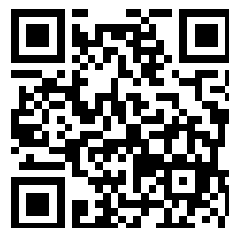

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THE
HISTORY
Ancient and Modern,
OF THE
SHERIFFDOMS
OF
Linlithgow and Stirling

In which there is an Account of

The Royal Seats and Castles; And of the Royal Burghs and the Ports;
And of the Religious Houses and Hospitals; And of the most
Remarkable Houses of the Nobility and Gentry.

With an Account of

The Natural Products of the Land and Water.

In two Books

The first Book Treateth of the Shire of *Linlith-*
gow; the Second of *Stirling-shire*.

By Sir ROBERT SIBBALD, Doctor of Medicine

*Quas Aer Volucres, præfert; quos Flumina Pisces;
Et quæ, Genuniis, Munera Terra dedit.*

EDINBURGH:

Printed by Mr. ANDREW STIMPSON, for the Author, M. DCCX.

Jos. Banks.

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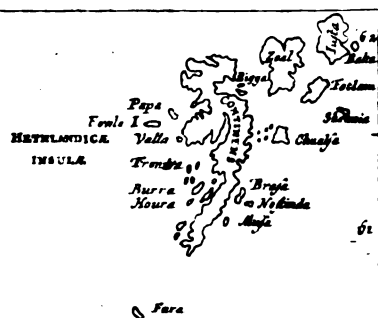
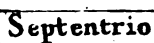
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To the Right Honourable

CHARLES HOPE

Earl of *Hopetoun*, Sheriff
Principal of

LINLITHGOW SHIRE

My Lord,

YOur Honourable Office of Sheriff-Principal
of *Linlithgow* Shire, and the Friendship,
your worthie Father, during his life, ho-
noured me with, oblige me in due Gratitude to
dedicat to you, the History and Description of
this Shire. That you and yours may long flou-
rish is the Wish of,

My Lord

Your Lordships most humble Servant
Robert Sibbald.

A LIST OF The Principal Heritors of the Shire of LINLITHGOW

HAMILTON Duke of **HAMILTON**. Lord of the Regality of *Borrowstonefs*. His Seat is *Kinniel*.

JOHNSTON Marquess of **ANANDALE**. his Seat is *Craigieball*.

LIVINGSTON Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Calander*, Heritable keeper of the Royal Palace of *Linlithgow*. Constable of *Blackness*. Bailie of the Royal Bailerie in this Shire. and Lord of the Regality of *Bridghouse* and *Ogleface*. His Seat is the Castle of *Bridghouse*.

RAMSAY Earl of *Dalbousie*, his Seat *Carriiden*.

ERSKIN Earl of *Buchan*, his Seat *Kirkhill*.

HAMILTON Earl of *Rutherglen*, His Seat *Ehefton*.

HOPE Earl of *Hopetoun*, Sheriff principal of the Shire of *Linlithgow*. His Seats *Hopetoun*

house, *Niddrie*. Castle and *Meidop*.

DALRYMPLE Earl of *Stairs*, his Seat *Newliston*.

PRIMROSE Earl of *Roseberrie*, his Seats *Dalmenie* and *Barnbougle*.

SANDILANDS Lord *Torphichen* & *St John*, his Seat *Torphichen*.

Dundas of that *Ilk*, his Seat *Dundas*.

Cornwall of *Bonbard*, his Seat *Bonbard*.

James Hamilton of *Westport*, his Seats *Westport* and *Bellside*.

Sir *Thomas Dalziel*, his Seat *Binns*.

Sir *James Livingston* of *Bedlormie*, his Seats *Bedlormie* and *Mortoun*.

Sir *James Cunningham*, his Seat *Livingston*.

Dundas of Philpstoun, Sheriff-depute and Advocate, his Seat *Philpstoun*.
Dundas of Duddingstoun, his Seat *Duddingstoun*.
Dundas of Mannour, his Seat *Stonehill*.
Dundas of Brieftmiln, his Seat *Brieftmiln*.
Houston of that ilk, his Seat *Whitburn*.
Sharp of Houston, his Seat *Houston*.
Sir Robert Sibbald, his Seat *Kipps*.
Normall of Boghall, his Seat *Boghall*.
James Crawford, his Seat *Lochcote*.
Stuart of the Halls.
Gillan of Wallbouse, his Seats *Wallbouse* and *Hilderston*.
Hamilton of Bangour, his Seat *Bangour*.
Hay of Carribber, his Seat *Carribber*.
Dickson of Westbinnie, his Seat *Westbinnie*.
Seton of Huntly.
Young of Killiecanty, his Seat *Killiecanty*.
Mr. Patrick Trent, his Seat *Bromepark*.

Robert Stuart Advocate, of *East-Binnie*.
Cochran, Sheriff of *Bathgat*, his Seats *Bathgat-Hall* and *Barbachlay*.
Hamilton of Boncrief, his Seat *Boncrief*.
Hamilton of Dechmond, his Seat *Dechmond*.
Auchinleck of Woodcockdale, his Seat *Woodcockdale*.
John Mongomerie, Secretarie depute, of *Wrae*, his Seats are *Ochiltree* and *Wrae*.
Alexander Monteith of Auldcathie, his Seat *Auldcathie*.
Alexander Monteith of Todshaugh, his Seat *Todshaugh*.
Barclay of Proilins.
Campbell of Kilpont.
Hamilton of Brockburn.
Baine of Polkennet.
St. Clare of Carlewrie.
Dallas of Parkley.
Hamilton of Grange.
Andrew Marjoribanks of Balbardie, Writer to the Signet.
John Euings of Craigtoun, Writer to the Signet.
Paterfson of Kirkton.
Durham of Duntervie.
Durham of Boghall.
Dumbar of Leuchboll.

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The First Book

Gennunia Occidentalis;

OR

The History and Description of Linlithgow-Shire.

Chap. I. *Concerning the Ancient Extent of this Shire.*

IT is in Latter times that our Countrey was divided in to so many small Parcells, and so many Districts, and so many distinct Counties, as it is now; In Ancient times the Division of the Countrey took not its arise from the Jurisdiction, but from the Nature and Quality of the Countrey. And therefore through all this North part of *Britain*, the General Division was into *Scotobrigantes* and *Scottedèni*, *Highlanders* and *Brae-men*, who Inhabited the Mountains & the Hills; and *Lowlanders*, who lived in the Vallies and Lower Grounds, which lye upon the sides of Waters or the Sea-Coast: and even this Tract, was after that manner named; for the Mountainous part was called *Pentland*, which the Vulgar calls *Pentland*, (it is a Monkish Fable that it was so called, from the Picts) and the Firth that runneth betwixt *Catbness* and *Orkney* is also called to this day, *Pentland Firth*, from the Chain of High Hills it runs by. The lower part of this Countrey was Anciently called *Gennunia*, a Low and hollow Countrey lying to the North of the Hills, and betwixt them and the Sea; and did take in all the three *Lothians*, and *Stirling-Shire*: and in latter times the Shire, tho it had not so great an Extent as the former was, yet had much more than it has now. For I find in the Mss. *Taxationes Ecclesiarum in Episcopatus St. Andree & Decanatu de Linlithgow Anno 11 Regni Regis Villielmi.*

There were in the *Decanatu de Linlithgow*, these Churches ;

<i>Ecclesia de Strevelme</i>	<i>de Lessenmade</i>	<i>de Dodingstone</i>
<i>de Penicooke</i>	<i>de Maleuil</i>	<i>St. Agidii de Edinburgh</i>
<i>de Pentland</i>	<i>de Wymet</i>	<i>St. Cuthberti sub Castro</i>
		<i>de Gogry</i>

<i>Ecclesia de Gogyr</i>	<i>de Kaledorn Com.</i>	<i>de Slamanyr</i>
<i>de Hailes</i>	<i>de Livingston</i>	<i>de Duanpas</i>
<i>de Raceb</i>	<i>de Catbket</i>	<i>de Lechber</i>
<i>de Kellelech</i>	<i>de Dumanyn</i>	<i>de Kirkton</i>
<i>de Newton</i>	<i>de Liston</i>	<i>de Ertio</i>
<i>de Kaledouncleir</i>	<i>de Karedyn</i>	<i>de Luckkenney</i>
<i>de Linning</i>	<i>de Kynell</i>	<i>de Aldcatbyn</i>
<i>de Strathbrock</i>	<i>de Linlithgow</i>	
<i>de Eglsmanubyn</i>	<i>de varia Capella</i>	

And a liter account of the *Decanatus Linlithgow* from *Mr. Martyn's Reliquia St. Andreae*, tho' it hath not so many Churches, yet has it these which follow.

Vicaria de Striveling
Recloria de Slamana
Vicaria de Falkirk
Recloria de Strabock
de Inshmauchan
Recloria de Calder Com.
de Kirknewtown
Præpositura de Corstorphin
Recloria de Gogar.

Vicaria Sti. Cutberti
Recloria de Pentland
de Pennycook
de Laswade
de Malvill
de Restalrig
Præpositura Sti. Egidii de Edinburgb.
Stæ Trinitatis.

And not only the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction made this Shire of larger Extent, but even the Civil Jurisdiction likewise: for our most expert *Antiquarie*, Sir *James Dalrymple* Knight Baronet, in his Collections concerning the *Scotish Historie*, Page 425, tells us, that he has seen a Charter of *James Earl of Linlithgow and Callender*, granted by King *William* to the Nuns of *Manuell*, of the Tiends, in *Vice Comitatu Lihudgu*; (that is of *Linlithgow*) Now this Monasterie of Nuns called *Manuel*, is in the Baronie of *Almond* in *Stirling-shire*, upon the Brink of *Almond water*. It appears therefore that in King *William's* time, that this Sheriffdome of *Linlithgow*, did comprehend, if not all, at least part of that which is now called *Stirling-shire*.

Chap. 2d

Concerning the Names of this Shire, Ancient and Modern.

IN Ancient times there were but few Towns in the North part of Britain, the word *Civitates* used by the Roman Writers signifies Tribes and Clans of People, and not Cities: for the Ancient Possessors of this part of the Countrey, were these who in the Histories were named *South-Picts*, and were of a German Extract, and observed the Customs and way of living of the Germans, their Ancestours.

Tacitus in his Book de *Germania* tell's us Cap 16 "Nullas Germanorum Populis urbes habitari satis notum est, ne pati quidem inter se junctas sedes. Colunt discreti ac diversi, ut Fons, ut Campus, ut Nemus placuit. Vicos locant, non in nostrum morem, connexis & coherentibus ædificiis: suam quisque domum spatio circumdat, sive adversus casus ignis remedium, sive inscitia ædificandi. Ne cœmentorum quidem

"dem apud illos aut tegularum usus, materia ad omnia utuntur informi, & citra speciem aut delectationem. *That is*; It is well known that the *Germans* do not dwell in Cities, nor do they so much as suffer Houses to be joined together. They plant themselves separately and at distance from other, as they are pleased with a Fountain running near them, with an open Field, or a Wood, & place their Villages not as we do with connex'd and contiguous buildings: every one leaves a space about his House, either as a remedy against any accident, of Fire, or from their unskilfulness in building. They use no Mortar, nor Sclates or Tiles, for covering their Houses, but any Matter unformed and not polished, having no regard to Ornament or delight.

Thus there being no Towns, and the *Civitates* mentioned in the Writers denoting the Tribes and Clans and People, who did in these Ancient times possess the Tracts of Land, these Districts were named from these who did dwell in this Countrey lying alongst the Coast of *Forth* (into which *Agricola* first made his descent with his Forces) They are called by *Tacitus*, by General Names, *Novæ Gentes* and *Brigantes*, and *Horesti*; and by *Seneca* they are called *Scoto-Brigantes* and by *Ptolemie*, *Scottedeni*; and by *Dio*, *Mæata*; and by *Pausanias*, *Gennunii*: which last Mr. *David Buchanan* in his *Mss* Notes interpreteth to be a Countrey lying low betwixt the Mountains and the Firth of *Forth*, from γένον, which *Hesychius* in his *Lexicon* say's is κοίλον that is, Hollow: and this Low and Hollow situation, as it gave the name of *Gennunii* to these People, so the like situation abroad gave the Name of *Gentia* to the famous Metropolitan City of *Liguria*, and of *Geneva* to that Common-Wealth, at the foot of the *Alps* upon the *Lemane* Lake.

This countrey long after this got the Name of *Lothian*, the Monks write it was so called from *Lothus* a King of the *Picts*, but Mr *David Buchanan*, is of the Opinion that as the Mountainous and Hilly part of it was named *Pentland*, (which the Vulgar call *Pentland*) from the Nature and Quality of the district; so the lower part which lyeth toward the Sea, gave Name to the whole, from the Water of *Leith*, which runs through much of the middle part of it, and at the Town of *Leith* runs into the Firth.

Because of the Jurisdictions, it came in later times to be divided into three Districts; viz. the Constabularie of *Hadintown*, which containeth all *East-Lothian*: the Sherifffdome of *Edinburgh*, which takes in all *Midlothian*: and the Sherifffdom of *Linlithgow*, which formerly did comprehend *Stirlingshire* likewise, but now containeth only *West-Lothian*.

Stirlingshire takes in the Countrey to the West of *Avon* Water, and upon the North it is limited by the Firth and River of *Forth*, and towards the West, it reacheth to the Marches of *Dumbartonshire*.

Chap 3d

Concerning the State of this Tract in the time the Romans were in it.

THAT this Tract of Land above mentioned, was that which *Agricola* first made a Descent into, appears from what *Tacitus* sayes in the

204th Book of the account of *Agricola's* Life. "Quinto expeditionum an-
 "no nave prima transgressus; ignotas ad id tempus Gentes, crebris simul
 "ac prosperis præliis domuit, eamque partem *Britanniae* quæ *Hiberniam*
 "adspicit, copiis instruxit. *That is*, In the fifth year of his Expeditions,
 having passed in the first Ship himself, he subdued with frequent and
 prosperous conflicts, Nations before that time, not known to the Ro-
 man Armies, and furnished with Forces and Provisions that part of
Britain. which looketh to *Ireland*.

From which it is clear, that the third expedition was in this Coun-
 trey, which lyeth upon the Firth and River of *Forth*, he first made
 his Descents from his Ships here, and there was a necessity for him so
 to do, because at that time the Countrey was unpassible for his Armie,
 because of the many Woods and Fens and Marishes in it, & the *Scoto-*
brigantes or *Brae men* possessed the Hills, and were not attacked by him
 as yet. And this is clear from what *Tacitus* makes *Galgacus* complaine
 of in the 31 *Chap*: that "Corpora ipsa ac Manus, Silvis ac paludibus
 "emuniendis, verbera inter ac contumelias conterunt. *That is*, Our
 Bodies and Hands they wear and consume with the hard Labour of
 paving of ways through Woods and Bogs.

Thus any may see that this account of *Agricola's* Life is not so
 much an Historie, as it is an Eloge of *Agricola's* actions, during his
 Life.

Chap 4

An account of the Wars of Agricola in this part of North-Britain.

THAT we may give an account therefore of the Expeditions of *A-*
gricola in this Countrey, we must turn back to the 20th and 21st
 Chapters of this Book, where after *Tacitus* has in the 19 *Chapter* given
Agricola all the good Qualities necessarie to a Governour and General,
 in these words. "Animorum Provinciæ prudens simulque doctus, per a-
 "liena experimenta, parum profici Armis, si injuriæ sequerentur; cau-
 "tas bellorum (which he reherfeth there) statuit excindere. He nar-
 rateth how *Agricola* managed the War, what he did in the Summer,
 and what he did in the Winter.

His Actions in Summer were, "Ubi Æstas advenit, contracto exerci-
 "tu, militum ingenio laudare modestam, disiectos coercere: loca castris
 "ipse capere, æstuaria ac Silvas ipse prætentare: & nihil interim apud
 "hostes quietum pati, quo minus subitis excursibus popularetur. *That*
is; He drew his Army together, commanded those that marched orderly,
 but checkt the Straglers, he chose the places for encamping, and in per-
 son tryed the Bogs and Woods; he gave in the mean time, the Enemy
 no rest, being never free from Incurfions, and Ravage. This he did in
 this third Expedition, when he landed first in this Countrey, and that
 he did no more. *Tacitus* sheweth in the 23^d *Chapter*; for "Quarta
 "æstas obtinendis quæ percurrerat insumpta. *That is* The fourth Sum-
 mer was passed in the securing what he had acquired.

Thus *Chap*. 20 "Atque ubi satis terruerat parcendo rursus irrita-
 "menta pacis ostentare. Quibus rebus multæ Civitates, quæ in illum
 "diem ex equo egerant, datis obsidibus iram posuere & præfidiis ca-
 stellis

“stellisque circumdatæ, tanta ratione curaque ut nulla ante *Britannia* “nova pars inaccessita transierit. *That is*, When he thought he had terrified them enough, then holding his hand, he forbore Acts of Hostility, and by this treatment allured them to accept the offers of Peace he proferred to them. These methods of proceeding, had this effect with severall *Tribes* and *Clans* (in this third Expedition called *Nova gentes*) which till that time, had stood upon equal terms with him; that they laying aside their Animosity, Voluntarily submitted, giving Hostages, and then they were Invironed with Garrisons and Forts, he placed amongst them; which was done with so much care and Judgement, that no part before of the *Roman* new conquest in *Britain*, was free from the frequent insults of the Enemy.

Of the Winter preceeding his first Expedition into this Countrey *Tacitus* gives this account, *Chap* 21. “Sequens Hiems saluberrimis “consiliis absumpta. Namque ut Homines dispersi ac rudes, eoque bello faciles, quieti et otio per voluptates adfuescerent: hortari privatim; “adjuvare publice, ut templa, fora, domus extruerent, laudando “promptos & castigando segnes. Ita honoris æmulatio pro necessitate “erat. Jam vero principum filios liberalibus artibus erudire & ingenia “*Britannorum* studiis *Gallorum* anteferré, ut qui modo Linguam *Romanam* abnuebant, eloquentiam concupiscerent. Inde etiam Habitus “nostri honor, & frequens toga: paulatimque discessum ad delinimenta Vitiorum. See the Translation of this in the *Pag*. 1. of the *Historicall Inquiries concerning the Roman Monuments*.

