

DUNKELD AND PARISH OF DOWALLY.*

PRESBYTERY OF DUNKELD, SYNOD OF PERTH AND STIRLING.

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I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE word Dunkeld † is derived from three ancient British words, *Dun*, “a stronghold,” and *Kaled* and *in*, “a rough mountainous country.” ‡ By joining these words together we have *Dun-kaled-in*, “the stronghold of the rough mountainous country;” —or, the stronghold of Kaledin.

The letter C in the ancient British language was very frequently used as K; § and hence the word *Kaledin* came to be written by historians *Caledin*, *Calidon*, and *Caledon*. ||

Prior to the fifth century, the *Caldones* or *Caledonians* had a stronghold situated, it is supposed, upon a knoll called the King's Seat, at the entrance of the vale of Atholl, near to the city of Dunkeld. The stronghold, from its position, had the effective command of the passes leading into Atholl. It appears to have been at the time an important feature in the country, for Hollingshed, in speaking of the sanguinary battle of Monteith, between the Scots and Picts, adds, for geographical direction, that the field of

* Communicated by Thomas Baird, Esq. writer, Dunkeld.

† Though the city of Dunkeld and the parish of Dowally are now commonly considered as forming one parish, yet the statistical circumstances of each differ so widely as to justify their being noticed separately.

‡ Camden in his *Britannica* says *kaled* signifies hard, and the plural of it is *kaledin*, from which comes the word *Caledonia*, that is, a people hardy, rough, uncivilised, as northern nations in general are. Dr Macpherson, in his *Critical Dissertations on the Caledonians*, p. 26, says, that *kaled* in both the ancient British and Gaelic languages signifies hard. In both these languages *in* or *yn* signifies a country. From the monosyllable *in* comes the diminutive *innis*, which, in the Welsh and Gaelic, is of the same import with the English word *island*. By joining *kaled* and *in* together we have *kaledin*, signifying a rough mountainous country, which is exactly the signification of *Alba*, the only name by which the Highlanders distinguish Scotland to this day. See also *Bullet's Memoires sur la Lang. Celt.* under the word *kaled*. *Chalmers's Caledonia*, Vol. i. p. 398.

§ Verstegan, p. 177. Ed. 1655.

|| *Caledon* in ancient writers is spoken of only as a division of Scotland. The Roman writers added their Latin termination *is* to the word *Caledon*; hence *Caledonia*. Camden says that the word *Caledonia* was latterly applied by the Romans to the whole of Scotland.

engagement, although near to the county of Stirling, was "not farre from Calidon Castell, otherwise called Dunkeld."* In the sixth century, King Conal built a monastery for St Columba, where he and Kentigerna resided for six months. For greater security to them, and to the religious men who should come there to reside and teach, it was built near to that stronghold. The followers of Columba, from their purity of conduct, soon acquired considerable influence, and were enabled to give protection to a fixed or permanent residence. From that time dwellings increased around the monastery, the locality grew into importance, and derived its name from the *Dun* or stronghold of Kaledia or Caledon. For some ages subsequent to 848, it would appear, that the religious establishment of Dunkeld formed the primacy of Scotland, until it was supplanted by St Andrews.†

The word *Dunkaledin* is found spelt in Camden and other ancient writers *Dunkelden*, and by innovation is now pronounced Dunkeld.‡

The late Principal Baird, in the former Statistical Account, makes it appear, that Dunkeld derived its name from the Gaelic words *dun chalden*, "the hill of the hazels." Such was the derivation given by Dr Buchanan, the Scottish historian.§ Dunkeld, however, is surrounded on all sides by hills, and hazel grew on almost every hill in Scotland, therefore *dun chalden* might apply to every place in Scotland where there was a hill covered with hazel-trees. Dr Macpherson|| says, that, had Dr Buchanan properly considered his native tongue, he would have found that there was no such word as *calden* to be met with in the Gaelic language.¶ The Gaelic for a hazel-tree is *calltuinn*; therefore,

* Hollingshed, Vol. i. p. 206.

† Chalmers's Caledonia, Vol. i. p. 428.

‡ Little Dunkeld parish was originally Dunkeld, the *minor* charge. Within its bounds various clergy officiated. They presided over the chapels of Inver, Inchmagranochan, Logynallochie, &c. The city of Dunkeld, being the site of the cathedral, and the residence of the bishop and other dignitaries of the church, was the *major* charge. The two Dunkelds are separated by the river Tay, and are styled in the locality Little and Muckle Dunkeld.

§ A number of sensible people still assert, that the hazel-hill, meant by Dr Buchanan, is Stanley hill, within the Atholl pleasure-grounds; and that from that hill the word Dunkeld is positively derived. Anciently, that hill was a small insignificant knoll, where the town's children amused themselves in wrestling. It was a bare sandy knoll, and it was graphically called by them "Shawkee Hill." In 1730, James, Duke of Athole, heightened the knoll at very great expense, and formed it with military slopes, like a German fortification. As a specimen of the taste of a former age, it is a curiosity. This artificial mound, the Duke called Stanley Hill, after his mother, Lady Emily Stanley. The village of Stanley, in Redgorton, derives its name from the same source.

|| Critical Dissertations, p. 24.

¶ *Calden* appears to be a mis-spelling of *kaledin* or *caledin*. By clothing the word according to the rules of the Gaelic language, with the letter *h* for the genitive case, the Doctor has created the new word *chalden*.

according to Dr Buchanan, the proper Gaelic derivation should have been *Dun-challtuinn*, not *Dun-chalden*.

Extent and Boundaries.—Dunkeld, with the enclosed pleasure-ground, is somewhat of a semicircular form, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in circumference, and about three-fourths of a mile in diameter. It is surrounded by high hills on the east, west, and north, and skirted on the south by the river Tay.

Dunkeld lies about fifteen miles to the north of Perth, and at an elevation of 130 feet above the level of the sea. It is bounded on the west by the parish of Dowally; and, with the exception of the site of the cathedral church and part of the town, the ground lies within the parish of Caputh.

The boundaries of Dunkeld as a parish, properly so called, are not only limited, but not very easily ascertained. As Dunkeld was the Bishop's see, and the service of the cathedral was performed by his chaplain, or by some of the beneficed clergy in the neighbourhood, it was not, during the time of the bishops, thought necessary to constitute it formally a parish. In fact, it does not appear to have been done. It is not entered as a parish in the county cess-books. What might be called the parish *quoad civilia* can be no more than what was formerly included within the boundaries of the old city of Dunkeld. It is said that the cathedral church stood about the centre of the old town. In 1689, the city, with the exception of the cathedral and three houses, was reduced to ashes by the adherents of James VII. It is impossible now to state what were the boundaries of the old city, or even to name the extent of ground they embraced. The last Statistical Account says, that the houses and gardens to the west and north-west of the cathedral occupied a space extending to about five acres, and that that portion of the town was never rebuilt. In 1690, the present town was built to the east of the cathedral. There is a small burn called the Ketlochy or Catlochin, contained in a common sewer which runs through the town. On the west side of that burn, the properties are, by the title-deeds, described as lying not within the parish, but within the city of Dunkeld. On the east side of it, the properties are titled to be lying within the parish of Caputh.

Dunkeld is not a parish, properly so called, but, as an ecclesiastical parish, it consists of two parts,—the city of Dunkeld, and that part of the city, within the parish of Caputh; the former

quoad civilia, and the latter, although never formally annexed, *quoad sacra*.

By the form of the presentation to the minister, he is presented to the united churches of Dunkeld and Dowally. At neither place is there a manse and glebe; but he receives a pecuniary equivalent. From the circumstance of presenting to the *united churches*, the people, in common speech, though erroneously, have, for the last century, called Dunkeld the *parish* of Dunkeld; and, under the Reform Act, proprietors in the town of Dunkeld, in claiming a right to vote in the county, describe their property as lying in the said city, and within the united parishes of Dunkeld and Dowally.

At what period the cathedral church of Dunkeld was united to the church and parish of Dowally is not known.

Topographical Appearances.—The situation of Dunkeld is very remarkable, being surrounded on all sides by hills of great height and of diversified forms. Travellers, from the general appearance of the place, have very graphically compared it to a punch-bowl. From the position and natural advantages of the ground, it must anciently have been a valuable encampment of our warlike ancestors. It is situated at the entrance of the vale of Atholl and Strath-braan, and at the outlet leading from Dunkeld by Birnam to the opening or pass of the Grampians, which overlooks the valley where *Orrea*, one of the five Pictish towns, was situated. The immediate hill to the east of Dunkeld, called Newtyle,* commands the whole of the Stormont, and a magnificent view of the valley of Strathmore. The other surrounding hills furnished posts for learning the advance of an enemy, and affording time to the camp below to arrange the proper place where to meet and give them battle. In the year 138, the Romans encamped east of the Grampians, within six miles of Dunkeld, but never ventured within the fastnesses of Atholl.

Dunkeld appears to have been, at one time, covered with water to a great height. The surface of the ground to the eastward is quite a level, but to the westward it is irregular, and, in many places, presents very singular forms, which can only be attributed to the violent action of the waters.

With the exception of the site of the present town of Dunkeld, the whole vicinity is converted into pleasure-grounds.

* From a point on the top of this hill may be distinctly seen, without a telescope, the city of Perth and its bridge, together with Dunkeld and its bridge, and the surrounding alpine scenery.

The city of Dunkeld, subsequent to 1690, formed one street, from the cathedral to the top of the hill on the eastward, by which hill the traveller had to descend to the town. The old residence of the Atholl family in Dunkeld was built to front this old approach to the city, and the double rows of trees which lined the access to the mansion are still standing. After the erection of the Dunkeld Bridge in 1809, the town completely changed both its form and ancient appearance. The great north road from Perth to Inverness was made to intersect the town, and a new street of handsome buildings was formed, in a line with the bridge. In the old part of the town, near to the cross, the weekly cattle markets are held, and all imported vegetables, &c. are sold. A small yearly assessment on the inhabitants repairs the streets; but there is no assessment for lighting the town during winter, which is a great desideratum. There is no gas-work; no public green for bleaching; and no ground for public amusements. The cleaning of the streets is paid by the sale of the sweepings. The inhabitants at one time intended to avail themselves of the act of Parliament termed *Lock's Act*, for the better management of the town; but, on a representation to them, that it was not a burgh of barony, but only a portion of the barony of Dunkeld, that movement terminated. The police of the city is at present regulated by a magistrate, deputed by the Duke of Atholl, who is the hereditary bailie, in place of the Bishop of Dunkeld. The salary of the Bishop's bailie is L. 40 Scots, payable out of the Bishop's rents.

The city is now built in the form of a cross. Its extent is not perceived by a stranger until he reaches the centre of the Dunkeld Bridge. At that point he has a full view of the town. Its cathedral church is here displayed in a picturesque and favourable point of view, relieved by the deep back-ground of the richly wooded pleasure grounds of Dunkeld, above which rises the hill of Craig-y-barns, whose varied and picturesque outline, with its sides richly clothed in wood, forms the chief object in the landscape, while the extreme distance is constituted by the long woody ridge of Craig-vinean. Perhaps, however, the most striking feature of this picture consists in the river Tay. As it retires from the eye in a prolonged and varied perspective, silent, smooth, and dark, its source seems lost in the deep woods and rocky recesses of the lofty hills by which it is overshadowed; while, on the other hand, trees of endless variety skirt its margin, often feathering down into

the dark water, and blending with their own reflections so as to conceal its boundaries.

About a century and a half ago, the capacity of the grounds which now form the Dunkeld park was neither understood nor valued. The great improver of the grounds was John, the last Duke of Atholl, one who never saw a difficulty in his gigantic undertakings. In all his improvements he combined utility with ornament. Limited though the grounds are, the Duke so planned them as to have a home farm, grass parks, an extensive garden, ornamental walks, picturesque carriage drives, American gardens, and a lawn, all within the inclosures. In appropriate spots he planted different kinds of wood, which now enhance the varied beauty of the grounds. In every walk the stranger can take, he sees before him variety without confusion, and ornament without the least appearance of design. So often have the beauties of the Dunkeld Park been described by pen and pencil, to lengthen this account by enlarging upon them would be useless. As one of the evidences of their popularity, however, it may be stated, that, from 1815 to 1842 inclusive, the grounds have been visited by about 60,000 persons of all ranks; nearly 4000 of which number were foreigners.

It may be observed, that many persons content themselves with walking over the pleasure-grounds to the hermitage or waterfall, and back. This, however, is but a small portion of the beauties of Dunkeld. To see the place properly, the visitor requires to spend two or three days, and visit the summits of Newtyle, Craig-y-barns, Craigvinean, and Birnam, where he will see landscape and alpine scenery nowhere to be surpassed in Britain.

Within the pleasure-grounds to the north-west of the cathedral, are the two noted larches, the first that were introduced into Britain. They were brought from the Tyrol by Menzies of Culdares in 1738, and were at first treated as green-house plants. They were planted only one day later than the larches in the Monzie gardens near Crieff. The two Dunkeld larches are still in perfect vigour, and far from maturity. The height of the highest is nearly 90 feet, with girth in proportion.

