



*SIBBALD'S*  
History & Description  
*of*  
STIRLING-SHIRE,

Ancient and Modern.

1797.



1707.







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TO THE  
Right Honourable the Earl of *LINLITHGOW* and  
*CALANDER*, Heretable Sheriff of *Stirling*-shire,  
*This History and Description is Dedicated by His Lordships most*  
*Humble Servant,*

ROBERT SIBBALD.

# Scotland in the Olden Time.

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SEAL OF STIRLING.

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## Section I.

### The Ancient State of this Shire.

#### Chap. I.

##### *The Ancient People of this Shire.*

**I**N 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 Silvae Caledoniæ 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 apperuit*, it discovered People they knew not before. These People were the *Genunii* 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 *Bocbartus* in the last part of his

Sacred Geographie, Book 2 : *Chap. 9.* Saith is a *Punick* word which signifieth *Septum*, a place inclosed ; for which he citeth this Verse of *Dionysius Periegetes*,

*Pænus namque locum Gadir vocat undique Septum.*

And *Stephanus*, *Eustathius* and *Suidas* interpret *Γάδερα* to be *Terræ collum*, 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 æstu, per immensum revecti, angusto spatio dirimuntur.* It is but a small space of ground, that divides *Clyde* and *Forth*, whose Firths have advanced far up into the Land.

These *Gadeni* were *Picts*, a Branch of the *Mæata 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 *Callender*, *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* sayes of this part of *Britain*, that *pluraque loca frequentibus Oceani alluvionibus paludescunt*. This was the condition of this Shire then, for where the *Carss* 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 Saltish. The Soil of the *Carss* is made up of the Earth and mud

brought

brought down by the Speats 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 Embouchers 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. 3d.

*Concerning the Wars of the Romans in this Countrey.*

MUCH of the War of the *Romans* was in this Countrey, 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, *Regrediendumque citra Bodotriam, et excedendum totius, quam pellerentur, specie prudentium ignavi admonebant*: and though *Agricola* carried it to march further into the Countrey, he went no further than *Tay*, 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 War into *Caledonia*, was the Emperour *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 on (haveing lost one way and other in his Expedition in this Countrey 50000 Men, as *Dio* tells us) that he made Peace with the *Caledonians* and carried on the Wall betwixt the two Firths, a greater length Eastwards; 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, *Theodosius* did recover all the Countrey betwixt the two Walls, and called it *Valentia*, the limit of

the

the *Roman* power was the Fort at *Stirling*, and the Tract of the Wall through this Shire, and part of *Lennox* to *Dumbarton*. Thus this 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 honori Agricolæ Soceri 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 *Fibulae* 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 his first years Expedition, *crebra simul ac prospera praelia*, as he favourably expresseth 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-Brigantes* 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 Ausonii, signat divortia regni.*

Which I find thus translated,

*a Limit there,*

*Which Terminus they call,*

*Near Carron Stream, now past all Hope*

*More British Ground to gain,*

*Markes out the Roman Empires end,*

*Whence they to turn were fain.*

#### Chap. 4th.

*Concerning the Roman Forts in this Shire.*

**A**Lthough 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*. For *Tacitus* says of that narrow space of Ground interjected betwixt the two Firths, *Quod tum Præsidiis firmabatur, atque omnis propior sinus tenebatur, summotis velut in aliam insulam hostibus.*

It was so fortified with Garisons *Agricola* placed so conveniently, that all the Bayes 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 to the length of the Firth of *Tay*, would make a Wall there, which excluded the Garisons 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 Vestigies 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, and 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 Vestigies of them which appear now. The most diligent Observer of these Buildings was Mr. *Timothie Pont*, who travelled over all this Countrey more than an hundred years ago, when

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there were more Vestigies of Forts to be seen than are now, because 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 *Inneravon*, 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 *Perth* 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 *Bruce-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, &c.*

*Si volvere priscos  
Non piget Annales, hic & Victoria fixit  
Præcipitem Romana Gradum, quem non gravis Auster  
Reppulit, incultis non squalens Parthia Campis,  
Non æstu Meroe, non frigore Rhenus & Albis*



*Tardavit, Latium remorata est Scotia cursum :  
 Solaque gens mundi est, cum qua non culmine montis,  
 Non rapidi ripis amnis, non objice silvæ,  
 Non vasti spatiis campi Romana potestas,  
 Sed muris fossaque sui confinia regni  
 Munivit : Gentesque alias cum pelleret armis  
 Sedibus, aut victas vilem servaret in usum  
 Servitij, hic contenta suos defendere fines  
 Roma securigeris prætendit Mœnia Scotis :  
 Hic spe progressus posita, Caronis ad undam  
 Terminus Aufonii 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 *Inneravon* to *Langtoun*, 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-hill*, one : and at *Cailly-bee*, or the *Kirk Wood* over against the *Croy-hill*, on the top of the *Barhill*, a great one : at *Auchterminnie*, at the *Roch-hill* over against the *Wester-wood*, at *Bankir* over against *Castle-cairy*, at *Dunvass*, Forts.

Others remark that there was alongst the *Dilatyr* a

long

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 the *Sea-beg-wood* there was a Fort : and at the East end of the *Sea-beg-wood* there was a great Fort : the Mount from *Sea-begs* is called *Caledonie-hill* ; an Argument that the *Silva Caledonia* began in this Countrey : at the *Stonie-four-hill*, a Castle bewest, upon the South side of the Wall, and another at the West side of the house of *Calender*. In the part of *Calender*, the Wall appeareth close by the high-way passing the Northside of the Park, it runs after some turns to *Miln-hill*, and not far from that up to the Hill so called and then down to the Water of *Evan*.

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

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yet to be seen in several parts of the 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 Carss-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 Carss 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 Carss 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 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, where there is an account of it given at end of book.