That the design of *Tacitus* in this Book *de vita Agricola*, was to commend his Father in Law, he shewes us in the close of the 3d Chapter in these words. “Hic interim liber, honori *Agricola* Socris “mei destinatus, professione pietatis, aut laudatus erit, aut excusatus. And this appeareth through all the book, for beside what is already told in the 22. *Chap*. he says. “Adnotabant periti non alium “ducem opportunitates locorum sapientius legisse, nullum ab *Agricola* “positum castellum, aut vi hostium expugnatum, aut pacatione ac “fuga desertum. Crebræ eruptiones, nam adversus moras obsidionis, “annis copiis firmabantur. Ita intrepida ibi Hiems, & sibi quisque “præsidio, iniris Hostibus, eoque desperantibus, quia soliti plerumque “damna æstatis *Hibernis* eventibus pensare, tum æstate atque “Hieme juxta pellebantur. Nec *Agricola* unquam per alios gesta avibus intercept, seu Centurio, seu præfectus, incorruptum facti testem “habebat. Apud quosdam *acerbior* in conviciis narrabatur, ut bonis “comis, ita adversus malos injucundus. Ceterum ex iracundia nihil supererat. Secretum & silentium ejus non timeres: honestius putabat “offendere, quam odisse. *That is* They that were skilfull that way observed, that no General did ever chuse more advisedly fit places either for encampments, or for Forts and Garrisons. No Camp or Fort that was built by *Agricola*’s Direction, was either taken by the Enemy, by force, or surrendred upon conditions, or abandoned and deserted by flight. The Souldiers in the Camps and Garrisons, often made Sallies out upon the Enemy, they were sufficiently provided against long Seiges, for they had in their Magazines, Provisions for a whole year, and a suteable number of Men at Arms to hold them out; and so were secure and in no hazard, even in the Winter Season, when

the Army was disposed into their Winter Quarters; and there was a Communication of Troops from the Neighbour Garisons: as occasion required, they sent relief to ot' er, so each of them was a Guard to another, and were well defended themselves. Thus the Enemies designs against them, were frustrated and disappointed, & they lost all Hope, because in former time they were wont to repair and make up the Losses, they sustained in the Summer, with their success, and the advantages they got over the *Romans* in the Winter Moneths, but now they were alike unfortunate, Summer and Winter, and were alway beat and repulsed.

Agricola was not the man covetously and basely to intercept, and arrogat to himself, what was done by others, was he Captain or a Superiour Officer, he had allways *Agricola* a fair attester of the exploit as it was performed: he was reported by some to be severe and bitter in rebuking and reproaching these who by their misbehaviour were obnoxious; for as he was kind and obliging to the Good and Virtuous, so he was tart and Sharp in his reproveing the Bad, who failed in their dutie and broke his Orders; but his Anger lasted not with him, and they were not to fear his reservedness and silence. He esteemed it more Generous openly to rebuke sharply, than as Tyrants and bad men do, to intertain in his breast hatred and Malice.

It was necessary to give this recapitulation and Summarie of *Agricola's* behaviour in his expeditions, before I treat particularly of what he did in the districts I now describe.

I come next to give account of what was done in the 3^d, and 4th Expeditions, the Scene whereof lay in these districts

"*Tertius Expeditionum annus novas Gentes aperuit vastatis usque ad Taum (æstuario nomen est) rationibus.* The *Gentes* understood here are the *Maata* and the *Caledonii*, under which name several *Civitates*, that is, *Clans* and *Tribes* of People, are comprehended: as here under the Name *Maata* are understood the *Scottedeni*, *Attacotti*, and the *Gemini* and *Gadeni*, all which People lay in the Low grounds upon the Firth of *Forth*; and the *Caledonii* which comprehended the *Dicaledonii* and the *Veduriones* and *Vucomagi*, to the North of the Firth of *Forth*, with whom *Agricola* fought as far as the Firth of *Tay*, beyond which he went not.

"*Qua formidine territi hostes, quanquam conflictatum sævis Tempestatibus exercitum, laceßere non ausi; ponendisque insuper Castellis Spatium fuit.*

This was the way he proceeded in his former expeditions, he made severall descents into this Countrey, and staid only till he had made some stations for his Ships to Land safely with Provisions, for some Garrisons he placed upon the Coast. Where these Garisons were placed, is not told, only the *Pautingerian* Tables mention that *ad Taum*, the last he placed in *North-Britain*. Our conjectures about the rest may be seen in the Inquiries concerning the *Roman* Monuments in the North part of *Britain*. Chap. 9. In this district the subject of this discourse, the most remarkable was *Cairedin* where the Village of *Cariddin* is now, and *Kinailie* where the House of *Kiniel* stands, and *Inveraven* where the Vestiges of a Fort appears yet; not that I think *Agricola* built them there of Stones, but the following Emperors, or their

their Governours under them built them so, where he had raised them at first with Earthen Rampiers and Shiells of Wood.

It is like that the Natives, upon the first landings and Descents *Agricola* made, did withdraw from the Coast, to the Woods and Fens, and so he had time to place some Garrisons, which was what he designed, and to view the Countrey before he brought more Forces.

Which he did the next Summer, which was the fourth Expedition. "Quarta æstas, obtinendis quæ percurrerat insumpta: ac si virtus exercituum & Romani nominis gloria pateretur, inventus in ipsa Britannia terminus: nam Glotta & Bodotria diversi maris æstu per immensum reverti, angusto terrarum spatio dirimuntur, quod tum prædiis firmabatur, atque omnis propior Sinus tenebatur, summo moris velut in aliam Insulam hostibus. *That is*; the fourth Summer was employed in the acquiring that which he had run thorow, and if the courage of the Armies, and the Renown and Glorie of the Roman Name, had suffered it, there was found a Bounding and a Limite to it in this part of Britain. For Clyde and Forth, two opposite Firths of different Seas, the one of the West and the other of the East-Sea, running far up into the Land, are only kept from meeting, by a narrow Neck of Land, which was then Fortified by Garrisons placed in it, so the Romans became Masters of all the Bayes which lay next to it, and thus some of their Enemies were removed a part as it were into an other Island. This shewes clearly that the third Expedition was employed in making sudden Descents both in the Firth of Forth and Tay. And the fourth Summer was Employed in reducing the Countrey that lay South-ward of the Firth of Forth & the Countrey adjacent to it, as far as the Tract of ground which reached the River of Clyde. The Garisons he placed brought the People who inhabited that Tract to submit soon to the Romans; and they continued so all the time of *Agricola's* Government here, but as *Tacitus* shewes, Hist: Lib: 1. Cap: 2. *perdomita Britannia & statim amissa*. And Hist. Lib: 2 *ad annum Christi 69*, in these words concerning the Legions, *veterana undecima ac tertia decima, & præcipua fama quartadecumani rebellione Britanix compressa*; The *Scoto-Brigantes* did quickly upon his removal from his Government, destroy the Forts and Garisons he had placed, nor find we that this Tract was recovered till the time of the Emperor *Hadrian*, who first began the Wall called *Murus Scotticus*. In his time the *Genunii*, the Inhabitants of this Tract were Provinciated again, but continued not long in Peace, for the *Scoto-Brigantes* who are called *Brigantes* did infest and subject to themselves these *Genunii* who were the confederats of the Romans, and therefore *Lollius Urbicus* first repaired the Garrisons and Lines had been placed in their Countrey by *Hadrian*, and in revenge of the wrong done to the *Genunii*, he afterwards took from the *Scoto-Brigantes* a good part of their Countrey; and to secure it, he began to build the Wall which did bear his Name, as appears from *Pausanias Arcad*: Lib: 8. Pa: 526 "Brigantibus (ait) vero, qui in Britannia sunt, quod Genunios "P. R. Socios Armis lacefferant, magnam agri partem ademitt. And from *Julius Capitolinus* in *Antonino Pio* who tells us "that *Britannos* "per *Lollium Urbicum* Legatum vicit, alio Muro Cespitio, submotus

"Barbaris, ducto. Concerning which see the Inquiries concerning the Roman Monuments, in *North-Britain*, Chap. 3d, and the Stations & Garisons are narrated in the 7th Chapter of the same Inquiries, & a more speciall account shall be given in the Description of the Shire.

Chap. 5th

Concerning other Warrs in the Shire.

THO there is no account of any Battels betwixt the *Romans* and the Ancient possessors of this Countrey, yet the many old Camps in several parts of it, import that there were some, and it is not credible that it would take two Summers to make them Masters of the Countrey, if there had been no Fights. We must observe what *Tacitus* Chap: 24th in the Account of the fifth Expedition, sayes, "Quinto Expeditionum anno nave prima transgressus, ignotas ad id tempus gentes crebris simul ac prosperis præliis domuit. That is; In the fifth year of his Expeditions having pass'd in the first Ship, he subdued Nations, before that time not known to the *Romans*, by frequent and prosperous Skirmishes and Fights. This Countrey was in the same Case, the Countrey which looks to *Ireland* was, of which he treateth, and was so over-grown with Woods, that he could not march through it with his Forces, till ways were made, therefore it follows that of these unknown people, the Inhabitants of this Countrey were a part, and had frequent Fights with him.

I find no particular account in our Historians, of the *Danes* landing upon the South side of the Firth of *Forth*, tho it is very probable that they did land, when the *Picts*, who submitted not to our Kings went there. The Venerable *Bede* in his Historie, Lib: 4: Chap: 26: treateth of a War against the *Scots*, carried on by *Ecgfridus* King of the *Northumbrians*, in this countrey, for there fell in it *Trumwin* the Bishop of the *Englsb* who was head of the Monasterie *Ebbercurni* (that is *Abercorne*) which then belonged to the *Englsb*, and was sited in the Countrey adjacent to the Firth, that then divided betwixt the Land of the *Englsb* and the *Picts*. So this Countrey we treat of, was then a part of the Territory of the *Anglo-Saxons*: some think that from them, *Edinburgh* had the Name, being before called *Dun-edin*: but it is more probable that (since it was but a short time before, that the *Anglo-Saxons* got this Countrey) the Name of *Edinburgh* was rather given to it by the *Picts*, Ancient Possessors of it.

We shall give account of these places where the Fights were, in the particular Description of the Parishes.

Chap. 6

The moderne State of the Shire.

THE Sherifffdom of *Linlithgow*, as it is now, hath to the North the Firth of *Forth*. Towards the South-east and South-west the Waters

ters of *Almond* and *Breich* separate it from *Edinburgh* Shire, and towards the North west it is parted from *Stirling* Shire by the water of *Even*. Towards the West it hath part of *Clydsdale*.

The length of the Shire from the mouth of *Almond* at *Nether-Cramond* to *Bedlormie* is fourteen miles, and the breadth of it, where it is broadest, from *Borrowstonefs* upon the Firth of *Forth*, to *Almond Fala*, will be some Nine miles. The figure of it is unequal, and such is the Quality of the Soil. The West part is mountainous and hilly, and the North-side and the East is plain & level; and the middle part slopes much from the highs, both to the North-west and South-east. The South-west part is well watered with the Bourns which glide through it, and so is the North side & middle part.

Tho' it is but of small extent yet there are several Jurisdictions in it. Towards the West There are the Sheriffdom of *Bathgate*, and the Regalities of *Torphicken* and *Ogleface*, and in the middle part there is the Royal Baillerie, and upon the North side is the Regality of *Borrowstonefs*, and in the East part is the Regality of *Kirklistoun*. There are two Royal Burghs in it, viz. The Ancient Burgh of *Linlithgow*, and the Burgh of the South-Ferrie. There is one Presbytery to which there answereth the Parishes of *Linlithgow*, *Borrowstonefs* (to which the Parish of *Kiniel* is lately annex'd) *Cairriden*, *Abercorne*, that of the *Queens-ferrie*, *Dalmenie* and *Kirklistoun*, *Inchmarchan* and *Uphall*, *Liviston*, *Bathgate* and *Torphicken*. The whole Shire makes a part of the Bishoprick of *Edinburgh*. Of these Parishes I shall treat in order, beginning at the East end of the Shire, at the Parish of *Dalmenie* and of the South-Ferrie.

The Parish of the South-Ferrie is of late erection, & takes in but a small part of the Countrey to it: It was in ancient times a Chapel of Ease belonging to the Family of *Dundafs*, the Walls of which yet stand, and is the Burial-place of that Family, and of some of these Heritors who hold of them. there was formerly the Kirk of *Aldcathin* near to the Seat of that Name, the Ruines of which are yet to be seen.

The South-Ferrie hath a fine Church built by the Citizens, and there are many fine Houses in it. There is at the West end a Peer for Barks and Boats, and at the *Halls* a little to the East of the Town, there is another for Passage-boats. To the West of the Town there are many Quarries of good free-stone in the Laird of *Dundafs's* Land, and there is hard by it a Vein of Alum-stone, but so inconsiderable that it did not defray the charge in working of it. The remarkable Seats of the Gentry in the Neighbourhood are, *Stonehill* belonging to *Dundafs of Maner*, a fine House with a noble prospect of the Firth and of the Countrey far and near, there is much good free stone and Lime-stone in the Ground, of which much Lime is made and vended: it has a small Port where Boats take in the Lime exported by Sea. At the *Society*, so named from a Brewery there some time, there is a Mount for a Wind-Miln, which seems to have been the Vestige of a Roman station. Upon the Coast, East from the Town, is the *Halls*, a Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Stewart*, and near to it at the final Haven there, there is a good Inne for accommodation.

accommodation of the Passengers over the Firth, at which there is passage at any time if there be no Storme. A little to the South is the Parish of *Dalmanyn*, the Church hath a stately Isle of late added to it, the Burial place of the Earl of *Roseberry*: Near to which is one of the Seats of the Earl call'd *Dalmenie*; East from that upon the Bank adjacent to the Coast, is the Mannor of *Leuchbold* belonging to a Gentle-man of the Name, of *Dumbar*; and East from it upon a Rock wash'd upon three sides by the Sea, is the stately house of *Barnbugle* the ancient Seat of the *Moubraes*, now the Residence of the Earl of *Roseberrie*, adorn'd with large Parks, and has all the fertile Countrey lying betwixt the high way and the water of *Almond* to its Mouth: the Village at *Cramond*-bridge also belongs to it.

To the South-west of *Dalmanin*, in the same Parish is the ancient Tower and new House of *Dundas*, with fine Gardens and Enclosures, the Seat of the ancient Family of *Dundas*, which has large Lands adjacent to it. And the small Isle in the middle of the Firth, call'd *Inch-garvie* belongs to it; there are several Families both in this Shire, and in mid-*Lothian* sprung from this Family.

Next to this towards the South lyes the large Parish of *Kirkliston*. The water of *Almond* is its March to the South and to the East, and it runneth a good way to the West, and towards the North it marcheth with the Lands of *Dundas*: The Town stands upon a rising Ground, and besides the Church of very ancient building, has the Court Hall and other Houses in it. And considering that the *Romans* while here, placed always their Stations on rising Grounds, and well watered; I am apt to think there has been a *Roman* Station, either here or where the Village of *Carlewrie* now stands: For *Caire* in the old Language doth signifie a Town, and *Low* or *Law* signifies a Hight, and *Rie* a Water, so it was a place upon a hight by a water side, which when they concurred, the *Romans* always fortified.

Kirklistoun is a Town of Regality and the Seat of its Court, it belongeth to the Arch bishop of *St. Andrews* for the time, whose Heretable Bailzie the Earl of *Wintoun* was for a long time and now the Earl of *Hopetoun* is; this Regality (as appeareth from the *M. S. Reliquie* of the learn'd Mr. *James Martyn*) comprehendeth the Barony and Burgh of the Regality of *Kirkliston*, the Maynes, Kirklands & Miln thereof, and the Kirklands of *Leswade*, the Lands of *Egghismaubane*, and the Heretable Offices of Justice General, Justice Courts, Coroner of the Regality of *St. Andrews*, besouth *Forth*, and of the Lands of *Killietb*, *Rathe-byres*, *Linton-shials*, *Stow* in *Tweeddale*, little *Preston*, *Tuningham*, *Civielands*, and all other Lands, Baronies, Lordships, Towns, Places, and Villages in any part of the Kingdom besouth *Forth*, lying within the Regality of *St. Andrews*, either within the Regality of *Linlithgow* and *Stirling*, or Constabulary of *Haddingtoun*, or other Fifedomes within the Towns aforesaid. The Earl of *Hopetoun* has a Fee as Bailive, of 80 Merks to be retained by the Baillie furth of the readiest of the Feu-duties, payable furth of the Lands, within the Regalitie, for his Fee and Labour in Execution of the saids heretable Offices, with the Burgh of Regality of *Kirklistown*, Weekly-mercats, Fairs, Priviledges, Customs, Casualties and Profit thereof, with the liberty to hold Justice, Crouner, and Head Courts,

Courts, and other Bailie and Stewart Courts of this Baronie of *Kirkcaldon*, as oft as need beis, conform to the Custome, and to make and Constitute, and admitt "Scribas, Clericos, Notarios, Tabelliones, "Apparitores, Adjudicadores, Serjandos seu Officiarios, Coronatores, "Deputatos & alios Juris et Justitiæ ministros, and to exact their accustomed Oath de fidei administratione.

