay, and a tempting fiend, lost Paradise,
 When man was innocent.

NINIAN.

They fell at strife,

Men say, on slight occasion : that fierce Lindesay
 Did bend his sword against De Berkeley's breast,
 And that the lady threw herself between :
 That then De Berkeley dealt the Baron's death-wound.
 Enough, that from that time De Berkeley bore
 A spear in foreign wars. But, it is said,
 He hath return'd of late ; and, therefore, brother,
 The Prior hath ordain'd our vigil here,
 To watch the privilege of the sanctuary,
 And rights of Clan MacDuff.

WALDHAVE.

What rights are these ?

NINIAN.

Most true ! you are but newly come from Rome,
 And do not know our ancient usages.
 Know then, when fell Macbeth beneath the arm
 Of the predestined knight, unborn of woman,
 Three boons the victor ask'd, and thrice did Malcolm,
 Stooping the sceptre by the Thane restored,
 Assent to his request. And hence the rule,
 That first when Scotland's King assumes the crown,
 MacDuff's descendant rings his brow with it :
 And hence, when Scotland's King calls forth his host,
 MacDuff's descendant leads the van in battle :
 And last, in guerdon of the crown restored,
 Red with the blood of the usurping tyrant,
 The right was granted in succeeding time,
 That if a kinsman of the Thane of Fife
 Commit a slaughter on a sudden impulse,
 And fly for refuge to this Cross MacDuff,
 For the Thane's sake he shall find sanctuary ;
 For here must the avenger's step be stay'd,
 And here the panting homicide find safety.

WALDHAVE.

And here a brother of your order watches,
 To see the custom of the place observed ?—

NINIAN.

Even so ;—such is our convent's holy right,
 Since Saint Magridius,—blessed be his memory !—
 Did by a vision warn the Abbot Eadmir.—
 And chief we watch, when there is bickering
 Among the neighbouring nobles, now most likely
 From this return of Berkeley from abroad,
 Having the Lindesay's blood upon his hand.

WALDHAVE.

The Lindesay, then, was loved among his friends ?

NINIAN.

Honour'd and fear'd he was—but little loved ;
 For even his bounty bore a show of sternness ;

And when his passions waked, he was a Sathan
Of wrath and injury.

WALDHAVE.

How now, Sir Priest! (*fiercely*)—Forgive me (*recollecting
himself*)—I was dreaming
Of an old baron, who did bear about him
Some touch of your Lord Reynold.

NINIAN.

Lindesay's name, my brother,
Indeed was Reynold;—and methinks, moreover,
That, as you spoke even now, he would have spoken.
I brought him a petition from our convent:
He granted straight, but in such tone and manner,
By my good saint! I thought myself scarce safe
Till Tay roll'd broad between us. I must now
Unto the chapel—meanwhile the watch is thine;
And, at thy word, the hurrying fugitive,
Should such arrive, must here find sanctuary;
And, at thy word, the fiery-paced avenger
Must stop his bloody course—e'en as swoln Jordan
Controll'd his waves, soon as they touch'd the feet
Of those who bore the ark.

WALDHAVE.

Is this my charge?

NINIAN.

Even so;—and I am near, should chance require me.
At midnight I relieve you of your watch,
When we may taste together some refreshment:
I have cared for it; and for a flask of wine—
There is no sin, so that we drink it not
Until the midnight hour, when lauds have toll'd.
Farewell a while, and peaceful watch be with you!

[*Exit towards the chapel.*]

WALDHAVE.

It is not with me, and alas! alas!
I know not where to seek it.—This monk's mind
Is with his cloister match'd, nor lacks more room.
Its petty duties, formal ritual,
Its humble pleasures and its paltry troubles,
Fill up his round of life; even as some reptiles,
They say, are moulded to the very shape,
And all the angles of the rocky crevice,
In which they live and die. But for myself,
Retired in passion to the narrow cell,
Couching my tired limbs in its recesses,
So ill adapted am I to its limits,
That every attitude is agony.—
How now! what brings him back?

Re-enter NINIAN.

NINIAN.

Look to your watch, my brother;—horsemen come :
I heard their tread when kneeling in the chapel.

WALDHAVE (*looking to a distance.*)

My thoughts have rapt me more than thy devotion,
Else had I heard the tread of distant horses
Farther than thou couldst hear the sacring bell ;
But now in truth they come :—flight and pursuit
Are sights I've been long strange to.

NINIAN.

See how they gallop down the opposing hill !
Yon grey steed bounding down the headlong path,
As on the level meadow ; while the black,
Urged by the rider with his naked sword,
Stoops on his prey, as I have seen the falcon
Dashing upon the heron.—Thou dost frown
And clench thy hand, as if it grasp'd a weapon ?

WALDHAVE.

'Tis but for shame to see a man fly thus
While only one pursues him.—Coward, turn !—
Turn thee, I say ! thou art as stout as he,
And well mayst match thy single sword with his—
Shame, that a man should rein a steed like thee,
Yet fear to turn his front against a foe !—
I am ashamed to look on them.

NINIAN.

Yet look again,—they quit their horses now,
Unfit for the rough path :—the fugitive
Keeps the advantage still.—They strain towards us.

WALDHAVE.

I'll not believe that ever the bold Thane
Rear'd up his Cross to be a sanctuary
To the base coward, who shunn'd an equal combat.—
How's this ?—that look—that mien—mine eyes grow dizzy ?—

NINIAN.

He comes :—thou art a novice on this watch :—
Brother, I'll take the word and speak to him.
Pluck down thy cowl ;—know, that we spiritual champions
Have honour to maintain, and must not seem
To quail before the laity.

[WALDHAVE *lets down his cowl, and steps back.*

Enter MAURICE BERKELEY.

NINIAN.

Who art thou, stranger ? speak thy name and purpose.

BERKELEY.

I claim the privilege of Clan MacDuff.
My name is Maurice Berkeley, and my lineage
Allies me nearly with the Thane of Fife.

NINIAN.

Give us to know the cause of sanctuary?

BERKELEY.

Let him show it,
Against whose violence I claim the privilege.

*Enter LINDESAY, with his sword drawn. He rushes at
BERKELEY; NINIAN interposes.*

NINIAN.

Peace, in the name of Saint Magridius!
Peace, in our Prior's name, and in the name
Of that dear symbol, which did purchase peace
And good-will towards man! I do command thee
To sheathe thy sword, and stir no contest here.

LINDESAY.

One charm I'll try first,
To lure the craven from the enchanted circle
Which he hath harbour'd in.—Hear you, De Berkeley,
This is my brother's sword—the hand it arms
Is weapon'd to avenge a brother's death:—
If thou hast heart to step a furlong off,
And change three blows,—even for so short a space
As these good men may say an ave-marie,—
So, Heaven be good to me! I will forgive thee
Thy deed and all its consequences.

BERKELEY.

Were not my right hand fetter'd by the thought
That slaying thee were but a double guilt
In which to steep my soul, no bridegroom ever
Stepp'd forth to trip a measure with his bride
More joyfully than I, young man, would rush
To meet thy challenge.

LINDESAY.

He quails, and shuns to look upon my weapon,
Yet boasts himself a Berkeley!

BERKELEY.

Lindsay, and if there were no deeper cause
For shunning thee than terror of thy weapon,
That rock-hewn Cross as soon should start and stir,
Because a shepherd-boy blew horn beneath it,
As I for brag of thine.

NINIAN.

I charge you both, and in the name of Heaven,
Breathe no defiance on this sacred spot,

Where Christian men must bear them peacefully,
 On pain of the Church thunders. Calmly tell
 Your cause of difference; and, Lord Lindesay, thou
 Be first to speak them.

LINDESAY.

Ask the blue welkin—ask the silver Tay,
 The northern Grampians—all things know my wrongs;
 But ask not me to tell them, while the villain,
 Who wrought them, stands and listens with a smile.

NINIAN.

It is said—

Since you refer us thus to general fame—
 That Berkeley slew thy brother, the Lord Louis,
 In his own halls at Edzell—

LINDESAY.

Ay, in his halls—
 In his own halls, good father, that's the word.
 In his own halls he slew him, while the wine
 Pass'd on the board between! The gallant Thane,
 Who wreak'd Macbeth's inhospitable murder,
 Rear'd not yon Cross to sanction deeds like these.

BERKELEY.

Thou say'st I came a guest!—I came a victim,
 A destined victim, train'd on to the doom
 His frantic jealousy prepared for me.
 He fix'd a quarrel on me, and we fought.
 Can I forget the form that came between us,
 And perish'd by his sword? 'Twas then I fought
 For vengeance,—until then I guarded life,
 But then I sought to take it, and prevail'd.

LINDESAY.

Wretch! thou didst first dishonour to thy victim,
 And then didst slay him!

BERKELEY.

There is a busy fiend tugs at my heart,
 But I will struggle with it!—Youthful knight,
 My heart is sick of war, my hand of slaughter;
 I come not to my lordships, or my land,
 But just to seek a spot in some cold cloister,
 Which I may kneel on living, and, when dead,
 Which may suffice to cover me.
 Forgive me that I caused your brother's death;
 And I forgive thee the injurious terms
 With which thou taxest me.

LINDESAY.

Take worse and blacker.—Murderer, adulterer!—
 Art thou not moved yet?

BERKELEY.

Do not press me further.
 The hunted stag, even when he seeks the thicket,
 Compell'd to stand at bay, grows dangerous!
 Most true thy brother perish'd by my hand,
 And if you term it murder—I must bear it.
 Thus far my patience can; but if thou brand
 The purity of yonder martyr'd saint,
 Whom then my sword but poorly did avenge,
 With one injurious word, come to the valley,
 And I will show thee how it shall be answer'd!

NINIAN.

This heat, Lord Berkeley, doth but ill accord
 With thy late pious patience.

BERKELEY.

Father, forgive, and let me stand excused
 To Heaven and thee, if patience brooks no more.
 I loved this lady fondly—truly loved—
 Loved her, and was beloved, ere yet her father
 Conferr'd her on another. While she lived,
 Each thought of her was to my soul as hallow'd
 As those I send to Heaven; and on her grave,
 Her bloody, early grave, while this poor hand
 Can hold a sword, shall no one cast a scorn.

LINDESAY.

Follow me. Thou shalt hear me call the adulteress
 By her right name.—I'm glad there's yet a spur
 Can rouse thy sluggish mettle.

BERKELEY.

Make then obeisance to the blessed Cross,
 For it shall be on earth thy last devotion.

[*They are going off.*WALDHAVE (*rushing forward.*)

Madmen, stand!—

Stay but one second—answer but one question.—
 There, Maurice Berkeley, can'st thou look upon
 That blessed sign, and swear thou'st spoken truth?

BERKELEY.

I swear by Heaven,
 And by the memory of that murder'd innocent,
 Each seeming charge against her was as false
 As our bless'd Lady's spotless. Hear, each saint!
 Hear me, thou holy rood! hear me from heaven,
 Thou martyr'd excellence!—Hear me from penal fire,
 (For sure not yet thy guilt is expiated!)
 Stern ghost of her destroyer!—

WALDHAVE (*throws back his cowl.*)

He hears! he hears! Thy spell hath raised the dead.

LINDESAY.

My brother! and alive!—

WALDHAVE.

Alive,—but yet, my Richard, dead to thee;
 No tie of kindred binds me to the world;
 All were renounced, when, with reviving life,
 Came the desire to seek the sacred cloister.
 Alas, in vain! for to that last retreat,
 Like to a pack of bloodhounds in full chase,
 My passion and my wrongs have follow'd me,
 Wrath and remorse—and, to fill up the cry,
 Thou hast brought vengeance hither.