A little to the east of the two larches stood the old residence of the Atholl family; and to the west, stands the new house in the course of erection. At the death of Duke John in 1830, the operations ceased, a mournful dispersion of the work people instantly took place, and from that hour not a stroke has been heard

among the walls. Two floors of this noble edifice are nearly finished, as well as a gallery 96 feet long, besides an elegant private chapel, a spacious staircase, and several noble Gothic windows, which were to have been emblazoned with all the family shields and quarterings, carved in stone. The walls have been temporarily covered for protection.

In this neighbourhood, it is a singular coincidence, that the twin houses of Dunkeld and Murthley have both lost their founders, and have remained ever since unfinished.

Climate.—Dunkeld and Dowally are, generally speaking, very healthy, but more particularly the town of Dunkeld. Fever is comparatively very rare, though it is not uncommon in neighbouring towns of the same population. It has been supposed, from the abundance of wood about the town and its neighbourhood, that Dunkeld would, in all probability, become more liable to disease, and to fever in particular. This supposition has not hitherto been borne out, for since the late Duke of Atholl extended his immense plantations, both here and in other parts of his estates, disease has become notoriously less frequent. In proof of the situation of Dunkeld and its neighbourhood being healthful, it may be mentioned, that it is often recommended by physicians as a suitable summer residence for invalids. Many instances of longevity might be mentioned. About half a century ago, a friendly company occasionally met, which was called the *Eighty-four Club*, where no member was admitted till he had attained that age. The meetings are said to have been characterized with fun and good humour.

*Geology and Mineralogy.**—The geological character of Dunkeld and Dowally is extremely simple. The limits are confined to about ten miles of the northern side of the valley of the Tay. Of these, the rocks *in situ* are exclusively of the transition clay slate, nearly devoid of simple minerals, and only remarkable for the singular contortions into which the strata, or rather laminae, have been twisted, previous to their becoming indurated, which has given the blocks of stone much the appearance of knotted timber.

The soils naturally arising from the decomposition of this slate are, in general, cold and poor, and seem better suited to the growth of timber than for agricultural purposes. The most productive parts of Dunkeld and Dowally consist of those great platforms and rounded knolls of water-worn and stratified sand-

* By George Fairholme, Esq. author of several works on Geology.

and gravel with which the whole valley of the Tay has become loaded, and which are usually known as diluvial deposits, plainly bespeaking the violent action of waters at a much higher level than the waters of the Tay could ever have reached. Of these diluvial deposits consist the most productive farm-lands. Although these gravelly soils are in some parts too dry to be productive, especially in dry seasons, yet nowhere can be seen finer pastures, or more beautiful woods, than throughout the whole length of Dunkeld and Dowally; and in addition to the more usual varieties of timber common to Great Britain, which are all found here in the greatest luxuriance, the earliest and finest specimens of the larch which are known in the kingdom are to be found around Dunkeld. The vast scale on which this useful species was planted by the late John, fourth Duke of Atholl, and the truly national object which his Grace had in view in so doing, render the subject too important to be passed over in silence, in taking a statistical survey of this district.

The only known indication of the more valuable mineral productions around Dunkeld and within this district, is a small vein of copper ore in the eastern base of the mountain called Craig-y-barns, but which has not been worked. The valuable slate quarries a little lower down the Tay are in the neighbouring parishes of Caputh on the north, and of Little Dunkeld on the south of the Tay.

Gold in grain has been occasionally found in a sand-bank about three miles above Dunkeld, and fully twenty feet above the level of the Tay. A few small trinkets were made of it, but the quantity of gold was so small, and the expense of extracting so great, that no attention is now paid to the discovery.

Pearls, of a coarse kind, but occasionally of good form and colour, are produced by the species of muscle common in the Tay. About half a century ago, the collecting of the pearls was a trade. A merchant in London who had contracted to receive all that was collected became insolvent, which caused a loss to the inhabitants who were engaged in the traffic. Since then, the people of the place have ceased to collect them. Many of the pearls that were collected brought high prices.

Zoology.—Both Dunkeld and the parish of Dowally are very rich in natural productions.

Of the *Carnivora*, there is a considerable variety, although they are not so numerous as they were some years ago, in consequence

of the war of extermination carried on against them by the game-keepers.

There is one species of the tribe *Plantigrada*, the common badger, or *Meles vulgaris*. This used to be a very common animal in the neighbourhood; but, since the introduction of the wild rabbit, it has been hunted down and destroyed, under the idea that it was destructive to the young litters. A number, however, are still to be seen.

Of the *Digitigrada* there are several species. The sanguinary polecat, *Mustela putorius*, Cuv.; the weasel, *M. vulgaris*; and the ermine or stoat, *M. erminea*, are very common, and very destructive to the game and poultry. The elegant and beautiful pine martin, *M. abietum*, Ray, used to be frequently met with, but is now, comparatively speaking, a rare animal. The fox, *Canis vulpes*, is now rarely seen in the neighbourhood.

The common otter,—genus *Lutra*, Ray,—is still to be observed about the banks of the river and neighbouring lakes. This animal afforded at one time a considerable revenue to some of the country people, who, during part of the winter, used to hunt it down for its skin. This has now ceased, in consequence of the preference given in the market to the skin of the sea-otter.

Of the genus *Felis*, the only indigenous species is the common wild-cat, *Felis Catus*, Linn. They were at one time in great numbers, and of great size in the woods around Dunkeld; but, like the fox, they are now rarely to be found.

Rodentia.—There are numbers of these to be met with. The squirrel is so plentiful as to be a nuisance to the nursery and seedsmen. The hare and rabbit are common. The alpine hare is to be found in great plenty in the upland parts of Dowally.

Pecora.—Of this order, the only species common in this neighbourhood is the roe-deer, *Cervus capreolus*, Linn. About Dunkeld and Dowally they abound to an enormous extent. In the large larch plantations of the Atholl family, they are as common as sheep on the moors. A stray red-deer, *Cervus elaphus*, from the Blair forest may also be occasionally seen.

Ornithology.—Of the class *Raptores* there are, the peregrine falcon, *F. peregrinus*, Linn. Although not common, yet it cannot be called a rare bird. The merlin, *F. Æsalon*, Linn.; the kestrel *F. tinnunculus*, Linn., very common. Of the next division, or sub-typical, there are, the sparrowhawk, *Accipiter fringillarius*; the osprey, *Pandion haliaetus*. During the winter of 1840, Dunkeld

and Dowally were visited by considerable numbers of the rough-legged buzzard, *Buteo lagopus*, of Fleming; but they are only occasional visitants. A beautiful specimen of the honey-buzzard, *Pernis apivorus* of Cuvier, was shot here some years ago. It is the only one we have heard of north of the Frith of Forth. The stuffed bird is in the possession of the Right Honourable Fox Maule, Birnam Lodge.

The barn and tawny owl, as well as the small short-eared owl, are very common.

Amongst the *Insessores* a few of the beautiful kingfishers, *Alcedo Ispida*, are to be seen by the banks of the river in the neighbourhood of the town of Dunkeld. It is one of the rarest and certainly the most highly adorned of all our birds, and yields to few of its foreign brethren in lustrous beauty. In winter, the cross-bill visits this quarter in great numbers.

Of the *Rasores* there are the wood-pigeon in abundance, the pheasant, black grouse, and partridge.

The migratory birds, both summer and winter, visit us in great number and variety.

Botany.—The following list of the native plants to be found in and around Dunkeld has been drawn up by Mr Andrew Cruickshanks of the Dunkeld Gardens.

Achillea millefolium	Calluna vulgaris	Epilobium montanum
----- ptarmica	Caltha palustris	Erica cinerea
Ægopodium podagraria	Campanula rotundifolia	----- tetralix
Ajuga reptans	Capsella bursa pastoris	Eriophorum angustifolium
Alchemilla alpina	Cardamine pratensis	----- polystachion
----- arvensis	----- hirsuta	Euphorbia helioscopia
----- vulgaris	Centaurea nigra	Euphrasia officinalis
Anagallis arvensis	Cerastium semidecandrum	Festuca duriuscula
----- tenella	----- viscosum	----- elatior
Anchusa sempervirens	----- vulgatum	----- ovina
Anemone nemorosa	Chelidonium majus	----- vivipara
Anthyllis vulneraria	Chrysanthemum leucanthemum	Fumaria capreolata
Artemisia vulgaris	----- segetum	----- officinalis
Anthoxanthum odoratum	Chrysosplenium oppositifolium	Galium cruciatum
Arctium lappa	----- hium	----- palustre
Asperula odorata	Comarum palustre	----- saxatile
Aspidium Filix-mas	Conium maculatum	----- verum
Asplenium adiantum nigrum	Corylus avellana	Genista anglica
----- ruta muraria	Cynosurus cristatus	Gentiana amarella
Atropa Belladonna	Cytisus scoparius	Geranium dissectum
Avena fatua	Dactylis glomerata	----- molle
----- flavescens	Digitalis purpurea	----- robertianum
Bartsia Odontites	----- alba	----- sylvaticum
Bellis perennis	Drosera rotundifolia	Geum rivale
Botrychium lunaria	Echium vulgare	----- urbanum
Briza media	Empetrum nigrum	Glechoma hederacea
Bromus asper	Epilobium angustifolium	Gnaphalium dioicum
Bunium flexuosum		Grammitis ceterach

<i>Hedera helix</i>	<i>Nuphar lutea</i>	<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>
<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>	<i>Nymphæa alba</i>	<i>Scelopendrium vulgare</i>
----- <i>sylvaticum</i>	<i>Ononis arvensis</i>	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
----- <i>umbellatum</i>	<i>Orchis latifolia</i>	<i>Senecio Jacobina</i>
<i>Holcus avenaceus</i>	----- <i>maculata</i>	----- <i>vulgaris</i>
----- <i>lanatus</i>	<i>Orobus tuberosus</i>	<i>Sinapis arvensis</i>
----- <i>mollis</i>	<i>Oxalis acetosella</i>	<i>Silene inflata</i>
<i>Hyacinthus non-scriptus</i>	<i>Papaver dubium</i>	----- <i>maritima</i>
<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>	<i>Pedicularis palustris</i>	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
----- <i>pulebrum</i>	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris</i>	<i>Solanum Dulcamara</i>
<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>
<i>Juncus conglomeratus</i>	----- <i>major</i>	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
<i>Juniperus communis</i>	----- <i>media</i>	<i>Sparganium simplex</i>
<i>Lamium album</i>	<i>Poa annua</i>	<i>Spergula arvensis</i>
----- <i>purpureum</i>	----- <i>pratensis</i>	<i>Spiræa ulmaria</i>
<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>	----- <i>trivialis</i>	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
----- <i>sylvestris</i>	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>	----- <i>graminea</i>
<i>Linum catharticum</i>	<i>Polygonum bistorta</i>	<i>Stellaria media</i>
<i>Listera cordata</i>	----- <i>convolvulus</i>	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
<i>Lobelia dortmanni</i>	----- <i>viviparum</i>	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
<i>Lolium perenne</i>	<i>Potamogeton natans</i>	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
<i>Lonicera caprifolium</i>	<i>Polypodium vulgaris</i>	<i>Tormentilla officinalis</i>
<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>	<i>Primula vulgaris</i>	<i>Trientalis europæa</i>
----- <i>major</i>	----- <i>veris</i>	<i>Trifolium pratense</i>
<i>Luzula campestris</i>	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i>	----- <i>reptans</i>
----- <i>pilosa</i>	<i>Prunus spinosa</i>	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
----- <i>sylvatica</i>	----- <i>padus</i>	<i>Ulex Europæus</i>
<i>Lycmis dioica</i>	<i>Pteris aquilina</i>	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
----- <i>flos-cuculi</i>	<i>Pyrethrum inodorum</i>	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
----- <i>viscaria</i>	<i>Pyrola rotundifolia</i>	----- <i>oxycoccus</i>
<i>Lycopodium alpinum</i>	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>	<i>Veronica beccabunga</i>
----- <i>clavatum</i>	----- <i>flammula</i>	----- <i>arvensis</i>
<i>Lysimachia nemorum</i>	----- <i>reptans</i>	----- <i>chamædrys</i>
----- <i>nummularia</i>	<i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i>	----- <i>birsuta</i>
<i>Malva moschata</i>	<i>Rosa involuta</i>	----- <i>montana</i>
<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>	<i>Rubus idæus</i>	----- <i>officinalis</i>
<i>Mentha arvensis</i>	----- <i>fruticosus</i>	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	<i>Rumex crispus</i>	----- <i>sepium</i>
<i>Mercurialis perennis</i>	----- <i>acetosa</i>	----- <i>sylvatica</i>
<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>	----- <i>acetosella</i>	<i>Viola canina</i>
----- <i>palustris</i>	<i>Sagina procumbens</i>	----- <i>tricolor</i>
<i>Myrica gale</i>	<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>	
<i>Narthecium ossifragum</i>	----- <i>granulata</i>	