## Section II.

### The Modern State of this 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 signified a Mountain or Rock, and *Lin* a deep water; and he takes this to have been the *Binobara* of the Ancients, though missnam'd by *Ptolemie*, *Vindovara*; 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* 11 : 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 *Dundass-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 *Elphingston*, 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

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 Copices, 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*, addressed 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 justi stricto amne coercet,  
 Hic Henrice Puer celsa sublimis ab arce,  
 Undique prospectu late petis æquora campi,  
 Despicias hinc saltus virides, et amœna vireta  
 Silvestresque 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  
 Annis : ubi curvis veluti Mæander in undis  
 Ludit Fortha suis : teneros et pascit ocellos  
 Dive tuos, vitreaque unda campoque virenti ;  
 Hic ille est Sterlinus ager, qui surgit in altos  
 Hinc montes, illinc valles descendit in imas,  
 Fluminibusque rigat fruges glebasque feraces.  
 Ad lævam 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 hæret.*

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*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 modicæ Vestigia parent,  
 Hic locus et Bedæ Gnidi Vallumque Severi  
 Ductum a Glottæ Æstu ad confluum Forthæ et Aveni  
 Hic inscripti extant Lapides sint, sive sepulchra,  
 Romanum in morem ceu partæ clara Salutis  
 A Ducibus monumenta ac Centurionibus ipsi.*

There are within the bounds of the Sherifffdome of *Stirling*, 20 compleat 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 Sheriffdom of *Clackmannan*, yet it is now wholly within the Sheriffdom 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 *Polmaise* 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) *Bothkennar*; 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 Sheriffdome 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

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* run 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 Ranolph* Earl of *Moray* and Lord of the Valley of *Anandale* 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 lys 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 *Stir-*

*ling*, 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) *Moran-side*; It lyes Eastward of *Slemanan*, and is bounded on the East with the Sherifffdom 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) *Monieburgh* 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 *Hollinbush*, 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 itself into the water of *Carron*. (13) *Campsey* lyes to the North West of *Kilsyth*, this Church also answers the

Presbytery

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) *Baldernock* (16) *Baffrone* (17) *Fintrie* (18) *Kilearn* (19) *Drymen* (20) *Inchcalloch* or *Buchanan*, These five Parishes last named, ly on the West part of the Sherifffdome of *Stirling*; But as to the Ecclesiastick Jurisdiction, they answer the Presbytery 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 Sherifffdom of *Stirling*, viz. (1) *Kilpatrick Easter*, That part of it only which belongs to the Duke of *Montrose*, is within the Sherifffdome of *Stirling*; all the rest of it belongs to the Sherifffdom 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 lyes to the South thereof, belongs to the Sherifffdome 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 Sherifffdom 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 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 lys 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 to the Sheriffdom of *Perth* and partly to the Sheriffdom of *Clackmannan*. (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 Sheriffdome 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

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 *Cistertian* Order, it is situat upon the brink of the water of *Avon*, in a pleasant Countrey, and founded by King *Malcolm* the Fourth. It lyes within the Parish of *Moranside*.

The most remarkable Hills within the sheriffdom of *Stirling* are these: The *Meikle-Bin-Hill*, and the Hill of *Kilcruich*, 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 it self 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 called 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 M'clauchlean* of *Auchintroig*, *Walter Buchan* of *Balfinning*, *Robert Grahame* of *Gartmore*, *Alexander Grahame* of *Dewcherie*, Mr. *Archibald Govan* of *Cartness*, (which he purchased from the Heirs of the Lord *Napier*) Mr. *James Craig* of *Dalnair*, & *Archibald Napier* of *Ballachrean*. In this Parish of *Drymen*, *John Halden* of *Gleneagls* in *Perth-shire* & *Mungo Halden* his Sone, have Lands by which they are Freeholders, in the Sheriffdome 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*, Freeholders (the Land of *Balglass* being lately Purchas'd by *Archibald Buntain* from the Laird of *Houston*) as also in this Parish of *Killearn* is *Ballakenrain*, 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 *Downen*. In this Parish of *Badernock* is the Baronie of *Hayston* belonging to *John Stirling* of *Kier*, by vertue whereof, as a Freeholder in this Shire, he has an interest in the Election of a Commissioner to the Parliament. In the Parish of *Baffrone*, are the Seats of *Archibald Edmonston* of *Duntraith*, *Moses Buchanan* of *Glins*, *James Galbraith* of *Balgair*, *John Cuningham* of *Bandalloch*, Writer to the Signet, and Mr. *James Cuningham* of *Cremining*; 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 *Cullt*. The Duke of *Montrose* has also another Regality in the Shire of



*Stirling*, called the Regality of *Lennox*; part of which Regality lys within the Parishes of *Drymen*, *Killearn*, *Fintrie*, *Baffrone*, *Strablean* and *Campsey*.

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

### Chap. 3d.

*Concerning the Middle part of the Shire.*

THE Middle part of the 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,

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 call'd *Strive-ling*, 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 Town although it be but the fifth in order in the Rolls of the *Royall Burghs*, yet may be reckoned 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 hewen 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 *Hawthornden* 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 several 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 4<sup>th</sup> 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

Lord *Home* 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 *Cowans* 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 House 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 *Colhown*) 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 several Lands, which now belong to it, and by vertue of some of these Lands, the Hospital is in the Roll of the Freeholders 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

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Hospital, call'd *Spittals* Hospital, founded by *Robert Spittal*, 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 *Teath*.

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,

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 *Mar*, 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 *Huntly*, *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, accom-

panied with 200 Foot and 500 Horse, to ease the Footmen, 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 Noblemens 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 adoe, as were the Earls of *Glencairn* and *Eglinton*. The Earl of *Mar* 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 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 *Mar* 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 *Mar* 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 *High-School* or *Castle-wind*, there is an other 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 *High-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 Fleshers 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

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 Belfrey, with severall other things relating thereto, are satisfied and payed. Upon the East end of this Manse, several 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 several 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 Rendevouzes, 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 *Mar* 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, Fleshers, Skinners, Shoe-makers, Weavers and Taylors: out of which seven Deacons of Trades, one is chosen

Deacon

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 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 cuivis, 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 cœtera, nusquam  
 Letior aut cœli frons, geniusve soli.*

*ARTHUR JOHNSTON'S* is thus,

*Sterlino quis digna canat? cunabula Reges  
 Hic sua securis imposuere jugis,  
 Aura salutifera est, facit hoc vicinia Cœli,  
 Nec datur a sævo tutior hoste Locus.  
 Adspicis hic geminas structas in rupibus Arces;  
 Tectaque Tarpeii turribus æqua Jovis,  
 Fortha triumphales hic, dum fugit, excipit arcus,  
 Cogitur & curvo subdere colla jugo.  
 Haud aliter Phrygiis ludit Mæander in oris,  
 Sæpe fluit, trepidans sæpe recursat aqua.*

*Orbe*

*Orbe pererrato levis huc 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, annis erat.*

The *Romans* had a Station here, where some of the *Legio 11* 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 River 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 Bayly of this River, from the *Drip-Coble* above the Bridge, to the Abbacy 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, Furlet, 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 Baptised, *August* 1594, by Mr. *David Cuninghame*, Bishop of *Aberdeen*, The Ambassadors from the Queen of *England*, the King of *Denmark*, the Duke of *Brunswick*, *Megeburgh*, 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 Warlick 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 22 to 26.*

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 example from Sibbald's *Inquiries about the Roman Walls* is given at end of this book.] 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 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 Lennox* of *Wood-head*; *Hugh M'kfarland* 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 *Torwood-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 annex 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 *Bothkennar*, are the Seats of *William Hunter* of *Kirkton* and *Gabriel Ranken* of *Orchard-head*,  
Freeholders.