LINDESAY.

I but sought

To do the act and duty of a brother.

WALDHAVE.

I ceased to be so when I left the world;
 But if he can forgive as I forgive,
 God sends me here a brother in mine enemy,
 To pray for me and with me. If thou canst,
 De Berkeley, give thine hand.—

BERKELEY (*gives his hand.*)

It is the will

Of Heaven, made manifest in thy preservation,
 To inhibit farther bloodshed; for De Berkeley,
 The votary Maurice lays the title down.
 Go to his halls, Lord Richard, where a maiden,
 Kin to his blood, and daughter in affection,
 Heirs his broad lands;—If thou canst love her, Lindesay,
 Woo her and be successful.

K.—Reclaiming Land from the River.

This is an operation which has chiefly been carried on on system with such entire success for about twenty years past, that the value of the still submerged lands opposite the estates of Errol and Seaside is considered equal to more than half the price paid for the entire properties by the fathers of the present proprietors. Within the last two years, nearly seventy acres have been embanked on the Errol shores alone; and since 1825, nearly 200 acres of land have been reclaimed, of such admirable quality that no process of cropping has yet been able to reduce their superabundant fertility to the point at which the corn crops they produce may be secured from the occasional danger of being rotted by their own excessive luxuriance. The entire cost of reclaiming these lands amounts to from £40 to £100, and they yield of annual rent from £5 to £7 per acre. So opposite is this state of matters to what formerly prevailed, that so far from thinking of the practicability of encroaching on the channel of the river, proprietors on its banks lived in yearly fear of their lands being entirely swept away. The farmer of Seaside, about fifty years since, being found entitled to compensation from the then proprietor—one of the Duncan (of Lundie) family—for the yearly loss by inundation, brought forward such heavy annual claims of damages that he was permitted to purchase the estate altogether, which seemed in such imminent danger of being speedily submerged, at a price not much above the amount of three years of the present rental. On a subsequent change of management, so far from there being any further decrement on his shores, valuable haughs were regained from the bed of the river; and it is now believed that, after all that has already been done, nearly as much reclaimable land is still covered every tide opposite to Seaside shores as would be

equal in value, if under cultivation, to the whole price paid for the estate by the father of the present worthy proprietor, Charles Hunter, Esq. of Glencarse. As the process by which these important results are obtained is eminently interesting and important, and has not, so far as I am aware, been before described, the following information regarding it may be given, as derived from the most intelligent and active of those who have been chiefly engaged in the operation of embanking. The waters of the Tay, like those of every other river, in their progress from their source towards the ocean, abrade and carry away at all times of the year many of the more friable portions of the lands along whose shores they flow. In the vernal or autumnal freshes, this is peculiarly manifest from the discolouration occasioned in the river by the mass of mud and sand which it bears along with it; and even in its brightest and purest state, it is probable that not less than one two-thousandth part by weight of the current which first meets the tide at Perth consists of earthy particles. Dr Fleming found that the surface of the water of the river, when the tide was out, contained about one and a half grains of mud in a thousand of water, so far down as Flisk manse; and when the vast volume of the Tay is kept in view, some idea may be obtained of the amount of earthy matter continually carried along by it, and capable of being arrested for the use of man by a thorough process of subsidence and embankment. The heaviest portions of the solid matter thus borne along, chiefly at the times of flood, first fall to the bottom, and form the gravel banks in the upper part of the river, few of which now make their appearance much lower than the shore of Perth. The sand next falls to the bottom, and though part of it is carried wholly out to sea, chiefly accumulates on banks when the strength of the current begins to be affected by the tide. The lightest and most

impalpable portions of all the flocculent mud which forms, when deposited into fine silt, and afterwards when consolidated, makes the most valuable of the soils in the Carse, is kept in suspension the longest, and only falls to the bottom where the waters are permitted for some time to remain in a state of almost perfect quiescence.

Dr Fleming, as will be afterwards seen, has shewn that the salt tide of the ocean, in flowing up the channel of the Tay, insinuates itself like a wedge, and lifts up the lighter downward flowing water, so as to pond it back, and cause it to form the fresh water river tide, where its waters are scarcely even brackish. At the periods of temporary bi-diurnal tranquillity, which take place at the turn of the tide, the flocculi, which are only mechanically suspended in the water—which is in reality lighter than they—by the influence of gravity, tend to deposit themselves. To increase this tendency, and to arrest the silt which is formed by them along the banks, the following process is pursued: Where a locality occurs which is conceived to be favourable for embankment, a wall of loose stones, of from two to six feet in height, and nearly similar breadth at base, is run out at right angles to the direction of the stream, from 50 to 500 yards in length; while a second wall, at right angles to this first, runs down the channel for a similar or still greater distance, this latter afterwards becoming a portion of the foundation of the permanent retaining embankment. Rude break-waters of this sort, being thrown out at such distances as are deemed convenient, interrupt the progress of the current, which, after the tide has risen to a sufficient height, may be seen rushing over them with considerable violence. On the under side of these silt is always first observed to accumulate. It seems to require some time to disengage itself from the water, and may be seen floating in oily-looking films on the surface of the advancing tide, from which, chiefly towards high water, it is

deposited in thin but perfectly distinguishable parallel lairs. As soon as the deposit thus commenced begins to rise, so as materially to diminish the visible portion of the dyke, its height is increased by the addition of farther building. When a sufficient quantity has at length accumulated, reeds are planted adjacent to this open species of break-water. Short pieces of the roots of the common reed, previously split up by the hand, are planted in with a hand-dibble when the tide is out. This operation, under ordinary circumstances, costs about £12 per acre, but never requires to be performed more than once over the same surface, the reeds being by far the most hardy of our perennial grasses. These speedily extend themselves in all directions where they can find a fitting soil, so as to become completely matted, and to cover a surface considerably more extensive than that over which they were originally planted. They yield a valuable crop immediately, though not so much so as it becomes a few years afterwards, which will realize at ordinary prices from £2 to £4 an acre. These so thoroughly entangle the muddy particles, that the process of silting up advances so rapidly, that nine inches have been known to accumulate in one year. A dry season is observed to be most favourable for this operation, the depositions of one tide being in wet weather often carried completely away by the strength of the current at the next half tide. One of the largest operations of this sort, is that which has taken in the entire of Cairney Island, which, though it still retains its insular designation, is now a rich haugh on the estate of Pitfour. The first part of the process connected with this was commenced in 1807, and in 1826, nineteen years thereafter, the entire embankment was completed. The subsequent year, one of these enormous crops of potatoes was obtained from the virgin soil, of which a continued succession has ever since been yielded.

The soil here has sunk two feet in level since it was first enclosed; and the embankment itself, which consists of a mould of mud taken from the enclosed ground, five feet in breadth at base for every one foot it is in altitude, and partly when it is exposed to a heavy sea, faced outwards by a rough but carefully built stone wall, has sunk two feet from its original height. The embankment is from two to four feet broad at the top, and in some cases from fifty to sixty at the bottom. It is sown with grass, which itself yields a very valuable crop of from three to four cuttings annually, consisting chiefly of perennial rye-grass and white clover. In the case of the Cairney Island embankment, the farmer carried through the whole undertaking at his own risk and expense, on the stipulation that he should have the use of the soil for a period of nineteen years after the first crop, at a rent which, on less fertile grounds, would seem extravagant, even where there was no original outlay. Valve sluices are placed low down on the embankment, to permit the land water to drain off without admitting the tide. The ducts for these consist of large quadrangular wooden boxes, cut off at an angle of forty-five with the horizon, and faced with iron at the outer end. The valve here is a plate of cast-iron, hinged along its upper edge like the foot valve of a condensing steam-engine, and covered on the lower side with thick leather. Of this form they are perfectly tight when pressed against, and not liable to warp or twist.

The reeds, though chiefly planted to entangle and retain the mud, are themselves profitable as a crop. They are chiefly used for thatching the roofs of houses, the coarser sorts being occasionally employed to fill drains. They make a covering, which is extremely warm and durable, and if well put on at first, will last for forty years. With these all the farm-steadings in the Carse used to be roofed. Blue slates, from the facility with which they have of late

been obtained, now begin to be substituted for even the best kinds of thatching. The reeds are each year cut down in the month of November, with short stout hooks, by men, when the tide is out, and who collect them afterwards in bunches. Of these bunches, which are about thirty-six inches in circumference, an acre will yield from three to four hundred. Of late the prices of these have been about £1, 5s. per hundred bunches. It has occasionally been as low as £1, and sometimes as high as £2; the inferior sorts sell at about 15s. per hundred. The men who cut them down and carry them ashore are generally paid at the rate of about 3s. or 4s. per hundred, so that the total expense of cutting comes to about £1 an acre. The farmer supplies the twine with which they are bound, which generally consists of the old rope yarns of untwisted cables, they being found to answer equally well, and to be cheaper than the common new tarry rope yarns spun on purpose. The sale of reeds has been considerably less extensive of late years than formerly, partly in consequence of the substitution of slates, above alluded to, and partly from the excessive supply brought to the market in consequence of the extent to which these operations are now carried on. The reclaimed land is fit for cultivation within a year of the water being excluded. The portion next the embankment is often severely and permanently injured by the mud taken from its surface to build the embankment wall itself. The roots of the reeds are for some time a considerable nuisance after the ground comes into cultivation. They are best got quit of by a succession of carefully-hoed green crops. Potatoes for some years are said to have been the most productive of any which can be grown upon these reclaimed soils. They have, however, been known to grow sometimes so luxuriantly, that the greater part of them were hollow in the heart.

If it did not savour of presumption to offer any sugges-

tion to those who have already had experience in these important operations, and have carried them through with such consummate skill, activity, and success, the following plan seems calculated greatly to accelerate the accumulation of silt:—Without attempting the planting of reeds where this can be avoided, let an embankment at once be built, wherever a sufficient amount of foundation and material can be found for it, supplied with a large number of such ducts as are used for the common valve sluices. Let one half of these be at first supplied with valves of the ordinary form, but opening inwards, so as to admit the river water, and retain it when admitted. Let the remainder of these ducts have adjusted to their landward extremities a wooden box, of about twenty-five feet long, attached by a leather hinge, or some such flexible and water-light contrivance, as would permit them to traverse freely through an angle of at least 30 degrees, and let these be fitted with a float near the top, so that their upper end, at which water alone can find admission, may rise and fall with the level of the included water—draining off, however, from its surface alone. These, of course, act also in the inside of the embankment. Let us now see how these would operate in regaining soil from the river:—The advancing tide would, in the first place, rush through the sluices upon the enclosed ground, carrying all its muddy particles along with it, and would there be detained stagnant till these were deposited. The flexible jointed floating-box would come into operation whenever the waters on the outside of the embankment sunk to a lower level than those enclosed by it. By draining off the water, however, from the upper surface alone, it would permit a sufficient amount of stagnation to allow the deposition of all the earthy particles, and would prevent any of them from being carried away.

In this case, instead of deriving no advantage from the

equinoctial freshes, the mud with which the river is then loaded would now be all permanently retained. It has been stated, that so much as nine inches have been known to accumulate in one year in dry weather, when the water was bright and clear. It is nothing improbable, then, that by the plan suggested an amount equal to this might be retained every month throughout the wet season, when the river was foul. Were a single tide considered too short a space for the perfect precipitation of all the mud, the floats might be so adjusted as to detain the confined waters until they had become perfectly pure. The value of this suggestion might easily be determined by experiment on some of the grounds recently taken in, a considerable proportion of the surface of which has been so damaged by the mud taken to build the embankment wall, that unless some additional soil is added to them their fertility threatens to be permanently injured.