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

At a very early period Dunkeld was, from its natural position, deemed a place of great note among the Caldones or Caledonians. The Romans, in the year 138, approached near to the place; but, from the many passes and dangerous defiles with which it abounds, they never could successfully invade it. After they left Scotland, and prior to 500, the inhabitants, to meet the improvements in war, built a stronghold, which, in Gaelic, was called *Dun-ghael-dhuin*, and by the Southern *Dun-Kaledin*, or *Dun-calidon*. It is authenticated by historians, that, about 570, Dunkeld became the abode of the Columbans or Culdees.* They were a religious body of

* In Gaelic *Culdee* signifies a monk. In the same language *Celle* signifies a servant. Hence *Cille-de*, the servant of God, *de* being the genitive of *Dia*, God.

men, by whose labours the character of the inhabitants in the northern districts of Scotland was materially improved. Conal, King of the Scots, about 570, built a monastery for them near to the Castle of Calidon, now called Dunkeld, where Kentigerne and Saint Columba, the leader of the order, resided about six months, "teaching and preaching to the people of Atholl, Calidon, and Angus, who came in great numbers to hear their godlie instructions."* This establishment was conducted after the original at Iona. Over it an abbot ruled.† The followers of St Columba, though erroneously called monks, were yet a body of regular clergy, whose form of government was essentially Presbyterian. To the members of their synod or assembly was given the name of seniores, or elders, to whom; in their collective capacity, belonged the right of appointing and ordaining those who engaged in the ministerial office. To these, when settled in any particular locality, was given the name of Bishop, a dignity not different from that of presbyter or pastor. These bishops were subject to the discipline of the College of Iona, with which they kept up a regular correspondence. They taught and preached the truths of the Scriptures, but had no fellowship with the Church of Rome.‡ The Columbian institutions were formed for residence, teaching, and for worship. They were not only beneficial to the Scots and northern Picts; but were also advantageous to the northern English, as an asylum from the severities of war.

The original monastery of Dunkeld, like the Abbey of Iona,

* Hollingshed, Vol. i. p. 204, and Smith's Life of St Columba, p. 13. Dean Mill, in his MS. History of the Dunkeld Bishops, says, that the monastery was founded by Constantine III., King of the Picts, "about the year 729, being 226 years, 9 months, and 6 days after the church of Abernethy was built; others bring it the length of 224 years." But Columba died on the 9th of June 597, leaving his monasteries firmly settled, a people converted by his labours from Paganism to Christianity, and a name for the celebration of every age. Chalmers's Caled. Vol. 1. p. 323.

† The abbots of Dunkeld were persons of great influence in Scotland. Many of them held offices of trust, and figured in several of the bloody scenes of the Scottish Government. The Ulster Annals, under the year 865, state the death of Tuathal MacFergus, the Archbishop of Fortren, and Abbot of Dunkeld. The annalist merely means to speak of the primate by the florid expression of *Archbishop*. Under the year 872, the same annals state the death of Flavertach Mac Murtach, the primate of Dunkeld. These notices evince, in opposition to the claims of the Register of St Andrews, that Dunkeld long held the primacy of the kingdom. Duncha, the Abbot of Dunkeld, was slain at the battle of Duncrub, in the attempt to dethrone Duff. Chron. No. 8, Innes. Under the year 964, the Ulster Annals state, that Crinan, the Abbot of Dunkeld, married Bethoc, one of the two daughters of Malcolm II., and fell in battle 1045, in an attempt to restore her grandson to the throne. Ethelred, the son of Malcolm III., was Abbot of Dunkeld. Crawford's Officers of State, p. 430.

‡ The Culdees employed their time in teaching and transcribing the Scriptures, not indeed in the Hebrew, but in the Latin translation. Religion of the Ancient Irish, p. 6. They also instructed the people in secular knowledge.

was constructed of wattles, the only materials then generally used in the country. Building with stone and mortar was the work of an after and more intelligent age. In 729, the monastery was rebuilt of stone, but not founded as a new institution, as stated by Dean Mill. This institution, however, is neither noticed by Keith nor by Spottiswood among the religious houses of Scotland.

In 834, Brudus, the king of the Picts, summoned all his subjects who were able to bear arms to meet on a certain day in *Nether Calidon* with a suitable supply of provisions.* They mustered there in a great body. Hollingshed says, that this army passed over the Tay, and marched into the castle of Calidon, previous to engaging Alpinus, the King of Scots, at Angus. From this it may be inferred that, at that time, the dwellings erected near to this castle were so considerable as to have afforded, along with the castle, the requisite accommodation for so great a body of men. The various attempts of the Danes to plunder Dunkeld, also favour the view that the place was not only extensive, but its monastery was reputed important and wealthy. About 845, the Danes, under their celebrated sea-king, Regner Lodbrog, on their advance to plunder Dunkeld, were successfully engaged and defeated between Cluny and Dunkeld by Kenneth MacAlpin, who united the Scots and Picts into one kingdom.† About 905, the Danes advanced a second time, when they successfully plundered the town. The extent of their booty is nowhere recorded. Under the reign of Kenneth III. they meditated a third attack for a similar purpose, but they were met at Luncarty by Kenneth, where he fought a famous battle and routed them.

In 848, Kenneth MacAlpin built a church at Dunkeld, from respect to the memory of St Columba, wherein he deposited the relics of that saint,‡ which had become unsafe at Iona from the rapacity of the Danes. The site of this sacred depository has not

* Chron. of Scotland, Vol. i. p. 60. Hollingshed, Vol. i. p. 246.

† Chron. No. 3 in Innes's App. Langbeck's Scriptorum, Dan. Vol. ii. p. 2, et seq.

‡ Dean Mill, *MS. Hist.* in reference to the bones of St Columba, and the pestilence which broke out in Scotland in 1500, says, "What follows is surprising, and yet I think it must not be passed over. The Bishop had marked out and consecrated burying ground for his people, being much afraid of the pestilence. In the meantime, he visited some of the church tenants of Caputh, who had been bad of that disease, and gave them such consecrated things as might be of use to them. Next day he caused dip the bones of St Columba in consecrated water, and sent it to them to drink by the chancellor. Many did drink and were cured. But there was one forward fellow among them, who said to the chuncellor, 'for what does the Bishop send us water to drink? I wish he had sent us some of his best ale.' But he and the rest, to the number of thirty, who refused to drink of the water, died of the plague, and were buried in one grave a little below the ordinary burying-ground."

yet been discovered by antiquarians.* By this act of Kenneth, St Columba became the patron saint of Dunkeld and its church.†

In 1127, the monastery of Dunkeld was converted by David I. into a regular episcopate.‡ It has been thought that he expelled the Culdees to make room for a bishop. On the contrary, he guaranteed to them during life the rights and possessions which had formerly belonged to their abbey. The Culdees continued to nominate their superior, but a short time, when they were superseded in their elections by the canons regular.

In 1318, Bishop Sinclair, better known as Robert the Bruce's *own bishop*, built the choir on the site of part of the old monastery, —the old abbey church, built by Kenneth, serving as the place of worship until the new edifice was finished. As a memorial of his having built the choir, he placed on the top of the eastern gable a cross *ingraillé*, part of the arms of his family, where it remained, much dilapidated, until the repairs of 1817, when it was renewed. § In the middle of the gable are to be seen several reddish stones, which formed part of the wall of the monastery. Bishop Peblis, in 1380, glazed the eastern window of the choir, and adorned it with several figures painted on fine glass.

Bishop Cardney, on the 27th April 1406, founded the nave of the church, and raised it as far as the second row of arches commonly called the "blind storijs." Bishop Ralston, who assumed the mitre in 1447, finished the nave, and began the aisles of the cathedral. Dean Mill says, this bishop "had this work so much at heart, that he and one or two people of high rank who staid with him had a custom of carrying every day out of the quarry of Burnbane several burdens of stones." The stones for building the choir and cathedral were all of a small size, as they had to be

* From the preceding foot-note, it would appear that the remains of St Columba had been disturbed by some of the early Roman Catholic bishops.—Chalmers's *Caledonia*, Vol. i. p. 426.

† The armorial bearings of the town of Dunkeld have been blazoned, with a view to the dedication of its church to St Columba, "Sable, a dove *argent*, holding in its beak an olive branch proper; the shield is surrounded with a ribbon, *or*, whereon is written Caledonia, and in the bottom part of the shield is a thistle proper; the whole is encircled with two palm branches vert."—MS. Cumin. Chal. Caled. Vol. i. p. 435.

‡ Dean Mill says, "*erexit in Cathedralem Ecclesiam*." It is questioned whether the expression involves a physical or other meaning. It would seem to imply a change of physical structure.

§ In the centre of the choir the bishop made a burial-place for himself, near to the entrance of the chapter-house. There was a marble monument over his tomb, and a handsome statue of him in alabaster. The statue was either mutilated by the mob in 1580, or by the soldiery in 1689. The tomb was lost sight of in the various changes which the interior has undergone.

carried on horseback by means of *curachs*. Roads and carts were subsequent inventions. The workmen's wages did not exceed 3d., nor that of the labourers, 2d. Scots per day. The mortar was carried in baskets on horseback. The cost of a man with a horse and baskets, or with a curach, was 3d. Scots per day. In 1460, Bishop Lauder finished the cathedral. He built the porch of the south gate, and adorned it with several fine images. There is a gateway at the western end, of which there is no record. In 1464, Bishop Lauder dedicated the church to its old patron, St Columba.*

The palace of the bishops stood a little to the south-west of the cathedral. It consisted of several long houses of two stories, thatched after the manner of the times. For greater security to that residence, a castle was erected close to it in 1408. The castle contained "a great hall, with vaulted granaries and a larder,"—a precautionary step against any long-continued attack

* It may not be uninteresting to give, from Dean Mill, a list of some of the ornaments presented to the church by the different bishops. In 1406, Bishop Cardney gave a handsome and very valuable mitre and bishop's staff. In 1441, Bishop Bruce "a cope and four vestments of great value." In 1450, Bishop Lauder "procured many priests vestments of silk, and a deal of silver work, such as six candlesticks, one cup, two phials, three flaggons, a box for the chrism, a cross, in which there is a part of our Lord's cross, a vessel for holding the eucharist of considerable weight, and another for the holy water, two instruments for sprinkling the holy water, and two incense censors. There was over against the great altar a piece of painting representing the twenty-four miracles of St Colme, and overhead of this, two statues of that saint. There were two pillars on which rested two angels, who held two candlesticks of fifteen branches, agreeable to what is said in the Revelation of John. Each of these branches was suspended by a silken rope. He made a pillar for supporting the great wax lights at Easter, with a bishop's chair, and a bench for the choristers. Bishop Brown in 1500 gave various gorgeous dresses, as also a cover for the altar of blue and gold. He made a pulpit of brass, divided into four, each division of which supported the statue of an Evangelist, and when the Gospel was read, it was in that division which answered to the name of the Evangelist which was then read. He made a lesser pulpit, which was supported by the statue of Moses behind, on which there was a candlestick of three branches. He caused paint the upper parts of the pews. He made new the throne of the holy cross, the chancel, the altars of St Martin and St Michael. He caused make images of the apostles, and portraits of the other saints, to be drawn upon the wall all around. But as to the King's noblemen, bishops, and others who had been benefactors to the church he caused their figures be drawn upon the wall behind the altar, that the whole quire might, in time of prayers, have their eyes upon them. He also beautified all the altars with proper figures, and for the use of each gave proper vestments to the priests. He bought two great bells,—the lesser called George, and the greater St Colme. He procured another greater, named Maryford, which he left his successor." A number of the prebends contributed vestments and other valuable and weighty silver ornaments. The prebend of Fungorth gave two chalices, silver gilt, two silver phials, and a pot adorned with the image of St Columba, his guardian saint.

The altars in the church were dedicated, 1. to the Blessed Virgin—"save us from the pains of hell." That altar stood to the right of the principal altar; 2. St Michael; 3. St Martin; 4. St Nicholas; 5. St Andrew the apostle; 6. the Innocents; 7. All Saints; 8. Stephen the Martyr; 9. John the Baptist; 10. St Catherine; 11. St John the Baptist; and the 12. is believed to have been the altar of St Ninians or St Salvator.

from the clans. Although no vestige of this edifice remains, its site is still called "the Castle Close." In 1508, a wing was built to the palace, and adjoining to it a handsome private chapel. Bishop Brown furnished the palace in 1509, and left the furniture to his successors in office.

In 1469, Bishop Lauder built the chapter-house, and also the steeple or greater tower of the cathedral. The height of that tower is about 96 feet, and its base 24 feet each side. It was at one time mounted with small cannon, and occupied, in 1689, by the Cameronians in their defence of the town. There is, on the west side of the tower, a singular zig-zag rent from the top to the bottom, which seems to have been caused by the insufficient foundation of the north-west corner. In the upper flat of this tower is the town clock and six music bells,—the property of the Atholl family. The morning and evening bells, to begin, and to return from, labour, are rung,—the former at six o'clock, and the latter at eight o'clock.