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 Firr 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* Heiress to *Richard Elphinston* of *Calder-hall*, who also Married the Heiress: The Ancient Surname of this Familie was *Bruce*. In this Parish also are the Seats of *James Bruce* of *Powfoules*, *John Wright* of *Carsy*; Freeholders: as also the House of *Letham* 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

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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 *Drummond's Hall*, from them 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 *Livielands* Sheriff Depute, *Robert Rollock* of *Powhouse*, *John Glass* of *Sauchie*, *Archbald Monroe* of *Achinbowie*; 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 *Mochrum*, and Sir *John*

*Scharw*

*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 Freeholders. As also *John Erskine* of *Balgownie* in *Perth-shire*, for his Lands called the *Throsk*, in this Parish, towards the Firth of *Forth*; Here is a Potterie, 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 *Cookspow* 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-livilands*, *John Dick* of *Kirk of the Muir*.

In the Parish of *Gargonnock*, are the Seats of *Henry Cuninghame* 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 *Ardkinlass*. In this Parish also is *Meiklewood*, belonging to *David Grahame*, and *Red-hall* 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 Country 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 Grahame*, who was killed in a Battel by the *English* near to the Town : he has a Monument with this Inscription,

*Mente manaque potens, et Vallæ fidus Achates  
Conditur hic Gramius, bello interfectus ab Anglis.*

*Vivit post funera Virtus.*

And round about it are these following Verses,

*Here lyes Sir John the Grahame, both Wight, and Wise  
One of the Chiefs, rescued Scotland thrice ;*

*Anc*

*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 Tome 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 *January* 1686.

*Stirpe Sacerdotum prognatus utrinque, Sacerdos  
Hic jacet innocuus, Vir sine fraude sagax;  
Quotque dies Mensis Bissexthus continet, annos  
Tot fuit huic divi credita cura gregis;  
Sex alibi, hic annos bis denos tresque peregit,  
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 Gentleman of the Name of *Brown*. As also *Castle-cary*, the Seat of *Alexander Baillie*, a learned Gentleman 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 several 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 forfaulted 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*, *Slamanan*, and *Moranside* ; 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 *Hayning* in *Moranside* 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*, *Sheilhill*, *Langtown*. The Countrey 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 fewer 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 *Jaa's*, and to the East is *Park hill*, the Seat of a Gentleman of the Name of *Livingston*, where there is a *Copice* Wood. There are also the Seats of *Balmitchel*, *Bankhead*, *Bogo*, *Rashihill*, *Bochastle*, *Langrig* and *Glentorie*, *Balmiller*, *Somerhouse*, *Mildridge*, and there are in this Tract, *Elach-Loch*, Loch of *Finlech*, and the *Blackloch*, the Meikle and the less; *Blackloch* Seat, *Aryloss*, and *Dykehead*.

In *Moranside*, 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 *Gillanderstant* and *Cronersland* and *Gillanderstant*, *Woodside Cammoor*, and *Bambryich* 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 plesant 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 severall Heretors and Feuars holding of

his

his Grace, And upon the Water of *Avon* is *Walkmilton*, a Village, *Clerkstoun*, and *Windyedge* and *Whitside* the Hill and *Miln-hil* 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 Ancient Family of that Name; & *Carse* Castle the Seat of Sir *Alexander Hope*, where besides the Tower are fine 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 *Milnhill*. *Abbots Grange* the Seat of *Goodhell* Esquire, *Carsy-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 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

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Country is moist, and the Water in the Channels 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 *Arthur's-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. *Woodraw*, 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

the ground near to this Monument, called *Ædes 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* at end of Book.

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 *Lerbert*, 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 Sixths 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 *Bonnock-burn*, where King *Robert*

*Bruce* did obtain the great Victory over the *English*, on *St. John Baptist's Day*, June 24. 1314. Anno 8. *Edw. 2.*

The Nobility that are Heritors in this Shire, are the Dukes of *Hamilton, Argile, Montrose, & Roxburgh* (Heritor of the Barony of *Abbotsgrainge*, of old belonging to the Abbot of *Holy-rood-house*.) The Earls of *Mar, Buchan, Linlithgow* or *Calander, Wigton, Hopton*. Viscount of *Kilsith*. 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 od 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

that the Water got in betwixt 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 Balwhetston*, in the Parish of *St. Laurence or Slemanan*, a Vassal of the Earl of *Calander'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, affoord many sorts of Fish. Many of the Gentry get *Salmonds* in their powes; and *Spirlings* are taken in great quantities, near *Stirling*.

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

And Coal is found 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 *Hayning-Wood*, and the *Pyrola* in the Moors. Upon the Coast, several Curious Plants grow.

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

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

FINIS.

## *Account*

*of the Roman Temple benorth Carron Water.*

*(From Sibbald's Roman Monuments and Antiquities.)*

**A**Lthough some doubt that the round edifice near Carron Water, was a Temple, yet none say that it was built by the *Britains* before the *Romans* came here, for their Temples were only Stones set in Circles, many of which may yet be seen in several places. *Boeth* saith there was an Altar placed in it, and that it was *Roman*, the *Eagles*, he says which were Graven on the Stones, show. His Description of it is thus, “Haud procul a *Carona* “*anne, lapidea domus, quadratis politisque exs axis ingenti* “*mole substructa, quatuor supra viginti prope cubitos alta,* “*lata amplius cubitis duodecim: est ea, uti nostra hac* “*ætate videre licet, forma rotunda, nullas nisi superne per* “*impluvium senestras habens, veterum delubrorum instar,* “*quæ Romæ visuntur, lapideis subselliis intus, uti vestigia* “*ostendunt, in coronam ductis, pavimenta ejus tessulata* “*olim sectiliaque, id lecta fragmenta demonstrant, aquilæ* “*quibusdam insculptæ lapidibus, nunc vetustate pene* “*atritæ, ingens in ea saxum ad meridiem fuit, eo pro ara* “*Ethnici usi putantur.”* *And below he says it is reported*