“ The form of the Tay being extremely unfavourable to the production of river tides for navigable purposes, it was some years ago suggested by Dr Anderson to the Magistrates of Perth, the conservators of the navigation of the river, that they ought to adopt all the means in their power, in co-operation with landed proprietors along its banks, to contract as much as possible the breadth of the stream below the town, by encouraging the construction of embankments in suitable situations, and the junction of islands with either bank, wherever the river flowed in two channels, compensating, at the sametime, for the diminished area of the section of the stream, by a corresponding excavation in its bed. Several islands have accordingly been joined of late to the nearest bank; and the result justifies the expectation, that the prosecution of similar operations, on a more enlarged scale, will ultimately prove highly beneficial to the navigation of the river, when it will be the means of recovering, at a trifling expense,

tracks of rich and valuable land. In fact, were a barrier of loose materials to be thrown across the Tay to the lands of Pitfour, to the west end of Mugdrum Island, and were a similar erection to be executed from the eastern extremity of that island to Invergowrie Bay, land would be gained along the north bank of the river to the extent of upwards of 4000 acres, and the river, by the operation, would be rendered navigable as far as the harbour of Perth for vessels of 300 tons burthen. The embankment would require for its completion 960,000 cubic yards of earth, which would cost about £20,000; and the facing of stone next the river, which would be about 150,000 square yards, would amount to an equal sum; while the rise of the tides at Perth would be increased by the operation probably from three to four feet in perpendicular height. The junction of two islands with the western bank of the river, one a little above and the other a little below the castle of Elcho, has already had the effect of raising the tides from six to nine inches, and accelerating the time of high water at Perth nearly half an hour."—(*Dr Anderson, in the Statistical Account of Perth, 1837.*)

Connected with this subject, a curious fact in regard to the natural history of the feline tribe must not be overlooked. The surface of Mugdrum Island is still several feet below the level of high water, so as to be in danger, were its embankments to give way, of being submerged every tide. The embankments being of earth, are dreadfully infested with water-rats, which bore holes in them, so as to keep it in continual danger from the water of the river. Terriers, weasels, poisoning, traps of all descriptions, to keep the increase of this destructive race of gnawers within bounds, were tried in vain. Powerful full-grown cats were at length tried, and these were alone found a match for the enemy. They required to be strong and full-sized, or else the new regime was too severe for

them. They either do not breed, or their mode of life is inimical to the growth of kittens, as a constant supply is required. These are procured from the neighbourhood for about 2s. 6d. a-piece. In a few weeks after they are put into the island, they seem to lose every trace of domestication. They never willingly come into the view of man, and are so fierce that they will attack a pointer, or any of the gentler varieties of dogs which may invade their dominions. They never seek shelter nor receive food from the inhabitants of the island, and their fur becomes thick and close, their whiskers long, and their tails large and bushy, like those of the common mountain cat. In this state no rats can withstand them. This seems an almost unexampled instance of an animal so thoroughly domestic for ages as the cat returning in so short a period to the savage state. Besides rats, they devour the young and incautious water-fowl, and are in consequence frequent victims of the sportsman's fowling-piece. Wild fowl of every variety, from the swan and goose to the tiny sea-snipe and water-rail, are found in countless abundance, especially in winter, amongst the marshes which surround the island. A sportsman from the fens of Lincoln, with a punt and enormous gun on the plan of Colonel Hawkins, from which he seems to discharge "volleys of grape and cannister," has for several years past committed enormous havoc amongst these, though by no means more than their numbers seem well able to stand. This variety of sport, though common in the low coasts of England, has till lately been unknown in Scotland.

It may be proper here to explain very shortly the mode of applying these reeds to the purposes of thatching. They are seldom used until six months after they have been cut, so as to become free from all their natural sap.

The framing of roofs meant to be thatched with reeds are made somewhat steep, the angle at which the couple wings are united being seldom more than 90 degrees. The reeds are sewed on with rope-yarns to the lathing, which lies at right angles to these. When first sewed on, it is extremely rough and uneven. The reeds are next driven home with a piece of wood, so as to afford a somewhat uniform surface, which is afterwards made perfect by being shaved with a sharp instrument or knife. The thatching ought never to be less than fifteen inches in thickness, otherwise the twine is apt to be rotted from its imperfect protection long before the natural period of its decay if kept dry. It is not indeed unfrequent, where the coating of thatch has been laid on too thin, to find that the twine requires to be renewed before the reeds have become at all injured. There was a peculiar sort of the buildings within these fifty years alone to be found within the Carse of Gowrie, and still very prevalent as cottages and farm-offices. They consisted wholly of clay mixed up with a small quantity of straw. This being well poached and mixed together, was piled up upon a foundation of stone, in the form and size of the ground plan of the building. From ten inches to a foot of this was built at a time, and after being permitted for some days to dry, other similar layers were gradually added, till the walls had attained the desired elevation. The windows were either left out, as in ordinary stone buildings, or more frequently were afterwards cut out in the clay. These walls, if kept dry, are tight, warm, and remarkably durable. They seem to be nearly identical with what in Devonshire are universally prevalent, and known by the name of cob-walls. It is said of the cob-wall, that if you keep its shoes and hat on—that is, if you keep its foundation and summit dry—it will never grow old. The same may equally be said of the mud-walls of the Carse of Gowrie.

The following is taken from an Essay on the Recovery of Submerged Ground, by Sir John Richardson, Bart. of Pitfour, for which he obtained the Highland Society's prize in 1837 :—“ The lost land added to the estate of Pitfour was eighteen acres in 1833 ; but in order to give a more distinct account of the means employed for reclaiming this portion, I think it is desirable that I should embody at the same time in this essay a short account of fifty acres Scots which were embanked on this property in 1826, the expense of which was borne by the tenant, Mr Walker Rennie, in consequence of an arrangement between him and myself that he should have a lease of nineteen years, at a deduction of 30s. per acre of annual rent, and that he should possess the land rent free the season after it was inclosed. The rent offered was £6 per acre if embanked by the proprietors, and £4, 10s. if embanked by the tenant. In the year 1808, my grandfather commenced these operations, which formed the nucleus of the sixty-eight acres which I have reclaimed within these ten years, and which in the course of time will be the means of acquiring at least twice as much as I have already gained. The accumulation was so great that in 1826 there were about seven and a half feet of mud on the flood side, and about five and a half feet on the ebb side of the principal out-head wall. In reply to a series of queries which I put to the tenant, I have obtained from him the following information. The whole expense of embankment, sluices, levelling, water-cuts, &c. for fifty acres, was about £1530. The average level is about eight feet below high water mark. He has had of potatoes in some parts of a field, before liming and manuring, about sixty bolls per acre, the average produce being from forty to fifty bolls. He has also had upon other parts, after liming and manuring, seventy bolls per acre, the average being from fifty to sixty bolls, of thirty-two stones Dutch to the boll. He has had

of oats, before liming and manuring, from twelve to fourteen bolls per acre, and, after liming and manuring, from twelve to sixteen of oats, and from ten to twelve of wheat per acre. He commenced liming in 1829, and manuring in 1835, the rotation up to that period being alternately potatoes and wheat or oats, for eight years yielding the above produce. He recommends oats in preference to wheat, the latter being apt to rot from its over luxuriance.

Junction of the Fresh Water of Rivers with the Salt Water of the Sea ; by the Rev. J. Fleming of Flish ; read June, 1816. Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, vol. viii. 1818.

WHEN the flux of the tide obstructs the motion of the river, the wave has been supposed to produce its effect in the same manner as a dam built across a stream. This popular opinion, however, appears to have been adopted without sufficient consideration, as it can only hold true in those cases where the opposing fluids are of equal density, but never at opposing currents of fresh and salt water, which are of different densities. In the last case, where currents of fresh and salt water come in opposition to each other, the lighter fluid, or the fresh water, will be raised upon the surface of the denser fluid, or the salt water ; and when the stronger current of the tide has resumed the direction of the stream, the salt water will be found occupying the bottom of the channel, while the fresh water will be suspended or diffused on the surface. Flish beach, opposite to which the experiments were made, is situated a considerable way up the Tay, being upwards of sixteen miles from Abertay and Buttonness, where the Firth of Tay actually joins the German Ocean. The channel of the firth is at this place about two miles in breadth, but upwards of a mile and a half of this extent consists of sand banks, left dry at every ebb of the tide, and during flood

covered with from three to ten feet of water. These banks are separated from one another by deep pools, or lakes as they are termed, which occasion great irregularities in the motion of the current. The channel of the river is near the south side; it is about half a mile in breadth, having in the deepest part about eighteen feet water when the tide is ebbcd, and upwards of thirty during flood. The apparatus I employed was very simple. It consisted of a common bottle with a narrow neck, having a weight attached to it. Besides the cord by which the bottle was lowered, there was another cord with the cork, in such a manner that I could pull it out when the whole had sunk to the place of its destination. With this apparatus I proceeded to the middle channel of the river at *low water*, when the current downwards had ceased to be perceptible in the boat at anchor, and I obtained water from the bottom, the middle, and the surface of the stream. The water taken from the surface of the stream was fresh, and tasted like ordinary river water; the water taken from the middle was not perceptibly different; but that which was brought from the bottom was sensibly brackish. The water taken from the surface did not contain any salt, as 1000 grains, when evaporated with care over a sand bath, left only a grain and a half of residue, apparently mud, which, when applied to the tongue, communicated no impression of saltness. The water from the middle of the stream yielded two grains of residue when the same was evaporated, of a whiter colour than the former, and having a perceptibly salt taste. The water from the bottom, which was saltish even to the taste, yielded four grains of saline matter. According to these experiments the layers of water were arranged according to their densities—the lowest water occupying the bottom of the stream, and the highest floating on the surface. At half flood I repeated the experiment with water obtained from the same sources

as before. The water at the surface had now become very sensibly salt to the taste, and now gave visible evidence of the progress of the tide. The three bottles of water now gave results not in unison with those already taken notice of. The arrangement of the different strata of the water according to their densities, as observed at ebb tide, was now in some degree reversed; for now the water at the surface was saltier than that obtained from the bottom, while the water from the middle was saltier than either. 1000 Grains of water from the bottom yielded on evaporation about ten grains of saline matter, while the water from the surface yielded eleven grains, and that from the middle twelve grains, by the same process. This anomaly is easily accounted for. Were the current of the tide confined entirely to the channel of the river, an arrangement of its waters similar to that which existed in the first experiment would have prevailed. But during the flowing of the tide, the sea water soon occupies more than the channel of the river, and spreads itself in various streams along the hollow of the sand banks. These streams reunite at different places with the principal current, and in this manner prevent the salt and fresh waters from regaining their natural relative positions. But so soon as these sand banks are covered with water, the tide proceeds with regularity in its course, so that the different layers of water can then re-arrange themselves according to their specific gravities. 1000 Grains of water, obtained from the bottom at the height of flood, yielded by evaporation 238 of salt, while the same quantity of water from the middle yielded only eighteen grains, and from the surface only seventeen. This was a difference of six grains, and seemed to afford a decisive result. At half ebb, 1000 grains from the bottom yielded eleven, from the middle nine, and from the surface twelve. Although the Firth of Tay is very ill calculated for experiments of

this kind, the premises which we have stated seem to warrant the conclusion, that when the wave of the tide obstructs the motion of the river, and causes it either to become stationary, or to move backwards, the effect is produced by the salt water penetrating into the current of the river on an inclined plane, the apex of which separates the layer of fresh water from the surface of the channel, and suspends it longest on its surface. These experiments were made September 1813.

HABITS OF THE SEAL.

By John Haverwood, M. D., F. L. S., Professor of Natural History, Royal Institution. Journal of Science 1830.