The words in the Earl of *Hopetoun's* Charter containing his power are, "Absentes, Contumaces & Rebelles, judicatos, Arrestatos, Sum-
"monitos, Attachiatos, Delinquentes, Criminosos & Transgressores quos-
"libet accusandi, et eorum quemlibet juxta juris exigentiam & regni
"Consuetudinem cum Pitt & Gallows puniendi, plectendi & corri-
"gendi: ac Mulctandi, pœnasque & multas imponendi, Eschaetas, ex-
"itus, *Bloodwits*, *amerciements*, fasinarum Boves & alia quæcunque
"Archiepiscopo Sti. *Andrea* & suis successoribus ratione dictæ Regali-
"tatis, aut alio quovis modo spectantia, vel in futurum de jure Regni
"spectare valentia, petendi, exigendi, levandi, recipiendi ad proprios
"usus & utilitatem pro suis Laboribus applicandi: & si necesse fuerit
"pro eisdem Namandi & distringendi, brevia Inquisitionum, ac alia
"quæcunque Capellæ nostræ brevia impetrata, seu impetranda recipi-
"endi, aperiendi, proclamandi & debite deserviri faciendi. Assisas & in-
"quisitiones proborum Virorum, ad sufficientem numerum citandi, e-
"ligendi, & jurari faciendi omnes & singulos homines nostros Tenen-
"tes, Subtenentes, Vassallos, libere Tenentes & alios quoscunque in-
"fra dictam Regalitatem subditos ex parte Australi Aquæ de *Forth*
"degentes, eorumque & cujuslibet eorum res & bona, in itineribus
"Justitiariæ & *Camerariæ* S. D. N. Regis Moderni & Suorum Suc-
"cessorum pro tempore existentium, seu alios quoscunque vel quo-
"rumcunque suorum aliorum Vice-Comitatum Burgorum vel Baroni-
"arum aut aliorum Officiariorum, Judicum Spiritualium vel Tempo-
"ralium seu eorum Locumtenentium & Deputatorum, Quorumcun-
"que Curias infra Regnum *Scotia* aut aliorum quorumcunque Mini-
"stros, pro quibuscunque Causis & Actionibus Criminalibus & Civi-
"libus nunc & pro tempore quovismodo judicatos, arrestatos, attachi-
"atos, citatos, seu summonitos ad dictæ Regalitis Curias & earum
"Libertatem & privilegia reducendi, replegiandi et repetendi, repeti-
"et reduci, et pro tempore quovismodo judicatos, arrestatos, attachia-
"tos, summonitos, citatos, attachiata & Arrestata replegiari petendi &
"obtinendi, querelentibus seu prosequi valentibus, uni vel pluribus
"in præmissis vel præmissorum aliquo Curias & juris terminum de ju-
"re competent: pro justitia ministranda, presigendi & assignandi
"ac justitiam desuper prout rectum & juris ordo exposcit, ministrandi
"et Ministrari causandi, et si necesse fuerit pro præmissis cautionem
"juridicam desuper dandi & præstandi, cum potestate, faculta-
"tate, licentia & auctoritate mensuras, amphoras, stateras & pondera
"ad quascunque res & Merces vendendas aptos & apta, infra dictos
"Limites dictæ Regalitis ac Urbium Villarum, Civitatum, Pagorum
"& Oppidorum, inibi mensurandi, metiendi, & quod Justum est, &
"rectum in illis statuendi, mutandi & corrigendi, ac prout justitia sua-
"debit & ordo Regni et Reipublicæ dictaverit, illas & illarum par-
"tes rumpendi, frangendi & alterandi, ac cum Wrack, Weith, Waire,
"Vennyfone, Inthang Thief, outfang Thief, Pitt & Gallows &c.

Next to the Town towards the East, is *Carlewry*, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *St. Clare*: and *Tods-baugh* a pleasant Seat of *Alexander Monteith* Chirurgion. And next to it is *Craigyball*, a stately House with large Parks, fine Gardens and severall Courts, the Avenue opening to the East, will when finished be very stately. It is the Seat of the Marquess of *Anandale*, with great Lands belonging to it. To the West of the Town upon the Water of *Almond*, is *Briestmilne*, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Dundas*: and west from it is the pleasant Seat of *New-liston*, the residence of the Earl of *Stairs*, invironed with large Inclosures, and along Avenue opening to the South: and South from it is *Kilpont* the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Campbell*: and more to the South is *Eliefton*, one of the Seats of the Earl of *Rutberglen*. North-west from *New-liston* is the Castle of *Niddry*, a large Tower with low buildings joined to it, and convenient Office Houses, surrounded with large Parks, and a stately Avenue from the East, all well planted, one of the Seats of the Earl of *Hopetoun*, the High Sherriff of this Shire; and north from it is the pleasant Village of *Winshburgh* on a rising ground: and to the North of it is *Duntarvie*, a pleasant Seat with Inclosures, belonging to a Gentleman of the Name of *Durbam*.

The next Parish to *Kirkliston*, towards the South is the Parish of *Upbal*, alias *Strathbrok* which lyes upon *Brocks-bourn* which runs through much of the Valley of this Name, before it run into *Almond* water. Upon *Brocks-bourn* is the Town of that Name where there is a fine Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Hamilton*: and to the West of it is *Kirk bill*, the Seat of the Earl of *Buchar*, with large Inclosures and fine Lands belonging to it, in which there is Coal. And in the same Strath is the Parish Church of *Upball*, and in the Neighbourhood of it, is *Houston Sharps* Seat, a fine House well planted with good Fertile Lands lying about it: and South from it is *Knights-ridge* the Seat of a Cadet of *Douglafs* of *Pomphreston*.

To the South of *Upball* Parish lyeth the Parish of *Eglismachan*: near to the Parish Church of it there is a Medicinall Well, which participateth of the Vertues of *Moffet-well*, though the water is not so strong in the Operation as that of *Moffet* is: to the South, it has the House of *Black craig* belonging to a Gentleman of the Name of *Ramsay*: and South from it *Bangour* the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Hamilton*: and upon the High ground *Broad-law*, and a little to the North-east of it is *Beccraigs* and *Hangnigside* the Seat of *William Brown* Chirurgion: and to the East of *Binnie Craigs* is *East-Binny* the Seat of *Robert Stewart* Advocat with good Gardens and an Inclosure: and North-East from it is the Village of *Waterstoun*, where there is much Coal: and towards the South there is a Large Bank of a fertile Soil, with pleasant Meadows upon *Binnie Bourn*.

To the West of the Parish of *Eglismachan* we meet first with the Parish of *Linlithgow*. The Town of *Linlithgow* is an Ancient Royal Burgh: if we may believe the report of some of the Ancient Inhabitants, there was a Cross in it, erected by our King *Acbaius* which the Vulgar called King *Cays* Cross, it is thought to be the *Lindum* of *Ptolemie*, and has that Name from *Lin* a dwelling and

Dun

Dun a Hill, and *Gow* a Hill and *Letb* a water in the old Language, for it is situated upon a rising ground, near a Lake: it was long possessed by the *Picts*, the first Inhabitants of this Countrey, and probably the Town had its arise from a *Roman* Camp which stood where the Royal Palace stands now, being so convenient a Seat, and so easily defensible: the Loch not only furnishing Water, but many fine Pykes, Pearches and Eels, and being frequented by Water-foules: It is but two Miles distant from the Firth, from whence the *Roman*: easily conveyed what was necessary for them and any way usefull.

The Town is now well built, much of it stands upon the side of the Lake, which is a Mile in length and a quarter of a Mile over.

The Royal Palace stands on a little Hill, plain on the Top, which advanceth almost into the middle of the Lake, and looks like an *Amphitheatre*, having a descent on the three sides, and like *Terrace* Walks upon the West side. The Palace is Magnificently built of fine polished Stone: it was begun by the former Kings, and King *James* the 5th added to it the Chapel and the Porch; King *James* the Sixth compleated the Court, by adding the fine new Buildings towards the North.

The Palace consists of four Towers, between which, the Court the Chapel and the rest of the Buildings are extended; in the Inner Court there is a Fountain, well adorned with several Statues and Waterworks, curiously wrought, which when they go, raise the Water to a considerable height.

Close by the Palace stands the Church, call'd *St. Michael's* Church; whose Statue yet stands upon the Steeple, which is very high, and it and the Church is of excellent structure: the Earl who was Colonel of the Kings Foot-Guards, added to the Church a neat Chapel for a Burial place, where he and the Earls descended of him are buried.

From the Palace and the Church, there is an easie passage and descent by a Lane to the Town: in this Lane stands the Grammar School, a large building fitted for teaching of the Scholars, and for lodging of some of the Sons of the Gentry.

At the foot of this lane is to be seen a large four square place, in the middle of which is another curious Fountain, somewhat resembling that which is in the inner Court of the Palace, raising the water a full Spears height, which falleth down in several Pipes with a pleasant murmuring: this square has fine buildings on all its sides. Upon the North side of it is the Town House, called the *Tilbooth*, a stately Fabrick, having a high steeple with Bells and a fine Clock, built during the Magistracie of Sir *Robert Miln* of *Barnton* the Uncle, and of *Alexander Miln* of *Cariddon* the Nephew. In this building the Sherrieff and the Magistrats of the Town keep their Courts, and the highest storie serves for publick Feasts and Intertainments, and the lowest has a Weigh-houle and Rooms where Prisoners are kept.

There is a large Street reaching from the one end of the Town to the other, which is adorned on each side with fair Buildings, from which divers Lanes stretch out, which open a Passage unto several

pleasant Gardens, abounding with Fruit and useful Pot-herbs.

The Town has a Harbour for all sort of Ships, near the Royal Castle of *Blackness*, where they have a large Custome-house, and Ware-houses, with other accommodations for the use of Merchants : The Town gives the Title of Earl to the Earl of *Linlithgow*, and *Kalander*, who is the Chief of the Name of *Livingstone*, and is lineally descended from Sir *Alexander Livingstone* the Vice-roy in the Minority of King *James* the second. The Earls have been for a long time Hereditary Keepers of the Royal Palace, and the Park belonging to it, and are Heretable Bailives of the Royal Baillery in this Shire, and Constables of the Castle of *Blackness* ; The Earl hath the Regality of *Ogileface* and *Bridge-house* Castle, and several Superiorities and Lands in the Shire ; the Celebrated Poet *Arthur Johnston*, the Kings Physician, made these Verses upon *Linlithgow*,

*Nobile Limnuchum, Pario de marmore templum
Hic nitet, impensa non mediocris opus.*

*Emula sunt templi turrita palatia regis,
Et pretio superant, solis utramque domum.*

*Proximus est urbi, nullo lacus aggere cinctus,
Squamiger illimes grex natat inter aquas.*

*Ista triumphales præbent vivaria cenas,
Grampiaco quoties sub Jove miles ovat.*

*Regius hic lacus est Lucrinus, Cælaris undæ
Plus habet hic luxus, plus habet ille dapls.*

The Countrey Parish, which belongeth to this City, is some miles extended into the Countrey round it, of which, the Gentry in the Neighbourhood make a part. To the South-east stand *Wrea* and *Ochiltree* well planted, both of them belonging to *John Montgomrie* Secretary-depute: and to the East, is *Easter-Kinkavil* and *Park* the Seats of Mr. *Johnston* and *Pardevan* the Seat of Mr. *Steuart* late Provost.

To the South there is also *West-Binnie* the Seat of *Dickson* Esquire, and the Ruins of *Tartrevin* Castle, and *Tartrevin* belonging to *Hopeton*, and part of it belonging to *James Crawford* of *Lockcote*. Nearer to the Town are the Hill-house and *Rickartoun* Village belonging to the Earl of *Rutberglen*, and *Parkloy* belonging to Mr. *Dallas* Esquire, and *Huntley* belonging to Mr. *Seaton* Esquire. To the West are *West-port*, and the Lands of *Bailside* belonging to *Hamilton* of *Westport*, and *Kettleston* belonging to *Sharp* Esquire. Out of the West end of the Loch runneth a Rivulet which is discharged into *Avon* water: and about a quarter of a Miles distance from the Town, stands the stately Bridge of *Linlithgow*, at the East-end of which there is a Custome-house. When the Towns-men ride their Fairs with their Banner (which is the Picture of a Black Bitch tyed to a Tree, aluding to a Tree which is growing in the Isle in the middle of the Loch) carried by one of the Trades-men, they pass from the Bridge to their Port at *Blackness*. West

West from the Bridge stands the pleasant Seat of *James Achin-lek Chirurgeon*, with fine yards and Inclosures: and West from it is *Carribber* a Baronie, the Seat of Mr. *Hay* a *Chirurgion*, a pleasant dwelling upon a hight, invironed with Planting, and a large Inclosure: Near to the house, there is a Cataract, by the fall of a Brook over a high Rock, perpendicular, for the hight of two or three Spears length; there are many fine Plants in the Bank, and in the Haugh at the bottome of it there is a *Vitriolick Well*.

Besides the Trade and Commerce the Town hath by Sea, they have severall profitable Manufactories of Leather, and of Dyers, and Threed-makers, with which they furnish the adjacent Countrey.

To the North of the Parish of *Linlithgow*, the next adjacent is the Parish of *Borrowstounness*, to which not long since the Parish of *Kineil* has been united, which is a large and Populous Parish lying close by the Firth of *Forth*: In the last Centurie, this part of the Coast has encreased much in People, for now from the Palace of *Kineil*, for some two Miles, are almost continued buildings upon the Coast, and above it upon the sloping ground from the Hills of *Iron-gath*. There are severall Seats of the Gentry, and severall Villages well Peopled, because of the frequent Coal-Pits all over that Ground.

It is perhaps one of the best instances of the advantages of Trade can be seen in this Countrie, the flourishing of this place. I am told that Sir *Robert Drummond* of *Meidop*, (who lived after the Restauration of King *Charles* the Second) declared to severalls of the Gentry his Neighbours, that he remembred to have seen only one House where now *Borrowstounness* and the other Towns now continued to *Citridin* stand. I knew in my time, that they and the South Ferrie had some 36 Ships belonging to them, tho in all that tract upon the South side of the Firth, there is no part for Ships to lye at, but at *Blackness*. There were many rich men Merchants and Masters of Ships liveing there, and the Cities of *Glasco*, *Stirling*, and *Linlithgow* had a great Trade from thence, with *Holland*, *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, *Queensburgh* and *Dantzick*, and furnished all the West Countrey with goods they Imported from these places, and were loaded outwards with the Product of our own Countrey.

There is a fine Church in *Borrowstounness*, to which the late Duke of *Hamilton* added an Isle, upon his uniting the Parish of *Kineil* to it: the said Duke did erect a Regality there, to which his Lands adjacent are subjected, and he has his Bailive and other Officers who keep Courts there.

To the west of the Palace of *Kineil* at *Inneraven* there is yet standing a part of a *Roman Turris Speculatorum*, and the tract of the other Buildings may yet be seen: the Tower is round and vaulted as these seen elsewhere are; and below this to the East of the turnings of the Water of *Avon*, before it discharge its water in the Firth, there is a Large parcel of Fertile Carls ground, which it may be did give the name of *Alauna* to this Garison of the *Romans*, that stood here: for there were many Stations of that Name in *Britain*. There is but a small distance betwixt the Mouths of the Water of *Carron* and *Avon*: and the Firth here is very Shallow upon this South side for a long way, because of the vast quantity of Earth and Rubbish brought

down there by Speats: the Shallowes have the name of the *Ladies Scap*, where there is a great variety of Shells of diverse sorts found, both *Marines* and *Fluviatiles*: the *Dutch* did offer some time ago to make all that *Scap*, good arable ground and Meadow, and to make Harbours and Towns there, in convenient places, upon certain conditions which were not accepted: the *Dutch* have made many such Improvements in their own Countrey with their dykes: It is thought this might make the narrow part of the Firth deeper and the Navigation to the upper parts more commodious, if this design were prosecuted.

Below the Palace upon the Coast which is now overflowed with the Sea, there was formerly a Castle called *Castle Lyon*, which was built there by one of the Ladies a daughter of the House of *Glamis*.

There are at the West-end of *Borrowstounness*, some Salt Pans, and there is near to them a Mineral water, which moves Vomiting and Purging; the strand running from it, has on its brink, much yellow *Oker* lying upon it, deposited by the water, which has a mixture of it and some other Mineral Sulphurs and Salts.

The Wood and Avenues of *Kincil*, are all enclosed now with an high Stone Dyke well built, and in their circumference make up some Miles of Ground, where beside the Wood are fine Gardens and large Square-plots of fine Grass: the principal Avenue to the Palace is from the East. This from the Bridge over the *Dean-bourn* to the North-West Pavillion, at the end of the *Visto* to the West, will be a Mile long: it would require the Pen and Pencil of a skillfull Architect to describe justly the beauties and conveniencies of this Princely Seat, which with regard to the Situation upon a hight hanging over the Firth below it, and the wholsome Air it enjoys, may be placed amongst the finest Seats in *Britain*, and tho for vast and Magnificent Building, it cedes to the Palace of *Hamilton*, and for the fine and curlous Contrivance of the Work, and the great extent of the Gardens, Inclosures and Park, and the neat Buildings of the Town of *Hamilton* joined to it; yet if you look to the Noble prospect of the Firth and Countrey adjacent here, and the many fertile Lands belonging to His Grace here, and the neat Houses of the Gentry in the Neighbourhood of it, it may be said in some particulars to surmount it.

The Avenue from the East is long and broad, and well planted upon its sides, and has both outer and inner Office houses in convenient places, the Courts are Magnificent, and the Echo from the Trees in the Glen upon the North side of the outer Court, repeating many times some Syllables, is most delightfull: over against it is an Avenue from the South.

The Garden to the south of the two Courts, for Gravel walks, and Shrubs cut into several figures, fine Wall fruits, and standers, and curious Flowers and Herbs, is most beautifull.

The Castle by the Embellishments Duke *William* gave it, makes a Noble Front to the House, and communicates with the North-building, which tho not so regular to the eye without, are nobly contrived within, with due Proportion, Large Lights well placed and all ornaments requisiter the paintings and Pictures in the Stair Cases and the Rooms are done by great Masters, and the Furniture is answerable to the Grandeur of the Owner.

The Wood is cutt out in convenient *Vistors*, the Pavilion in it affords the retirement of an Hermitage, and an excellent prospect far and near.

The Countrey adjacent, affordeth fine Quarries of Stone and much Coal. It would take a Book to describe all the advantages, and pleasures of this Noble Seat. I shall rather stop, and leave it to be admired by these who view it. The next parish to the East is the Parish of *Cariddin*: The House of *Cariddin* close by the Church, stands upon a high, and has inclosures about it; it was a Roman Station, for *Alexander Miln* not long since, the owner of it, shewed me a *Vespasian* of Gold, found there, and when he added a Jamb to the House, he found a Stone with the Head of an Eagle graven upon it, which he placed in some part of the Wall. There he found likewise some Roman Potterie, it stands upon the Tract of the Roman Wall. It is now a Seat of the Earl of *Dalbousie*. There are other Houses of the Gentry in this Parish; such as *Grange Hamiltoun* and the Town and the Salt-Pans below it; where much Coal is gotten upon the very brink of the Coast; and above it the Houses of *Bonerd* and *Northbank*, belonging to Mr. *Cornwall* Esquire: the Land upon this sloping Bank above the Coast, is very fertile of all sort of Grain.