"Titulum lapidi supra sores inscriptum *Edwardi* primi  
 "*Anglorum* Regis jussu, dum *Scotorum* regnum scede  
 "popularetur, ut monumenti aboleretur fama, effractum.  
 "Extat locus (uti est videre) unde lapidem extractum  
 "asseverant." In a MSS. translation of *Hector Boeth's*  
 History, 3rd. Book, Chapter 4., it is thus described,  
 "Not far from *Carron*, a round House of squair Stooness  
 "20 Ells of hight, and 12 Ells of Breid, it is round (as we  
 "may sie zit) haisand na Windos, but above in manner  
 "of the Antient Tempills, quhilk ar zit sene in *Rome*, with  
 "Benkis of Stane gang and round about within, the  
 "Flure of it has bene of squair Stanes, and the Erne  
 "(quhilk is the *Romane* anseneye craftelie ingravit  
 "in the samyne) but now be roust of zeris is worne  
 "away. In it was an huge Stane standand to the  
 "South, on quhilk the Gentilis made yare Sacrifice."  
 The same Author, Book 14. Chap. 7. says "King  
 "*Edward*, he destroyit all the Antiquities of *Scotland*, he  
 "commandit the round Tempil beside *Camelon* to be  
 "cassin down; and below he says the Inhabitants saiffit  
 "the same fra utter Eversioune putting the *Roman* Signes  
 "and subscriptions out of the Walls thereof, als they put  
 "away the Arms, and ingravit the Arms of King *Arthure*,  
 "commanding it to be callit *Arthurs Hoisse*." *Buchanan*  
 describeth

describeth only the outward form of it thus (having treated of *Duni Pacis*) *Inferius autem ad eundem amnem ad duo ferme millia passuum est Ædificium rotundum sine calce, sed saxis asperis it a conformatis, ut superioris lapidis pars in inferiorem se inferat, it a ut totum opus mutuo complexum, & faxorum pondere se sustineat paulatin ab imo ad summum in arctum se colligens, summa pars aperta est.* Camden's Account is a Translation of this, "Hard by this Wall of Turf, where the River *Carron* cuts *Stirling* Shire asunder, towards the left hand are to be seen two Mounts cast up, which they call *Duni Pacis*, and almost two Miles lower an Ancient round piece of Building twenty four Cubits high (the measure *Lesly* Bishop of *Ross* gives of it in his History) and 13 broad, open in the Top, framed of rough Stones without Lime, having the upper part of every Stone so tenanted into the Nether, as that the whole work still rising narrow, supports it self by mutual interlacing." The most accurate account of this Temple was given in the year 1569 by Mr. *Henry Sinclair* (who was very well Versed in our Antiquities and Ancient Writers) in some loose Notes put in the MSS. *extracta de Cronicis Scotiæ* kept in the Lawyers Library. "*Julius's* Huis (saith he) on the Water of *Carron* is made round like a

“ Doucote, the Door of it is Seven quarters breid, three  
 “ Ells of hight. It is straight over within fra the ta side  
 “ to the uther 21 Foot. There is a Circle above the  
 “ Door, an hand broad of Bried, with certain Letters  
 “ written above the Door, and another Circle an bonny  
 “ space above that, and a Window furnukit, towards the  
 “ East, on the head of the Tower, the Wall of it is Eight  
 “ Ells of hight, it is twenty two Ells round about, the  
 “ space of six quarters above the Circle, the Wall is two  
 “ Stone thick, it was all laid over with Pavement Stone,  
 “ and a Bink round about within it three quarters hight.”

The Stone used for the Altar, it seemeth was removed  
 then when he saw it, by the People there, because of the  
 use had been made of it, the Vulgur call it *Arthur's-Oven*  
 to this Day.

I had occasion to see this *Roman* Monument several  
 times, the last time I was in that Countrey, I viewed it  
 narrowly with a lighted Link, and I found there were  
 some Mistakes in the fore mentioned Relations, and some  
 things remarkable were not related. They are mistaken in  
 that they call *Subsellia* and *Binks*, for they are not Benches  
 or Seats, and are not flat above as Seats are, but slop like  
 the fore part of a Desk, they name them in the plural  
 Number, but tell not how many there were of them.

Some

Some report them to be three, I observe two, possibly one of them may be sunk in the Ground: The first Circle I took notice of, is not above two Foot from the Pavement, and the other is a little above that; I remarked with the Light some strocks Graven, which look like the razing and deleting of some Letters, this is to the North-east of the Door high up within a Yard and a half of the top of the Building, upon the South of the Door, high up I discerned the Figure of an *Eagles* Head, somewhat worn out by time, and upon the same side I saw a Figure much worn out, or partly deleted, which resembled Wings, and seems to have been the Figure of *Victory*; near to it was a Figure like to the head of a Spear or Javeline, with a piece of the Handle of it, below it was these Letters, I. A. M. P. M. P. T. these I cannot understand; and by the last account mentioned that there were Letters above the Door, and no more, it is like they could not be understood at that time, towards the North upon the In-side, there was Graven the Figure of a Cross, resembling that of St. *George*, which appeared to have been done long after the first building of the Monument, and this is within a Shield as Arms are done. This seemeth to have been done by King *Edward's* Order. For *Boeth* saith, *lib.* 14. *fol.* 298 of him, *Quum perlustrans exercitu omnem*

Scotiam pervagaretur, e regione Camuloduni quæ olim regia fuerat Pictorum, conspecto Claudii Cæsaris victoriæque pervetusto templo, quod ad Caronam amnem a Vespasiano olim ædificatum, ad huc staret, vetustate conspicuum, vel hoc boni Scotis invidens, delere præcepit. Sed incolis Antiquitates suas adamantibus, neque extemplo præceptum perficientibus, mutato statim consilio, parietibus & tecto templi vitam dedit. Cæterum monumenta Cæsaris omnia deleri voluit, & ablato lapide, ubi Claudii victoriæque insculptum nomen erat, Arturi olim Anglorum regis supponi jubet, atque illius vocari regiam, quod & in hanc usque nostram memoriam tenet vernacula Scotorum lingua Arturi Hof appellantium. Formo vera rotunda est veteri Romanorum more, quandoquidem eam credebant perfectissimam formam numerisque omnibus absolutam. It doth not appear that *Boeth* viewed this Monument, his Account is made up of the Tradition of the Ignorant Monks about it. But it is clear enough that it was defaced, and the Door appeareth to have been taken away, where probably the Inscription was that declared whose Work it was, and upon what Account it was raised, but the Artful Fabrick and the Duration of it, besides the Figures yet remaining, prove that it was a *Roman* Work. I shall now enquire whether it was a Temple or not, and by

whom

whom it was built, and when. In doing which, I must intreat Pardon for my Conjectures, if they appear to be Bold, and not so well founded as may be wished. The distance of time, and the injury of the Weather, beside the manifest razing, and the deleting the Letters pleading for some allowance in this Case.