EXTERNALLY the seal is of an elongated form, its neck powerfully muscular and long, and its body formed like that of a fish, broadest across the chest, and gradually tapering towards its hinder extremities. For convenience of swimming, its four limbs are so short as to seem destitute of some of the bones and parts of those found in land quadrupeds, for we only see externally the feet, having their toes provided with sharp claws, but they are so enveloped in hard membranes, as not to be readily traced, though capable of free motion. After the gradual tapering of the body, which ends in a short, flattened tail, the hinder feet are observed to be covered with still harder membranes, which, in the South Sea species, are even extended beyond the ends of the claws, whereby the extent of their surface is greatly increased. Though composed of the usual number of bones, the length and flexibility of the neck of the seal is of the utmost importance in its economy, for, by the slightest inclination of the head, at the end of this long lever, in any direction while diving, its centre of gravity becomes instantly changed at its will; and thus are its submarine chases, even after the swift sal-

mon, rendered so marvellously successful, that its only mode of escape consists in darting into shallows. In the general form of the skeleton, the seal bears no distant resemblance to weazels, the chest having an unusual extent of motion by the free articulation of its vertebræ, and, as in these animals, the liver and lungs are divided into several distinct lobes, that they may glide smoothly over each other, and not oppose the great compression to which their bodies are liable. On the same principle the ribs are placed farther asunder than in most others; while the lumber regions and pelvis, as in all diving animals, are long and narrow, for the attachment of powerful muscles. We now see that the limbs, though so curiously shortened for aquatic operations, possess the same number and arrangement of bones as in those of animals whose actions are terrestrial—subject, however, to interesting modifications; for instance, in the fore feet, the thumb or inner toe is the strongest, and the outer the weakest. But in the hinder feet, to increase the force and extent of membranous surface opposed to the water, the two outer toes are far the longest and strongest.

From such an aquatic confirmation, it is sufficiently obvious that the movements of the seal on the land are necessarily slow and imperfect; they have not inaptly been compared to those of the caterpillar, being chiefly affected by vertical flexures of the spine. Nevertheless, under these discouraging circumstances, seals defend themselves and their young with great courage and address. As sub-aquatic pursuits were those destined for the seal, and as these were often required to be accompanied by labour and difficulty, it is obvious that they could not be carried on by animals entirely organized like those of the land; for the necessity for so frequently rising to the surface to breathe would have been an effectual im-

pediment to their success. The Creator, therefore, has so modified the mode of circulation in the seal, that this inconvenience has been counteracted; and yet this has not been effected as in reptiles, for in them the vessels of the heart are so contrived that the blood can flow freely through them without going to their lungs, and thereby occasioning a necessity for breathing; nor (which should produce the same effect) do the auricles of the seal communicate as was formerly thought. On the contrary, the seal is the original type in which the construction of the heart is still retained, as also in the walrus and other aquatic mammalia, with this exception, that the veins which return the blood to the heart are so enlarged, that they are capable of changing their office, and becoming reservoirs for receiving and retaining the blood in its progress to the heart. Thus is the right side of the latter, and thus are the lungs prevented from being oppressed by its superabundance when the creature is under water and incapable of breathing, and thus is life sustained. The largest of these venous reservoirs exists in the liver of the seal, but its whole venous system, like that of the walrus and whale, is greatly developed. If I may be allowed the expression, like most of the aquatic mammalia, seals seem literally gorged with blood; the blood appears also of a considerably darker colour, being almost black, which property it perhaps acquires by its constant liability to become arrested in its course; and hence, perhaps, the necessity for so much blood in the system—yet the animal heat of the seal is very great. Its very large and dark eyes being directed more forwards than in any other aquatic quadruped, added to the rounded human appearance of the head when raised above the surface of the waters, doubtless caused it to contribute greatly towards the formation of those ideal marine monsters, of which the ancients have furnished us with so many accounts. The pupil of the eye is vertical

like that of the cat, but its soft expressive physiognomy much more nearly resembles that of the dog than any other quadruped, and is equally expressive of superior intelligence—is not affected by the cat-like form of the pupil, in consequence of the dark colour of its iris. The nose of the seal is an organ of more perfect formation than that of any other quadruped. The nostrils are more accurately closed at their entrance by very perfect valves, to prevent the ingress of water when it dives, and indeed at all other times, unless when it respire. Its breathing also, at all times, occurs at very irregular intervals, often extending to half a minute between each respiration, but the quantity of air it inhales is very great * * * *. The very great beauty and complication in the organ of smelling which obtains in the seal is likewise found in other aquatic animals, especially the otter, which is a very remarkable circumstance when we consider that the nostrils are closed by valves. A question, therefore, naturally arises—If in the pursuit of their prey, or other subaqueous actions, they are at all governed by this greatly developed faculty, and in what way are odorous impressions conveyed to the nose?—the idea that they are communicated from the throat being far from satisfactory. I really suspect, however visionary it may appear, that seals hunt their prey and discover its vicinity by the sense of smelling, when swimming on the surface of the water; for if dogs are very sensible to the smell of aquatic fowls on the surface of the water, as we know to be the case, why should not the seal discover the scent of a distant shoal of fishes, sporting, as they constantly do, on the surface—its proper prey—and by means of organs so much more complicated? The same view of the subject, of course, equally applies to the delicate nasal organs of the otter and Polar bear. Vision, I should say, is the sense which governs the seal in its actions beneath, smelling when on the sur-

face and out of the water. The seals of the north seas are almost destitute of outward ears. The opening into this organ, like that of the nose, is carefully closed by means of a valve. Seals not only hear, but seem sensible to the gratification derived from, musical sounds. By uttering a whistling sound, I have seen them made to follow boats very great distances, when they would continue to raise their heads above the surface nearer and nearer, and to fix their large eyes stedfastly upon us. Of all aquatic genera the seal seems to be most widely spread over the surface of the globe. The seal is amongst the few polygamus quadrupeds, and, like the rest, the males during the periods of intercourse enter into violent conflicts. Two young are generally produced at a time in autumn. They are brought forth in caverns entering from the sea below high water mark, and here they remain sucking during several weeks before they venture into the water. When they become fatigued with swimming, they are said to be carried on the back of their dam. Hundreds of thousands of seals are annually destroyed for the sake of the pure and transparent oil with which they abound, for their tanned skins, as also for their fur, which, in the South Sea seal, when the upper hair is plucked out, is peculiarly beautiful in colour, and delicate and silky in texture.

Salmon Fishings.

The following extracts are taken from the minutes of evidence on the Tay salmon fishings, given before a committee of the House of Commons in 1821 :—

PRODUCE of stake-nets, while on the Tay, from twenty-six to thirty thousand fish annually. In 1805 the sea-side nets were put down, and in 1812 and 1813 the other nets were removed down to Broughty Castle. Not above one-seventh or one-eighth now caught below altogether.

Fisheries above Perth, when I first came to the Tay, yielded £4000 from fifteen of the principal fisheries. During the time of the stake-nets they yielded £6000 a-year. I offered £3000 a-year for Kinfauns fisheries after the stake-nets were introduced below it. Total produce of the Tay in stake-net times was sixty thousand fish annually; before the stake-nets were put down they were thirty thousand annually.—*Halliday's Evidence.*

Seals, Grampuses, and Porpoises.

An immense number of salmon are destroyed by seals, grampuses, and porpoises, far more than by all the fisheries put together. The seals never leave the Tay summer nor winter. The porpoises come to the Tay about the first of April, and do not leave it again till the end of August. I have seen them catching fish till they were quite satisfied of them, and then they would play themselves with them by throwing them up into the air, and catching them again before they reached the water, as a child would throw a ball and catch it. They go in crowds sometimes, and when they fall in with a shoal of fishes they separate. They go like a pack of hounds, taking all they can—with this difference, that they are much more powerful in the effect of taking, and they go in every direction, chasing the fish constantly. I have observed from sixty to eighty seals in one flock, and I have seen from three to four flocks within my view at once at Balmerino.

I have seen grampuses chase the fish till they leaped on dry ground, and have been at the taking of fish so driven ashore. [The porpoise here alluded to is the *Dolphinus, crea. delphus*, called *puffies*; they live chiefly on herring.] I have seen twenty pair of puffies at once. They are four or five feet long, but much less than the grampus. I have taken about twenty seals in one stake-net in a season, some of them the size of the horse. I have lain in a

boat on the outside of the net, watching them coming in ; and I have seen them swim after the salmon into the net at full speed, when I have pulled up the net which I had prepared for them, and shot them. I know of no means of destroying grampuses or porpoises. Porpoises and seals are both more numerous since the removal of the stake-nets. They destroy four or five times as many fish as all the fishermen put together. Porpoises probably destroy four salmon each per day. I have seen twenty-three heads of salmon at Broughty Ferry, all of which had been destroyed the preceding tide by seals. A single seal will take six or eight fish in the course of two and a half hours. They come and break into the nets, and take all the fish they can find, and let the others get away. I have known one seal take ten or twelve fish and grilises in the course of two tides ; and have seen as much salmon in the stomach of a porpoise as a man could lift.—*Halliday's Evidence.*

I have generally observed that grampuses appear in abundance about the middle of July, and that they disappear in August and September. During that period they daily rush from the sea, and reach the head of the estuary with the flood tide, and nearly at high water. They ascend the estuary four or five miles above Flisk, and return again generally at the beginning of the ebb. They go in large herds, consisting of several hundreds ; and seem to hunt the salmon like a pack of hounds, spreading along the channel and banks, so that they must be very successful fishers, and consequently most destructive to the fisheries. The porpoises are termed puffies in the Tay, and usually appear in pairs, never in flocks. Puffies are not likely to destroy full-grown salmon. I found in their stomachs only marine worms and the vertebræ of very small fishes. Seals, grampuses, and porpoises, have increased to a very great degree since

the abolition of the stake-nets.—(*Dr Fleming's Evidence, May 1825.*)

We take the following from Fleming's History of British Animals, 1828:—

Gen. XXXII. DELPHINUS. Dolphin.—A dorsal fin. Destitute of a cæcum.

1. Snout short and blunt. Phocæna of Cuvier.

49. D. *Phocæna*. Porpoess.—Teeth compressed and oblique. *Sibb. Scot.* 23.—*Will. Ich.* p. 31.—*Borl. Corn.* p. 264, tab. xxvii., f. 2.—*Monro, Phys. Fishes,* p. 45, tab. xxxv.—*Fleming, Phil. Zool.* ii., p. 209, tab. i. f. 4.—In the British seas near the shore, at all seasons, and termed meersuine, herring-hogs, neessock, pellock, and bucker.

This species seldom exceeds six feet in length, and usually occurs in the most sheltered bays and firths, generally in pairs, and is irregular in its motions. In a female which I examined, five and a fourth feet in length, the dorsal fin was eight inches broad and five high, and two feet seven inches from the nose; swimmers three and a half inches broad at the base, seven long, and thirteen from the snout; nose to the eye, six inches; nose to the blow-hole, seven inches; nose to the anus, three feet seven inches; gape, four inches; the under jaw half an inch longer than the upper, and rather pointed than obtuse, considering the size of the animal; teeth, fifty-four in the upper jaw, and forty-seven in the lower; weight 130 lbs. The flesh of this animal was formerly held in estimation. Malcolm IV. granted to the monastery of Dunfermling “*Capita piscium qui dicuntur Crespeis præter linguam, qui in meo dominio ex illa parte Scottwater applicuerint, in qua parte illorum ecclesia sita est.*”—*Sibb. Fife,* 295.