It has often been a matter of surprise how any religious institution could have existed 1300 years ago in such a spot as Dunkeld, and that it should, through so many ages of trouble and changes of character, have continued to the present day. So far as is known, the early clergy experienced little or no annoyance from the uncultivated clans within the diocese; but when the benefice grew in wealth and importance under the Romish hierarchy, the clergy were fearfully harassed. It is pretty well established, that, at that period, the clans suddenly, through want of education, became more attached to the possessions of the bishops, than to their religious instructions. Many of the influential barons seized such portions as lay near to their own estates, and forced the bishops to grant them feudal rights, which they were glad to give as the price of peace. At the same time, it is amusing to find that, over the superstitious and half-instructed minds of some of the savage chieftains, the terrors of the church would occasionally assert their way. After they had attacked the prelate and his vassals with sword and buckler, or stolen his cattle, or burned his stack-yard, they would come to the altar in sackcloth, and at once implore the forgiveness of Heaven and of his Lordship. Once forgiven, they held themselves free to sin again. From Dean Mill, we learn that neither the sacred office of bishop, nor the sanctity of the church, deterred the clans from attacking the prelate in his palace, or within the walls of the cathedral. In

1407, Bishop Cardney had to fly from his palace, from a band of marauders who sought to murder him. In 1441, Robert Reoch Macdonachie, the progenitor of the Robertsons of Strowan, who are to this day still called the clan Donachie, fought Bishop Bruce and his vassals more than once, with loss on both sides. Robert was a powerful man, and a great scourge to the church. He plundered the church lands of Little Dunkeld, within sight of the bishop's castle, and fought the church tenants at Auchtergaven. After his engagement he appeared at Perth, before the King, from whom he received the lands of Strowan for apprehending the Master of Atholl. Singular enough, about 400 years after, these lands came into the hands of the family, on whose account they had been gifted. In 1452, Bishop Lauder, on assuming the mitre, found his diocese plundered in every quarter, and was obliged to solicit the King's commission as bailie. In virtue of his office he imprisoned and hanged the most outrageous. By the terror of his authority, he got rid "of an arch robber, Macbre, his sons, and his whole gang. This man was reckoned the most bold and infamous person of his time. The name he took was that of the Bishop's *Sorner*, that is, one who went about to extort money and victuals from the bishop's tenants." The bailie's authority, however, seems not to have been much respected by the clan Donachie men. On one occasion he imprisoned one of them. The chief, on being told of the detention, collected his followers, marched to Dunkeld, in order to punish the bishop and release the prisoner. They found, on arrival, that the bishop was celebrating mass in the cathedral. Regardless of all decorum, they entered the church, and threw a shower of arrows at him as he stood by the altar, which "obliged him to give over the service, and to take shelter behind some of the timber of the quire." It is not recorded how the people in the cathedral or in the town acted on that occasion. It appears, however, that the poor bishop had to give up his prisoner, and hostilities ceased. A complaint was made to the King; but the chieftain being son-in-law of Lord Glamis, a court favourite, the matter was hushed. For fear of the *catherans*, the bishop was obliged to remove the synod from Tulilum, near Perth, to the church of Dunkeld. Bishop Brown, one of the most conscientious of the bishops, had also his share of trials. In 1494, he recovered the church lands of Muckersey, which had been violently possessed by Sir James Crichton of Strathord. On that account, "Sir James, with twelve men, lay

in wait, and set upon the bishop, near the Bridge of Earn, as he was on his way to Court with a retinue of 40 people. If the bishop and the clergy of his train had not softened them, he had surely been cut to pieces by the Servants. However, they parted without coming to blows; and, to convince the world of Sir James's bad intentions, the bishop returned to Dunkeld." Subsequently, both parties were reconciled. This bishop had the fruits of his benefice, on their way to Dunkeld, repeatedly carried off by bands of robbers, who seem to have defied his vigilance and despised his authority. It is said that Andrew, Lord Annandale, the then chancellor, favoured the laity in all suits for recovery of church lands, where there had been peaceable possession. For that reason, the bishop, in his last will, left a peculiar charge with his successors to recover, "under his heavy curse if he did it not," the church lands of Fordale, unjustly detained by James Fotheringay, who was connected with the chancellor by personal obligations. After the death of Bishop Brown, the Earl of Atholl, nephew to James II., called the canons of the church of Dunkeld together, and requested them to make choice of his brother, Andrew Stewart, as bishop. The canons, from personal fear, unanimously elected him, though he was not in full orders. Pope Leo X. rejected the appointment, and nominated the celebrated Gavin Douglas, uncle to the Earl of Angus, the Queen's husband. On Bishop Douglas's arrival at Dunkeld, he found Andrew Stewart, the postulated bishop, had armed his servants, and had possession of the palace and the steeple of the cathedral. He retired to the dean's house, to receive the homage of the clergy, and while engaged in consultation with them what course to follow, he was informed that Stewart was in arms to relieve the palace. It is recorded, that at that instant, a shower of cannon shot came from the steeple and the palace. The people of rank hurried to the bishop's defence. Notice was sent of this transaction to the bishop's friends in Angus and elsewhere, upon which there came next day such crowds from Montrose, the low parts of Fife, and the country round about, that the city of Dunkeld could scarce hold them. But, for all their numbers, the prebendary of Alyth had laid up such abundance of everything, that there was room and provision for all the men and their horses." Stewart not being able to relieve his servants who held the palace and steeple, retired to the woods. By threat of excommunication, and partly by force and stratagem, possession was yielded. Stewart was al-

lowed to retain what he had collected of the bishop's rents, and he got the churches of Alyth and Cargill, on paying a small trifle yearly to the bishop. After the bishop had obtained peace with Stewart and the clans, he set about doing good works.

The revenue of the bishops of Dunkeld was considerable. During the reign of James II., Bishop Lauder got the church lands, south of Forth, erected into the barony of Aberlady; and on the north, into the barony of Dunkeld. The bishops had four palaces; one in Edinburgh, Perth, Cluny, and Dunkeld. Bishop Brown could ride from the Dunkeld palace to the palace of Cluny on his own ground, a distance of seven miles, by four different routes,—by Cairdney, the Litter, Stenton, and Caputh. The different parishes which were subject to the jurisdiction of the commissariat court of Dunkeld are given by Keith, p. 186, in his Catalogue of the Scotch Bishops.

The cathedral, which had been erected with so much taste and ability, became a noble ruin in 1560, and stands to this day a striking picture of the mutability of human opinions. On the 12th of August that year, an authority, in the handwriting of Lord James Stewart,—judging from his signature,—and subscribed by him, Argyle, and Ruthven, directed the lairds of Airntully and Kinvaid “to pass incontinent to the kyrk of Dunkeld, and tak down the haill images thereof, and bring furth to the kirk-zayrd and burn tham oppinly. And siclyk cast down the altaris, and purge the kyrk of all kinds of monuments of idolatyre. And this ye fail not to do, as ye will do us singular empleseur; and so committis to the protection of God. Faill not, but ze tak guid heyd, that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken—eyther glassin wark or iron wark.” It would have been well had this order been literally obeyed, but the demolition was unfortunately carried on with a disposition of mind and temper more worthy of reprobation than applause. The cathedral and the choir were completely sacked. The windows were smashed, and the doors torn from their hinges. For the credit of the mob, it does not appear from the walls that fire had ever been applied as one of their engines of destruction. Tradition affirms that what these lairds had left undestroyed was demolished by the Laird of Cairdney, among whose family papers the original order for the destruction is to be found. This laird unroofed the cathedral, although one of his ancestors had honourably presided in it as bishop.

whose tomb was and still is one of its attractions, and from whom part of his power as laird had been acquired.

At the Reformation of 1560, the revenue of the Dunkeld church was upwards of L. 1600, but the benefice afterwards became so poor, that the king, as is understood, by an entry in the secretary's books, of date 23d October 1685, had to make a gift of L. 100 Sterling yearly to the incumbent. It appears that the Episcopalian bishops did nothing towards the repairing of the cathedral, for, in 1600, Stewart of Ladywell repaired the choir, and roofed it with slate at his private expense. Although Episcopacy was subsequently supplanted by Presbyterianism, yet there is still a Bishop of Dunkeld who regulates the Episcopal worship within the united diocese of Dunblane, Dunkeld, and Fife. The bishop at present resides in Aberdeenshire, and the Dean of Dunkeld in Forfarshire.

By the Acts of the General Assembly of 1586 and 1593, Dunkeld was appointed as the seat of presbyterial meetings, which continues to be the place of meeting to the present day.*

In 1647, Sir James Galloway, Master of Requests to James VI. and to Charles I. was created Lord Dunkeld.† His grandson James was attainted at the Revolution of 1688, and dying about the year 1700, the title became extinct.

In 1689, Viscount Dundee endeavoured with a Highland army to oppose the Revolution settlement of 1688 in the north of Scotland. With that view, he marched to Perthshire, where he fought and died at Killiecrankie. His troops, after the battle, marched down and attacked the town of Dunkeld. It was garrisoned by the Cameronians, now the 26th Regiment, then a body of raw recruits. The battle began at seven o'clock in the morning of the 21st August 1689, and continued with intervals till eleven o'clock at night. The fiercest struggle was made on the site of the pre-

* During the period of Episcopacy, the following notice occurs anent the obsequies and burials of the great:—Assembly of 7 July 1579, Sessio 5. Anent the buriall of the Earle of Atholl of good memoria, the kirk thocht meet to direct from the Assembly Mrs John Row and John Durie to desyre of them that all superstition be sroyded thereat: quho reported that they had made information to their honours, that the brult was of some superstitious rites quhilk were prepared for the buriall, as ane qwhyte cross in the mortcloath, lang gownes with stroupes and torches: Quhais answer was that it was not ane crosse, and grantit the gownes and denyit the torches; alwayes desyred the kirk to direct two to sie if sic things as was prepared were superstitious, and they could be reformat: According qwhairto war immediately sent to them David Fargysons, John Braid, and John Durie, to declare. The kirk thocht the crosse and stroupes superstitious and ethineque like, and to desyre them to remove the same; who returned with answer, that the Lords should cause cover the mort-cloath with black velvet, and the stroupes should be removit."

† Guthrie's Memoirs, p. 155. Glasgow, 1748.

sent town. The Highlanders afterwards got possession of many of the houses from which they galled the soldiers by their fire. To dislodge them, small parties of the soldiers, with burning faggots, were sent to fire the houses. "Where they found keys in the doors, they lockt them, and burnt all within," which raised distressing cries of help from those in the fire.* There were sixteen consumed in one house. The town was burned to ashes, excepting the cathedral and three houses where some of the soldiers were advantageously posted. The inhabitants found shelter in the church. After the enemy retired, the seats of the church were carried out, and the defences repaired, in the event of a second attack,—which the enemy never made. The Cameronians lost several officers, among whom was Lt.-Col. Cleland, the father of William Cleland, Esq. the original of the celebrated "Will Honeycomb" in the *Spectator*. After the battle, the dead were buried on the south of the cathedral.

In 1691 or thereabouts, the Atholl family repaired the choir for worship at their own private expense. In 1762, Government contributed L.300 towards a first repair, and in 1815, L.1000 towards a second repair, to which the Duke of Atholl added L.5000, and restored the choir, with some slight variations, to its original state.† The cathedral still stands unroofed, and unheeded by government. But from time to time it has received such repairs from the Atholl family as will prevent it becoming a total ruin. The area of the cathedral, once the highly prized cemetery of the great, is, with a scrag of ground to the south of it, the only burial-place of the inhabitants of Dunkeld. Where the inhabitants interred their dead prior to 1560, is now difficult to tell. Although the cathedral and place of interment are situated within the walls of the Dunkeld park, yet access is freely given by the keeper of the east gate, at reasonable hours, to every person who have there a right of sepulture.

During the reign of Charles II., an offer was made to erect the town of Dunkeld into a royal burgh, but that offer was at the time declined. Queen Anne renewed the offer in 1704, which was accepted. The requisite charter was prepared, and ready for the royal signature, when, as traditionally reported, a dispute

* Life of Col. Blackadder, Chap. 5. Also Aikman's Edition of Buchanan's History of Scotland, Vol. v. p. 268.

† In lowering the floor of the choir, many foreign, Roman, and Scottish coins were found by the inhabitants. One person who had thirty coins,—some Roman, sold them to a travelling jeweller for L.1.

arose among the inhabitants as to the expense of the charter, which they refused to pay, and the matter was allowed to drop. The charter was dated 17th April, and written to the great seal, 16th, and sealed 20th September 1704.