That it was a *Roman* Work cannot be denied by any who viewed it, for it is built of squared Stones without Lime, in such a manner, that it hath resisted both Storms and Time. The Stones are artificially placed, one to the length, and the other overthwart all along, which giveth the Fabrick Strength and Firmness. This is far beyond the Art of the *Britains* in these times, who built only then Timber Shields and Cotages, and needed no other, while they stayed but short time in one place, and removed where the conveniency of Pasture invited.

There appeareth likewise a little to the Northward of this Building the vestige of a broad Ditch, and probably there was a Wall about the Building where some out-guard was lodged to defend it. Beside the Figures within the Monument Graven upon the Wall of it, I have a Medalion of the bigness of a large Shilling *Sterling*, of hardned Brass, which was given me by a Gentleman living in the Neighbourhood; it is much worn out, yet

upon the face of it a Shield is discernable, and above the Shield a small Figure resembling the Image of Victory appeareth, and upon the other the figure of the Head of an *Eagle*. There is a Figure within the Shield under these, but it is so worn out with time, I know not what to make of it.

Upon the Reverse, there are the Vestiges of Figures, but so worn out with lying in the Ground, they are not understood.

That it was a Temple, many Arguments perswade me, but not built by the *Britains*; for their Ancient Temples were only rough Stones like Obelisks set on end, and the Buildings *Buchanan* mentioneth in some parts of this Countrey, they seem to have been done in after times, in Imitation of this, either for Temples or Monuments of Famous Men, and their Actions.

*Philander* in his Notes upon the 7th Chap. of *Vitruvius's* fourth Book, furnishes us with a convincing Argument that it was a Temple thus, *Temporum quanquam alia sexangula, alia multorum angulorum, cœli naturam imitati veteres, imprimis rotundis sunt delectati*. The round Figure is the most perfect, which commendeth this: and the Elegancy and Magnificence of this Work, appeareth in the agreeable Pulchritude of it, that the

Stones were polished, and so artificially placed, that by being set in other, they upheld the Structure, each of them keeping the other fast and firm; so that they have now lasted above Fifteen Hundred Years. The opening in the top, likewise proveth it to be a Temple; for as *Vitruvius* sheweth, the *Decor est emendatus operis aspectus, probatis rebus compositi cum auctoritate*, and the first part of this *perficitur statione, quæ Græce θεματόμος dicitur cum Jovi, Falguri, & Cælo & Soli & Lunæ, ædificia sub divo, hypæthraque constituuntur, horam enim deorum, & species & effectus in aperto mundo atque lucenti præsentés vidimus*. It is very like that this Temple was dedicated to *Gælus* a Deity of the *Romans*, for it is situated in a Plain, and is open to the Air, and uncovered, is of a Circular Figure; the nearness also to the *Roman* Colony *Guidi*, or *Camelon*, confirmeth us in the Opinion that it was a Temple; it was *Templum Hypæthrum* exposed to the free Air by the open in the top. I was informed some Horns of great Cows were found in the Ground near to it, which it seemeth had been Sacrificed there. I come in the next place to inquire who built it, the Name some of the Vulgar give to it of *Julius* his Hoff, inclineth *Camden* to think that it was built by *Julius Agricola*, or else by *Carausius* from the Authority



of *Nennius*: But passing the Monkish Legends about it, which are not worthy the rehearsing, I incline to think that it was done by the Emperour *Septimius Severus*, upon several Accounts: He Stayed four years in this Island, and died at *York*. I think it is clear, that he built the Stone Wall betwixt *Cairpentalloch*, that is *Kirkintillo* and *Caredin*, and he built the City *Guidi* or *Camelon*, over against which it stands. *Dio* showeth he went to the outmost part of the Isle, and was at vast Pains in making ways, and building Bridges, and lost an incredible number of his Men in passing through *Caledonia*, nor did he return to *York*, till as the same *Dio* saith, he had compelled the Enemies to quit a considerable part of their Countrey, and he did this, as *Herodian* telleth *lib. 3. in Severo, Cupidus victoriæ, cognominisque Britannici*, out of the Ambition he had to have the Title of *Britannicus Maximus*, which both he and his Son *Antonius Caracalla* assumed, as appeareth from Inscriptions and Medals designing them so; we meet with many Medals in *Vaillant*, upon this his Expedition: Upon which Account I think it very probable, that for a lasting Monument of his reducing so much of this Countrey under the *Roman* Empire again, which had been lost in *Commodus's* and other Emperours time, he built this

Temple

Temple after this Fashion, as a Model, imitating the *Pantheon* at *Rome*. That was built indeed at first by *M. Agrippa*, Son in Law to *Augustus Cæsar* in Honour of all the Gods. It had been afterwards, as *Spartian* saith, much spoiled by Fire, and was first repaired by *Adrian*, and after that by *Septimius Severus*, and his Son *Marcus Aurelius Antoninus*, which the Inscription upon it beareth thus,

IMP. CAESAR. L. SEPTIMIUS SEVERVS. PIVS. PERTINAX.  
 ARABICVS. ADIABENICVS. PARTHICVS. PONTIFEX.  
 MAX. TRIB. POT. XI. COS. III. PROCOS. ET IMP.  
 CAESAR. M. AVRELIVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX AVG.  
 TRIB. POTEST. V. COS. PROCOS. PANTHEVM VETV-  
 STATE CORRVTVM CVM OMNI CVLTV RESTITVERVNT.

It is very like, that building a Temple for a Monument of his great Exploits in this Countrey, he would make it like the most Magnificent at *Rome*, which he had repaired not long before, that the Fame of repairing that Temple might continue with the Praise of his great Actions in the most remote Corner of the World. It agrees with the *Pantheon* in this, that the Roof, even of this here, hath no Pillar to support it, and that tho it be a Vault, it hath no Key-Stone, or Navil Stone to bind it in the middle,

but in place of that, a round Hole in the middle, being open as the *Pantheum* in the Top. These Arguments induce me to think that it was the Work of the Emperour *Septimius Severus*, and there are none convincing that it was done by any other *Roman* Emperour or Governour.

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## *Concerning the Inscriptions*

*found in this Countrey.*

*G*George Buchanan *Rer. Scot. lib. 1.* saith of the Inscriptions found in his time near the Wall, *Multi lapides inscripti eruuntur, quibus aut testimonia salutis per Tribunos & Centuriones acceptæ, aut sepulchorum Inscriptiones continentur.* Most of the first kind seem to have been removed by private Men, or worn out by time, for few of them are seen. I shall set down some of the last, but since *Buchanan's* time severals of other kinds have been discovered, and yet some are now and then discovered.