50. D. *Orca*. Grampus.—Teeth conical, swimmers broad, and rounded. *Orca, Sibb. Phal.,* p. 17.—*Hunter,*

Phil. Trans., 1787, p. 373, tab. xvi. xvii.—In herds in the British seas and firths at all seasons.

The grampus reaches to twenty-four feet in length; the lower jaw is said to be wider than the upper, and the teeth to be about thirty in number. This species is gregarious, and moves rapidly forward in the water. When it comes to the surface to respire, it remains, like the porpoise, but for an instant, and then dives—describing, however, in its course a much wider arch. In the firth of Tay it goes nearly as far up as the salt water reaches, almost every tide at flood, during the months of July and August, in pursuit of salmon, of which it devours immense numbers. Hunter found in the stomach of one which he examined a portion of a porpoise. We are still in want of a good description of this species.

Species of the genus Salmo found in the Tay.

1. *Salmo salar*, or common salmon; *salmo hucho*, which I presume is the bull trout of the fisherman. It is of a more lengthened form than the salmon, and has other minute characters connected with its structure which indicate it to be of a distinct species; *salmo eriox*, grey; *salmo trutta*, or common sea trout; *salmo albus*, the whitling or finnock; *salmo furis*, or common river trout; and *salmo eperlanus*, the spirling or smelt. The whitling or finnock is not common in the estuary of the Tay, but it abounds during the harvest months, especially in the rivers connected with the estuary. The spirling is common in the Tay. The fishing commences about November, and continues till May, the nets being always placed in the water during spring tides, and discharged during neap tides. The mode of fishing is by a trumpet-shaped net, with its mouth pointing up the river, and placed at low water, supported by upright sticks. In the month of November, and for some months afterwards,

the fish is in good condition; it spawns in April and May, at which time the fishing is discontinued.—(*Fleming's Evidence*, 1825.)

Geology.

The space to which the following remarks refer is confined within two ranges of trap-hills—that on the north being a continuation of the Sidlaws, which, commencing on the east coast of Angus, terminate a few miles west of Perth; and that on the southern shore of the Tay, being a branch of the Ochil range, which, running along the north of Fife, forms the southern boundary of Strathearn. The Sidlaw hills consist of several varieties of trap, among which trap tufa, porphyry, and amygdaloid, are the most prevalent. These are visible on the steep sides and summits of all the hills as far east as Dundee, though beyond this it is occasionally covered over with a mantle-shaped coating of micaceous sandstone, worked out for the purposes of roofing and pavement flags, and known by the name of grey slate. The trap rocks constituting the Ochil range every where manifest themselves at the surface, and extend several miles into the interior of Fifeshire. They consist chiefly of clinkstone, and a very compact variety of green stone. The traps on both sides of the river afford good building materials, and excellent causeway stones and road metal.

SANDSTONE.—The valley intervening betwixt the Sidlaw and Ochil hills, constituting the Carse of Gowrie and part of Strathearn, is occupied by rocks of the old red sandstone formation. These consist here of two classes, wholly different from each other in all their leading characteristics. They are the grey and the red sandstone. The latter of these forms the trough, so to speak, in which the former is contained. Grey sandstone first makes its appearance at the eastern edge of the basin at Invergowrie

quarry, about three miles west of Dundee. It is here thick bedded and close grained, of a pale grey colour slightly tinged with red, and containing occasional small scales of mica. It dips at an angle of about 15 degrees towards the N.E. The upper strata of this stone are very compact and hard, and rise to the tool of the quarryman in blocks of enormous size and solidity. It is well defined in its mineralogical characters. It never contains marine remains, and rarely those of land animals. In most cases it is marked with black carbonaceous impressions of what seem to have been reeds or the stems of grass, as also with dark-coloured patches about the size of a sixpence or a shilling, supposed to have been the remains of the seeds or the berries of some plant. The limits of this rock are pretty well defined by the frequency with which it appears near the surface at places where other formations of a different sort are visible at no great distance. These indications point out to us somewhat definitely the bounds of the basin of included red sandstone, characterized by the brightness of its colour and the spherical grey spots with which it is marked, but more particularly by the abundance of marine remains, especially of fishes, by which it is distinguished. The grey sandstone, possessing in most cases the whole of the characteristics alluded to above, and in all the greater part of them, is found at the following places, which, if marked in the map, and a line be drawn through them, will indicate the boundaries of our basin. On the east we find it at Invergowrie, with trap a little way to the eastward of it; from this it stretches northward, and is worked on a large scale at Lochee. Tending northwards, it fills up the valley of Strathdighty, and covers the Auchterhouse division of the Sidlaws. Proceeding from Lochee westward, we find it quarried close by the church of Liff. It again appears in the channel of the Burn of Fowlis, and at the

top of Balruddery Den, greatly disturbed at the latter place by the proximity of trap-dykes. To the north of Balruddery, it dips at an angle of 15 degrees w.s.w. It is visible near the farm of Dron, and has been worked to a considerable extent to the north of Rossie Priory, near the Littletown. It fills up the valley of the Lochtown, in the bosom of the Sidlaw hills, and is seen reposing on the grey slate pavement beds. Passing from Rossie westward, we have it quarried at Ballendean, interstratified with rock, marle, and coarse limestone. It again appears at Kinnaird Castle, after which we lose sight of it for several miles till we have got to Aberdalgie, some way in Strathearn. It may, however, be supposed to hold its way to the south of Glendoick and Glencarse, crossing the Tay to the westward of Pitfour, and skirting the trap of Moncrieff Hill to the north of the quarry of the Hilltown. Over this track so thick a mass of diluvial matter prevails that the surface of the rock has nowhere been disclosed. It is not unlikely that the edge of the grey sandstone here presented may be a narrow one, or that it may be altogether overlaid by the marine red sandstone, or an efflux of the trap. At Aberdalgie it appears in abundance, and is quarried to a considerable extent a little way north of the church. It is here devoid of organisms, but is very distinctly marked. It is of a pale grey colour, fine grained, and containing a considerable quantity of rock marl, and earthy limestone in rounded nodules. It is again seen at the bridge of Forteviot, and, two miles further across the valley, is extensively worked at the village of Dunning. In both these cases it is quite full of organic impressions, of a magnitude and distinctness which has sometimes made it be mistaken for the carboniferous sandstone of the coal formation. Though rarely visible, it is probable that here it occupies a large space on both sides of Dunning. It constitutes the greater part of the

high grounds about Gask, and stretches north in the direction of Huntingtower. The southern boundary of this basin, from Dunning to Newburgh, can only be conjectured at, as sandstone is only in few cases apparent. At Parkhill, to the east of Newburgh, a thin bed of it is found dipping under the trap. This bed again manifests itself at Birkhill and at Balmerino, in similar positions, and abundantly marked with vegetable remains. It is not visible on the north coast of Fife farther east than Balmerino. Crossing the Tay to Invergowrie Bay, we find it quarried to a great extent at Kingoodie. Two miles north-east of this is Invergowrie quarry, the point from which we started.

THE RED SANDSTONE, supposed to be included within this, is, if possible, better marked than even that which has just been described. It is for the most part stained of a bright red colour by the oxide of iron. In some places, as at Inchtute, bright grey spots of a circular form are thickly sprinkled on this feruginous ground. In the very centre of these, fish scales have occasionally been found, and it has sometimes been supposed that they were wholly caused by organising. Entire specimens of fish have not unfrequently been discovered in this bed, and fragments of the bones, and more especially of the scales of these, characterise the whole formation. Its beds are generally pretty nearly horizontal. The enormous mass of clay accumulated on its surface causes it to be but rarely wrought. It is quarried to the north of Castle Huntly at Inchtute, at Clashbinny, and to the east of Pitfour. In the eastern part of Strathearn, the red sandstone quarry of Hilltown, not far from Aberdalgie, seems to be analogous to that of the Carse of Gowrie. Clashbinny has of late become quite celebrated for its fossils. A mass of red sandstone is seen dipping under the trap at the mouth of Glenfarg, south of Aberargie, and not far from

Abernethy. This seems to belong to the Clashbinny rocks, a small outlayer of which most probably stretches through the opening at Denmiln, as the relics by which they are characterized have been found to the westward of Collessie, as well as in thin beds of rock to the eastward of Lindores. This appears to be a sufficient outline of the petralogy of this district. Our limits prevent us from going into mineralogical details, while to attempt to explain the organic contents of the rocks, would not only be tedious, but in some measure unintelligible without the aid of diagrams and numerous engravings.

ALLUVIUM.—The alluvial contents of that part of the valley of the Tay of which we have undertaken to treat, are still more various and interesting than its rocks. These consist chiefly of three distinct varieties of clay: till-end clay, and Carse clay, as they are called in the locality, together with black loam, gravel, sand, and peat-moss. Immediately on the surface of the red sandstone throughout the Carse of Gowrie, lying conformable with it, and covering it to a depth of from one to six feet, is an undulating stratum of red clay or till, full of rounded pieces of stone, and abounding more immediately on the surface of the rock, with large angular fragments of the rocky material on which it rests. This forms a cold retentive subsoil, and when brought into cultivation, a wet and unproductive soil. In many cases where the rock approaches the surface, it forms the ungrateful ground on which the farmer has to operate. It is so comingled with the debris of the subjacent rock, that it seems to have been wholly formed from its abrasion. It is known by the name of till. This is always the undermost soil in the Carse of Gowrie. The order of the other soils is so various, that the only law which seems fixed as to their supra position, is that which leads us to find the silt or Carse clay always uppermost where it exists at all. Over

certain parts of the Carse, what is called end-clay prevails, and is sometimes found to the depth of thirty feet. It is difficult to describe the aspect or structure, and still more so, in the present state of our knowledge, to account for the appearance of this substance. It is of a yellowish white colour, frequently stained with the hydrate of iron. The peculiarity of this structure from whence it receives its name, consists in its utter want of stratification. It affords a semicrystalline appearance, like imperfectly dried wheaten starch. It is exceedingly unproductive to the farmer, being apparently not only destitute of the nutriment of plants, but in moist weather it becomes so wet and soft that it is impossible to work it. When crops have taken root in it, it will not always retain them. It rises and swells in March with the frost, and when it subsides again, leaves the plant thrown out behind it; while any excess of drought causes it to assume the cracked and chrysalised aspect to which we have alluded. It has been observed, that oak trees, when planted in it, having in vain sought nutriment by pushing their roots in all directions, horizontally thrust them downward in long perpendicular fibres, till they fairly got through the end-clay, whatever be its depth. Some of these have been measured twenty feet in length, and almost destitute of lateral off-shoots. End-clay is almost always found in beds of considerable thickness, and generally reposes on the till. It is chiefly to be observed from the river, on the bright coloured precipitous bank extending all the way from Port Allen west to the boundaries of Pitsfour. The most important of all the alluvial matters, for the purposes of agriculture, is the Carse clay. This is a rich aqueous deposit, consisting of finely cominuted particles of silicious and argillaceous matter, the latter greatly predominating, co-mingled with rich putrescent vegetable remains. It is probable, that in all parts of the Carse this has been deposited in a

manner somewhat similar to that which we see presently going on on Pitfour, Errol, and Seaside. Old Carse lands differ chiefly from those recently reclaimed in the proportions which they contain of argillaceous and vegetable matter, argil being much more abundant in the former. It is easy to suppose, that the long period through which the latter have been exposed to the operations of the husbandman, may have caused vegetable matter in a considerable measure to disappear from them. Carse clay of all kinds is generally interstratified with very thin beds of sand. In many parts, abundance of sea shells are to be found in it, though generally in a state of considerable disintegration. This is especially the case along the shores of Seaside where they prevail, chiefly about three feet above the present level of the tide, nearly ten feet under the surface of the ground. Around Errol, the immediate subsoil is a sharp ferruginous gravel, with a soil resting on it of fine friable fertile black land. The sloping grounds from the southern acclivity of the Sidlaw hills, are covered with a reddish brown soil, very suitable for the purposes of green crop, forming what are called the braes of the Carse. Two or three strata (their number is uncertain) of peat, mingled with the leaves, branches, and trunks of trees, and with hazel nuts, and the more indestructible seeds, pervade several parts of the Carse. One of these is generally found about three feet under the present level of the river, at the mouth of the Earn. This rests immediately on a bed of about eight inches thick, of beautiful silvery-looking blue clay, resembling extremely cominuted mica. This reposes, again, upon till, and just over the peat is a thick bed of silt. This has been found near the shore of Newburgh, on the channel of the river opposite the Rhynd, at Pitfour, at Kingoodie, and in many other places. The upper bed of peat, about forty feet higher in level, is visible at the Friartoun Hole. It

has also been found betwixt the church of Newburgh and the river, and at several other places.