In 1745, the Marquis of Tullibardine, on his way from the north with the Pretender, took transient possession of the Castle of Blair, in the absence of his younger brother, the Duke of Atholl, and spent a short time with the Prince in the ducal palace, which, but for him, the Marquis might have called his own. Lord Nairn and Lochiel were sent forward to proclaim the Pretender at Dunkeld, which they did at the old cross.* Neither upon that occasion, nor on the Prince's resting with the Marquis on their way to the south, did the inhabitants manifest much attachment to the Pretender, or his pretensions. The Duke of Cumberland, early in 1746, made Dunkeld and Blair in Atholl his advanced posts. These detachments lived on the inhabitants, plundered the houses of the rebels, and committed very wanton excesses. On their departure, the stations were occupied by the Hessians; but being ignorant of the country, and of the Highland mode of warfare, they were daily harassed by the Athollmen. Many well fought skirmishes took place between them near Dunkeld.

Dunkeld was visited by one of our early kings, William the Lion, for deer hunting. It is reported that he took his station for shooting the deer, on a small knoll now called the king's seat. It is a small terraced hill, on the summit of which is the remains of a building and the out-works of an ancient fort. The road which runs between that knoll and Craig-y-barns is called the King's pass. Mary Queen of Scots also visited the locality for a similar amusement. On one of her hunting excursions, she narrowly escaped serious bodily injury from the leader of a herd of deer, who ran in the direction where she stood, and which she selected contrary to the advice of her attendants. For the entertainment of that Queen, the then Earl of Atholl employed 2000 Highlanders to collect the deer of the central Highlands.† It is traditionally reported, that Queen Anne, who raised the Marquis of Atholl to ducal dignity in 1703, did subsequent to that year visit the castle of Blair, on matters connected with Scotland, and subsequently

* The old cross was a round pillar, on which was four round balls, supporting a pyramidal top. It was of stone, and stood about 20 feet high. The pedestal was 12 feet square. On the pillar hung four iron jugs for punishing petty offenders. The cross was removed about forty years ago.

† *Pensant's Tour*, Vol. ii. p. 64.

Dunkeld House. A state room in that castle is still shown as Queen Anne's bed-chamber. At a former period, the High Commissioner of Scotland made a formal visit, and was royally entertained. Many of the present monarchs of Europe have visited Dunkeld, and enjoyed not only the Highland hospitality of the Atholl family, but have been liberally indulged in all the sports which the locality so amply affords. The last royal visit to Dunkeld was paid by Queen Victoria and Prince Albert in September 1842. Her Majesty was received on the boundary of the Dunkeld property by a guard of the Atholl men, and conducted to the park, where Lord Glenlyon, the heir apparent of the Atholl title, received her Majesty at the head of several hundred Highlanders, and conducted her to the Royal tent.*

Bishops of Dunkeld.—As they are identified with the civil history of the locality, it has been considered proper to subjoin a catalogue of them, so far as they can be collected, from historical writers.†

* The royal tent stood on the lawn to the north of the cathedral, which commanded a view of the wild alpine scenery to the west, north, and south of Dunkeld. This view is bold, but it is softened when combined with the mellowed beauties of the lawn, and the grey walls of the cathedral. Nature and art here harmonize. The tent was appropriately situated for the gratification of royalty, and the lieges present. Her Majesty first reviewed the Highlanders, and then walked along the line formed by the members of the local Societies, inquiring into the provident objects of each body, with which she expressed herself much interested and delighted. The Queen, with a select party, afterwards retired to the tent, where a princely lunch was served up on gold and silver, with the most choice liqueurs, and Atholl brose. Her Majesty tasted a little of the brose out of Neil Gow's glass. After lunch, the officers of the Atholl clan were formally introduced to the Queen, and kissed hands in the tent. Several of them at her request danced a set of the Highland reels; the sword dance, which is very intricate from the gradual rapidity of its movements, was also gracefully performed. Her Majesty, after enjoying a few hours at Dunkeld, departed for Breadalbane. The Honourable Captain Murray, his Lordship's brother, rode beside the carriage to the boundary of the Atholl property, in Strathhtay, a distance of 13 miles, giving the names of the places, which Her Majesty carefully noted down. The Royal salutes on her arrival and retiring from Dunkeld were fired from Stanley hill.

† 1. Cormac, who came out conspicuously in the stage of life.—Chalmers's *Caled.* Vol. i. p. 429. He was witness to two charters of David I. to the monastery of Dunfermline, along with Robert, Bishop of St Andrews, consecrated 1128. See Keith's preface to his *Catalogue of Bishops*, p. 9.

2. Gregory is found after Cormac, attesting, between the years 1147 and 1162, with Robert, Bishop of St Andrews, several charters of King David I. and his grandson Malcolm. Gregory died 1169.—*Chron. Melrose and Fordun.*

3. Richard de Prebenda. *Fordun*, lib. viii. c. 13, calls him "Capellanus Regis Willelmi." He was one of the Commissioners for Scotland in negotiating with Henry II. in 1174 for the release of King William, at that time a prisoner in England, (*Foedera Angliæ*, t. 1, p. 99.) and in 1176 he attended William to a council held at Northampton by Cardinal Huguccio Petreleonis, the Pope's Legate.—*Hoveden*, 550. Mill and Keith think he died in 1178 or 1174; but the facts mentioned prove this to be a mistake. *Fordun*, lib. viii. c. 13, says he died in 1178.

A difficulty occurs as to Richard's successor. Dean Mill says it was Cormac who died in 1174. Keith adds nothing in confirmation of such an election, and Dal-

Ancient Chapels.—About 1420, Bishop Cardney built and dedicated a chapel to St Ninian. It stood upon the ground now

rymple says Cormac never came to settle at Dunkeld.—Collect. p. 240-5. Supposing Cormac to have been the bishop, his successor is another difficulty. Dalrymple makes Gregory to be the fourth bishop; but Keith expresses doubts on the subject. Mill omits Gregory altogether, and makes Walter to be Cormac's successor. If Fordun be correct as to the time of the death of Bishop Richard de Præbenda, which he says was in 1178, Walter would then be his successor, for his consecration takes place in the same year.

4. Walter de Bidon was one of the Clerici Regis, and afterwards Chancellor of the kingdom. Though elected to the See of Dunkeld, it is said that he died before his consecration, and cannot therefore be numbered as one of its bishops. Mill says that he was consecrated in 1178, and died full of years and pious works.

5. John Scot. This prelate was, in 1177, elected Bishop of St Andrews by the chapter. "Electus est (Fordun, lib. vi. c. 35) Rege Willelmo totis viribus renitente;" that monarch passionately exclaiming, when the election was announced to him, "By the arm of St James, John Scot shall never be Bishop of St Andrews." The Pope, however, supported the pretensions of John, and a controversy ensued, which agitated Scotland, and embroiled William with the Head of the Church for several years. The Pope, in consequence, was about to put Scotland under interdict, but by Scot's entreaties that step was prevented. The dispute, however, terminated at last, by the nomination of John Scot to the diocese of Dunkeld, with liberty to retain the emoluments belonging to him as Archdeacon of St Andrews, an office which he previously held.—Ford. lib. vi. c. 35-38. This Bishop had great influence with Pope Alexander III. "eum in quamlibet partem quam vellent ratione tamen prævia inclinavit."—Ibid. That Pope, at his request, constituted Argyle, which, till his time, was a part of the diocese of Dunkeld, a separate see. John Scot held the mitre twenty-five years, and died in 1203, and was buried in the north side of the quire of the Abbey-church of Newbottle, "ubi (says Fordun) claret miraculis." The Bishoprick of St Andrews was then estimated at the yearly revenue of L. 8018, 9s. and that of Dunkeld at L. 1206, 6s. 8d.—Chart. Aberbrothock, Vol. i. fol. 10, as quoted in the Annals of Scotland, Vol. iii. p. 205. The life of Scot was written by William Benyng, prior of Newbattle, afterwards Abbot of Coupar, and by Bishop Lauder of Dunkeld.

Richard de Præbenda. He was one of the King's clerici, and his kinsman. It is said he was consecrated in 1203, and died at Cramond in 1210, and was buried in Inchoolm.—Fordun, lib. viii. c. 64 et c. 78. But,

According to Mill, there was a Richard Provan named John's successor, who must have died shortly after, and before consecration, for there is no mention of him as bishop in Keith or any other writer. John of Leicester, cousin to King William, succeeded John, and filled the see eleven years, and died at Cramond 1214. Keith says that Richard de Præbenda is not designed bishop, nor is it likely that there should have been two bishops so near to one another of the same name and surname.

6. John of Leicester died in 1214.—Mill, Ford. lib. ix. c. 27.

7. Hugh, called Hugo de Sigillo, a monk of Arbroath. Fordun, lib. ix. c. 47, calls him "vir mansuetissimus qui dicebatur puerperum Episcopus." Mill says, that Hugo died within the year, on the 2d January, and was succeeded by Gilbert.

Mathew Scot, Chancellor of the kingdom, 1227-31, is said to have been elected, but died before his consecration.—Fordun, Ibid. Although stated as Chaucellor, Chalmers's Caled. Vol. i. p. 712, he died before 1231. Scot is not in Mill's Cat. of Bishops.

8. Gilbert. He had been chaplain to his predecessor, Bishop Hugh. He appears as a witness to a deed of Alexander II. in 1227. A copy of this deed was published in 1771, by the late John Davidson, Esq. along with some other curious papers, in the Appendix to the Annals of Scotland. Though it proves that Fordun, lib. ix. c. 47, is mistaken in saying, that Gilbert was not elected till 1229, it does not fix the date of that event. Gilbert filled the see twenty-two years, and was buried at Inchoolm 1236.

9. Galfrid Liverance succeeded in 1236. Mill says that he reformed the cathedral worship in imitation of the Church of Sarum, and the music according to the Gregorian manner. According to Fordun, lib. ix. c. 68, Galfrid died at Tibbermuir in 1249, and was buried within the old Church, formerly the Abbey Church of Dunkeld, "quam prædilis et possessionibus dotavit, quam regulis et institutis informavit,

occupied by the present buildings in the city of Dunkeld called Atholl Street. It is recorded, that the bishop bought the lands of *quam vestibus et ornamentis decoravit, quam fere per omnia exaltavit.*" His epitaph was,

*Hæc, Dunkeldensis cleri decus, ægis et ensis
Gaufridus tumba pausat, sub patre Columba.—FORDUN, ut supra.*

After Galfrid, Mill places Richard, but

David was elected in 1250, though never consecrated.—*Catal. of Bish. p. 50.*

10. Richard of Inverkeithing was appointed 1250. He was one of the Regents of the kingdom during the minority of Alexander III. (*Fœd. i. 566*), and Chancellor, 1255-7.—*Chalmers's Caled. Vol. i. p. 713.* Cardinal Ottobonus de Fieschi, in 1266, came as Legate from the Pope to Scotland, and required a contribution from the Church to defray the expense of his visitation. The King, with the advice of the clergy, forbade it to be levied. The Legate called a council, and Richard was deputed by the Bishops to attend it: "*Ne quid, ipsis absentibus in eorum prejudicium statueretur.*"—*Fordun, lib. x. c. 24.* He died in 1272, "*vir,*" says the same author, *lib. x. c. 30,* "*magnæ maturitatis et gravitatis, qui fuit fidelissimus regis et regni consiliarius et justitia inflexibilis.*"

11. Robert de Stuteville. He was a man of high birth, and Dean of Dunkeld. According to Mill, he filled the see twenty-eight years with great character, and died in 1300. Historical facts, however, seem to disprove the time of his death, for,

12. Mathew was elected in 1295 or earlier. In that year, he appears as one of the Commissioners sent to France to negotiate with Philip an alliance, by the marriage of the daughter of the Count of Anjou with the son and heir of Baliol.—*Fœdera, t. ii. p. 695.* By the treaty, L.1500 was stipulated as the lady's jointure; and of this sum, L.500 was secured upon Crown lands in Scotland, "*annui redditus de quibus mille libris Sterlingorum in locis infrascriptis, videlicet, de Lanark, de Kadioir (bodie, Hamilton), de Maldasley, de Cunyngham, de Haddington, et de Castro de Dundee in agro Scotiæ affidebit eidem.*" Mill says, that in Mathew's time "*St Michael killed the English Governor of Perth for oppressing the canons.*" The same writer states, that this bishop died in 1312. But he must have died in 1309, as appears from *Fœd. t. iii. p. 194.* A bishop of Dunkeld appears as one of the ten Scottish commissioners who met the twenty commissioners of the English nation, by order of Edward, at London, September 1305, immediately after the unjust death of William Wallace, to establish regulations for the government of Scotland.—*Ryley, 508,* as quoted *An. of Scot. v. i. p. 312.* *Chalmers's Caled. Vol. i. p. 671.*

13. William Sinclair. On the death of Mathew, John de Leek was elected by the chapter, and Edward applied to the Pope and the College of Cardinals, *Fœd. t. iii. p. 164-165,* earnestly urging the confirmation of his election; but the partisans of Robert Bruce, who favoured the election of William Sinclair, brother to the Laird of Roslin, prevailed. Leek was in 1311 appointed Archbishop of Dublin. In a letter of thanks for this appointment, written by Edward to the Pope, he is styled, "*Johannis de Leek capellanus noster karissimus, nuper Dunkeldensis ecclesiæ electus.*"—*Fœd. t. iii. 258.* Sinclair then was consecrated without opposition to the see of Dunkeld. It has been asserted, that in 1332 he assisted at the coronation of Edward Baliol, at Scone; and that his signature is found at that disgraceful instrument, by which the Scottish Parliament, held at Edinburgh in 1333, surrendered the independence and liberty of their country to the English monarch. Lord Hailes is of this opinion.—*Vol. ii. p. 172-186.* But it ought to be stated, that very shortly before the coronation, the bishop opposed Baliol in the field, near to Perth, and was taken prisoner with many noblemen, all of whom were forced, from their desperate condition, to take the oath of allegiance to Baliol.—*Büch. Hist.* Sinclair's conduct was the result of necessity. He was witness to an agreement in 1329, and is bishop 1334—*Fœd. Ang. Vol. iv.*—and he died 1337. Mill says Duncan succeeded. Keith says that, although these different dates are all well vouched, yet

14. Walter was bishop as early as 1324.—*Cart. Gleng.* He is said to have this particular and remarkable designation, "*Episcopi Dunkeldensis ac conservatoris totius cleri Scotici.*" Keith says it is possible that William Sinclair may have died in 1323, and Walter have succeeded, and then another bishop of the name of William chosen, and established in the see. It is difficult to reconcile this with Scottish history. Mill has neither Walter nor William in his catalogue. When Walter or William died is unknown.