There

There is an Altar yet to be seen near to *Comernauld*, the Residence of the Earl of *Wigton*, with this Inscription upon it,

*MATRIBVS  
MILITES  
VEXILL. IO.  
LEG. XX. VI  
BRITTON.  
V. S. L. P. M.*

That is *Votum Solvunt Lubentes pro Merito.*

There are several Sepulchral Inscriptions, that which *Scaliger* mentioneth, *Animadv. in Chronolog. Eusebii*, p. 190, in *pago Miniabruch*, the Ancient Name of *Kilsyth* is thus,

*D. M.  
C. IVLI MARCELLINI PRAEF. COH. I.  
HAMIOR.*

Another was found in the *Roman Camp* at *Airdoch*, and is thus,

*DIS MANIBVS  
AMONIVS DAMIONIS  
COH. I. HISPANORVM  
STIPENDIORVM XXVII  
HEREDES. F. C.*

## *Account of the River Forth.*

*(from Sibbald's History of Fife and Kinross, 1710.)*

THE Firths of *Forth* and *Tay*, which wash the South and North Sides of *Fife*, and, at their Emboucheurs or Mouths by which they run into the *German* Ocean, are parted from one another only by a small and narrow Point of Land, make the Country a Peninsula.

The Firth of *Forth*, which lyeth betwixt the Three *Lothians* and *Fife*, and washeth *Fife* upon its North-side, is by far the greater of the Two, and the more Pleasant and Commodious for Trade, if you view this Firth upon Both its Sides, *viz.* That towards the *Lothians*, and That towards *Fife*; these Verses may be applied to it.

*Tot campos, sylvas, tot Regia tecta, tot hortos  
Artifici dextrâ excultos, tot vidimus arces,  
Ut nunc Ausonio Fortha cum Tybride certet.*

Such Fields, such Woods, such stately Piles appear,  
Such Gardens grace the Earth, such Tow'rs the Air;  
That *Forth* with *Roman Tiber* may compare.

*Tacitus*

---

*Tacitus in Agricola cap. 23.* calleth it *Bodotria*, and Foreigners call it *Edinburgh Firth*. The River of *Forth*, which emptieth it self into it, riseth from a Spring at the Bottom of the *Lomundian* Mountain, and runneth from the West to the East, receiving upon either side several Waters, by the way. The first Bridge it hath upon it, is at *Cardross*; from thence it runs to the City of *Stirling*, where it hath a stately Bridge, of hewen Stone, consisting of Four large Arches, with an Iron Gate upon it, laid over it from the South to the North; the Passage from the South to the North Parts of *Scotland*, guarded by the strong Castle of *Stirling*, near adjacent to it. To this Bridge the Tide flows up, and it is Navigable by Ships of less Burden to the Harbour below it, and there it begins to turn it self with many Crooks, which are called the *Crooks of Forth*. There are so many of these Crooks and Turnings, that tho' it be but Four Miles distance by Land from *Stirling* to the Town of *Alloa*, it is reckoned Twenty Four Miles by Water. The Aspect of these Crooks is very Beautiful to the Eyes, the Silver-coloured Streams being much set out by the pleasant Greenness of the Banks: The Turns of the River, Serpent-like, and the various Colours of the Ground it circleth, are most delightful.

Renown'd *Mæander* of the much Fam'd Troy,  
So full of Windings, thus doth sport and toy ;  
Whose Water oft, in haste, down bends its course,  
Oft turneth back, as seeking its first Source.

From its Source to St. *Ebba's* Head, where it mixeth it self with the *German* Ocean, its Course will amount to some Seventy Miles. 'Tis Navigable (as was said) from the Sea up to *Stirling* Bridge : It may be divided in Three Parts ; The First from *Stirling* to *Alloa*, called the *Crooks of Forth*, where it is bounded upon the North side by *Clackmannan*-Shire, and upon the South by the Coast of *Stirling*-Shire, which lies alongst it. The Second Part runs from *Alloa* to the *Queen's-Ferrie*, some Twelve Miles, having towards the North, part of *Clackmannan*-Shire, part of *Perth*-Shire, and part of *Fife*-Shire running upon that side by the Towns of *Alloa*, *Clackmannan*, *Kincardin*, *Culross*, *Torriburn*, *Lime-Kills* and the *North-Ferry* : Towards the South, it runs alongst the Coast of *Stirling*-Shire and *Linlithgow*-Shire, by the Towns of *Elphinstoun*, *Airth*, *Borrowstounness*, *Grangepanns*, *Cussabout*, *Blackness-Castle*, *Abercorn* and the *South-Ferry*. The Third part is that from the *Ferries* to the Isles of *May* and *Bass*, which is that properly

called *Bodotria* and *Edinburgh-Firth*; and what was to the East of this, was called by the Writers of the Middle Age, the *Scots Sea*: It runs by *Inverkeithing*, *Aberdour*, *Bruntisland*, *Kinghorn*, *Kirkaldy*, *Dysert*, *Weems*, *Ely*, and other Coast Towns in *Fife*; and *Leith*, *Musleburgh*, *Prestounpanns*, and *Seton*, *Aberlady* and *Dumbar* upon the South-side.

At the *Queen's-Ferry*, where the Land runs into the Sea upon either side, it is but two Miles broad; from thence it enlargeth more and more; betwixt the *Fife* Ness and *Dumbar*, it will be some Twenty Miles broad.

Beside a vast Number of Rivulets and Burns, which run into it upon each side, several considerable Waters run into it; upon the South-side *Carron*, *Evon*, *Almond*, *Leith*, *Esk*, *Tyne*; and upon the North-side *Teith*, *Devan*, *Leven*. There are many Promontories on either side, with many large Bays and convenient Stations and Roads for Ships; and there are several Isles scattered up and down it. In *Forth* there are, besides the regular Ebbs and Flows, several irregular Motions, which the Commons betwixt *Alloa* and *Culross* (who have most diligently observed them) call the *Lakies of Forth*; by which Name they express these odd Motions of the River, when it Ebbs and Flows: For when it Floweth



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sometime before it be Full Sea, it Intermitteth and Ebbs for some considerable time, and after Filleth till it be Full Sea; and on the contrary, when the Sea is Ebbing, before the Low Water, it Intermits and Fills for some considerable time, and after Ebbs till it be Low Water: And this is called a *Lakie*.

The Reverend Mr. *Alexander Wright*, late Minister of the Gospel at *Alloway*, who made a diligent Inquiry about these Motions, in his letter to me, sent me the following Account of them.