The following has, by a typographical error, been omitted to be referred to in the text:—

The following is from the introduction to edition 1825 of “The Historical Works of Sir James Balfour,” published from original manuscripts in the Advocates’ Library, by J. Haig:—“It is to be regretted that there should exist no information in regard to the private life and character of Sir James Balfour. The following sketch of his talents and literary exertions is taken from the *Memoria Balfouriana* of Sir Robert Sibbald, himself an enthusiastic labourer in the field of Scottish history, and the intimate friend and relative of Sir Andrew Balfour, in commemoration of whose services, along with those of his brother Sir James, the work was written.

“The house of Balfour derives its name from the castle of Balfore on the river Or, the original seat of its progenitors—a possession which, along with the shrievalty of the county of Fife, it retained for many generations.* The house is divided into several families, of which those of Balgarvy, Mountquhanny, Denmylne, Ballovay, Carreston, and Kirkton, are the principal.

“The family of Denmylne, to which I at present limit my attention, is descended from James, son of Sir John Balfour of Balgarvy, who obtained from King James II., in the 14th year of his reign, the lands of Denmiln. This Sir James was slain fighting for his country in the battle of Roxburgh, soon after the death of King James II., as appears by a charter granted by James III. in favour of his son John. John married Christian Sibbald, a daugh-

* The estate of Balfour passed into the family of Bethune by an heiress towards the conclusion of the fourteenth century.—ED.

ter of Peter Sibbald of Rankeillour, and inheriting his father's valour and his fate; he fell with his sovereign James IV. in the battle of Flodden. Patrick, his son, was father of Alexander; and Alexander, son of Sir Michael, was father of the two illustrious brothers who form the subject of the present memoir. Sir Michael, a man equally distinguished for military daring and civil prudence, was comptroller of the household of Charles II. (*q. I.*) He greatly increased his patrimonial estates; and his wife Jane, daughter of James Durham of Pitkerro, left besides five sons and nine daughters, all of whom formed honourable marriages, except two who died unmarried. Of the sons, Sir James was the oldest. The second, Alexander, was styled of Lumbennie, was a minister of the gospel—a man not more respected for the dignity of his appearance than for the wisdom and piety of his life. The third was Michael of Randerstone, eminently distinguished for his experience and skill in matters of agriculture. The fourth, Sir David of Forret, was a judge in the supreme courts both of Session and Justiciary. He was born in 1630, and his education was chiefly conducted by his brother, Sir James, who was thirty years his senior. I have frequently been told by the late Sir Andrew that Sir Michael lived to see three hundred of his own issue, while Sir Andrew himself saw six hundred descendants of his father. Sir James, Baron Kinnaird, was born 1600. He was created Lyon-King-at-Arms by George Earl of Kinnoul in 1630. He was the writer of a vast number of MSS., most of them on heraldry, antiquities, and genealogy, and which remain unpublished. His largest work is the *Annals of Scotland*, printed in 1825. He was, besides, a great collector of historical and archæological documents. Bishop Nicholson (of Carlisle) designates him as one of the best collectors that ever lived.—“The family is believed to be now extinct in

the male line, but is represented by the Right Hon. Lord Belhaven as heir of the line." The burying-place of the Balfours is an aisle in the old church of Abdie, now in ruins. A plain slab of freestone, with an elegant Latin epitaph, believed to have been from the pen of Sir P. Sibbald, is placed over the remains of Sir James.

L.—*Leslie, Earl of Rothes.*

No Scottish surname has been more conspicuous in Europe than that of Leslie. There were at one time three general officers of that name in the service of three sovereigns, viz. :—Walter, Count Leslie, in that of the Emperor of Germany; Alexander, Earl of Leven, in that of the King of Great Britain; and David Leslie, afterwards Lord Newark, in that of Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden. Several Counts of the name of Leslie are settled in Germany, besides many considerable families in France, Russia, and Poland.—1. Bartholomew, a Flemish chief, settled with his followers in the district of Gairoch, in Aberdeenshire, in the reign of William I. His posterity were denominated Leslie from the place where they fixed their residence. * * * 5. Norman de Leslie obtained from Alexander, in the 34th year of his reign, 1282, a grant of the woods and lands of Fete-kill, now called Leslie, in Fife. 6. Sir Andrew de Leslie, who married Mary, one of the three daughters and co-heiresses of Sir Alexander Abernethy of Abernethy, with whom he got the baronies of Ballenbreich in Fife, and Cairney in Perthshire, Rothes in the county of Elgin, and other lands, and quartered the arms of Abernethy with his own. * * * 10. George, created Earl of Rothes before 1457. * * * 13. George, third Earl of Rothes, succeeded his uncle in 1517. Has charters of the lands of Ballenbreich in Fife, Cairney in Perth, Fettes and Dunloppey in Forfar, Balmain and Modfield in Kin-

cardine, Fowlis Mowat in Aberdeen, Rothes in Elgin, Kildaelis in Inverness, &c. He had charters of part of the lordship of Huntly from John Lord Glamis in 1528; of the King's lands of Murdocairney, Rathulet, and Star, in Fife. He was tried for the murder of Cardinal Beaton, but acquitted. His Lordship was one of the eight members elected by Parliament in 1557 to represent the whole body of the Scottish nation at the nuptials of Queen Mary and Francis the Dauphin in 1558. The firm conduct of these commissioners in refusing the matrimonial crown gave so much offence as to occasion suspicion that poison was administered, as the Earls of Rothes, Cassillis, and Bishop Reid, three of the number, died at Dieppe in one night, 28th November 1558. His son, Norman Leslie, Master of Rothes, was the principal actor in the death of Cardinal Beaton, 29th May 1546, for which he was found guilty of treason, and forfeited by Parliament the 14th of the following August. He surrendered the Castle of St Andrews to the French fleet in 1547; went into the service of the King of France, and gained great reputation in an engagement betwixt that monarch and the Emperor near Cambray in 1554. With thirty Scotsmen, he rode up the hill on a fair grey gelding; he had above his coat of black velvet his coat of armour, with two broad white crosses, the one before and the other behind, with sleeves of mail. He charged sixty of the enemy's horsemen, armed with culverins, followed by only eleven of his men; he struck five from their horses with his spear before it broke, then drew his sword and ran in among them, not regarding their continual shooting, to the admiration of the beholders. He slew several of them. At length, when he saw a company of spearmen coming up against him, he rode up to the Constable of France, when his horse fell dead of its wounds, and he himself being shot in divers places, was carried to the

king's own tent, and died fifteen days after wards. * * *

17. John, seventh Earl of Rothes, was devoted to the cause of Charles II., and suffered under the Protectorate accordingly. On the Restoration, he was, in 1667, promoted to the office of High Chancellor of Scotland for life, and created Duke of Rothes, Marquis of Ballenbreich, Earl of Leslie, Viscount of Lugtoun, Lord Auchmoutie and Coskieberry, by patent dated Windsor 1680; died 1681. Dying without issue, the dukedom of Rothes and marquise of Ballenbreich became extinct, and the earldom devolved on a daughter. 18. Margaret, Countess of Rothes, married the Earl of Haddington, and had three sons. 19. John, Earl of Rothes, succeeded to the title. He commanded the horse volunteers at Sheriffmuir; died 1722. 20. John, eighth Earl of Rothes, on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions, obtained from the crown (1748) £6268, 16s. in full of his claim of £10,000 for the sheriffship of Fife. 21. John, Earl of Rothes, died without issue, and was succeeded by his sister (21.) Lady Jane Elizabeth, in 1773; twice married. Succeeded by (22.) George William, her son, in 1768. He was twice married, and left five daughters, the oldest surviving of whom succeeded, and is mother of the present Earl of Rothes.

Leslie, Lord Lindores.

Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothes, had by his first wife, Jean, daughter of Sir John Hamilton, three sons—1. James, Master of Rothes, who carried on the family line; 2. Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly; 3. Hon. Andrew Leslie, who died without issue. Sir Patrick Leslie of Pitcairly, the second son of Andrew, fifth Earl of Rothes, was high in favour with King James VI., who conferred on him the honour of knighthood, and appointed him one of the gentlemen of the bed-chamber. He was Commen-

dator of Lindores, and had charters to Palveck, Comendator of Lindores, of a third of the lands of Duffus, in the county of Elgin, and of the house of Pittendriech, within the town of Elgin, 16th December 1581; of the ecclesiastical lands of Lathrisk in Fife, 1570; of Pockmill in Perthshire, and of Medraiff in Fife, in December 1572. According to the first edition, he was created a Lord in Parliament, by the title of Lord Lindores, to him and his heirs-male whatever, December 1600. In the discussion in the House of Lords in 1773, respecting the votes given by Lord Lindores at the general election in 1790, it was contended on one side that Patrick, the Commendator, was Lord Lindores, and on the other side that it was the Commendator's eldest son. Patrick, Commendator and Lord Lindores, married Lady Jean Stuart, second daughter of Robert, Earl of Orkney. Had issue—1. Patrick, second Lord Lindores; 2. James, third Lord ditto. Patrick died without issue in 1649; was succeeded by his brother James, who married Mary, daughter of Patrick. * * * John, fourth Lord Lindores, succeeded his father in 1669. David, fifth Lord Lindores, died without issue in 1719. Title and estates descended to the family of Newton. Alexander, sixth Lord Lindores, died in 1765. Francis John, seventh Lord Lindores, died in 1775. John Leslie of Lumquhat took the title of Lord Lindores, but it was decided by the House of Peers that his votes were not good in 1795. Title then extinct. Sir Thomas Dundas bought the estate of Barbrech from the Leslies eighty years since.

M.—*Family of Fingask.*

Thriepland, Sir Patrick Murray, Bart. of Fingask Castle, county of Perth; born in November 1762; married Jessy Murray, daughter of William Scott Ker, Esq.

of Chatto, and has issue—1. Patrick ; 2. Jessy ; 3. Eliza ; 4. Catherine.

Sir Patrick succeeded to the estates of his family on the decease of his father, 2d February 1805; and petitioning George IV. when his Majesty was in Scotland in 1822, for a restoration of the honours of his house, which had been forfeited on account of his grandfather's accession to the Rebellion in 1715, the King was graciously pleased to signify his assent, 25th April 1826, to the introduction of a bill into Parliament, whereby the attainder of Sir David Thriepland was reversed, and his grandson, the present proprietor, reinstated in all the dignities and titles of his ancestors, as fourth Baronet of Fingask.