15. Duncan. Mill says that he died in 1363. But this is an error, for

16. John assumed the mitre in 1356. He was present in the Parliament which met at Edinburgh, and agreed to pay 100,000 merks to the English for the ransom

Mucklarie, and out of the rents he endowed the chaplain. By virtue of a grant, the dues payable to the chaplain have now been

of David II.—*Fœd. t. vi. 39, 40.* In 1369, he was a witness to the treaty for a truce between England and Scotland, for fourteen years.—*Fœd. t. vi. 632.* Mill has omitted this bishop.

17. Michael Monymusk. He was the great Chamberlain of Scotland, and died in 1376.—*Mill.*

18. John Peeblis. This bishop was King's Chancellor, and intrusted with various important national negotiations.—*Fœd. t. vii. p. 441.* It was he who drew up the celebrated act of Parliament which recognized the title of Robert II. to the throne of Scotland. He died in 1396.

19. Robert de Cairdney. He showed great zeal and assiduity in adorning the cathedral, and improving the revenues of his diocese. He acquired the lands of Cra-mond in excambion for Cammo.—*Catal. of Bish. p. 58.* The chartulary of Cambuskenneth, as quoted, (*Ibid.*), mentions that this bishop was excommunicated for refusing to comply with the formalities of ecclesiastical processes required by the Pope. He was one of the hostages for the redemption of James I.—*Fœd. t. v. p. 125.*

20. Donald Macnaughtan. He was Dean of Dunkeld, and elected by the chapter on the death of Robert; but King James opposing his appointment, he took a journey to Rome to obtain confirmation from the Pope. On this journey he died. *Nisbet, Heraldry, p. 419,* gravely says, "Donald Macnaughtan was by James II. raised to the Episcopal see of Dunkeld, where he exercised his Episcopal function till his death, as in Spottiswood's History of the Church of Scotland." It happens unfortunately for the credit of Mr Nisbet's accuracy, that, in the passage referred to, Spottiswood says, that "James opposed this bishop's election, and he died on his way to Rome."—*Spot. p. 100.* Donald endowed the church of Clunie.

21. James Kennedy. He was the son of Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, by Mary, younger daughter of Robert III. and Queen Annabel. In 1438, he was chosen bishop, and in 1448, translated to St Andrews, became a Privy Councillor, and Chancellor of Scotland, and afterwards one of the Regents of the kingdom, during the minority of James III.—*Historical Genealogy of the Royal House of Stuarts, by Mark Noble, p. 88. Keith, p. 18.*

Alexander Lauder, who had been rector of Ratho: "Venerabilis vir," says *For-dun, lib. xvi. c. 26,* "et nunc morum probitate conspicuus." Mill says he died in October 1440, before consecration.

22. James Bruce, first rector of Kilmeny in Fife. He became Chancellor of the kingdom, and was promoted to the see of Glasgow, but died before his translation in 1447.

William Turnbull, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, was nominated in 1447, to succeed James Bruce in the see of Dunkeld; but on the death of that bishop he was translated to Glasgow before his consecration for Dunkeld.—*Keith.*

23. John Ralston, Dean of Dunkeld, Keeper of the Privy-Seal, and Secretary to the King, was raised to the See in 1448. He was afterwards created Lord High Treasurer, and employed in several foreign embassies. *Fœd. t. ii. p. 2420.* Mill says, "John died about 1450; but it was after the 6th November 1452, for on that day he is witness to a charter under the great seal."—*Keith.*

24. Henry Douglas, son to the Earl of Douglas, succeeded Ralston. He is said to have filled the see two years.—*Life of Leslie, Bishop of Ross.* Neither *Keith, Mill, or Spottiswood* make mention of Henry.

25. Thomas Lauder assumed the mitre in the sixtieth year of his age. He was tutor to James II. Mill, who lived in Bishop Lauder's time, says of him: "This venerable prelate had such acquaintance with divinity, that he himself preached the faith to his people." He died in 1481, having in 1476 resigned the see on account of his advanced age. After his resignation, he was styled "Episcopus in universali ecclesia."

26. James Livingston, Rector of Forteviot and Weem, said to have been remarkable for his stature.—*Mill.* He was Chancellor, but held the office a short while. He erected a chaplainry in honour of St Columba, in the church of St Giles in Edinburgh, and died in 1483.

Alexander Inglis was next elected by the chapter, but the Pope annulled the election, because he had not been previously consulted.

Robert appears as Bishop of Dunkeld in 1483-4-5.—*Catalogue of Bishops, p. 56.* This fact is difficult to reconcile with the history of Mill, who lived at the time, and does not mention a bishop of that name.

conferred on the rector of the Royal School of Dunkeld. The bishop died 16th January 1436, and was honourably buried under a stone monument within the walls of the chapel. See *Monuments*.

27. George Brown, Rector of Tynningham was consecrated at Rome in 1484, by Pope Sixtus IV. He was rigid in enforcing church discipline. He divided his diocese into four deaneries,—one for Atholl and Breadalbane, another for Angus, the third for Fife, and the fourth for their church lands south of the Forth. He appointed Gaelic preachers for the Highlanders who were unacquainted with the English language. He erected the parishes of Caputh and Dowally, which formerly were part of Little Dunkeld, and erected churches in the two former. Mill says, that this bishop latterly suffered great bodily distress. Previous to his death, he entered a solemn protest, to the effect, that, being then of sound mind and firm in the faith, if he should "afterwards, through bodily weakness, be tempted by the Devil, or by the arguments of designing men," and turn from the faith, he should not be judged of, by what he then did.—Brown died 1514.

Andrew Stewart, brother to the Earl of Atholl, a prebend of Craig, and not in full orders, got himself, through his brother's influence, postulated bishop, but Pope Leo X. opposed his admission.—Mill. He was afterwards made Bishop of Caithness.—Keith.

28. Gavin Douglas, uncle to the then Earl of Angus, was, through the Queen's solicitation, his uncle's wife, preferred by the Pope. Andrew Stewart, however, prevented Gavin being consecrated till 1516. This bishop holds an eminent place in the literary history of his age. He was a profound classical scholar, a well informed antiquarian, and an elegant poet. He wrote, *Anteæ Narrationes*, *Comediæ aliquot Sacræ*; et *De Rebus Scoticis*; but none of these works have descended to our times. His *Palace of Honour*, and his translation of the *Æneid* of Virgil, however, still remain, and present very honourable monuments of both the correctness of his taste, and the vigour of his imagination. Living in dark and turbulent times, he enjoyed not the felicity of indulging his genius in security and repose. He was involved in the agitations and hazards of those commotions with which the disputes of the Queen Mother and the Duke of Albany, and of Arran and Angus, embroiled the kingdom. To avoid these, he retired to England, when he became the intimate acquaintance of Polydore Virgil. Douglas died in London, 1522, and was buried in the Hospital Church of Savoy.

29. Robert Cockburn. In 1524, this bishop, with the Earl of Cassilis and Dean Mill, went as Ambassadors from James V. to Henry VIII. of England, to negotiate a truce between the two kingdoms. They were successful in the embassy. *Fœd. t. iv. p. 27.*

30. George Crichton. "A man," says Spottiswood, *Hist. of Ch. of Scot. p. 101*, "nobly disposed, and a great house-keeper; but in matters of his calling not very skilled." He died in 1543.—Keith.

31. John Hamilton, Abbot of Paisley, and brother to the Earl of Arran, was elected, but by intrigue not confirmed till 1546. He was translated to St Andrews in 1549.

32. Robert Crichton, nephew to the former Bishop George Crichton, was promoted to this see, in which he remained till the Reformation. He was one of the commissioners for divorcing Earl Bothwell from Lady Jane Gray, to enable Bothwell to marry Mary Queen of Scots. On the necessity of this marriage, see Tytler's *Dissert.* published 1792, in the *Transactions of Antiquarian Society of Scotland*, Vol. i.

The Bishops of Dunkeld from the period of the Reformation to the Revolution in 1688.

1. James Paton was appointed to the see by James VI., in 1571, the see having been declared void through a process of forfeiture against Robert Crichton, who was then alive. In 1572, an Assembly of the church was held at Leith, where it was agreed to retain the order of bishops in the new ecclesiastical constitution. This agreement was ratified as an *interim* regulation at a future Assembly, which met soon after at Perth.—Spottiswood's *Hist. of the Ch. of Scot.*, p. 260, 261. In 1575, he was present in the General Assembly, *Ibid.* p. 276; and was deposed or surrendered the bishoprick to avoid a charge of simony. He previously dilapidated the benefice.—*Catal. of Bish. p. 179.*

2. Peter Rollonk. In 1598, he was created an extraordinary Lord of Session, and being afterwards removed, in order to reduce the number of extraordinary Lords to

There was another small chapel, called the Red Chapel, not far from St Ninians, built on the top of the eminence east of the town called the Hillhead, which was dedicated to St Jerome. The chapel was principally erected for the inhabitants of Fungorth. The building is now levelled; but its site is enclosed by a stone wall. From the name of the saint, the people of Fungorth are ludicrously called to this day *Jorums*.

Monuments.—In the vestibule of the choir is an ancient monument of the Wolf of Badenoch, in a recumbent position, clad in armour, with a lion at his feet. Round the stone plate is the following inscription: “Hic jacet Alexander Senescalus, filius Roberti Regis Scotorum et Elizabethæ More, Dominus de Buchan et Dns. de *Badenoch*, qui obit *vigessimo quarto die Julii*.” The rest of the inscription is wanting. The words in Italics are cut on a different kind of stone, and recently added. The statue stood in the ancient choir, and that part of the inscription may have been broken off at the Reformation, in 1560, or, in 1689, by the soldiery. The sculptor, however, has given a wrong date: the Wolf died 20th February 1394. This personage was the celebrated Alister More Mac an Righ, the third son of Robert II., and better known by the name of the Wolf of Badenoch. He appears to have been a sort of Rob Roy in his day, and considered it no sin to plunder church lands. He was excommunicated by the Bishop of Moray, on account of some predatory outrage against his ecclesiastical possessions. The Earl, however, ret-

four, he was readmitted in 1610.—Lord Hailes's Catalogue of Lords of Sess. p. 12, note 45. In 1603, he attended King James to England.—Spot. Hist. of the Ch. of Scot. p. 476, where he was naturalized.—Keith.

3. James Nicolson. He was Parson of Meikle, and was chosen to preside in the Assembly which met at Linlithgow in 1606.—Calderwood, p. 552. He was called to Court, for agreeing with the contentions of the clergy. He died 1607.

4. Alexander Lindsay, parson of St Madoes, succeeded. He was deposed for malignancy in 1638.—Acts of Assembly. It appears that he next year abjured Episcopacy, and accepted his former charge of St Madoes.—Unprinted Acts of Assembly, 1639.

5. George Haliburton, minister of Perth, was appointed Bishop of Dunkeld by Charles II. in 1662. He died in 1664.

6. Henry Guthrie, was minister at Stirling, but deposed “for malignancy,” in 1648.—His own Memoirs, p. 299. After the Restoration he was again admitted to the office of the ministry, and became Bishop of Dunkeld in 1665.

7. William Lindsay, minister at Perth, was consecrated to this see in 1677, and died in 1679.

8. Andrew Bruce, Archdeacon of St Andrews, was advanced to the bishoprick of Dunkeld on the death of William Lindsay, and was ejected in 1696, for his opposition to the measures of the Court. In the year following, “his Majesty's dispensation,” says Keith, p. 180, “was issued to Dr Bruce, late Bishop of Dunkeld, for exercising the office of the ministry.” Keith adds, not unnaturally, “A right strange paper truly!” In the year 1688, he was appointed bishop of Orkney.