Below *Bonerd* there are many Wastes, the Coal having been long wrought, the Water in the cold and rainy Months gathers in them, and breaks out in *October*, and till the Month of *April* covereth a large Plat of flat Ground that lies below the Bank, where the Coal is digg'd out: This Ground lies East from the House of *Grange* and reacheth to the Village of *Moorehouse*, and contains in breadth and length a good many Acres; this (upon the going back of the Water to the Sinks whence it came) is laboured in *May*, and yearly produceth a great Crop of the best Grains, without any dung or other manure laid upon it, such is the fatness of the Slime and the Sediment which the Water arising from the Coal wastes, leaveth upon it. In the beginning of *October* the Water breaks out again, and covereth all this Plot yearly. They have indeed some Sluces at the *Moore-house* which keeps in part of the water, or lets it out as they find it necessary.

The Coal in *Bonerd* and the *Grange*, is full of oily substance; I have seen it melt with Heat and run out like Pitch: The Colliers are subject to many accidents: not long since some hereabout were killed with Damps, and often many of them are hurt with subterraneous Fire, which when it breaketh out, makes a noise like that of Thunder, and comes out with that Force at the mouth of the *Adite*, that it carries away the Stairs and Winnows, and what it finds in its way. There are other Minerals found in the working the Coal, beside the *Pyrites* commonly called Brass lumps. I did see pieces of Lead; and pure Transparent Chrystal in a great lump was got in the Coal pit of the *Grange*; and there is Oker and the *Nitrum Cartarium* gotten therein sometimes.

The Roman Wall from *Innereven* runs Eastward in a straight Line through the Wood of *Kiniel*, & from the Bridge upon the *Dean-Bourn*: the Tract of it is raised above the Ground, and runs so for two miles, betwixt the Town and the Village of *Borrowstoun*, to

Brignies. I saw some of the Foundation stones taken up, which they made use of in the Buildings in the Neighbourhood. In the upper Grounds East from *Irongate* there are many Waters, in which not long since, a new built Bridge upon the high-way sunk down in the night time. The tradition is current, that there was a Fight betwixt the *Romans* and the Natives, under *Argadus* in this Hill, and that it had its Name from *Argad*. Below the Town of *Bonbard* towards the East, is the Village of *Walton*, which had its Name for that it stood upon the Tract of the Wall, and seems to be the very same which *Bede* calleth in the *Picts* Language *Peanuabel*, and in the Language of the *English*, *Fenwelun*.

From *Caridden* the Wall runs towards the Castle of *Blackness*, where it ended once, just as it did upon *Clyde* at *Dunglass*, which stands upon a Rock as *Blackness* doth. Afterwards the *Romans* carried it on to *Abercorne*, where it terminated, as *Bede* says. The wall is not traced further, but there are several Vestiges of what he says they did upon the Shore East from that; his words are, *Sed et in littore oceani ad meridiem, quo naves eorum habebantur, quia et inde Barbarorum irruptio timebatur, turres per intervalla ad prospectum maris collocant.* Some of these are narrated in the Inquiries concerning the *Roman Monuments in North-Britain* Ch: 7. So it is clear, they did place Camps, Towers and Garisons to the East for a great way, wherever their Ports and Harbours were; and it is like because of the conveniency for it, there was a *Tutris Speculatorum*, upon the high where the Castle of *Abercorne* stood, of which now the Foundations are removed, to make way to the new Buildings there; and to the East of this, where *Dundass* of *Maner* has a Wind-miln's Seat, there are the Vestiges of a small *Roman Camp*.

This leadeth us to the next Parish upon the Coast, which is that of *Abercorn* to which many Seats of the Gentry answer. In the Neighbourhood are these, *Pardevan*, the Seat of *Walter Stuart* some time Provost of *Linlithgow*, and *Alacathie* the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Monteith*, where are the Ruins of an old Church. And to the North of it is *Craigton*, the Seat of Mr. *Ewing*. Then we meet with *Philpston*, the Seat of *John Dundass*, a Cadet of the Family of *Dundass*, Advocate. And East from it is *Morton*, a pleasant Seat of Mr. *Scot*; and just under it is *Meidhope* a fine Tower-house with excellent Gardens, one of the Seats of the Earl of *Hopeton*.

And upwards in the Land Southward is *Didingstone*, a Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Dundass*, where are large Inclosures and much Planting.

Lower in this Parish upon the Coast, we meet with the *Bins*, the Seat of Sir *Thomas Dalziel*, which was Embellished much by his Grand-father General *Dalziel*, with large Inclosures on each side, with a long Avenue to it from the South cut out of the Rock, and with fine Gardens furnished with rare flowers. Now we come to the Church of this Parish of *Abercorn*, there are no vestiges found now of the Monasterie which *Bede* says was there in his time, which probably was only built of Wood: it was long after this, the Earl of *Duglass* built a Castle here, which was afterwards demolished and is now altogether razed. But in place of it, the Earl of *Hopeton* has enclosed

inclosed a large plot of good Land, and by the advice of his Cousin the Lord Rankilor, Sir William Bruce, and Mr. Alexander Edwards, Great Masters in Architecture and Contrivance of Avenues Gardens and Orchards, has raised a stately House with Avenues on all Quarters. The principal Avenue openeth from the East, with Large Office houses and regular planting upon each side: this when the Gates are all open, gives a Prospect through the Inclosures near a Mile long. The House stands in the Center; a large double house with Wings on the South and North sides of it, the Rooms are stately and well contrived, and are sutablely furnished: there is a fine Scale-Stair under the Cupula; the Courts are Large, and there are fine Gardens and Orchards about the House, embellished with Water-works and Jettoes: the great Avenue opens at the West towards the Church, to which the Earl has added a Chapel for a Burial place.

In this Parish on the Coast, stands the Castle of *Blackness*, founded on a Rock wash'd on three sides by the Sea, in this is a Garison kept, there is a large Tower, and some low buildings, and it is provided with Canon; the access to it is by a small neck of Land: near to it of late was erected a Manufactorie of Bricks of all sorts for building and covering of Houses.

Now I come to the South Parishes of this Shire; the first of which towards the East is the Parish of *Livingston*, the House formerly was the Possession of the *Lixistons*, from whom it came to the *Morrays*; the *Peel* retains still the Form of a Roman Camp, with high Ramparts about it, and Ditches full of Water without them, The access to the *Peel* is by a Timber Bridge, and seems to have been a *Castrum Exploratorium*, wherein the advanced Guards were Lodged. The late Baron *Patrick Murray* planted a curious Garden within the *Peel*, in which he trained up many curious Flowers and Herbs, which furnished many Plants to the Physick Garden at *Edinburgh*, at its first erection, by my procurement. He inclosed large Parks, Orchards and Avenues, which were environ'd with a Stone Dyke, by Mr. *John Ellis* Advocat, his brother in Law, and planted with many thickets of Oaks and Firrs, and other Barren Trees: the Nephew by his Brother *John Murray*, did build a neat House within the *Peel*, which is now the Seat of Sir *James Cuningbam*, who has not far from the house upon the Brink of *Almond-water*, another Seat called *Daviesston*: the Church is a little way to the West of it, and half a Mile further West, is the Town of *Livingston*: there is to the North of the *Peel*, at *Deckmond*, a Seat of a Gentleman of the name of *Hamilton*, and where *Brieck-water* (which watereth the Western-part of the Parish) runs into *Almond-water*, there is the *Grange*, a Gentlemans Seat: and not far from thence *Blackbourn*, a Seat of Sir *Daniel Carmichael's* of *Maulslie*.

The next Parish to the West, contiguous to the Parish of *Livingston* is the Parish of *Bathgate*, which Parish is a Sherifffdom by the procurement of *Hamilton of Bathgate-ball*, the Laird of it in former times. It is now the Possession of Mr. *Cochran* of *Balbachla*: Hard by the House of *Bath-gate*, is *Bath-gate* a good Markat Town: there are Seats of the Gentry here: as *Boncrief*, well planted, a fine Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Hamilton*. *Balbardie* the Seat

Seat of *Andrew Marjoriebank* Writer to the Signet, which has Coal and Lime-stone in its ground. *Whitburn*; a Seat of *Houston* of that Ilk. *Bogball*, belonging to a Gentleman of the Name of *Norvell*. *Podelba*, belonging to a Gentleman of the Name of *Carmichael*. *Kirkton*, Mr. *Paterfons* house. The *Inch*; and *Bogbeed*, Mr *Durbams* House. and *Paukommot* Mr. *Bailies* House. Beside the Hill of *Bath-gate* there are many small hills in this Parish, and there are severall Coal Pits, and Lime-stone quarries in it, and the Parish is equallie fit for Grasse and Corn.

To the North of *Bath-gate* Parish, lyeth the Parish of *Torphichen*, so named from the Town of Regality so called; in the old Language *Tor ubirb* imports eight Hills: and there is in the East part of this Parish, a Chain of Hills from South to North, in length for two Miles, and half a Mile or so in Breadth; the most remarkable of them are *Cocklereuf*, *Buden*, and *Loch-coat* and the *Kipps* Hills, *Cairne-paple* and the *Knock* Hills, *Hilderston*, and *Bath-gate* Hills, these not only have Coal, but several Minerals and Metalls in them, and produce many curious Plants: the ground riseth sensibly towards them, from the New-bridge for some six Miles. There is a prospect of more than a dozen of Shires from the tops of them, they enjoy a wholesome Air, and long day Light: from them to the four Airths, there is a descent: there are severall rivulets take their rise from them. The rest of this Parish is much plain. From the House of *Kipps* to *Bedlormie* the Parish is some Six Miles in length, and the breadth will be some two Miles: the countrey is of a mixed nature, both fit for pasture & grain, the lower ground has some Moss & Moor which furnish fewell to the Inhabitants: it is well watered with *Logie-Bourn*, *Diple-bourn* and the water of *Aven* which separateth the Shire from *Stirlingshire*: amongst the Hills *Lochocat* Loch, which has a current from the Northwest end of it through the Eel Ark, and then runs for a quarter of a Mile under ground, and breaks out at a spring which runs down from the Hills streight Westward into *Aven* Water.

As to the particular Description of the Parish; I begin with the Eastmost house of it, the *Kipps*; which in the old Language signifies Hills. The house stands upon the rising of the Hill, and in the midst of Planting and Gardens, It is sheltered from the North Winds by the Hill of *Cocklereuf*, and is open towards the South. There are several Vallies with Springs and Rivulets running through them between the Hills, which afford a constant Verdure there, for the Hills are often moistened with the Vapours which ascend from the Coast and the other low Grounds about it, which settle on the Tops of the Hills, and drop down on them when there is no Rain in the Neighbourhood.

A little to the West of the House, there is an *Echo* from *Cocklereuf*, which repeats three several times from different places, distinctly, six or seven syllabls; when one has their Face towards the House. And when one turns and looks to the North-west, there is upon calling, a Circular *Echo*, from the ambient Hills. From the House there is, betwixt the rising Grounds on each side, an easie Descent towards the Meadow, which openeth a long and large Prospect of the Countrey, westward: and from the Top of the Hill on which the

House

House stands, there is a Prospect of the Countrey round about, and of the Firth of *Forth* from the rise of the River to the *May* and the *Bass*: The Castle of *Stirling* and the Links of *Forth*, and the *Carrs* Countrey on each side of the River afford a delightful Prospect. The Ground has Coal and other Minerals and Metals in it. There is *Mundick* found in the Bourns, and the *Hematites* upon the laboured Land, and at the Foot of the West Bank there is a *Virridick* Spring. The House is at a miles distance from any other Seat of the Gentry, so that it is a perfect Solitude and without the Ornaments of Art, which other Seats have, but has many commendable advantages by Natures free Gift.

Next to this are the Ruins of the Seat of *Lochroze*, now the Possession of *James Crauford* Esquire, and hard by the Loch, which is well furnished with Pykes, Perches and Eels: and Water-fowls haunt it.

South-west from it, is the Town of *Torrbicken*, the Seat of the Regality of the Lord *Torrbicken*, Lord *St. John*, the chief of the Familie of the *Sandlands*, who had several Lands in this Shire and *Mid-Lothian*, and yet have some, and many Superiorities. The Tower & Church & Barony with many Lands over the Kingdom belonged to the Knights of *St. John*, in later times called Knights of *Malta*. These who are curious, may see the Institution of them in *M. Francisco Sansovino dell' origine de Cavalieri lib: 2.* And the History of the Knights of the order in *Henricus Pantaleon's Militaris Ordinis Johannitarum, Rodiorum, aut Melitenium Equitum Historia.* I shall here give some account of the Knights Erection, and Possessions here, and of some of these who were Preceptors of *Torrbicken*.

King *Malcolm* the Fourth, first settled them in this Kingdom, there is in the Charter these words, *Qui in liberam & param Eleemosynam donavit Fratribus Hospitalis Hierosolymitani unum plenarium Testum in quolibet Burgo totius terra sua.* This small foundation was greatly amplified and enlarged by the succeeding Princes, especially by *Alexander 2d* and *3d*, *Robert 2d*, and *James 1d*, *3d*, and *4th*, who not only confirmed the Donations of their Predecessors; but by new dispositions of Lands and Territories, endued with diverse privileges and Immunities, and the Right of Patronage of some Kirks, they made up to them a competent Revenue, called the Lordship of *St. John*, and preceptorie of *Torrbicken*. This Lordship was much augmented by the Mortifications of many Religious Subjects, of some parts and portions of their own Properties, lying dispersed through the whole Shires and Parishes of the Kingdom, which are commonly called Temple Lands. And by vertue of a Canon of the Council of *Vienna*, and a Bull of Pope *Clement 7.* dated 7 May 1312, these *Friers* Hospitalers of *St. John* of *Jerusalem*, got all the Lands and Possessions of the Knights Templars at that time suppressed in *Scotland*.

The Office of Preceptor of *Torrbicken*, or Lord *St. John*, was always conferred by the great Master of the Order, with consent of the Fraternity of Knights, and it was concredited to the present Preceptor to make choise of a Worthie Gentleman, to succeed him in his

place and service, who upon his recommendation (being found qualified by the Great Master and Knights) was ordinarily admitted. So Sir William Knolles being elected and sent to the house of the Rhodes, was after Tryall and proof of his sufficiencie, admitted to the place, who became a familiar Counsellor & Thesaurer to King James the 4th; and so Successively Sir George Dundass, Sir Walter Lindsay and Sir James Sandelands: the first after two years Tryall was admitted by the great Master and Council of Knights, *Quasi plenariam & omnimodam habent: potestatem demandi*, as the words of their admission proper.

The Preceptors of Torphichen in Councils and Parliaments were placed upon the Temporal side, *inter proceres habentes jus suffragii*, and ranked the first of the inferior Barons; but King James 4th in the beginning of his reign Nobilitated Sir William Knolles Preceptor, Entitling him *Dominus Sancti Johannis*, and ever after that, they had their Seat among the Nobles.

At the Reformation of Religion, Sir James Sandelands, then Lord St. John, made resignation of the Lordship in the Queen's hands, *ad perpetuam remanentiam*, to belong to the Crown for ever: after which her Highness of new again disposed the said Preceptorie and Lordship, in feu Ferm to the said Sir James, and to his Heirs and Assignies, for payment of 500 Merks of Feu duty yearly, and for which investment he gave to the Queen 10000 Crowns of the Sun. It is dated at Edinburgh the 24th day of January 1563.

The dispositive words of the Charter are, *dedisse, concessisse et hac presenti charta nostra confirmasse, hereditarie dicto Jacobo domino de Saint Johns hereditibus suis et assignatis, totas et integras Terras et Baronias de Torphichin, Lisloun, Balintredo, Tankertoun, Denny, Maryculter, Stanhop, Gultua, cum tenentibus & tenendriis & Libere tenend: Servitiis, advocacionibus & Donationibus Ecclesiarum, beneficiorum et Capellaniarum omnium et singularum dict: terrarum et Baroniarum cum molendinis, multuris, silvis, Piscariis, castris, turribus, fortaliciis et Maneribus earundem &c.* together with an ample privilege of Regality, and divers other Immunities.

The Lord St. John had his Deputes and Bailives in severall places, who held Courts and exacted his dues, and exercised his power, in the Lands for which they had Commission from him. I have seen the Copie of a Commission to be bailive, by James Lord Torphichen to James Boyd of Kipps and his Heirs, for all the Temple Lands within the bounds of Angus and Fife, for Nineteen years.

The Chapel appeareth to be old, and has a Vault at the East end, which seems to have been the Court, it is now the Lord Torphichen's Burial place, there is to be seen a part of the stone of the Sepulcher of Sir Walter Lindsay Preceptor, with that designation of him upon it: and in the Church lyes Thomas Boyd of Kipps and James Boyd of Kipps, & in the Vault mentioned, under a large Tomb stone lyes Mr. Robert Boyde of Kipps Advocate, and in the same Grave lyes his eldest Daughter Margaret Boyd, with these Inscriptions upon the Stone.

Upon

Upon the Stone for *WALTER LINDESAY*, is

*Walterus Lindsay Justiciarius Generalis de Scotland
& Principalis Preceptor Torphichenfis 1538*

And upon the upper part of the Sepulchral Stone of the *BORDS*,
is,

M.

R. B.

*M. Roberto Bodio a Kipps Juris Consulto, qui ad
antiquam Sanguinis Nobilitatem, insignem pie-
tatis probitatis & Eruditionis Charitatem ac-
cumulavit; bonis probatus vixit, desideratus ad
Celestem Gloriam transiit, 10 Julii 1645 Æ-
tatis Septuagesimo primo.*

And upon the lower part of the Stone, is

Sub hoc etiam conditur Cippo;

*Margareta Bodia ejusdem Rob. Filia primogenita,
& conjunx M Davidis Sibbaldi fratris Ger-
mani Rankillorii. In qua, præter singularem mo-
destiam & constantiam, emicuere pietas, pruden-
tia, & quæcunque virtus Matronam decebat ab
Illustrissima Bodiorum gente oriundam. Nata
Januarii 1605. Denata 10 Julii 1672.*

The Town of *Torphichen* has of late got the addition of many
Houses, some of Free-stone well built, and enlarged yearly.