Lineage.—1. Patrick Thriepland, Esq., of Fingask Castle, county of Perth, was made a Knight Bachelor by King Charles II. in the year 1674, and afterwards a Baronet of Nova Scotia by King James II., 10th November 1687, with remainder to his heirs-male. Sir Patrick was a staunch supporter of the family then on the throne. He took an active lead in the politics of his country during the usurpation of Cromwell; and for many years successively discharged, with infinite credit, several important public duties which were committed to his care. He married, 13th March 1665, Euphemia, daughter of John Conqueror, Esq. of Frierton, by whom he had one son and six daughters, and dying in 1689, was succeeded by his son.

2. Sir David, who married, 1st, in 1688, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Ramsay, Bart., of Banff, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters; and 2dly, in 1707, Dame Catharine Smythe of Barnhill, by whom he had two sons and four daughters. Sir David Thriepland having imbibed all the Tory principles of his father, held a secret correspondence with the son of James II. and his adherents; and in 1715, he was among the first,

with his sons and a party of followers, to aid the Earl of Mar in setting up the standard of the Chevalier de St George, and in proclaiming that prince King, under the titles of James VIII. of Scotland and III. of England; in consequence of which, Sir David's title was attained by act of Parliament in the first year of King George I., and his estates and effects were annexed to the crown. He died in 1746, and was succeeded by his youngest and only surviving son (3.) Stuart, who, being also strongly attached to the cause of the house of Stuart, linked his fate with that of the unfortunate Charles Edward in 1745, and participated in all the difficulties and misery which that prince and his followers were doomed to undergo. After the result of the battle of Culloden, so fatal to the hopes of the Jacobites, Sir Stuart Thriepland's maternal property, as had been the case with his paternal in 1716, was forfeited; and a reward having been offered for his apprehension, he contrived to escape into France, where he remained at the court of the Stuarts, until the Act of Indemnity permitted his return to Scotland in security, when, at a sale of forfeited lands in 1782, he re-purchased the family estates, which are now in the possession of his descendants. He married, 1st, in 1753, Janet, eldest daughter of David Sinclair, Esq. of Southdun, by whom he had a son and daughter, who both died without issue; and, 2dly, in 1761, Miss Janet Budge Murray of Pennyland, by whom he had four sons and a daughter, viz. :—Patrick Murray, present baronet; Richard, who died in India; Stuart Moncrieff, late Advocate-General at Bombay, married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq. of Shawfield; David, who died in India. Sir Stuart died 2d February, 1805. *Creation*—10th November, 1687.

N.—*The Family of Kinnaird.*

George William Fox Kinnaird, Lord Kinnaird, of

Inchture, county of Perth, in the peerage of Scotland, and Baron Rossie of Rossie, county of Perth, in that of the United Kingdom; Grand Master of the Freemasons in Scotland; born 14th April 1807; succeeded his father, Charles, late lord, 11th December 1826; created Baron Rossie of Rossie, county of Perth, in the peerage of the United Kingdom, 20th June 1831. Radulphus, surnamed Rufus, had a charter from King William the Lion of the barony of Kinnaird, in Perthshire, from whence this family assumed their surname. Seventeenth in descent from Radulphus was George Kinnaird of Inchture, who, having evinced his loyalty to King Charles II. during the usurpation, was knighted in 1661, made one of that monarch's privy council, and, 28th December 1682, created Baron Kinnaird of Inchture; married Margaret, daughter of James Crichton of Ruthven, Esq., and had issue six sons, viz. :—Patrick, second lord; John, James, Alexander, and Charles, all died without issue; and George, who left issue a son, George, father of the sixth lord. His lordship died 29th December 1689, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Patrick, second lord, married Anne, daughter of Hugh Fraser, ninth Lord Lovat, and dying 18th February 1701, left issue two sons—Patrick, third lord, and Charles, fifth lord. Patrick, third lord, died 1715, and was succeeded by his only son, Charles, fourth lord, who died without issue 1728, when the title devolved on his uncle, Charles, fifth lord, who also died without issue 16th July 1758, and was succeeded by his kinsman, Charles, sixth lord (son of George, and grandson of George, second son of the first lord, as above stated), married Barbara, daughter of Sir James Johnstone, Bart., sister to the late Sir William Pulteney, father of Henrietta Laura Pulteney, Countess of Bath, by whom he had issue—1. George, seventh lord; 2. Patrick, who was unfortunately killed by a tiger on the coast of Coromandel; 3. Eliza-

beth, died unmarried 1779; 4. Margaret, married, July 1779, Thomas Wiggins, Esq., and died in 1800. His lordship died 1st August 1767, and was succeeded by his son—George, seventh lord, married, 23d July 1777, Elizabeth, daughter and sole heiress of Griffin Ransom of New Palace Yard, Westminster, Esq., and by her (who died 21st October 1805) had issue—1. George William Ransom, died 12th February 1779; 2. Charles, eighth lord; 3. Eliza, born 13th May 1781, married Edward, Lord Dunsany; 4. Henry, died 21st July 1784; 5. Edward Griffin, died February 1803; 6. Georgiana Mary Anne, born 25th October 1786, married, 1st December 1814, Admiral Sir George Johnstone Hope, K.C.B.; 7. Douglas James William, a banker in Westminster, born 26th February 1788, died unmarried 12th March 1830; 8. Frederick John Hay, born 30th May 1789, died 23d December 1814; 9. Laura Margareta, born 6th October 1791, died 29th March 1810; 10. Amelia Barbara, died 9th January 1795. His lordship died 11th October 1805, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, eighth lord, born 7th April 1780, married, 8th May 1806, Olivia Letitia, youngest daughter of William Robert, second Duke of Leinster, and had issue—1. George William Fox, present lord; 2. Olivia Cecilia Laura, born 4th October 1808; 3. Frederica Eliza, born 3d April 1810; 4. Graham Hay St Vincent de Ros, R.N., born 27th October 1811; 5. Arthur, born 8th July 1814. His lordship died 11th December 1826, and was succeeded by his eldest son, George William Fox, present and ninth lord. *Heir Presumptive*—Hon. Graham Hay St Vincent De Ros, his lordship's next brother. *Creations*—Baron Kinnaird, 1682; and Baron Rossie, 1831. *Arms*—Quarterly, 1st and 4th. Gules, a saltire between four crescents or—Kinnaird. 2d and 3d. Or, a fess wavy between three mullets gules—Kirkaldy. *Crest*—A crescent, rising out

of a cloud with a star between its horns, and the whole encircled by two branches of palm, all proper. *Supporters*—Two wild men wreathed about the loins with oak, each holding in his exterior hand a chaplet of laurel, their interior ancles surrounded by a fetter, and the chain held in the interior hand. *Motto*—*Vincit qui patitur*. He conquers who suffers.

O.—*The Family of Gray.*

Francis Gray, Lord Gray of Gray, county of Perth, F.R.S. London and Edinburgh; born 1st September 1765; succeeded his brother, William John, the late lord, 12th December 1807; one of the sixteen representative peers in the present Parliament for Scotland; married, 3d February 1794, Mary-Anne, daughter of Major James Johnstone, 61st regiment of foot, and has issue—1. John, born 12th May 1798, married, July 1833, Mary-Anne, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel C. P. Ainslie; 2. Madalina, born 11th November 1799; 3. William, born 10th April 1801, died March 1802; 4. Margaret, born 12th December 1802, married, 2d June 1820, Archibald M. John Grant of Kilgraston, N.B., Esq., and died 24th April 1821; 5. Jane Anne, born 24th July 1806, married, 17th April 1834, C. P. Ainslie, Esq., royal dragoon. This family bears the same arms, and is, according to tradition, descended from the same common ancestor with the Greys of Wark and Chillingham, in England. Sir Andrew Gray was an adherent to Robert Bruce in his struggles for the crown of Scotland, and was rewarded by a grant of the lands of Sir Edmund de Hastings. Fifth in descent from him was Sir Andrew Gray of Broxmouth, who is said to have been created a lord of parliament before 9th October 1437. He was succeeded by his son, Andrew, second lord, who died about 1469; and having survived his eldest son, Patrick, master of

Gray, was succeeded by his grandson, Andrew, third lord, who had issue, Patrick, fourth lord, who having no male issue, obtained a new grant of his title with remainder to his nephew, Patrick (son of his half-brother, Gilbert Gray of Buttermgask), who, on his uncle's death, became fifth lord, and died 1552, leaving issue, Patrick, sixth lord, father of Patrick, seventh lord, father of Andrew, eighth lord, who, having no male issue, obtained a new patent 1639, by virtue of which, on his death in 1663, the title descended to his grandson (son of his only daughter, Anne, by Sir William Gray of Pittendrum), Patrick, ninth lord, who also had no male issue, and obtained a new patent 1707, in favour of John Gray of Crichton, husband of his only daughter, Marjory, who, on his father-in-law's death 1711, became tenth lord, and died 1724, leaving issue, John, eleventh lord, who died 1738, and was succeeded by his son, John, twelfth lord, born 11th April 1716, married, 17th October 1741, Margaret, daughter and heiress of ——— Blair, Esq. of Kinfauns, near Perth, by whom (who died 23d January 1790) he had issue—1. Andrew, master of Gray, died unmarried, 23d May 1767; 2. Charles, thirteenth lord; 3. William John, fourteenth lord; 4. Francis, present lord; 5. Jane, married Francis, Earl of Moray; 6. Helen, married, 1st October 1765, William Stirling of Keir, Esq., and died 29th July 1775; 7. Margaret, died, unmarried, 12th July 1806; 8. Barbara, died, unmarried, 5th October 1794; 9. Elizabeth, born 1755, married 1774, Sir Philip Ainslie of Pilton, and died 24th August 1787; 10. Anne, married 30th November 1776, George Paterson of Castle Huntley, Esq., and died 10th September 1802. His lordship died in August 1782, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, thirteenth lord, born 1752, who dying 18th December 1786, unmarried, was succeeded by his next brother, William John, fourteenth lord, born March

1754, who dying unmarried 12th December 1807, was succeeded by his brother, Francis, present and fifteenth lord. *Heir Apparent*—John, his lordship's son. *Creation*—Before 1437, as is said; but on the Union Roll Lord Gray is ranked after Lord Saltoun. *Arms*—Gules, a lion rampant within a bordure engrailed argent. *Crest*—An anchor erect or. *Supporters*—Two lions guardant gules. *Motto*—Anchor, fast anchor.