“There are Lakies in the River of *Forth*, which are  
“in no other River in *Scotland*. This Lakie at low  
“Water, in a Niepe Tide, beginneth at *Queen's-Ferry*,  
“and goeth up in a Stream Tide, as far as the Sea filleth,  
“which is to the Croves of *Craig-Forth*, and at Niepe  
“Tides it goeth no farther than the House of *Maner* at  
“low Water; at Niepe Tide, at high Water, it goeth as  
“far as the Sea goeth, and at the Niepest Tide at the  
“high Water, it will be two Foot higher than the Tide at  
“full Water. At the beginning of the Stream, the Lakie  
“riseth not so high as the main Tide by a Foot; at the  
“dying of the Stream, when it is full Water, it will be  
“two Foot higher than the main Tide; at a Niepe Tide

and

“and low Water, it will ebb two Hours, and fill two  
“Hours; and at full Water, ebb an Hour and fill an  
“Hour. It is observable, that at the Full Moon there  
“are no Lakies, neither at Full Sea nor Low Water, in  
“the Stream which is at that time; but at the Niepe  
“Tides which follow this Stream, there are Lakies  
“according as it is set down before: But at the Stream,  
“which is at the Change of the Moon, which is called  
“here the *Overloup*, there are Lakies both at low Water  
“and at high Water, as is said before, and also at the  
“Niepe Tides which follow it, both at high and low  
“Water. It is very remarkable at the Change of the  
“Moon, when it is low Water, the Lakie will be two Hours,  
“which is the beginning of the Tide for that space, and  
“then the Tide stands, and will not ebb till the Flood  
“come, and at full Water it will ebb and flow a large  
“Hour. All this is to be understood, when the weather  
“is seasonable; for in a Storm there can be no particular  
“Account given as to the Lakies: at *Queen's-Ferry*, at  
“Niepe Tide and Stream Tides at high Water, there are  
“no Lakies, nor in a Stream at low Water: Neither can  
“I learn, either from Seamen or Fishermen where they  
“begin; but it's probable they begin betwixt *Borrowstoun-*  
“*ness* and the Mouth of the Water of *Carron*.

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“ Sir, This Account which I give you of the Lakies, I  
“ have some of it from my own Observation, and the rest  
“ from Seamen and Fishermen which live upon the River  
“ of *Forth*, and by their long Experience affirm what I  
“ have written is of a Truth, and is attested by,

ALEXANDER WRIGHT *Minister at Alloa.*



THE END.



Page 14/15

*Si volvere priscos*

*Non piget Annales, hic & Victoria fixit  
Praecipitem Romana Gradum, quem non gravis Auster  
Reppulit, incultis non squalens Parthia Campis,  
Non aestu Meroe, non frigore Rhenus & Albis  
Tardavit, Latium remorata est Scotia cursum:  
Solaque gens mundi est, cum qua non culmine montis,  
Non rapidi ripis amnis, non objice silvae,  
Non vasti spatii campi Romana potestas,  
Sed muris fossaque sui confinia regni  
Munivit: Gentesque alias cum pelleret armis  
Sedibus, aut victas vilem servaret in usum  
Servitij, hic contenta suos defendere fines  
Roma securigeris praetendit Moenia Scotis:  
Hic spe progressus posita, Caronis ad undam  
Terminus Aufonii signat divortia Regni.*

I am not reluctant to turn over the famous Annals,  
this and Roman Victoria formed a headlong stop, which the  
strong South wind did not drive back, nor the  
dried up Parthia with its uncultivated plains, nor did  
Meroe delay with *heat*, at the Rhine and *Tibis* with cold,  
Scotland has delayed the *course* of Latium: This is the  
only *rule/role* of the world, where Roman power has provided  
a *wall*, not with the summit of a mountain ???  
the banks of a fast river, nor the wood, nor the square of  
the vast plain but with walls and a ditch it has  
made boundaries of its kingdom; when it destroyed other ???  
from their armed roots, and turned the defeated into slaves, had  
Rome wanted to defend her boundaries presented walls to the  
axe-bearing Scots: having progressed their ???  
this hope, Terminus (the end) signified the separation of ???  
kingdom of *Cars* at the sea.

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*Inde die a medio quem diximus alterum Avennum  
A Lothiano arvo Sterlinia dividit arva  
Solis ab ortu Aestus Forthae, donec juga pontis  
Fert Pontus propter Sterlinum: ubi se minor ipse  
Fluminus in morem justi stricto amne coerces,  
Hic Henrice Puer celsa sublimis ab arce,  
Undique prospectu late petis aequora campi,  
Despicias hinc saltus virides, et amaena vireta  
Silvestresque 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*



*Annis: ubi curvis veluti Maeander in undis  
 Ludit Fortha suis: teneros et pascit ocellos  
 Dive tuos, vitraque unda campoque virenti;  
 Hic ille est Sterlinus ager, qui surgit in altos  
 Hinc montes, illinc valles descendit in imas,  
 Fluminibusque rigat fruges glebasque feraces.  
 Ad laevam tumuli ex terra pacis duo duni  
 Arte manuque hominum exstructi Carrontis ad undam:  
 Inferius paulo est structa sine calce rotunda  
 Aedicula, 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 haeret.  
 A dextra Carrontis ager fert caetera planus  
 Prominet in collem medius qui se erigit inter  
 Aediculam et pacis Dunos, in quo anguli ad ipsum  
 Flexum et adhuc urbis modicae Vestigia parent,  
 Hic locus et Bedae Gnidi Vallumque Severi  
 Ductum a Glottae Aestu ad confluum Forthae et Avenni  
 Hic inscripti extant Lapides sint, sive sepulchra,  
 Romanum in morem ceu partae clara Salutis  
 A Ducibus monumenta ac Centurionibus ipsi.*

From there there's another road from Lothian  
 Dividing the fields at Stirling from the Forth  
 estuary, until the edges of Stirling Bridge; where  
 the smaller river forces the flow to be narrower,  
 Here a sublime boy Henry looks from the high  
 castle, on all sides you look for the waters of  
 the plains, from here you see green *grasses* ???  
 lovely green areas, woods to *cattle*, young, fine  
 forest, with dense manes, like lion's which  
 outshine the snows in brightness, *the wind*  
*is running*; from there the river meanders ???  
 buds wandering in green grass: where like  
 Maeander the Forth plays in its own best *waves*,  
 it feeds your eyes with *glassy/glossy* waters to *green*  
 plains; here is that Stirling valley, which rises  
 from there into high mountains, from there  
 descends into deep valleys, *wets* with its river the  
 earth to *orange*. To the left of the mound  
 from the ground two man-made hills stretch  
 to the sea: The ??? ??? is *done* without  
 a *round shrine*, from rocks and stones with  
 stones *inserted*, *starts/stands* from a *great weight* ???  
 and gradually narrows to the open top  
 whether a memorial or temple, at the  
 boundary. On the night after full ???  
 in the middle of a hill overlooks the  
 rest which rises up between the temple





and *the/two peace hills bearing teams of*  
a modest city.