9. John Hamilton, son to John Hamilton, who was Archbishop of St Andrews at the time of the Reformation. This prelate survived the Revolution, and died one of the ministers of Edinburgh, and subdean of the Chapel Royal.

liated. He ravaged the bishop's diocese, burned the town of Elgin, its hospital, and its magnificent cathedral. For this sacrilegious misdemeanour he was compelled by his father to appear, barefoot and in sackcloth, at the door of the Black Friars at Perth, and afterwards to appear at the High Altar, where he promised before his father and the nobles there assembled to make indemnification to the Bishop of Moray. Dr MacCulloch facetiously remarks, if the Wolf "claims that Dunkeld shall canopy his bones till doomsday, it is probable that he obtained the privilege by disgorging to Bishop *Moneyrush* some of the good things of which he had robbed their fraternity in the north."

In the centre of the vestibule is a very neat and affectionate tribute of respect to the memory of the Rev. John Robb, minister of Dunkeld, who perished in the wreck of the Forfarshire steamship, at the Fearn Islands, in 1838.

In the north wall of the choir is a plain stone, bearing an inscription commemorative of Thomas Bisset, late commissary of Dunkeld. It is a well-expressed eulogy on the strict integrity and blameless manners of the man, and is one of the few instances where a tombstone is made to speak nothing but the truth.

In the south aisle of the cathedral is the monument of Bishop Cardney, lying in a recess of the wall, under a canopy adorned with crockets. The figure of the bishop is represented *in pontificalibus*, wearing his mitre. The inscription on the stone-plate is very much defaced. It runs thus: "*Hic jacet Dns. Robertus de Cardony, Eppis. Dunkeldenni qui.*"—Three words are here defaced, and the inscription on the plate to the back is partly broken off. What remains is, *ad incarnationem Dne m.cccc.xx.* This monument was brought from St Ninian's chapel, and placed in the cathedral subsequent to 1464. (*Ancient Chapels.*) In the east aisle stands the decapitated statue of Bishop Sinclair. Around the outer walls of the choir and cathedral are to be seen the arms of the different bishops who erected the edifice. The portion erected by each bears the arms of his family.

Among the tombstones within the cathedral, there are two which mark the resting-place of two dignitaries of the church,—the Dean of Dunkeld, 1476, and the Rector of Moneidie, in 1548.

In the chapter-house there is a marble statue of John, fourth Duke of Atholl, attired in his Parliamentary robes. It is a very faithful likeness, and was erected by his Duchess, in 1833. To the back of it is a tribute to the memory of their son, Lord Charles Murray, who died in Greece. And close to that tablet is a very taste-

ful monument to the Marquis of Atholl, emblazoned with the quarterings of his many powerful connections. The vault of the chapter-house is now the burying-place of the Atholl family.

It is traditionally reported, that the upright stone situated in a field near to *Poll-nan-gobhair*, now called *Pol-na-gates*, marks the grave of a Highland chieftain; but the name or cause of his death is unknown. The two upright stones at the Doo's Nest, near Newtyle, are understood to mark the graves of two Danish warriors, who fell in one of the engagements that were fought near to Dunkeld in the tenth century. There is a natural curiosity on the top of the hill to the west of Dunkeld, called in Gaelic *Creag-bhan-righ* or *Creag-nam-ban righ*, but better known in English as *Craig-y-barns*. It is a huge mass of stone, supported, at some distance from the flat surface of solid rock on which it stands, by means of three fragments. Dr MacCulloch and others are of opinion, that it is merely the relic of a heap of fragments, from which time, having produced the whole, has carried off the smaller parts.

Antiquities and Ancient Places.—The first is the roofless cathedral. It measures 120 by 60 feet; the walls are 40 feet high; and the side aisles 12 feet wide. On each side are seven spacious Gothic arches with fluted soffits, resting on six plain Norman pillars having shafts 10 feet high, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter, and two half columns. Over the arches are two tiers of windows, the lower semicircular, the higher acute. Buttresses project between the windows of the side-aisles, surmounted above the church with traceried spiracles. The windows are all of different designs. At the west end rises the great tower or steeple, and adjoining it, a small octagonal watch-tower, which is very much admired. There are two upright stones on the south of the cathedral, which formed part of the old monastery. The oldest house in the town, and which belonged to the Dean of Dunkeld, stands not far from the choir. It is the only house now standing out of the three that escaped the conflagration of the town in 1689. Its walls are of great thickness.

On the eminence east of the town is a very extensive terrace with a pyramidal-formed hill rising in the centre, called the *Craigwood*, which commands a very fine view of Dunkeld and the passes leading into it. On this terrace, close to the hill, are to be found water-stones of various shapes and sizes. The hill where the bishops hanged many a lawless freebooter is situated close to the second lodge of the Dunkeld grounds; and the hollow ground

to the [back] of the lodge is the place where sorcerers were burned.

The only two castles within Dunkeld were ancient Caledon, and the bishop's. In Dowally was the castle of Rotmel, occasionally occupied by one of the Roberts. It was removed about forty years ago. A number of coins were discovered under the foundation-stone, now believed to be in the possession of the Dalguise family.

Caves.—On the side of Craig-y-barns, overlooking the King's pass, there are two caves,—one called the Hermit's Cave, the other, Duncan Hogg's Hole. Neither of them are of any size. Duncan, who was a lawless character, was shot, on his return from the well of St Columba, on the east side of the King's Seat. The Duchess's Cave is on the east side of Craig-y-barns. It is partly artificial. At one time, it was very neatly fitted up, but it is now much destroyed.

Parochial Records.—The register of discipline does not extend farther back than 1830. The former register has been accidentally mislaid. There is no register of deaths. The register of births, baptisms, and marriages go back to 1672. The inhabitants, however, are not very strict in recording their families' births and baptisms; but this may, in part, be attributed to the circumstance of a division of the town lying in the parish of Caputh.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755, the population of Dunkeld and Dowally was	1298
1791,	1773
1821,	1917
1831,	2032
1841,	1752

The census of 1831 shows an increase attributable to the great improvements that were commenced at Dunkeld in 1829. The population of Dunkeld in 1831 was 1471. In 1841, it was only 1094, and is still decreasing. Around Dunkeld the country is very thinly populated.

Character and condition of the People.—The inhabitants of Dunkeld and Dowally may be generally characterized as intelligent, moral, and industrious, frank and courteous in their intercourse with strangers, and among themselves obliging and neighbourly. To the resident poor they show great kindness. In all their transactions they exhibit shrewd good sense. They are very particular about having their children well educated, for which the town schools afford every facility. The attendance at church is uniformly regular.

In Dunkeld there is no field for labour. During the spring and summer months, the labouring classes are principally employed in peeling oak, and in spring and harvest work in some of the adjoining parishes. For the remainder of the year they are idle. The principal trade and manufactures of Dunkeld, half-a century ago, were yarn, linen manufacture, and tanning, which were carried on to a great extent. These have now ceased. Shoemaking is now the chief business. There is no kind of manufactory. There are two slate quarries in the neighbourhood, and also a saw-mill, which give employment throughout the year. There are several excellent falls for machinery and ground for bleaching-fields in the neighbourhood of Dunkeld.

Habits and Amusements.—There is no singularity in the habits of the people as regards dress or mode of living. The English language is spoken in Dunkeld. In Dowally, with the exception of 110 persons, English is spoken with fluency, but they prefer Gaelic. Gaelic is still preached, and it is taught, along with English, at school. Smuggling prevailed extensively at one time in the district, but after the late Duke of Atholl got the Highland distilleries legalized, smuggling ceased. Poaching is rare; when committed, it is generally by strangers. Crimes of a serious character are equally rare, although petty offences do occasionally occur. The holiday kept in the district is *Auld Hansel Monday*. The Highland games are contested for once a-year. Curling is the favourite game during winter.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

From inability to obtain a sight of the plans and measurements of the Dunkeld grounds, it is impossible to give a table of the contents as required under this head.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town, &c.—The weekly market is held in Dunkeld on Saturday, and there are five annual fairs for the sale of cattle, feeding servants, &c., 14th February, 25th March, 5th April, 9th June, and second Tuesday of November. The customs, which are small, belong to the Atholl family, and are collected by the tacksman of the markets. The post-office has a daily delivery, at which money orders can be obtained. There are the offices of excise, stamps, and taxes. The branch banks are, the Commercial Bank, the Perth Bank, and the Central Bank. There is no savings bank. There are agents for several of the English and Scotch Life and Fire Insurance Companies. There is a public library, called the Macintosh Library, containing nearly 2000 volumes of varied reading.

It dates its origin to a donation of books made in 1811, by the Rev. Donald Macintosh, a priest of the old Scots Episcopal church, and the last of the non-jurant clergy in Scotland. It is managed by curators. There are two large and commodious hotels with posting establishments, at which the Inverness mail stops daily. Besides these, there are three secondary inns, and excellent summer lodgings. The lodging houses for the humbler classes are under the surveillance of the county police. The district justices hold their courts in the town. Their clerk is also the fiscal and the sheriff-clerk for issuing small debt summonses. The quarterly sheriff's small debt court, the registration court, and all public meetings are held in the mason lodge. The commissary court, before it was removed to Perth, was first held in the Bishop's castle, and afterwards in the under flat of the steeple; in the room above the records were kept. The Court day was Saturday.* The old prison was removed about 1743, but one of the land arches of the Dunkeld bridge is now used as a *lock-up*. It is a cold damp hole, without a fire-place, windows, or furniture, or even straw for a bed. It is intended to build a small prison with a court-room, and a room for keeping the district records. At one time there was a town drummer and piper, whose dress was faced with blue. These functionaries were supplanted by a bellman, whose insignia of office bears the following inscription: "Dunkeld kirk-session, *Soli Deo Gloria*, 1693." It was called the *buihbean*, or funeral bell.

The town is well supplied with butcher-meat and all other provisions, excepting sea-fish, which are occasionally brought in carts from Arbroath, Dundee, and Perth. Coals sell about L. 1, 5s. per ton; peats are not openly sold, as the Highland tenantry are restricted from disposing of them. The principal fuel is wood, which is purchased by the cart load. There is a brewery; a distillery; and also malt barns.

The properties in the principal street are held in feu; but the rest of the town property is a branch-holding. The old feuars have a right to quarry stones in Newtyle hill, for building within the city, as a part of the consideration for their right of the com-monty hill of Dunkeld, which they sold to the Atholl family about 1812, and which is now under plantation. House property is

* On removing the commissary records to Perth, there were found, books, records, and warrants of the Court of Regality of Dunkeld; and of sundry regality, barony, and prebendary courts, and other papers, all of which were, conform to inventory, transmitted to the sheriff-clerk of Perth in July 1834. Many ancient writings relative to properties in Dunkeld and Dowally are only to be found in these registers.

Dunkeld does not sell readily, from the heavy expense for titles. Feus in Little Dunkeld are considered more valuable.

The first bridge over the Tay at Dunkeld existed in the year 830. In 1461, Bishop Lauder laid the foundation of one to be built, "partly of timber and partly of stone," but there is no evidence of its completion. In 1512, Bishop Brown laid the foundation of another bridge to be built of stone. He finished the first arch. His executors, in 1514, drove the piles for two arches, and gave Bishop Douglas L.240 Scots, with which the bridge was finished for foot-passengers. No account exists when it was destroyed or swept away. Its ruins, however, were visible within these few years. The danger and inconvenience of the ferries at Dunkeld, by the occasional swelling of the river, which has been known to rise seventeen feet above its usual level, was long seriously felt. To obviate this complaint, the late Duke of Atholl commenced the present Dunkeld bridge in 1805, and completed it in 1809, at an expense of L.30,000,—L.5000 of which was contributed by Government. The pontage, which still exists, lets, on an average, at L.700 per annum. The bridge was constructed almost wholly on dry land, and the river afterwards changed in its course, so as to flow through its finely formed arches. It would be difficult to persuade any one that the channel in which the river now flows was not the one formed by itself. His Grace subsequently widened, embanked, and cut miles of turnpike road, and opened up the Atholl districts. Before 1809, the traffic was mostly all conducted on horseback. There was a post runner to Dunkeld, but there was no post beyond it, except his Grace's runner to Blair. Now, there are nearly twenty carriers that pass Dunkeld weekly to the Highland districts. There is the daily mail to Inverness through Atholl, and a stage-coach to Perth thrice a week. In the summer months, there are daily stage-coaches from Dunkeld to Inverness, Dundee, Lochlomond, Perth, &c.

Societies.—To guard against the casualties of sickness and mortality there are the Carpenters, Gardeners, Highlandmen, and Mason's Provident Societies. They have large funds, and have been productive of much good. There are two masonic lodges, and a curling club. Besides a charitable society for the destitute and infirm of both sexes, there are a Bible and a missionary society.