P.—*The Family of Camperdown.*

Robert Dundas Duncan Haldane, Earl of Camperdown, of Lundie, county of Forfar, and Gleneagles, county of Perth, Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron Duncan of Lundie; succeeded his father, Adam, first Viscount Duncan, 4th August 1804; advanced to the dignity of Earl of Camperdown, 12th September 1831; born 21st March 1785; married, 8th January 1805, Janet, daughter of Sir Hew Hamilton Dalrymple, of Bargenny and North Berwick, Bart., and has issue—1. Adam, born October, and died 17th November 1805; 2. Alexina, born 31st October 1808, died 1825; 3. Henrietta Dundas, born 10th June 1810, married 1st September 1832, John James Allen of Errol Park, Esq.; 4. Adam, Viscount Duncan, born 25th March 1812; 5. Elizabeth Baillie, born 20th September 1815; 6. Hew Adam Dalrymple Hamilton, born 31st January 1820. The Earl's great-grandfather, Alexander Duncan of Lundie, county of Angus (only son of Alexander Duncan of Lundie, by Anne Drummond of Megins, and grandson of William Duncan of Lundie), married Isabella, daughter of Peter Murray of Auchtertyre, Bart., and had issue two sons, viz. :—1. Alexander, who succeeded at Lundie; 2. Sir William, M.D., created a baronet of England 14th August 1765, married, 10th September 1763, Mary, eldest daughter of Sackville Tufton, seventh Earl of Thanet

(by Mary, youngest daughter and co-heiress of William Saville, Marquess of Halifax), but dying without issue by her (who died 15th July 1806), the title of baronet became extinct. Alexander Duncan, Esq., the eldest son, succeeded at Lundie, married Helena Haldane of Gleneagles, county of Perth, and had issue—Alexander; Adam; Catherine, married James Haldane of Airthrey, county of Stirling, Esq.; Margaret, married William Tait, Esq., died 27th December 1818; and two other daughters. Alexander, the eldest son, entered into the army, became lieutenant-colonel of Gansel's regiment, but dying unmarried, the estate of Lundie devolved on his only brother. Adam Duncan, first Viscount Duncan, born 1st July 1731, entered early into the royal navy, and rose to the rank of Admiral of the Blue, having on various occasions greatly distinguished himself, particularly under Admiral Viscount Keppel. He was raised to the dignity of Viscount Duncan of Camperdown, and Baron of Lundie, 30th October 1797, for the memorable and splendid victory which he obtained over the Dutch fleet, commanded by Admiral de Winter, off Camperdown; and his Majesty was pleased to grant, in 1798, an annuity of £3000 per annum to his lordship and the two next successors in the title. The Viscount was also honoured with the Order of Merit of St Alexander Newsky, by the Emperor of Russia. The Viscount married Henrietta, second daughter of the Right Honourable Robert Dundas, Lord President of the Court of Session, and M.P. for the county of Edinburgh, elder brother of Henry, first Viscount Melville, and by her, who died 8th December 1832, had issue—1. Robert Dundas, second Viscount, and first Earl. 2. Sir Henry, who, together with his sisters, had a warrant of precedence as the son and daughters of an Earl, 29th October 1833; captain R.N., C.B., and K.C.H.; married, 22d April 1823, Mary, daughter

of Captain Crawford, R.N., and grand-daughter of the late Alexander Duncan of Restalrig, Esq., and died 1st November 1835, leaving issue—1. Adam Alexander, born 25th June 1824; 2. Anne Mary, born 31st May 1825; 3. Jane, born 30th March 1778, married, 19th May 1800, Sir Hugh Dalrymple Hamilton, Bart., of North Berwick and Bargenny; 4. Henrietta, married, 5th December 1804, Sir James Ferguson of Kilkerran, county of Ayr, Bart.; 5. Adamina, married, 8th June 1825, Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple of Oxenford, Bart.; 6. Mary Tufton, married, 20th July 1813, James Dundas of Dundas, Esq.; 7. Catherine, died unmarried 15th September 1833. The Viscount died 4th August 1804, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Robert Dundas, second Viscount and present Earl. *Heir-Apparent*—Adam, Viscount Duncan, the Earl's eldest surviving son. *Creations*—Viscount and Baron, 30th October 1797; Earl, 12th September 1831. *Arms*—Gules, in chief two cinquefoils argent, and in base a hunting horn of the second stringed azure; and as augmentation, in the centre chief point a naval crown, and pendent therefrom a representation of the gold medal given for the battle of Camperdown (being two female figures representing Victory alighting on the prow of an antique galley and crowning Britannia), and underneath in gold letters the word “Camperdown.” *Crest*—On waves of the sea a dismasted ship proper. *Supporters*—*Dexter*, an angel proper vested argent, mantle purple; on the head a celestial crown, resting the right hand on an anchor, and holding in the left a palm branch or. *Sinister*, a sailor habited and armed proper; his left hand supporting a staff, thereon hoisted a flag azure, and with the Dutch republican colours wreathed round the middle of the staff. *Motto*—*Secundis dubiisque rectus*. Firm in every fortune. And over the crest, “*Disce pati.*”

Q.—*Scrimgeour.*

The origin of the name of Scrimgeour is thus described in an interpolated passage of Fordun:—"Early in the reign of Alexander I., who ascended the Scottish throne in 1107, some of the men of the Mearns and Moray assaulted the residence of his Majesty, who escaped by the assistance of one of his bed-chamber men, called Alexander Carron, through a private passage. The King, raising forces, went in pursuit of the rebels, and came in sight of them on the other side of the Spey. The river was then high; but the King, giving his standard to Carron, whom he knew to excel in courage and resolution, the brave officer crossed the Spey, and planted the standard on the other side in sight of the rebels. The royal army following, their adversaries took to flight; and in regard of the gallant services of Alexander Carron, the King constituted him and his heirs heritable standard-bearers for Scotland, made him a grant of lands, and confirmed on him the name of Scrimgeour, signifying a hardy fighter."

—Buchanan places the event in the reign of Malcom III. I. Alexander Scrimgeour was one of the associates of William Wallace. When Wallace was constituted Governor of Scotland, he, under that title, conferred the constabulary of Dundee on Alexander, named Skirmischer, and his heirs, for his faithful aid in bearing the royal banner, which service he actually performs. This curious grant is dated Torphichen, 29th March 1298. * * *
4. Among those who accompanied Alexander, Earl of Mar, to Flanders, in the service of the Duke of Burgundy in 1408, was

Schere James Scremegeoure of Dundee,
Commendit a famous knight was he,
The kingis banneoure of fe,
A lord that wele aucht lovit be.

He fell at the battle of Harlaw, fighting under the same Alexander, Earl of Mar, against Donald, Lord of the Isles, 24th July 1411, leaving an only son. * * * *

11. Sir John Scrimgeour of Dudhope, who had a charter of the Mill of Kellie, 22d June 1609, wherein he is designated apparent of Dudhope, and constable of Dundee, &c. 1607. He was raised to the dignity of the peerage by patent dated Holyroodhouse, 15th November 1641, whereby King Charles I., for the good and faithful service done by his trusty and well-beloved cousin, Sir John Scrimgeour, elder of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, and his progenitors, to his Majesty and his predecessors, for which they were honoured with the heritable title of the King's standard-bearers; being willing to bestow some farther degree of honour upon the said Sir John, therefore is himself, and the heirs-male of his body, which failing, heirs whatsoever, Viscounts of Dudhope and Lords Scrimgeour. [7. and 8. James the second and John the third Viscounts Dundee were devoted to the royal cause throughout the long Civil War; the last died without issue.] On the death of the Earl of Dundee, the Duke of Lauderdale obtained from the crown a gift of *ultimus hæres*, and of recognition of his estate, in favour of his brother, Charles Maitland of Hatton. Agreeably to the settlements of the estate in 1541-1587, they should have devolved on the family of Kirkton, descended from (9.) James Scrimgeour of Kirkton, who married Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Scrimgeour of Dudhope, constable of Dundee, and with her got those lands of Baldegarno, which she, with consent of her husband, accepted in full of all right or title she had, or might have, to any part of the unentailed estate of Dudhope or the constabulary, by charter dated Dundee, 1539. * * *

11. John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, the second but eldest surviving son, married Jane, daughter of James Makgill

of Rankeilour. 12. John Scrimgeour of Kirkton, eldest son and nearest lawful heir of entail to John, Earl of Dundee, and who ought to have succeeded to the estate of Dudhope and constabulary of Dundee, married Magdalene, daughter of Alexander Wedderburn of Kingennie and Easter Pourie, afterwards called Wedderburn, by whom he had a son. 13. Dr Alexander Scrimgeour, professor, first of humanity, then of philosophy, and ultimately of theology, in the University of St Andrews, who left a son. 14. David Scrimgeour of Birkhill, who became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1731, was appointed sheriff of Inverness on the abolition of hereditary jurisdictions in 1748, and died at Birkhill in 1772. He married Catharine, daughter of Sir Alexander Wedderburne of Blackness, Bart., by whom he had issue—1. Alexander; 2. John, died without issue in 1791; 3. David, died without issue in 1780; 4. Henry, who resided several years in Jamaica. He married, 4th April 1793, Mary Turner, eldest daughter of the Hon. Frederick Lewis Maitland of Rankeilour, sixth son of Charles, Earl of Lauderdale, and has issue—1. Alexander; 2. Frederick Lewis; 1. Margaret Louisa; 2. Catherine; 3. Elizabeth Wedderburne; 4. Jannette; 5. Mary Turner; 6. Isabella; 7. Matilda; 8. Euphemia. Jannette married John Gillespie of Kirkton (Mountqubannie) in 1776. 15. Alexander Scrimgeour of Birkhill, the eldest son, succeeding in 1778 to the estate of Wedderburne in Forfarshire, took the name and arms of Wedderburne of Wedderburne. He became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1766, and died without issue. [Graham, Viscount Dundee, created in 1688; seat Claverhouse; Grahams of Fintry; descendants, Duntrune.] Alexander died 4th July 1811, and was succeeded by his brother Henry, now Wedderburne of Wedderburne and Birkhill.

Elphinstone.

This surname is probably of local assumption, from the lands of Elphinstone, county of Edinburgh, long in possession of the family. The name is found witness to charter of Coupar, 1250. First Lord Elphinstone fell at Flodden (1514), the second fell at Pinkie, and his third son, James, is designated of Innerdovot, Fifeshire (1599), cup-bearer to James VI. 9. Robert, third Lord Elphinstone, was under age at his father's death; died 1602; sons—1. Alexander, fourth Lord Elphinstone; 2. George, member of Scottish College, Rome; 3. James. 1. Lord Balmerinoch, appointed a Lord of Session in 1586, Commissioner of Treasury in 1595, President of the Court of Session in 1605. Having been accused of corresponding privately in name of James VI. with the Pope, was tried at St Andrews in 1608, and found guilty of treason—condemned to be beheaded and quartered, but pardoned in 1609, and confined to Falkland and a mile round, on finding security for £40,000. His Lordship afterwards obtained permission to retire to his own house of Balmerinoch, where he died in 1612. His Lordship acquired extensive landed property, as appears from charters under the Great Seal, of the lands of Barntoun, Barrie, Balumbly, Innerpeffer, Balgregie, Balmerinoch, Dingwall, &c. His Lordship had two sons—1. John, to whom the title was restored by act of Parliament in 1613; 2. James, Lord Coupar. King James VI. was pleased to unite the lands and baronies which belonged to the dissolved Cistercian abbey of Coupar in Angus into a temporary lordship, with the title of a Lord of Parliament by the style of Lord Coupar. Dying in 1669, his title and estates fell, in terms of patent, to his nephew, John, fifth Lord Balmerinoch. John, second Lord Balmerinoch, was well accomplished in humane letters. His father

dying under attainure, his title was restored to him under the Great Seal in 1613. He became distinguished for his opposition to ministers in 1633, when the question respecting the King's right of imposing appeal on churchmen was discussed. From transactions connected with this, and the falsity of friends, especially of his neighbour, Hay of Naughton, a staunch Episcopalian, he was tried before a jury in 1635, and capitally condemned by a majority of one. The trial created tremendous interest. The sentence was remitted on this ground with slow and reluctant hand by the government. The prosecution was ruinous to the King's interest in Scotland, by uniting all classes of the nobility against it. In 1641, he was elected President of the Scottish Parliament. In 1645, Parliament passed an act of approbation and exoneration in reference to him as their president. He was always the most strenuous friend of the Covenanters. He died 4th January 1649, and was buried at Restalrig. 3. John, third Lord Balmerinoch, succeeded the preceding. He was fined £6000 Scots by Lord Middleton's Parliament in 1662. He died in 1704. 4. John, fourth Lord Balmerinoch, was very harshly dealt with by George I. He lived in a retired manner, and died at Perth in 1736. 5. John, fifth Lord Balmerinoch, joined the Chevalier's army in 1745. He was taken prisoner at Culloden, and beheaded at the Tower of London. With him the title and family became extinct.

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