A little to the West of the Town is the Mannor of *Gilon of Wallace*
with Inclosures: and next to it is *Caulston*, a Seat of a Cadet of the
Lord *Torphichen's* House: and near to it is *Broom-park*, the Seat of the
Reverend Mr. *Trent*: then westward is *Brighouse* Castle, a Seat of the
Earl of *Linlithgow's*, who has many Vassals there under the Regality
of *Ogle-face*: near to this are the Seats of *Gilly-canty*, a Seat of Mr.
Young Esquire; and then *Craiginga*, a Seat of Sir *James Livingston* of
Lesdormie; and near to it is *Balbachla*, the Seat of Mr. *Cochran Esquire*.

Chap.

Chap. 7th

Concerning some Antiquities in this Shire.

UPon the Top of the Hill of *Cocklerous* there are Vestiges of a Camp; and below it there seems to have been a ditch, upon the West side thereof. On the *Buden* hill are to be seen the Vestiges of an outer and inner Camp: these are such as are described by *Tacitus*, *Annalium* Lib: XII. Cap: 33: *Tunc Montibus arduis & si qua clementer accedi poterant, in modum valli saxa præstruit, & præfluebat amnis vado incerto.* There is a great Cairn of Stones upon *Loebcote* hills, over against *Buden*: And in the adjacent ground there have been found Chests of Stones with Bones in them, but it is uncertain when, and with whom the fight was.

There is at the end of the Inclosure of the *Kipps* an Ancient Altar of several great Stones so placed, that each of them does support another, and not one of them could stand, without the support of the other: the broad Stone upon which the Sacrifice was offered, looks to the South: near to this Altar is a Circle of Stones, with a large Stone or two in the middle: this was a Temple in Ancient times, & our word *Kirk* is from *Circus*, the round position of the Stones: many such may be seen all over the Countrey.

Upon a little Hill hard by this, there is a Stone of a Conical Figure, erected on its end, one of these Pillars which in the former ages were dedicated to *Apollo*, which gave the name Ἀγναι to *Apollo*, as *Macrobius* sheweth Lib: 1: *Saturnal.* Cap. 9. and it is this is understood by *Horace*, *Carmin.* Lib. 4. Ode 6. in this verse,

Doctor arguta fidicen Thalix,

Phæbe, quæ Xantho laevis amne crines:

Daunizæ defende decus Camæna,

Lævis Agycu.

Apollo was one of the Deities worshipped by our Ancestors in those Ancient times.

The Baronie of *Torphichen* has the March Stones of it marked with the *Jerusalem* Cross, one of which may be seen upon a Stone upon the East March of the *Kipps*.

The Roman Forts and Stations, have been related in the Description of the Parishes; and a fuller account of them may be seen in the *Inquiries into the Roman Monuments* in this part of North-Britain.

Chap. 8th

Concerning some Natural Products of this Shire.

BESIDES the Coal, & the Quarries of good Free-stone and of Lime stone in several Places in this Shire, the Hills of *Hilderstone* and *Bathgate* are remarkable for their Products.

In *Hilderstone Hills* is the *Silver-mine*, which afforded much Silver at the first working of it: a part of the Melting-house is yet to be seen: And amongst the *Adites* to the Mine, the Richest was, that called *Gods-blessing*: The Spars are of different colour some are white and others of a red colour. There is some Lead found in Spars there also.

In *Bathgate Hills* are found many figured Stones, such as the *Opacites*, *Pectunculites*, *Entrochus*, *Fungites*, and the *Stalagmites*; And others, of which there will be an Account given in the Second Volum of the *Prodromus Hist. Naturalis Scotiae*.

There are several curious Plants growing in this Shire; as the *Astragalus Silvaticus Thalij*.

Kali majus frutescens semine Atriplicis.

Muscus denticulatus minor.

Muscus Abietis facie.

Muscus fuscus.

Muscus parvus elegans, Asplenij facie, aliquando versus apicem in duos ramos fissus.

Muscus uncialis folijs lini Cathartici cruciatim dispositus.

Ornithopodium nodosa radice.

Perichlymenum sive Caprifolium Germanicum flore rubello.

Plantago rosea.

Rosa Cypriana Pimpinella folio, flore ex albo & rubro variegato.

Viola rotundifolia crispis oris instar matua crispae.

Potamogeton folio brevior, angustior, crispae.

Ros Solis.

Cicuta aquatica Gesneri.

Lyfimachia Galericulata flore caruleo.

Pyrola Europaea Alfinis flore.

Adiantum tertium maximum cauliculo nigro, etiam inter folia, folijs majoribus & lucidioribus & magis incis, parte postica pubere quasi rubiginoso aspersa.

Bellis silvestris prolifera.

Fungus phalloides.

Medica coebleata J. B.

Thalictrum minus semine oblongo sulcato.

Meum vulgare.

Glaux maritima. C. B.

Herba Paris.

Hipposelinum Theophrasti vel Smyrnium Dioscor. C. B.

Lonchitis aspera maj. matthioli, aspera. C. B.

Lunaria racemosa minor, vel vulgaris C. B.

Morsus Diaboli flore albo.

Nymphaea lutea minor, flore fimbriato.

Papaver corniculatum luteum.

Hieracium murorum Baubini, pulmonaria Gallorum Lobelij.

Trichomanes foliis mucronatis profunde incis.

Viola montana lutea grandiflora.

Chap. 9

Some rare accidents in this Shire and some remarks.

The Thunder broke upon the House of West-binny some time agoe, and demolished some part of it.

There are frequent Eruptions of Fire in the Coal-pits upon the Coast near *Grange*.

At *Cariddan* some men were killed, not long since with a Damp in a Coal-pit there.

Lockcote Loch runs out at the North-west end into the Eel-ark, and from thence runs under Ground for more than two hundred Paces, and then breaks out in a Spring, from whence a Rivulet runs down to *Avon-water*.

At the Silver-mines the Poultrie decay, and Children are observed to be sickly because of the bad Air.

FINIS

THE
 Second Book,
 G A D E N I,
 OR
 The History and Description of
 STIRLING-shire,
 Ancient and Modern.

TO THE
 Right Honourable the Earl of LINLITH-
 GOW and CALANDER Heretable Sheriff
 of Stirling-shire,

*This History and Description is Dedicated by His Lordships
 most Humble Servant* ROBERT SIBBALD,

Section 1. *The Ancient State of this Shire*

Chap. 1. *The Ancient People of this Shire.*

IN Ancient times this Shire made a part of the *Silva Caledonia*; for Pliny in his Natural History, Lib. 4. Cap: 16. where he treateth of Britain, tells us; *Triginta prope jam annis notitiam ejus Romanis armis non ultra Vicinitatem Silva Caledoniae propagantibus*: by which it appeareth, that till the time that Julius Agricola was Governour of Britain, they had discovered no more of Britain than what was in the Neighbourhood of the Caledonian Wood. It was he that first penetrated into it, in the third year of his Expeditions: and Tacitus saith, *Tertius Expeditionum Annus novas Gentes aperuit*;

it discovered People they knew not before. These People were the *Gumii* of whom we have treated already; and the *Gadeni* we are to treat of now. They had the name *Gadeni* from *Gadir*, which the Learned *Bochartus* in the last part of his Sacred Geographic, Book 2: Chap: 9. Saith is a *Punick* word, which signifieth *Septum*, a place inclosed; for which he citeth this Verse of *Dionysius Periegetes*,

Penus namque locum Gadir vocat undique Septum.

And *Stephanus*, *Eustathius* and *Suidas* interpret *radusa* to be *Terra solum*, a neck of Land; which Name does well agree to this Shire, For in it is that Neck of Land, betwixt the two Firths, of which *Tacitus* saith, *Glota et Bodotria diversi maris aestu, per immensum revedti, angusto spatio dirimuntur*. It is but a smal space of ground, that divides *Clyde* and *Forth*, whose Firths have advanced far up into the Land.

These *Gadmi* were *Picts*, a Branch of the *Maata Scottedeni*, and they were the first invaded, because *Agricola* made his first Descents from his Fleet into this part of the Countrey, which lay upon the South side of the Firth of *Forth*.

Chap. 2d

The Condition of the Countrey then.

THE Countrey at that time was much covered with Wood, for it was here the *Silva Caledonia* began, and ran through this Shire and *Perth-Shire*, & the Vestiges of it remain yet in the Woods of *Calender*, *Comernauld* and *Tor-wood* &c. The Woods made it long, before *Agricola* could subdue it, for there were Militarie ways to be made through them and the Marishes, before he could march through it with his Army, and the Provincials were compelled to make these ways which *Galgacus*, in his Oration to his Souldiers before the fight, sheweth, for he saith *corpora ipsa ac manus Silvis ac paludibus emuniendis verbera inter ac contumelias conterunt*. And the Romans could not Pursue the Natives far, when they got any advantage in fighting with them, because, as *Herodian* says, *Facilis erat ex fuga receptus Barbaris, quippe inter Silvas ac paludes et loca ipsis notissima delitescuntibus*; They had an easie retreat to the Woods and Fens and other places they knew; and *Herodian* says of this part of Britain, that *pluraque loca frequentibus Oceani alluvionibus paludescunt*. This was the condition of this Shire then, for where the *Carst* ground is now, was then Sea, which any may yet discern, who vieweth and considereth it, for upon the digging of the Soil, some few Foots deep, there appear Beds of Shells, and the Water in the Chanells, cut through that low ground, is Brackish and Salts. The Soil of the *Carst* is made up of the Earth and mud brought down by the Spears of the Waters of *Carron* and *Avon* from the higher grounds, which in Process of time has stopt the flowing up of the Sea, and has raised the Ground in Banks, and straitned the Embouchures where the Sea did enter.

Thus it was very uneasy for *Agricola* to penetrate into this Countrey, and to put it in such a condition as that he might become Master of it, and in doing that it cost him much of two Summers.

Chap. 31

Concerning the Wars of the Romans in this Country.

Much of the War of the Romans was in this Country, for tho' they made some attempts to penetrat further, as *Agricola* and *Severus* afterwards did, by crossing the Firth and passing further into the Countrey, they soon lost all the Ground they had acquired there.

They found the Countrey beyond the Firths could not be long kept by them. *Agricola* found the Neck of Land betwixt the two Firths was fit to be a Limit, and to bound their power, *Inventus* (says *Tacitus*) *in ipsa Britannia Terminus*, if the Ambition of some had not pushed them on to prosecute their Victories further; yet upon the Resistance they met with in *Caledonia*, some were for retireing back to the other side of *Forth*, of their own accord, rather than that they should be compelled so to do, *Regrediedumque citra Bodotriam, et excedendum potius, quam pellerentur, spectat prudentium ignavi admonent*: and though *Agricola* carried it to march further into the Countrey, he went no further than *Tax*, which is the last Garison in *Britain* marked in the *Peutingerian* Tables: and upon *Agricola's* retireing, all he had conquer'd, was soon lost, as our Author *Tacitus* shewes. The next that carried the War into *Caledonia*, was the Emperor *Severus*, who is said to have gone near to the end of the Island, yet he was so sensible of the Disadvantages of pushing his Conquests so far, (having lost one way and other in his Expedition in this Countrey 50000 Men, as *Dio* tells us) that he made Peace with the *Galedonians* and carried on the Wall betwixt the two Firths a greater length Eastward; and built stronger Forts upon it; and even that part within the *Scots* Wall, was soon lost, and the Romans retired with their Forces, within the *Pictish* Wall, betwixt *New Castle* and *Carleol*. And when long after this, *Theodasius* did recover all the Countrey betwixt the two Walls, and called it *Valentia*, the limit of the Roman power was the Fort at *Stirling*, and the Tract of the Wall through this Shire, and part of *Lennox* to *Dumfries*. Thus the Shire for severall Centuries of years was the Field of Battel, betwixt our Ancestours and the Romans. We have no Histories left, which give us an account of the Battels; and the account *Tacitus* gives of *Agricola's* Expeditions, is rather an Eloge of his Father in Law, and as he calleth it himself, in the close of the third Chapter, *Liber honoris Agricolæ Saceri mei destinatus*, done as he saith four years after his Death, than a just Historie, where the event of the War is rather hinted at, than clearly narrated; yet the many Cairns and Sepulchral Monuments, and the Urns, and Arms, and *Fibula* found in severall places, (one *Fibula* I have which was said to have been found near *Stirling*) are Arguments that both in *Agricola's* time and afterwards there were, as *Tacitus* shewes in the account of the first years Expedition, *crebra simul et prospera prelia*, as he favourably expresses it for his Countrey-men. That the Natives made much resistance, the many Forts, and the Wall raised against them shewes, and make it

evident that the *Romans* met, while they were here, with much Opposition, both from the *Scoto-Brits* in the Mountainous part of the Countrey to the South of the Wall, and from the *Caledonii* who dwelt to the North of it, and it holds true, that

*Hic spe progressus posita, Carronis ad undam
Terminus Autonii, signat divortium regni.*

Which I find thus translated,
A Limit there,

Which Terminus they call,
Near Carron Stream, now past all Hope
Of more British Ground to gain,
Markes out the Roman Empires end,
Whence they to turn were faine.

Chap. 4th.

Concerning the Roman Forts in this Shire.

Although some are of the Opinion that *Julius Agricola* raised a Wall in this Shire, upon the narrow Neck of Land, which runs betwixt the Firths of *Clyde* and *Forth*; there is no Ground for that Opinion, as is shew'd in our Inquiries concerning the Roman Monuments in North Britain, page 4. For *Tacitus* says of that narrow space of Ground interjected betwixt the two Firths, *Quod sum Praefidiis firmabatur, atque omnis propior finus tenebatur, summotis velut in aliam insulam hostibus.*

It was so fortified with Garrisons *Agricola* placed so conveniently, that all the Bays adjacent were possessed by the Romans, and the Enemies were removed as it were, into an other Island. And it cannot be imagined, that *Agricola* who was for carrying the War further to the North, and did actually go the length of the Firth of *Tay*, would make a Wall there, which excluded the Garrisons placed at a great distance beyond it.

Agricola raised many Forts, the great alterations of the surface of the Ground in so long a time, as it is from that in which he raised them, has buried the Vestiges of severals of them; and considering that his Army acted here only in the Summer time, the Buildings probably were most of them only of Wood (with which the Countrey abounded then) and the Rampires were only of Earth cast up, with Stakes set about them, so they were easily razed by the Enemy in the Incursions they made, and others were consumed by time, & by the Injuries of the War, and some were demolished to make way for Agriculture in after times. So that only some few of them can be traced by the Vestiges of them which appear now. The most diligent Observer of these Buildings was Mr. *Timotheus Pont*, who travelled over all this Countrey more than an hundred years ago, when there were more Vestiges of Forts to be seen than are now; because

many

many have been levelled by tillage, and the Stones of severals have been removed to the Buildings near them: he tells in his Papers that he observed the Forts were, most of them, placed on Hights, and in places well watered, and where there was a Hight near Water, there was ordinarily a Fort.

The Forts in this Shire whereof there are clear Vestigies, are 1st, That upon the March of the Shire, to the East, at *Inveravon*, a Tower and the Foundations of other Buildings yet visible. At *Camelon* (as 'tis called by the Vulgar) there are the Traces of the Streets of a City to be seen; and some *Roman* Coins have been found there, as I was informed. At *Stirling* there was an Inscription upon a Rock; and no doubt the Town (as many others over all *Britain*) had its Rise from the *Roman* Forts there, for there was the Quarters of part of the *Legio 11*. At *Kilsyth* also were Stones with Inscriptions found, so no doubt there was a Fort there.

The Earl of *Pertb* gave me the Draught of an Altar with the following Inscription upon it, which was found near to *Castle Cary*, (near to which an Urn, a Lamp, and some Medals were found) where there was a great Fort. The Inscription upon the Altar, is

M A T R I B U S

M I L I T E S

L E G . X X V I

B R I T T O N .

V . S . L . P . M .

It is like there have been Forts where *Brace-Castle* was raised long after, and where the House of *Airth* stands, tho' no Vestigies remain, that have been noticed.

Chap 5th

Concerning the Roman Wall in this Shire.

Our learn'd Mr. *George Buchanan* hath so elegantly written of the Wall in this Shire, that I cannot omit his Verses about it; in *Epithalamio Marix Reginae, &c.*

*Si volveret priscos
Non piget Annales, hic & Victoria fixit
Præcipitem Romana Gradum, quem non gravis Austro
Reppulit, incultis non squalens Parthia Campis,
Non æstus Meroë, non frigore Rhænus & Albis
Tardavit, Latum remorata est Scoria cursum:
Solaque gens mundi est, cum qua non culmine montis,
Non rapidi ripis amnis, non obice silvæ,
Non vasti spatii campi Romana potestas,*

Sed

*Sed muris fossaque sui confinia regni
Muniuit: Gentesque alias cum pelleret armis
Sedibus, aut vicinas vilem servaret in usum
Servitij, hic contenta suos defendere fines
Roma securigeris præterdit Mœnia Scotis:
Hic spe progressus posita, Caronis ad undam
Terminus Ausonii signat divortia Regni.*

I shall first give the Trace of the Wall so far as it ran through the Shire, as Mr. *Timothie Pont's* Papers have it; thus,

The Wall in this Shire ran from *Innereven* to *Langtown*, a Mile East of *Falkirk*, a Fort: at the *Rown-tree-bourn-head*, a Fort: at *Wester-cowdown*, above *Helens-chapel*, one: at the *Croy-bill*, one: and at *Cailly-bee*, or the *Kirk-Wood* over against the *Croy-bill*, on the top of the *Barbill*, a great one: at *Auchterminnie*, at the *Rock-bill* over against the *Wester-wood*, at *Bankir* over against *Castle-cairy*, at *Dunvass*, Forts.

Others remark that there was alongst the *Dilaty* a long Mile to the *Wester-wood*, a great Fort: south of the *Nether-wood*, a quarter of a Mile, there was a small Fort: at the West-end of *Sea-beg-wood* there was a Fort: and at the East end of *Sea-beg-wood* there was a great Fort: the Mount from *Sea-begs* is called *Caledonia-bill*; an Argument that the *Silva Caledonia* began in this Countrey: at the *Stonie-four-bill*, a Castle bewest, upon the South side of the Wall, and another at the West side of the house of *Calender*. In the Park of *Calender*, the Wall, appeareth close by the high-way passing the Northside of the Park, it runs after some turns to *Miln-bill*, and not far from that up to the Hill so called, and then down to the water of *Euan*.