This plain and the rampart are lead by the  
*hide/tide from the start to the confines/conflux of the ???*  
and the ? here are stones, *witteness ???*  
tombs, in the Roman way or famous  
monuments of safety by generals or centurions .

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

The high palace looks down from the  
citadel, hanging walls under twin-bearing  
yokes. The narrow *partiet* of kings, to the  
sons of kings it pleases in his whole royal  
name. But hospitality to anyone, under a  
name, whether a friend or not, you would ???  
a guest, all gives way to profit; sat *down*  
as often as blood touched the ground, unlucky  
or lucky, nowhere is more death *at/or half ???*  
the sky, or types of soil.

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*Sterlino quis digna canat? cunabula Reges  
Hic sua securis imposuere jugis,  
Aura salutifera est, facit hoc vicinia Caeli,  
Nec datur a saevo tutior hoste Locus.  
Adspicis hic geminas structas in rupibus Arces;  
Tectaque Tarpeii turribus aequa Jovis,  
Fortha triumphales hic, dum fugit, excipit arcus,  
Cogitur & curvo subdere colla jugo.  
Haud aliter Phrygiis ludit Maeander in orbis,  
Saepe fluit, trepidans saepe recursat aqua.  
Orbe pererrato levis huc vestigia flectens  
Advena, miratur Ruris & Urbis opes.  
Admiranda quidem sunt hoec, & carmine digna,  
Plus tamen hic virtus Martia laudis habet:  
Non semel Ausonios Sterlinum reppulit Enses,*



*Limes & Imperii quem bibit, annis erat.*

Who sings worthily of Stirling? Kings have  
*impaired* their cradles to *serve y...* here,  
no place is safer from savage enemies.  
You see here twin defences on the crags  
*Roofs* of Tarpeia, equal to the towers of  
Jove, the Forth is triumphant here, and  
While it flees, it skirts the citadel  
And is found to curve round the hills  
Here it meanders in circles, often *flows*  
after the water flows back. In  
wandering circles it leaves its tracks,  
aiding the city and country. It's *amaz...*  
to worthy songs, praise its courage.  
Not once did it drive back Stirling  
What it drinks, *was* the river.

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*TUMULUS* Magistri *Richardi Calender* qui obiit 29 January 1686.  
*Stirpe Sacerdotum prognatus utrinque, Sacerdos*  
*Hic jacet innocuus, Vir sine fraude sagax;*  
*Quotque dies Mensis Bissexus continet, annos*  
*Tot fuit huic divi credita cura gregis;*  
*Sex alibi, hic annos bis denos tresque peregit,*  
*Dum casto usque suas corde fovebat oves.*  
*Solis cyclo, quoad aevum, bis repetito.*  
*Nunquam sat flendus, seu reverendus, obit.*

The tomb of teacher Richard  
Calendar who died 29 January 1686.  
Born of churchmen, himself a  
churchman, here he lies innocent  
a nice man without fault:  
all year round, his flock looks after  
him all those years; he spent ???  
elsewhere 2 or 3 ..... *times/thing* while he  
looked after his flocks. He died, he  
must not be wept over, but revered.

Page 66/67

*Quum perlustrans exercitu omnem Scotiam pervagaretur, e regione Camuloduni quae  
olim regia fuerat Pictorum, conspecto Claudii Caesaris victoriaeque pervetusto  
templo, quod ad Caronam amnem a Vespasiano olim aedificatum, ad huc staret,  
vetustate conspicuum, vel hoc boni Scotis invidens, delere praecepit. Sed incolis  
Antiquitates suas adamantibus, neque extemplo praeceptum perficientibus, mutato*



*statim consilio, parietibus & tecto templi vitam dedit. Caeterum monumenta Caesaris omnia deleri voluit, & ablato lapide, ubi Claudii victoriaeque insculptum nomen erat, Arturi olim Anglorum regis supponi jubet, atque illius vocari regiam, quod & in hanc usque nostram memoriam tenet vernacula Scotorum lingua Arturi Hof appellantium. Formo vera rotunda est veteri Romanum more quandoquidem eam credebant perfectissiam formam numerisque omnibus absolutam.*

The army wandered all through Scotland when they saw the ??? temple of the Emperor Claudius which was built at the River Carron by Vespasiano, it still stands here, looking ??? the Scots have begun to destroy it. There he changes his mind to give life to this *sea* and its waters. They wanted to destroy Caesar's monument and took away some stones, when Claudius' name was written, he ordered the king's name to be added and the region called after him, which *in our memory* is still called Scots. They believe ??? is the perfect form and free of all *numbers*.

Page 70

*Décor est emendatus operis aspectus, probatis rebus compositi cum auctoritate, and the first part of this perficitur statione, quae Graece .....dicitur cum Jovi, Falguri, & Caelo & Soli & Lunae, aedificia sub divo, hypaethraque constituuntur, horam enim deorum, & species & effectus in aperto mundo atque lucenti praesentes vidimus.*

Page 72

IMP. CAESAR. L. SEPTIMIUS SEVERVS. PIVS. PERTINAX. ARABICVS.  
ADIABENICVS. PARTHICVS. PONTIFEX. MAX. TRIB. POT. XI. COS. III.  
PROCOS. ET IMP. CAESAR. M AVRELIVS ANTONINVS PIVS FELIX  
AVG. TRIB. POTEST. V. COS. PROCOS. PANTHEVM VETVSTATE  
CORRVPTVM CVM OMNI CVLTV RESTITVERVNT.

Lucius Septimus Severus, Pious *St...???* and Marcus Aurelius Antonius tribune

Page 73

*Multi lapides inscripti eruuntur, quibus aut testimonia salutis per Tribunos & Centuriones acceptae, aut sepulchorum Inscriptiones continentur.*

Many stones are erected, a testimony to their position, or writings *on ??? me/we contents.*

Page 74

MATRIBUS MILITES VEXILL. 10. LEG. XX. VI BRITTON.  
Votum Solvunt Lubentes pro Merito.

C. IVLI MARCELLINI PRAEF. COH. I. HAMIOR.

DIS MANIBVS AMONIVS DAMIONIS COH. I. HISPANORVM  
STIPENDIORVM XXVII HEREDES. F. C.

To the mothers of the soldiers of the 10<sup>th</sup> Legion 26 in Britain