The many Forts upon the Wall shew that the Romans met with much opposition in this Shire: Indeed the Countrey was so wasted, that the South part of it was turn'd to a Forest, & continued long so; for it was by hunting thereabouts, as *Boethius* tell's us, that King *Robert Bruce* escaped so narrowly of being killed by a wild White Bull, that attacked him, and was stopt by a Gentleman, who from that got the Name of *Turnbull*: Some of which kind in latter times were said to be kept at *Cumbernauld*. The Cutting down of the Woods, and the rotting of the Timber, occasioned the great Mosses yet to be seen in several parts of this Shire, as the *Flanders Moss* to the West of *Stirling*, of which the Monks spread ridiculous Stories, of its coming from *Flanders*: the Moss to the East of *Stirling*, in the *Carls-ground*, may possibly be that Wood mentioned in the Verses upon the Wood, which make a part of the Seal of the Town of *Stirling*. There was found in the Carls near to *Sten-house*, the flints of an Ox-Horns, very large, which were sent to Doctor *Balfour*, and are kept in the College Hall at *Edinburgh* amongst his other Curiosities; and this is an Argument that the Sea was formerly where the low ground of the Carls is now, and that the Soil there, was laid on by the Speates of *Carron*, above what was the Bottom of the Sea in former times.

Where ever the Mosses are now, there were Woods formerly; beside the many Woods and *Copices* yet to be seen in sundrie parts of

of the Shire: so it is clear, that the far greatest part of this Shire was Woods in ancient time, and this was indeed part of the *Silva Caledonia*.

As to the building, called by the Vulgar *Arthur's Oven*, the Reader is referred to the Historical Inquiries, Page 42, where there is an account of it given already.

Section II

The Modern State of the Shire.

Chap. I

Of the Shire in General

THE Modern Name of the Shire, is from the Metropolis *Stirling*, which is so called from its Situation upon the descent of a Steep hill, at the foot of which the River of *Forth* runneth; for as *David Buchanan* observeth, *Ster* in the old Saxon Language signifieth a Mountain or Rock, and *Lin* a deep water; and he takes this to have been the *Btinobara* of the Ancients, though misnam'd by *Ptolemy*, *Vindouara*; for in the old *Celtick*, *Bin* is a Mountain, and *Vara* is a River, thus the Modern name is the Interpretation of the Ancient Appellation. Some think that the *Sterling* Money was first coined here, when the North Saxons Possessed this Countrey, and that it was Named so from *Stirling*, this place; and the Money that was coined here, was current amongst the *Scots*, the *Picts* and the *Saxons*, whose Territories centred here. I see no ground for this Conjecture.

The Romans had a Garison here, of part of the *Legio I*: the Shire is at present of much larger extent, than it was formerly, when it comprehended only the Countrey which lay about the Town of *Stirling*. In ancienter times, much of it, both as to the Civil and the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, was contained under that of *West-lothian*.

It hath now for Bounds towards the West, *Dumbarton-shire*, and for Marches there, *Loch-Lomund*, and the Waters of *Blane* and *Ainrick*; and it has to the South, part of *Dumbarton-shire* and *Clydsdale*: and to the East it hath *Linlithgow-shire*: and towards the North, it is limited by the River and Firth of *Forth*.

Where it is longest, that is at the Northwest point, where it joyneth with *Dundaff-Moor* in *Lennox*, to the Nunnerie of *Emanuel* upon *Avon* water, which is to the East, the March betwixt it and *Linlithgow-shire*, it will be twenty Miles in length.

And where it is broadest, from the Town of *Kilsyth* to the Castle of *Elphinston*, it will be about twelve Miles in Breadth.

The Nature and Quality of its Soil differeth much, the West and South-west parts of it are Mountainous and Hillie; and the North part, of it from the Town of *Stirling* to the East March is Levell and plain: and the South-East part is much of it a rising ground. The whole is well watered with the Waters, and the

Bourns which run through it; and besides several Woods and Coppices, the Seats of the Nobility and the Gentry are well planted: the South side is a mixed countrey, fitted for Pasture and Corns: the North side is most fitted for Grains and Fruit Trees.

Upon the South side are many Feuars which hold their Lands of Duke Hamilton, and the Duke of Montrose, of the Earl of Wigton, and of the Earl of Calender.

From South to North the Shire may be divided into three Partitions. That to the West, that in the middle, and that to the East, each taking up about six Miles in length. That to the West, contains the Countrey to the West of Kilsyth and Stirling: The middle, that betwixt Stirling and Falkirk: and that from Falkirk to the East March, makes up the last Division.

The Learn'd Mr. Andrew Melvin in his *Topographie of Scotland*, address'd to Prince Henry, has given an elegant Description of the Ornaments and rarities of this Shire in these Verses.

*Inde die a medio, quem diximus alterum Avennum
A Lothiano arvo Sterlinia dividit arva
Solis ab ortu Æstus Forthæ, donec juga pontis
Fert Pontus propter Sterlinum: ubi se minor ipse
Fluminis in morem justis stricto amne coercet.
Hic Henrice Puer celsa sublimis ab arce,
Undique prospectu late petis æquora campi,
Despicis hinc saltus virides, et amana vireta
Sivæstresque boves, torvosque a fronte juvencos,
Queis juba densa, leonino demissaque ritu
Qui candore nives superant, qui cursibus auras,
Illinc et flexus varios, variosque reflexus,
Erroresque vagos viridique in gramine rivos
Amnis: ubi curvis veluti Mæander in undis
Luldit Fortha suis: teneros et pascit ocellos
Dive tuos, vitreaque unda campoque virenti;
Hic ille est Sterlinus ager, qui surgit in altis
Hinc montes, illinc valles descendit in imas.
Fluminibusque rigat fruges glebasque feraces.
Ad levam tumuli ex terra pacis duo duni
Arte manuque hominum exstructi Carrontis ad undam
Inferius paulo est structa sine calce rotunda
Ædicula, ex saxis firma compage coactis
Et lapide inserto lapidi, stat pondere ab imo, et
Paulatim ad summum veluti se angustat apertum
Sive Tropheum seu Templum, cui Terminus baret.
A dextra Carrontis ager fert cætera planus
Prominet in collem medius qui se erigit inter
Ædiculam et pacis Dunos, in quo anguli ad ipsum
Flexum et adhuc urbis modica Vestigia parent,
Hic locus et Bedæ Gnidi Vallumque Severi
Ductum a Glottæ Æstu ad confluum Forthæ et Avenni
Hic inscripti extant Lapidés sint, siue sepulchra,
Romanum in morem ceu partæ clara Salutis
A Ducibus monumenta ac Centurionibus ipsi*

There

There are within the bounds of the Sherifffdome of *Stirling* 20 complet Parishes; besides four others, *viz.* *Lecropt*, *Logie*, *Kippon*, and *Kilpatrick*, of which more hereafter; part of them belonging to the Sherifffdom of *Stirling* and part of them belonging to other Sherifffdomes. All these 20 Parishes, except *Alva* and a part of the Parish of *Stirling*, are on the South side of the River of *Forth*. The Names of these Parishes are, (1) *Alva*; (where Sir *John Arskin* of *Alva*, a Cadet of the Family of *Mar*, has a stately dwelling House with Planting, Gardens and Inclosures, being Proprietor of the whole Parish) which although it lyes at the foot of the *Ochil Hills*, more than three Miles Northward of *Forth*, and about four Miles Eastward of *Stirling*, and being of old, as I am informed, within the Sherifffdom of *Clackmannan*, yet it is now wholly within the Sherifffdom of *Stirling*. (2) *Stirling*; of which more hereafter. (3) *St. Ninians*; the Kirk is a short & pleasant Mile to the South of *Stirling*: at this Kirk there is a fine Town lately built, whereof *John Murray* of *Polmais* is Superior, it hath also a weekly Merket on *Tuesday*. (4) *Airth*; This lyes East of *St. Ninians*, and five or six Miles from the Town of *Stirling*. It is a Regality, whereof *Dundas* of *Airth* is Superior. It hath also a Weekly Market on *Saturday*. (5) *Botbkennar*; it lyes about two Miles to the South of *Airth*. (6) *Lerbert*; here is a fine little Town, it lyes two long Miles South-west from *Airth*: and a short Mile farther West, is *Dunipace*, which is annexed to the Parish of *Lerbert*. (7) *Denny*; this lyes two short Miles Westward from *Lerbert*. The Earl of *Wigton*, the Chief of the Name of *Fleming*, is either Proprietor or Superior of the greatest part of this Parish of *Denny*. His Principal Seat being at *Cummernauld* in the Sherifffdome of *Dumbarton*; His Predecessors got *Cummernauld* from King *Robert Bruce*, for their valiant behaviour in the defence of their Countrey, and they thereby also attained unto the Hereditarie Honour, to be Chamberlains of *Scotland*. I have seen the Copie of a Charter of Confirmation, by King *David* the 2d, to *Malcolm Fleming* Knight, for his good Services, of the Lands of *Farryns* and *Rennys*, and of the whole Burgh of *Wigton*, with its pertinents, and of all the Lands of the whole Shire of *Wigton*, from the head of the Water of *Creth*, all the Course of the Water to the Sea, where *Creth* runs in, &c. And the said *Malcolm* is confirmed, he and his Heirs, to take the Name of the Earl and Earls of *Wigton*, and to possess the Earldom as a whole shire, in free Regality, &c. The Witnesses are, *Robert* Senescal of *Scotland* his Nephew; *John Ranolpb* Earl of *Moray* and Lord of the Valley of *Andale* and *Man*, his Cousin; *Patrick* Earl of *March*; *Maurice de Moravia*; *Thomas de Carnow* the Chancellor; and *Philip de Meldrum* Knights. *Apud Villam de Air*, 9 of *November*, and the 13th year of his Reign. King *James* the sixth did again honour this House with the Title of Earl of *Wigton* about the year 1606.

(8) *Gargunnoch*; This Parish lyes about 4 Miles to the West of *Stirling*. These eight Parishes (except *Alva* which is above related, and belongs to the Diocess of *Dunkeld*,) ly all betwixt *Forth* and *Carron*, (except *Denny*, which was formerly a part of the Parsonage of *Falkirk*.) They also belong to the Presbytery of *Stirling*, and are

all within the Diocess of *Edinburgh*, except *Alva*, as is above express'd. (9) *Falkirk*; a large Town having a Market every *Thursday*. It is also a Regality, whereof the Earl of *Linlithgow* and *Calander* is Superior. The whole Town and Parish lyes South of *Carron*. (10) *St Laurence Kirk*, or the Parish of *Slemanan*; the Kirk lyes three Miles South from *Falkirk*. (11) *Moranside*; It lyes Eastward of *Slemanan*, and is bounded on the East with the Sheriffdom of *Linlithgow* and is divided from it by the water of *Avon*. These three last mentioned answer the Presbytery of *Linlithgow* and are also a part of the Diocess of *Edinburgh*. (12) *Monzieburgh* or *Kilsyth*, both Town and Parish belong to the Viscount of *Kilsyth* in Property or Superiority the Weekly Market day is *Tuesday*. It lyes 9 Miles distant from *Falkirk*, and as many from *Glasgow*, being midway betwixt them. It answers to the Presbyterie of *Glasgow*, and is also a part of the Diocess thereof. It is divided from the Parish of *Denny*, at a place called the *Hollin-bush*, being about two Miles distant from the water of *Bony*, over which there is a Stone-bridge, on the high way at three Miles distance from *Falkirk*, and it emptieth it self into the water of *Carron* (13) *Campsey* lyes to the Northwest of *Kilsyth*, this Church also answers the Presbytery of *Glasgow* and is a part of the Diocess thereof. The Minister of *Campsey* being Chancellor of the Chapter of *Glasgow*. These two Parishes ly to the West of *Falkirk* and to the South West of the Town of *Stirling* (14) *Strablean* (15) *Badernock* (16) *Bassrone* (17) *Fintrie* (18) *Killearn*, (19) *Drymen* (20) *Inchcallioch* or *Buchanan*, These five Parishes last named, ly on the West part of the Sheriffdome of *Stirling*; But as to the Ecclesiastick Jurisdiction, they answer the Presbyterie of *Dumbarton*, and are a part of the Diocess of *Glasgow*.

It remains that we give an account of some other Parishes, whereof only part of them belongs to the Sheriffdom of *Stirling*, viz. (1) *Kilpatrick Easter*, That part of it only which belongs to the Duke of *Montrose*, is within the Sheriffdome of *Stirling*; all the rest of it belongs to the Sheriffdom of *Dumbarton*. (2) *Kippon*; Although this whole Parish lyes on the South side of *Forth*, and answers to the Presbytery and Diocess of *Dumblain*, yet the place where the Church stands, and so much of it as lyes to the South thereof, belongs to the Sheriffdome of *Stirling*; But that part which is adjacent to the Church on the North side, and the rest of the Parish Northward, lyes within the Sheriffdom of *Perth*. (3) *Lecropt*; although the Church and the greater part of this little Parish on the North side of the Firth, betwixt the Towns of *Stirling* and *Dumblain*, together with the Mansion House of the Laird of *Kier*, ly within the bounds of the Presbytery and Diocess of *Dumblain* and Sheriffdom of *Perth*, yet the Lands of *Innerallan*, and some other Lands belonging to the Laird of *Kier*, are within the Sheriffdom of *Stirling*. (4) *Logie*; although this Parish lyes on the North-side of *Forth*, and belongs to the Presbytery and Diocess of *Dumblain*, yet the Barony of *Airthrie*, belonging to the Earl of *Hopeton*, and the Lands of *Cornetoun*, belonging to particular Feuars, are within the Sheriffdom of *Stirling*, while as the rest of the Parish belongs partly to the Sheriffdom of *Perth* and partly

to the Sheriffdom of *Clack-mannan*. (5) A little part of the Parish of *Stirling* lyes beyond the Bridge; as also the Abbay of *Campus-keneth* lying in the Peninsule on the other side of *Forth*, and Eastward of the Town of *Stirling*, lyes within the Parish of *Stirling*, and under the inspection of the Ministers there, but the Abbacy is within the Sherrifdome, of *Clackmannan*, although a part of its Lands which ly on this side of *Forth*, are within the Sheriffdome of *Stirling*. This Abbacy was founded by King *David* the first for the Monks of the Order of *St. Augustine*, it now belongs to *Cowan's Hospital* in *Stirling*, lately purchas'd from the Laird of *Alva*.

As for other Religious Houses in this Shire. The *Dominicans* had a Convent in the Town of *Stirling*.

There is also in this Shire the Nunnerie of *Emanuel*, of the Nuns of the *Cistercian* Order, it is situat upon the brink of the water of *Aven*, in a pleasant Countrey, and founded by King *Malcolm* the fourth. It lyes within the Parish of *Moran-side*.

The most remarkable Hills within the sheriffdom of *Stirling* are these: The *Meikle-Bin-Hill*, and the Hill of *Kilcruick*, both of them in the Parish of *Fintrie*. The Hill of *Garvil* in the Parish of *Kilsyth*. The Hills of *Cairnock* and *Dundaff*, both of them being within the Parish of *St. Ninians*.

The water of *Carron* has its rise to the South West of *Dundaff* Castle, and runs through a good part of the Shire, till it discharge itself in the Firth of *Forth* near *Bafouls* and *Grange*. There are three Stone Bridges on this Water, the one is call'd the Bridge of *Lerbert*, on the high way betwixt *Lerbert* and *Falkirk*; the second is called the Bridge of *Denny*, near to the House of *Halbertshire*: the third is call'd the New Bridge of *Carron*, lying on the high Road betwixt *Glasgow* and *Stirling*, and divides the Parish of *St. Ninians* from the Parish of *Kilsyth*.

Chap. 2d.

Concerning the West part of the Shire.

THE West part of this Shire (containing those Parishes above named, which Answer to the Presbytery of *Dumbarton*, together with a part of *Kippon*) is full of Mountains and Hills, with pleasant Vallies upon the Waters.

In this West part of the Shire, is the House of *Buchanan*, and now one of the Seats of the Duke of *Montrose*, as also *Auchinmar*; the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Buchanan*. In the Parish of *Drymen* are, *Carbeth*, *Drumnakill*, *Craigavairn*, *Spittle*, belonging to Gentlemen of the Name of *Buchanan*: as also the Seats of *John Mcclauchlean* of *Auchintroig*, *Walter Buchan*; of *Balsinning*, *Robert Grabame* of *Gartmore*, *Alexander Grabame* of *Dewcherie*, *Mr. Archibald Govan* of *Cartness*, (which he purchas'd from the Heirs of the Lord *Napier*) *Mr. James Craig* of *Dalnair*, & *Archibald Napier* of *Balackrean*. In this Parish of *Drymen*, *John Halden* of *Glencags* in *Perth*.

Perth-Shire & Mungo Halden his Sone, have Lands by which they are Freeholders, in the Sherifffdome of *Stirling*, and as such have an Interest in the Election of a Commissioner to the Parliament. In the Parish of *Killearn*, are the Seats of *John Grahame* of *Killearn*, and *Archibald Buntain* of *Balglass*, Free-holders (the Lands of *Balglass* being lately Purchas'd by *Archibald Buntain* from the Laird of *Houf-ton*) as also in this Parish of *Killearn* is *Pallakenrain*, the Seat of *William Napier*. In the Parish of *Fintrie*, is the Seat of *John Napier* of *Kalcreuch* a Freeholder. In the Parish of *Badernock* is *Baldowie*, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Hamilton*. Here is also the Seat of *John Campbell* of *Dowen*. In this Parish of *Badernock* is the Baronie of *Hayston* belonging to *John Stirling* of *Kier*, by vertue whereof, as a Free-holder in this Shire, he has an interest in the Election of a Commissioner to the Parliament. In the parish of *Bassrone*, are the Seats of *Archibald Edmonston* of *Duntraith*, *Moses Buchanan* of *Glin*, *James Galbraith* of *Balgair*, *John Cuningham* of *Bandalloch* Writer to the Signet, and Mr. *James Cuningham* of *Cremning*; all Freeholders. In the Parish of *Strablean*; is the Castle of *Mugdock*, one of the Seats of the Duke of *Montrose*; who has a Regality here, called the Regality of *Mugdock*: in this Parish also is the Seat of *James Craig* of *Cull*. The Duke of *Montrose* has also another Regality in the Shire of *Stirling*, called the Regality of *Lennox*; part of which Regality lyes within the Parishes of *Drymen*, *Killearn*, *Fintrie*, *Bassrone*, *Strablean* and *Campsey*.

In that part of the Parish of *Kippon* which belongs to the Shire of *Stirling*, are the Seats of *Archibald Stirling* of *Carden*, *John Cuningham* of *Caddil*, Sir *James Livingston* of *Glentirring*, Baronet; *James Grahame* of *Buchlivie*, *David Forrester* of *Culmore*, Mr. *Alexander Leckie* of *Desfer*, Freeholders; as also in this part of *Kippon*, is *Broich*, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Edmonaston*.

Chap. 3d.

Concerning the Middle part of the Shire.

THE Middle part of this Shire may be comprehended within the Seven Parishes which belong to the Presbytery of *Stirling*, and ly on the South side of the River of *Forth*: to which may be added the two Parishes of *Campsey* and *Kilsyth*, in regard they cannot conveniently be joyn'd to any other Division.

I begin this middle District with an account of the Town of *Stirling* and the Castle there. This Town in old Writes is call'd *Strivelin*, and that, as the Inhabitants say, by reason of the *striving* of three Streams, *viz.* *Forth*, *Teath*, and *Allan*; all three joining in one a little above the Bridge of *Stirling*. It may be also called *Striveling*, upon another account, because it being the Pass betwixt North and South, the two Principal Divisions of the Kingdom, when any trouble happens, there uses to be a *striving* about this Town which of the two contending Parties shall get Possession of it.

This

This Town although it be but the fifth in order in the Rolls of the *Royall Burghs*, yet may be reckon'd as the strongest Town within the Kingdom, by reason of its Situation and Fortifications added thereto. For it stands upon the descent of an Hill; and from the West end of the Town, to the Gate, called the *Burroughs Gate* on the East end, it hath a strong Wall built upon the edge of the declining Rockie hill; and from thence to the River of *Forth* it being a soft ground, there either is or was, or may be, a deep *Fossa* or ditch, which may secure the South, and South east part of the Town. The East part is secured by the Windings and turnings of the Water of *Forth*, which is in no place thereabouts foordable, even when the Tyde is out, and the Water at the lowest Ebb. And this reaches to the Bridge, which is of hewn Stone, consisting of four Arches, and at the furthest end of it is a Port with an Iron Gate: From this Bridge up to the Castle is a Ridge of Hills, declining towards the Town, but in many places almost perpendicular, towards the North. These Hills are commonly call'd the *Gowan Hills*, or as some say the *Gowling Hills*, because the People made a great *Gowling* or *Lamentation*, when Duke *Murdoch* was beheaded there. But *Hawbornden* in his History of *James* the first, seems to say the Contrary, in regard the people, as he says, were very well pleased with the Execution.

The Town consists of severall Streets; as, the *High Street*, the *Back-Row*, the *Baxter's wind*, the head of the *Baxter's Wind*, *St. Mary Wind*, the *Tolbooth wind*, &c. The Church stands at the upper part of the Town, towards the West, it is a stately Fabrick, and is divided in the Middle by a Stone wall, and may very well serve two Ministers Preaching at the same time, without the least disturbing of one by the other. It has an high Steeple; King *James* the 4th got it to be erected into a Collegiat Church by Pope *Alexander* the Sixth.

In this Church July 29th 1567, *James* the Sixth was crowned, and anointed King by the Bishop of *Orkney*, assisted by two of the Superintendents. The Sermon was made by *John Knox*, The Earl of *Morton* and the Lord *Horne* took the Oath for the King, that he should maintain the Religion received, and minister Justice equally to all the Subjects. This King being born in the Castle of *Edinburgh*, on the nineteenth of June 1566, was Crown'd, being only 13 Months and ten days old.

Within few paces of the Church-Porch is the entrie to *Cowan's Hospital*, a Fine convenient Fabrick built upon the top of the Rock at the West end of the Town; it has a very fine Garden adjoining to it, which has on the South side of it, the Town Wall, from whence and from the Houie it self, there is a very pleasant Prospect to the Kings Park, as also to the Countrey East, South, and West. This Hospital was founded by a great Summ of Money, left by *John Cowan*, (or *Colbourn*) a rich Merchant in *Stirling*, for the supply and maintaining of decay'd Merchants there. The Affairs and Revenues thereof are managed by the Magistrats and Minister of *Stirling*, who have purchas'd severall Lands, which now belong to it, and by vertue of some of these Lands, the Hospital is in the Roll of

the Free-holders of the Shire, and as such, the Masters of the Hospital, *pro tempore*, have a Vote in the Election of a Commissioner to the Parliament.

There is also near the *St Mary-wind-Port*, another Hospital, call'd *Spittals* Hospital, founded by *Robert Spittall*, Taylour to King *James* the fourth, for the relief of decay'd Merchants and Tradesmen. This is also managed by the Magistrats of *Stirling*. The same *Robert Spittal* also built the Stone Bridge at *Down*, over the Water of *Tenth*.

The High Street of *Stirling* is very broad, especially at the East end where the Cross stands, where they have two weekly Markets for all sorts of provisions, brought thither from the Countrey, upon Wednesdays, and Frydays. On the South side of the Street near the middle of it, is the Trone, and to the South of it, the Tolbooth, where the Town keeps their Courts; as also the Sheriff, Commissary and Justice of Peace Courts; and other publick Meetings of the whole Shire are kept: It hath a stately Steeple on the North end of it with a publick Clock fronting the Street. On the West end of this Street, the Earl of *Mar* has a stately House of hewen stone, of curious Architecture, the Front of it is like a Port entering to a City, and adds much to the beauty of the Town: the Rooms are large, from several of which, the whole large Street may be seen, it standing on the Highest part thereof: from thence also may be seen, the windings of the River of *Forth* towards the East, & a great part of the Countrey that way, affording a pleasant Prospect. The Windings and Turnings of this River being so many, that from the Bridge of *Stirling* to the Town of *Alloway*, it is 24 miles by Water, and but 4 by Land, from whence arose the common Saying, that *The Cruicks of Forth are worth an Earldom in the North*. This House was built by the Earl of *Marr*, in the Minority of King *James* the sixth. On the second or third Stories of it are stones placed resembling great Guns, because at the time when the House was building, Lord *Claud Hamilton* having Intelligence of the security, wherein the Regent (*Matthew* Earl of *Lennox* and Grandfather to the King) with the Nobility, lived at *Stirling*, and how, as in a time of settled Peace, they did not so much as keep a Watch by night, took Resolution to invade them, and was therein greatly encouraged by Captain *George Bell* (a man born in *Stirling* and one that knew all the Passages and Streets) who made offer to put him and the Company he should bring with him, safely in the Town. This he communicated to the Earl of *Hunth*, *Walter Scot* of *Bacleugh*, and *David Spence* of *Wormeston*, who were all content to joyn in the Enterprize. The second of *September*, anno 1571, they went from *Edinburgh* a little before Sunsetting, accompanied with 200 Foot and 500 Horse, to ease the Foot-men, they took all the Horses they could purchase, and came to the Town about the Dawning of the day, *September* 3, and finding all things quiet, they went to the Noble-mens Lodgings, and finding little or no Resistance, save by the Earl of *Morton*, but fire being put to the House he rendered himself to the Laird of *Bacleugh*. The Regent was taken with less adoë, as were the Earls of *Glencairn* and *Eglinton*.

100. The Earl of *Marr* hearing the noise, issued forth of the Castle with 16 Persons only, and entering the back of this new Lodging, which was not then finish'd, played with Muskets upon the street, so that he forc'd them to quit the same. The Towns-men and others upon this taking Courage, gathered together and put the Enemy to flight, pursuing them so hotly, as they were constrained to quit their Prisoners, and some to render themselves to those they were leading Captive. The Regent who was *Wormeston's* Prisoner (for to him he had rendered) being carried a little without the Port, when they saw the rescue coming, was shot by Captain *Calder*, and with the same bullet, *Wormeston* (who did what he could to save the Regent) was stricken dead. The Regent being laid in Bed and his Wound dressed, his Bowels being cut, died some hours after. There fell at this time on the Regents side some 24, amongst whom the most eminent were *George Ruthven* Brother to the Lord *Ruthven*, and *Alexander Stuart* of *Garlies*: of the other side, as many were slain, and divers taken Prisoners, among whom were the two Captains *Bell* and *Calder*, who were executed as Traitors. The Lord *Claud Hamilton* with the Earl of *Huntly* and the rest escaped.

The Earl of *Marr* is said to have kept a very great Port in this House, which occasioned one of the *Stirling* Merchants, who had been merchandizing on the *Baltick*, to say when he came home, that the Earl of *Marr* kept a greater House there, than the King of *Denmark* either did, or could keep. Sure I am, on that part of the House, which looks to the back Court, there is this Inscription,

ESSPY. SPEIK. FVRTH. AND. SPAIR. NOTHT.
CONSIDDER. VEIL. I. CAIR. NOTHT.

A little further in the *Higb-Scool* or *Castle-wind*, there is another fine House, of a newer Architecture and Contrivance, with several Apartments and Gardens; (it was at first built by Sir *William Alexander* Principal-secretary of state to King *Charles* the first, and by him created Earl of *Stirling*, anno 1633) it now belongs to the Duke of *Argyle*.

A little from this towards the Castle, is the *Higb-school*, in which there is a principal Master, and under him two Doctors or Ushers, the first for teaching the *Rudiments, Vocables, &c.* and the other for teaching *English* and *Writing*. Hard by the School there is a large space of Ground called the *Valley*, in which the Scholars recreate themselves; in it there is a great Fair yearly, *September 8th*, wherein are sold many Horses, as also many young Fillies brought from the *Highlands*. This Fair is call'd also the *Riding-fair*, because frequently at it, the Town ride in a great Parade to the end of their Jurisdiction beyond the Bridge: They have also another great Fair, on the 22d of *October* for Cows, as also some other Fairs which I need not particularly mention.

There are many other fine Houses in this Town, which I shall not notice, save one which furnishes me with Particulars worthy the noticing. viz. the Ministers Manse. It stands near

the East end of the Church, and looks Eastward to the Street called the *Back-row*, wherein the Flethers keep their Market. It is three Stories high, in the lowest whereof, is a Stable, & Coal House: together with a Bake-House, and Brew-house, furnished with necessaries, at the expences of the *Reparation Box*. for in this Town they have a Laudable Custome, not used in other places, *viz.* At the Church door on the Lords days, they have two severall Persons appointed to collect Peoples Charity, the one is allotted for the *Poor*; the other is called the *Reparation*; and out of this Money so Collected, the Church, Manse and Belfrey are repaired: as also the Servants belonging to the Church and Bellfrey, with severall other things relating thereto, are satisfied and payed. Upon the East end of this Manse, severall years since, but whether it be defac'd by continuance of time I know not, were plac'd the *Baxters Arms*; *viz.* *three Piels*, and I was told that the House was either built or enlarg'd by one Colonel *Edmonds*, who was a *Baxters Son* in this Town, and being a young Boy, upon some occasion or other, which I cannot particularly remember, he run away and went over to the Low Countries, and there took on to be a Soldier, where he behav'd himself so Gallantly, that at length he was advanc'd to be a Colonel; after this being in Company with some fellow Officers, a Man came to him, and speaking *Scots*, the Colonel asked him, what News from *Scotland*, the *Scots-Man* expecting to get some large Reward from him, reply'd your Cousin, my Lord — is very well; your Cousin Sir *John* — &c. are all well, with severall such Answers, The Colonel then told his fellow Officers, that he knew this Man was a *Scots Man* by his Language, but he was but a base Sycophant, and therefore pack'd him out of his presence, telling his Comerads that he was noways related to those Lords and Gentlemen, he himself being the Son of an honest *Baxter* in *Stirling*. I have seen a pair of Colours which the Town made use of in their publick Rendezvous, which they said was given or sent to them by this honest Colonel. I was also told then, that once when he came back to *Stirling*, the Magistrats and others went out to meet and Conduct him to his Lodging, he wou'd not go to any House, but that where his old Father and Mother dwelt in; as also that when the Earl of *Marr* invited him either to Dinner, or Supper he refus'd unless his Father and Mother came with him, and were plac'd at Table above him.

The Town is govern'd by a Provost, and four Bailies, Merchants. Their Town Council consists of one and twentie Persons. *viz.* The Provost and four Bailies, the Dean of Guild, the Thesaurer, seven other Merchants; Seven Deacons of Trades. *viz.* the Hammermen, Baxters, Flethers, Skinners, Shoe-makers, Weavers and Taylors: out of which seven Deacons of Trades, one is chosen Deacon Conveener by the rest. All these one and twentie Members of Council are chosen yearly at *Michaelmas*, and the Dean of Guild is always *Præses* of the Town Council; which is contrary to the Custom of other Towns, wherein the Provost is always President.

The Seal of the Town carries on the one side, the Bridge with a Cross in the middle of it, and Armed men on each side of it, with this Inscription.

Hic

Hic Armis Bruti, Scoti stant hic cruce tuti.

And on the other side a large strong Castle in a Wood, with this Motto.

Continet hoc in se Nemus et Castrum Strivlingense.

that is, *The Britains stand by force of Arms
The Scots are by this Cross preserv'd from Harms
The Castle and the Wood of Stirling Town.
Are in the compass of this Seal set down.*

The mention made here of a Wood, argues the great Antiquity of the Seal, for now there are small, if any remains of the Wood.

The famous Poets, John Johnston, and Arthur Johnston, have written *Elogies* of the Towns.

That of John Johnston's on Stirling is thus.

*Regia sublimis celsa despectat ab arce,
Pendula sub biferis mœnia structa jugis.
Regum angusta parens, Regum nutricula natis
Hinc sibi Regifico nomine tota placet.
Hospita sed curvis, quovis sub nomine, amicus
Sive es, seu non es, hospes an hostis item,
Pro lucro cedit damnum; Discordia tristis
Heu quoties procerum sanguine tinxit humum!
Hoc uno infelix, at felix cætera, nusquam
Letior aut calî frons, geniusve soli.*

ARTHUR JOHNSTONS is thus

*Sterlino quis digna canat? cunabula Reges
Hic sua securis imposuere jugis,
Aura salutifera est, facit hoc vicina Calî,
Nec datur a sevo tutior hoste Locus.
Adspicis hic geminas structas in rupibus Arces;
Teclaque Tarpeii turribus aqua Jovis,
Fortha triumphales hic, dum fugit, excipit arcus,
Cogitur & curvo subdere colla iugo.
Haud aliter Phrygiis ludit Mæander in oris,
Sæpe fluit, trepidans sæpe recursat aqua.
Orbe pererrato levis hic vestigia flectens
Advena, miratur Ruris & Urbis opes.
Admiranda quidem sunt hæc, & carmine digna,
Plus tamen hic virtus Martia laudis habet:
Non semel Ausonios Sterlinum reppulit Enses,
Limes & Imperii quem bibit, amnis erat.*

The Romans had a Station here, where some of the *Legio II* abode, and this, 'tis like might have given rise to the Town; as Roman Stations have done to many in this Island.

It is thought that *Julius Agricola* first laid a Bridge over the Ri-

ver here, it was for a long time only of Timber, but in later times it was built of Stone.

The Town is well fitted for Trade and Commerce, and is the best pass from the North parts to the South. There are many Salmon taken in the River of *Forth*. The Town of *Stirling* is Heritable Bailly of this River, from the *Drip-Coble* above the Bridge, to the Abbey of *Cambuskeneth*, Eastward from the Town, neer to which there is an Haven belonging to the Town, whereto Ships of small burden come up.

The Town of *Stirling* kept the Standart for the Jugg, or Pint, Chopin &c. for all wet Measures within the Kingdome; as the Town of *Linlithgow* kept the standart for Dry Measures, viz. the Boll, Furler, Peck &c.

This Town had always one Commissioner to Represent them in the Parliament or Convention of Estates; but since the Union the Burghs of *Innerkeithing*, *Dumfermling*, *Queensferry*, *Culross* and *Stirling*, being in conjunction, send only one Member to represent them in the British Parliament.

Mr. *Sletzer* in his Theater has prospects both of the Town and the Castle.

The Castle stands at the head of the Town towards the North-West; It hath stately buildings in it, raised by King *James* the fifth. In it there is a spacious and stately Hall, which may serve for the receiveing, and entertainment of Foreign Ambassadors, and other Royal Solemnities. King *James* the Sixth built a fine Commodious Chapel, wherein his eldest Son Prince *Henry* was solemnly and in great State Baptized, August 1594. by Mr. *David Cuninghame*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, The Ambassadors from the Queen of England, the King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Brunswick*, *Megelburgh*, with the Estates of the United Provinces, being present. *vid. Spotswood. Page 406.*

The Earl of *Mar* is Hereditarie Governour of the Castle, which is furnished with Cannon, and other Warlike Provisions, being one of the chief Magazines of the Kingdom, standing upon a considerable part, near the Center thereof. The South part of it stands upon a high Rock almost Perpendicular, and beneath it is the Royall Park, being very large, and surrounded with a good Stone Wall, on the North East part of which Park, there is an Orchard, and the Vestiges of a large and spacious Garden.

Having thus given a large account of the Town of *Stirling* and Castle there, I proceed to give a more full account of this part of the shire than what was only given in the General Description. Pages 37. & 38.

This Countrey is well watered with the waters of *Kelvin*, *Bony* and *Carron*. And in it are very many Seats of the Nobility and Gentry. I shall only mention some of the most remarkable.

The Town of *Kilsyth* increaseth in Buildings; severall Inscriptions were found in the Neighbourhood of it, an account of many of them may be seen in the *Inquiries about the Roman Walls*. The Viscount of *Kilsyth*, a Cadet of the Family of the *Livingstons* Earls of *Linlithgow*, hath two or three Seats here, one above the Town

Town and another East from it call'd *Collyam Castle*. The Great Marquess of *Montrose*, in the time of the Civil War, on the sixteenth day of *August* 1645. obtained a signal Victory, neer to the Town of *Kilsyth*, where about six thousand of the Covenanters were said to be slain,

In the Parish of *Campsey* are the Seats of Sir *Mungo Stirling* of *Glorat*, Baronet, *John Lennex* of *Wood-head*; *Hugh M'ksarland* of *Kirkton*. *Mungo Stirling* of *Craigbarnet*. *Kincaid* of that ilk

Kincaid of *Auchinrae*. *Lindsay* of *Balquhorage*. As also of Mr. *Patrick Bell* of *Anterminne*, a Freeholder.

In the Parish of *Lerbert* is *Tornood-head* the Seat of the Lord *Forresters*; in it also is *Woodsyde* the Seat of Sir *Henry Rollock*, a Freeholder. As also the Seat of *Robert Elphinston* of *Quarrel*, a Freeholder, in whose ground is plenty of good Coal. As also the Seat of *Alexander Bruce* of *Kinnard* a Freeholder, who hath also plenty of good Coal in his ground. Sir *William Bruce* of *Stainis* Baronet, has also his Seat in this Parish. In the Parish of *Dunipace* now annext to the Parish of *Lerbert*, are the Seats of Sir *Archibald Primrose* of *Dunipace*, and of *William Stirling* of *Halbertshire*, both Freeholders.

In the Parish of *Botbkennar*, are the Seats of *William Hunter* of *Kirkton* and *Gabriel Ranken* of *Orchard-head*; Freeholders. As also of *William Bruce* of *Newton*, *John Calander* of *Weston*; *John Symson* of *Stone-house* with a fine Orchard of very good Fruit Trees belonging to it. In this parish also Mr. *James Dallas* of *St Martin* has his dwelling house called *North-Newton*.

In the Parish of *Airth* is the House of *Elphinston*, the Seat of the Lord *Elphinston*. This House is well situated, having a large Furr Park as also Coal and Salt Pans belonging to it. In this Parish are the Seats of *William Dundas* now called *William Elphinston* of *Airth*, in right of his Ladie *Elizabeth Elphinston* Heirefs to *Richard Elphinston* of *Calder-ball*, who also Married the Heirefs: The Ancient Surname of this Familie was *Bruce*. In this Parish also are the Seats of *James Bruce* of *Powfoules*, *John Wright* of *Carss*; Freeholders: as also the House of *Letbam* belonging to the Lord *Forrester*; but *Hugh Wallace* of *Ingleston* hath as much of the Estate as Entitles him to be a Freeholder within this Shire. Here is also the Seat of *Alexander Miln* of *New-milns* hard by *Heggins-nook*, where over against *Kincardin*, the Firth is so very narrow that a Cry may be heard on each side; and near to it is the Haugh of *Airth*.

The Parish of *St. Ninians* being very large and Populous, has in it a great Number of considerable Gentlemens Houses, The Principal are, the Seats of *John Murray* of *Polmais*, a very ancient Family of the Name of *Murray*. *Archibald Seton* of *Touch* a very Ancient Family descended of the Earls of *Winton*: one of this Gentlemans Predecessors, being Married with the *Gordons* of *Huntley*, pretends thereby to have a Title to the Ancient Estate thereof. Sir *Hugh Paterson* of *Bonnock-burn*, Grand-child to Sir *Hugh Paterson* Writer to the Signet, and keeper of the Signet under the Earl of *Moray*, Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Scotland*, The Estate of *Bonnockburn* was many years since belonging to the Name of

Drummond, and upon that account, the House was call'd *Drummonds Hall*, from thence it came to a Gentleman of the Name of *Rollock*, and at last was purchas'd by *Sir Hugh Paterson*; it hath great plenty of good Coal and other Conveniencies, lying little more than two Miles from the Town of *Stirling*. *Mr. Charles Bennet* of *Liuelands* Sheriff Depute, *Robert Rollock* of *Pouhouse*, *John Glas* of *Sauchie*, *Archbald Monroe* of *Acbinbowie*; There is a Coal-Heugh within a Stones cast of the Gate of this House. *John Nairn* of *Green-yards*, *Sir Thomas Nicolson* of *Balcaskie*, *Sir James Dunbar* of *Mockrum*, and *Sir John Schaw* of *Grennock* Coheirs of the Lands of *Carnock* and *Plean* in this Parish of *St. Ninians*. *John Calander* of *Craig-forth*, lying betwixt the Castle of *Stirling* and the water of *Forth*. All these forenamed, are Free-holders. As also *John Erskine* of *Balgownie* in *Perthshire*, for his Lands called the *Tbrost*, in this Parish, towards the Firth of *Forth*; Here is a Pot-terie, where Earthen Pots, and severall other Leam Vessels are made; *John Wordie* of *Campus-baron*, in this Parish, is also a Freeholder as Laird of *Taylzerton*, in this Parish, purchas'd by him from *Hugh Forsyth* of *Garvel* in the Parish of *Denny*. *Forrester* of *Cook-pow* in this Parish, is also a Freeholder, for his Lands of *Carsebennie* in this Parish. Also in this Parish are the Seats of *Mr. Francis Napier* of *Craigannet*, *William Livingston* of *Wester Green-yards*, *Mr. John Wingate* of *Charteris-hall*, *Mr. Robert Murray* of *Wester-livlands*, *John Dick* of *Kirk of the Muir*.

In the Parish of *Gargonnock*, are the Seats of *Henry Cunningham* of *Boquhan*; and *George Moir* of *Leckie*, both of them Freeholders. In this Parish also is a fine Stone house called from the Name of the Parish or else the *Parish* from it. It belongs to *Sir James Campbell* of *Ardkinlafs*. In this Parish also is *Meiklewood*, belonging to *David Grakame*, and *Red-ball* belonging to one of the Name of *Stirling*.

Chap. 4th

Concerning the East part of the Shire.

THE East part of the Shire, comprehends all the Countrey from South to North, that lyes in a Line East from *Falkirk*, which is sited betwixt the water of *Carron* and the water of *Avon* to its mouth.

I shall begin with the Town of *Falkirk*, a Burgh of Baronie, much embellished with severall Buildings by the first Earl of *Calander* who founded an Hospital there, and built the Town-house: his Nephew who succeeded, added to them a Fountain curiously built: there is a Seat of the Earl in the Town, and a fine Church, in the yard whereof lies the Noble and valiant *Sir John Grakame*, who was killed in a Battel by the *English* near to the Town: he has a Monument with this Inscription,

*Mente manique potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates
Conditur hic Gramias, bello interfectus ab Anglis.*

Vivit post funera Virtus.

And

And round about it are these following Verses,
*Here lies Sir John the Grahame, both Wight, and Wise
 One of the Chiefs, rescued Scotland thrice;
 Ane better Knight ne're to the world was lent,
 Than was good Grahame, of Truth and Hardiment.*

He died July XXII 1298.

Here is also a Tombe Stone upon Mr *Richard Calender*, who first was Minister of *Cockburns-path*, and thereafter transported to *Falkirk*, where he dy'd. It hath on it thus,

TUMULUS Magistri *Richardi Calender*, qui obiit 29. Januarij 1686.

Stirpe Sacerdotum prognatus utrinque, Sacerdos

Hic jacet innocuus, Vir sine fraude sagax;

Quotque dies Mensis Bissextus continet, annos

Tot fuit huic divi credita cura gregis :

Sex alibi, hic annos bis denos tresque peragit,

Dum casto usque suas corde fovebat oves.

Solis rite cyclo, quoad ævum, bis repetito,

Nunquam sat flendus, seu reverendus, obit.

In this Parish is *Seabegs*, the Seat of a Gentle-man of the Name of *Brown*. As also *Castle-cary*, the Seat of *Alexander Baillie*, a learned Gentle-man well seen in the Antiquities, and the Genealogies of the Heritors of the Shire, he has several *Roman* Monuments in his Neighbourhood, and can give a good account of them.

To the South of the Town is *Pantaskin*, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Livingston*, of which there are severall others in this Shire.

The Seat of the *Livingstons* was in Ancient time, at the *Peal* of *Livingston*, till one of that House was Married to a Daughter of *Calander* of that ilk, to him King *Robert the Bruce* gave the Lands and the Barony of *Calander*. His Successor Sir *Alexander Livingston* of *Calander*, was great Counsellor to King *James* the first, and was by him appointed Governour to King *James* the Second, in whose Minority he was Governour of *Scotland*. He or his Heir was first created Lord *Livingston*, and about the year 1603, *Alexander* Lord *Livingston* was by King *James* the Sixth created Earl of *Linlithgow*, and was one of the Commissioners for the *Union*, 1604.

The House of *Calander* is a Noble Seat, with fine Buildings added to the Castle of *Calander*, the Seat of the *Calanders*, the last of which was forfeited for adhering to *Baliol*. *James Livingston*, second Son to *Alexander* the first Earl of *Linlithgow*, was a Gallant Gentleman, famous for his Atchivements in the Wars of the Low-countries, where he was a Colonel, and afterwards was a Lieutenant General in the Civil Wars, he purchased from his Brother, the Estate of *Calander*, and was first created Lord *Almond*, and then Earl of *Calander* in the year 1641; he lived in great Reputation, till he was above eighty years of age, and was renowned for his Hospitality. The Earldoms of *Linlithgow* and *Calander* are now both in the Person of the present Earl, who besides the lands and Commands and Offices he has in the Shire of *Linlithgow*; as Earl of *Calander*, is Heretable Sheriff of *Stirling-shire*, and either in propertie or Superiority has most of the Parishes of *Falkirk*, *Slemanan* and *Moranfyde*; he has a Dwelling House at *Falkirk*, his chief Seat is at *Calander*, East of the Town of *Falkirk*.

he has another at *Almond*, formerly called *Haining* in *Moran-side* Parish.

The *Calander* has a large Wood adjacent to it, with Walks cut through it, and Fish Ponds near the House, and Gardens, and large Inclosures to the East and West: a Cadet of the Family has *Westquarter*, a pleasant Seat with much Planting, a little to the east of *Calander*. Near to this are the seats of *Kilblayn Glen Halgen Sbeilbill Langtoun*. The Country which lyeth to the south though it be much Moore and part of it Moss, yet it enjoyeth by its rising situation, a wholesome Air, and very lately died a fever there, call'd *George Waddel* lived to a great age, of whom more particularly in the next Chapter. There is much Coal in the rising ground, and tho it be more fit for Pasture, yet it wants not good Corn fields. The South side slopes gently towards the Water of *Avon*: there are severall Gentlemens Seats there, as *Alridge*, *Dalquharne*, and the *Jad's* and to the East is *Park-hill*, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Livingston* where there is a *Copite* Wood. There are also the Seats of *Ealmitchel*, *Bankhead*, *Bogo*, *Rashibill*. *Bochastle*, *Langrig* and *Glentorie*, *Ealmliller*, *Somerhouse*, *Mildridge*, and there are in this Tract, *Elack-loch*, Loch of *Finleeb*, and the *Blackloch*, the Meikle and the less; *Blackloch* Seat, *Arylofs* and *Dykehead*.

In *Moran-side* is *Gilston*, *Whytesyde*, *Roch-haugh*, and the Castle of *Haining*, now *Almond* house, a neat House with a Wood and fine Gardens about it: then *Madistoun* and *Cumistoun*, and *Gillanderstane* and *Cronersland* and *Gillanderstant*, *Woodside*, *Cammoor*, and *Barnbryich*, and close upon the water of *Avon* is the Nunnery of *Emanuel*, of which before: and a little to the West of it is the House and Bank of *Nuik* the pleasant Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Dalziel*.

Upon the North side of the Highway, is the Baronie of *Pomont*, which belongs to the Duke of *Hamilton*, where there are several Heretors and Feuars holding of his Grace, And upon the Water of *Avon* is *Walkmilton* a Village, *Clerkstoun*, and *Windyedge* and *Whit-side* the Hill and *Miln-bil* and *Pomont* Miln.

Upon the North east of this part of the Shire betwixt the Water of *Carron* & *Avon* are several Seats of the Gentry, as *Daldaris*, *Donator* the Seat of *Calander*, Cadet of the Antient Family of that Name; & *Carfe* Castle the Seat of Sir *Alexander Hope*, where besides the Tower are five low Buildings with Gardens and Inclosures: in former times the Seat of *Monteith* of *Cars* an ancient Family of Note, of which there were several Cadets, as *Randefurde* and *Milnbill*. *Abbots-Grange* the Seat of *Goodbell* Esquire, *Carfy-Bank* the Seat of Mr. *George Shaw* Advocat *Bercrofts* a fine House with Gardens and Inclosures, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Hamilton*.

This part of the Countrey also, much of it in ancient times, hath been covered with the Sea, and oweth its Fertility to the Slime, and at Earth brought down by the Spates of *Carron* Water, which some times carries off large Parcels of Ground, and lays it sometimes on the one side, sometimes on the other, upon which account the Inhabitants are obliged to make large Dykes, which in few years must be altered and placed elsewhere. The Countrey is moist, and the Water in the Channells is saltish, and therefore it is not so healthful as the higher Ground.

Chap. 5th.

Concerning some further Observables in this Shire.

Near to the House of *Stannis* stands the *Roman Monument*, which by the Vulgar is called *Arthurs-Oven*. It is thought it got that name by King *Edwards* order, when he was about the demolishing of it. Beside the Portal with the Inscription which he took down, I perceived some Letters within it delete, and upon the North side of it within, there is a *St. George's Cross* of later Sculpture than the other, in a Shield, as Armes are done. I have given Reasons to make it appear that it was a Temple, built by the Emperour *Severus* when he made that the Limit of the *Roman Empire*, and beside the Resemblance it hath to the *Roman Temple*, the *Pantheon*, my Friend the Reverend Mr. *Woodrow* hath a Piece of a *Patera*, such as was used in Sacrifices, that was found near to it. There is in the Common Hall of the College of *Edinburgh*, amongst the Curiosities collected by Sir *Andrew Balfour*, the Interior part of the Horns of a Bull of a great Bulk, which was digged out of the ground near to this Monument; called *Edes Termini*; so it seems there have been sacrifices there. More anent this Monument may be seen in the Inquiries concerning the *Roman Monuments* in this part of *Brittain*: p. 42. &c.

I take the Town, the Vulgar calls *Camelon*, over against this Temple, on the South side thereof, to have been built by the order of the Emperour *Severus* also. *Herodian* tells that he was *cupidus nominis Britannici*, which in the old Inscriptions of him, 'tis one of his Titles, and so it's like he ordered these Monuments to be erected to the Honour of his Name.

At *Dunnipace* are the two Artificial Monuments, called *Dunipacis*, said to have been rais'd upon the *Romans* bounding their Empire thereabout: and North-east from that is the Village of *Larbert*, where there is a large Stone Bridge over *Carron* water, and in the Village is a Church said to be built by Mr. *Robert Bruce* of *Kinaird*, an Eminent Minister, in King *James* the Sixth's time.

There were two Battels in this Shire, betwixt the *Scots* and *English*; the first in *Falkirk Moor*, where the *Scots* were defeated, and the valiant Sir *John Graham* was killed, July XXII. 1298. Anno 23. *Edw.* 1. The other, that famous one, at *Bannockbourn*, where King *Robert Bruce* did obtain the great Victory over the *English*, on St. *John Baptist's Day*, July 24. 1314. Anno 8. *Edw.* 2.

The Nobility that are Heritors in this Shire, are the Dukes of *Hamilton, Argyle, Montrose, & Roxburgh* (Heritor of the Barony of *Abbotsgrange*, of old belonging to the Abbot of *Holy-rood-house*). The Earls of *Mar, Buchan, Linlithgow* or *Calander, Wigton, Hopton* Viscount of *Kilfisk*. The Lords *Elphinston, Napier & Forrester*. The principal Gentle-men are already mentioned in their respective Parishes; the most ancient Names being *Bruce, Murray, Livingston* and *Elphinston*.

Not long since, there was an Earth-quake which did affect the Lands lying on both the sides of the *Firth*: and left several Chinks visible in the Ground.

About a quarter of a Mile beneath the Bridge of *Carron*, dividing *St. Ninians* from *Kilsyth*, is *Auchinlillie Lin*, where there is a large Cave over which the water runs, it may contain an hundred men, and only one can enter in at the Mouth thereof at once, & that hardly without creeping and one Man may defend the entrie against 500.

There happened an odd accident in the ground lying betwixt *Kinaird* and *Carnock*, about the year 1636, a Man digging the Moss there for Peets, went so deep that the Water got in betwixt and the Natural Soil below, and the Crust of Moss above it, and in Process of time swelled to a Prodigious hight, and thereafter it burst, and moved eastward, and did cover a Gentlemans whole Estate, and part of the Lands belonging to *Bruce of Kinaird*, *Letham* and some other Heritors in the Neighbourhood; since, much of that upon the sides has been recovered, by burning the Moss in dry Summers, and is made good Arable ground.

George Waddel of *Balwebetston*, in the parish of *St. Lawrence* or *Slemanan*, a Vassal of the Earl of *Caender's*, liv'd to the age of about 107 or 109 years, a very sensible and understanding Man, who died about 5 or six years since, and a little time before his death, he came on his foot to the Town of *Falkirk*, and return'd, kept his Senses, and understanding till his dying day. This Information was got from his Grandchild *Andrew Waddel*, whose Father was the said *George's* eldest Son.

Chap. 6th.

Concerning the Natural Products of the Shire.

IN Ancient times there was a kind of White Bulls which haunted much the Woods of this Shire; they were very fierce, and could not be tamed, but it seems few or none of them are found now. Our Historians fancie they were *Jubati*. vide *Episc. Lesleum*.

The Moors abound with all sort of wild-fowl; such as Moor-fowl, Black-cock, Plovers and Lapwings. The Waters, both fresh and salt, afford many sorts of Fish. Many of the Gentry get *Salmonds* in their Powes; and *Spirlings* are taken in great quantities, near *Scirling*.

There is much good free-stone for Building, in the higher grounds.

And Coal is found in plenty all over the Countrey: there are also Salt-Pans, in which Salt is made.

There are many curious Plants growing in the Woods and in the Moors. *Osmunda regalis* is found in *Harning-Wood*, and the *Parula* in the Moors. Upon the Coast, several Curious Plants grow, of which there is an account in the Description of the Firth of *Forth*.

Near to *Emanuel* some curious *Capillaries* are found.

The Carls grounds, for the best Grains, are equal to the fertilest land any where else.

F I N I S