Ecclesiastical State.—The cathedral church of Dunkeld, which was substantially repaired in 1817, is seated to contain 700. The seats are let from 4s. to 2s. each. The poor have free sittings. The stipend does not exceed L.180. It is paid, partly by the

teinds of Dowally, and partly by grants made to the minister by Queen Anne in 1704, and George II. in 1744. In lieu of manse and glebe the incumbent has an yearly allowance of L. 60 Sterling. Communion elements, L. 8, 6s. 8d.

The Episcopalians, 25 in number, have no chapel in Dunkeld, but it has been proposed to build one. The Roman Catholics for years have performed worship in the house of one of their number. Prince Maximilian and suite went there, for worship, on their visit to Dunkeld, in 1845. About two years ago a small chapel was consecrated on the Murthley estate, where the Catholic service is now performed. The Congregational Union erected a chapel in 1800 in Dunkeld; they are few in number. The Independents or Glassites were a strong body some years ago; only four or five now reside in the town, but it is unknown whether or not they meet together for worship.

Schools.—In 1567, James VI. made a grant for the erection of a grammar school at Dunkeld, which is designated by the charter “the Royal School of Dunkeld.” The right of presentation is conferred on John Earl of Atholl, and his successors, but the examination and admission to office of the person presented is intrusted “to the superintendent of the church of God within the bounds of Perthshire.” By the grant it is declared, that the rector shall reside within the city of Dunkeld, and shall teach in the school himself.* The salary, according to the grant, amounts to L. 67, 11s. 1d. Scots, exclusive of school fees. He has also an official residence. The school and dwelling-house are kept up by the Atholl family, the sole heritors of Dunkeld. The average number of scholars may be estimated at 80. The branches of education are similar to those taught in the first establishments in Edinburgh. There are half-yearly examinations; one for recitation exclusively, called the “Orations,” which is succeeded by a ball in the evening; the other examination is general, and is conducted by the presbytery.

There are in the town five unendowed schools for education, but there is no infant school. The fees are moderate.

In 1788, Jane Duchess of Atholl instituted a school for teaching the different branches of female education, such as sewing, tambouring, &c. with an annual salary to the teacher. By the death of the late Duchess, the patronage and support of the semi-

* He is removable from office by a decree of the synod of the church, if found negligent in life or doctrine; affording a scandal to the young. The rector is also the chaplain of St Ninian, and in virtue thereof, is the superior of the lands of Mucklaria.

nary devolved on Lady Glenlyon, who nominates a certain number of scholars who have three years free tuition.

The Sunday school was instituted in 1789 by Jane Duchess of Atholl, and is conducted according to certain regulations well calculated to impress on the youthful mind the great principles of religion. Two years ago, the late Duchess built a room at her own expense, exclusively for the scholars. This institution is supported by contribution.

Bede-House.—Bishop Brown, in 1510, erected a house, called St George's Hospital, for the support of seven old men, who were each to have a free house, five bolls of meal, and five merks Scots yearly. In 1689, the hospital was burned; small low cottages were then built, but, subsequently, substantial buildings were erected on their site. Part of the buildings were sold; the rents derived from the remainder are laid out in meal, which is equally divided among the bedemen. The commissary has the sole administration of the hospital funds.

Poor.—The funds are derived from the church collections, dues of proclamation, and mortcloth dues, which, on an average, amount yearly to about L.60 Sterling. There is also a yearly sum of L.2, 6s. 8d. from Burt's mortification. Any deficiency is made up by the Atholl family as heritors. There are standing, at present, upon the poor list, 5 men and 14 women, with an allowance of 1s. per week. They are allowed free houses and fuel from the Atholl family, and many of them receive assistance from the Ladies' Society. In 1842, there was paid to resident paupers, L.53, 11s. 11d.; and for lodging paupers, and passing them through the town, L.3, 14s. 4d.

DOWALLY.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

ABOUT the end of the fifteenth century, Dowally was the Highland district of the parish of Caputh, which, prior to 1400, had formed part of the parish of Little Dunkeld. During the pestilence which ravaged Scotland in 1500, many persons settled in the haugh of Dowally, under the belief, that, from its proximity to Dunkeld, they would escape the calamity,—the prevailing report being, that the city of Dunkeld was preserved* from every pesti-

* Dean Mill's Lives of the Bishops of Dunkeld, MS. 911. no. 125.

lential disease by the merits of its patron, St Columba. Their settlement was ten miles distant from the church of Caputh, and five miles from the Dunkeld cathedral. That the new residents, who spoke the Irish Gaelic, might have religious instruction imparted to them in their own language, Brown, then Bishop of Dunkeld, in 1500, erected Dowally into a parish. It is not known whether the parish received its name from the Gaelic *Duille*, a neglected people; or from *Doullach* or *Daullach*, a second charge. The parish is, however, generally denominated in Gaelic conversation either *Dubh ailean*, the black meadow; or, *Dail a charne*, the haugh of the cairn, the name by which the "haugh" where the "cairn" was situated, is known. The cairn stood fifty years ago, a little to the eastward of the present church, and to the westward of two high upright stones called *clachinmore*. On removing the cairn, it was found to consist entirely of land-stones; in the centre there were an iron-chain, and a single stone-coffin, 6 feet in length, and 4 in breadth, with a quantity of rich black earth, but no bones within it. The cairn was 30 feet in diameter, and about 6 in height. A small distance from the cairn, were found a few rude stone coffins. When the late Duke of Atholl directed the present turnpike road to be cut through the field on which the cairn was situated, the people at first refused to do it, because the pestilence had been buried there, and might renew the calamity. His Grace's firmness, however, overcame their superstitious fears.

Extent and Boundaries.—Dowally is situated to the westward of Dunkeld, from which it is separated by a small interjected portion of Caputh. The main body of the parish of Dowally stretches along the north bank of the river Tay, in the shape of a parallelogram, beginning at the "*Pley Burn*," a mile from the town of Dunkeld, and extending to the north-west upwards of six miles, where the parish of Logierait divides it from the barony of Dulcapon, which forms a part of the parish of Dowally. This barony lies on the north bank of the river Tummel, and extends three-quarters of a mile. The breadth of the parish is uncertain, from the hills having been placed under plantation before any exact measurement had been deemed necessary. The main body of the parish of Dowally is bounded on the east by Caputh; on the north, by Kirkmichael; on the south, by the river Tay; and on the west, by Logierait. The barony of Dulcapon is bounded on the east and west by Logierait; on the north, by Kirkmichael; and on the south, by the river Tummel.

Topographical Appearances.—Dowally lies on the north side of the vale of Atholl, and consists of a range of hills running northward, with a small shelf of ground towards the river Tay.

The public road enters the parish at the King's pass, and descends gradually for three miles along the side of a precipitous hill, until it reaches the low grounds at the village of Dowally. The declivity of the hill is frequently seamed by deep ravines, and so rapid is the ascent of the declivity, that in some places the wall of the bridge is not three feet above the surface of the road, while the other is above forty. The great complaint of travellers is, that several of the bridges are too narrow, and that the parapet walls of others are not sufficiently high to prevent danger. These complaints, it is believed, will speedily be removed.

The haugh or low grounds of Dowally spread out in a semicircular form, and have originally been part of the bed of the river Tay. They are embanked. The soil is light. The soil of the fields upon the brow of the hill is deeper and stronger, with a slight mixture of clay.

The hills to the back were at one time a common pasturage, where cattle and horses ran wild. They presented a barren bleak appearance, and an indifferent soil. These hills have now, however, been converted into a larch forest. It begins at Craig-y-barns, which is elevated nearly 1000 feet above the level of the sea, and runs northward in a direct line a distance of fourteen miles, varying from three to six miles in breadth. The carriage drives through the forest exceed eighty miles. This forest is only a part of the Atholl woods. Their value, considered as individual wealth, or as national resources, raised from inferior soil, is incredible. We are, however, prevented from going into the history of these plantations, as it has been made very generally known by the Highland Society of Scotland, who circulated a very interesting account of them in 1832.

Hydrography.—Within the forest of Dowally, there are several lochs. On the summit of the hill of Duchray, nearly 1900 feet above the level of the sea, there is a loch of half a mile in circumference. Loch Ordie, or Lochard, or in English, *the highly situated loch*, is elevated about 700 feet, and is several miles in circumference. There are also the two lochs of Rotmel. These lochs flow into the burn of Dowally, which discharges itself into

the river Tay. In its progress thither it drives two saw-mills, and then rolls on by the village of Dowally.

Loch Oishnie, or the lake of many angles, also flows into the Tay, passing the Kilmorich distillery, and the village of Kindallachan. Loch Broom flows through the barony of Dulcapon, and discharges itself into the river Tummel, near to Moulinearn.

Fishing.—Lochs Broom and Ordie are famed for trout; the latter is preserved. The rest of the Dowally lochs contain perch, &c. There is a salmon-fishing station at Dowally; and the banks of the river Tay, all along the parish, afford good sport to anglers.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

In Dowally, the Culdees had a place of worship at the Mains of Kilmorick, which was subsequently possessed by the Romish Church. About 1340, one of the bishops of Dunkeld erected a house at Guay, for the entertainment of strangers, which was supported by the rents of certain church lands. Some of his successors, however, shut it up, and misapplied the rents, but Bishop Brown, somewhere about 1490, restored it. It ceased at the Reformation. At the present day, the Guay Inn is the only licensed house in the parish. Dowally, it is believed, was the last parish erected in Perthshire. It took place in 1500. At that time, the bishop built and endowed a church in honour of the blessed mother St Anne, among the woods of the church-lands of Dowally. It was a long narrow inelegant structure, and uncomfortably seated.* It became ruinous in 1755, when it was repaired. There are two villages in the parish, one at the church of Dowally, and the other at Kindallachan, about one mile distant. There is no post-office, although there might be one, most conveniently for the parish, at Guay, and another at Moulinearn. At present, there is a post runner from Dunkeld, although the mail passes daily through the parish.

Land-owners.—The land-owners are Lord Glenlyon and the Duke of Atholl's Trustees. The latter are the patrons. Neither have a residence in the parish.

* A singular custom existed throughout the Highlands. A bankrupt wearing the *dyrow's* dress was obliged to wait at the church-door till all the parishioners were seated, before he could enter to join in the worship. This humiliating dress was one-half yellow, and one-half brown, with a hood for the head, which the supreme Court had the power to dispense with. It was finally abolished during the late King's reign.

Eminent Men.—Mr James Fraser, mill-wright, Dowally, is a native of this parish. He is a most ingenious mechanic, plain and unassuming in his manners. He invented the self-propelling twin ferry-boats now used in various parts of the rivers Tay and Tummell, for which he received a gold medal from the Society of Arts. In 1822, he invented the Archimedes screw, and proved its value for working boats on the Atholl lochs. A model of this invention was sent to the War Office by the late Duke of Atholl. His Grace instructed Fraser, in 1830, to construct a boat with the Archimedes screw for Loch Ordie, but it was never finished, owing to His Grace's death. Fraser, however, had the mortification to find that his invention, with a slight alteration, had lately been secured by a patent in favour of another person. Fraser next invented the fanner hand-bellows, which another person also secured by a patent. At Dowally, this ingenious mechanic has erected a wheel, which drives at one time, a saw-mill, a thrashing-mill, &c. turning-lathes and grinding-stone, and it also acts as a furnace-blast.

Antiquities.—Near to the church of Dowally, are two upright stones, apparently Pictish monuments. They are rude blocks of stone, without any marks of an instrument, without carving, inscription, or hieroglyphics. They are plainly the monuments of an early age, when letters were little understood. The purpose for which they were erected is unknown. The only Druidical remains found in the parish were, a Druidical circle and a sacrificial flag, which were situated in the barony of Dulcapon near to Moulinearn. The mystic wells within the parish are, St Muireach's at the Mains of Kilmorick; St Anne's at Dowally; Sancta Cruz at Crueshill;* and there was one at Dulcapon, now destroyed, but the saint's name is unknown. The waters are not medicinal. Many persons, however, still believe in their efficacy. Until very lately, hundreds of people, for miles round, resorted to the Cruz well on the first Sunday of May O. S. to get the cream of the water. Tents were erected and refreshments sold as openly as at a fair. Their pilgrimage uniformly ended in riotous assaults. Many mystic wells, on being cleaned out, have yielded up gold and silver coins and trinkets, which the more wealthy of the pilgrims had cast in to propitiate the saint. At each of these mystic wells in Dowally, there was a chapel, excepting at St Anne's, where the parish church always stood.

Cross.—There are several in the wood and on the face of the

* Crueshill is a corruption of Crueshill, the hill of the cross, or the cross hill.

back hills of Dowally, which were tenanted for months after the battle of Culloden. They are difficult of access, and known only to the old parishioners.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1790, the population of Dowally was	687
1831,	561
1836,	596
1841,	658

IV.—INDUSTRY.

In the absence of any accurate data, Dowally may be taken, at a rough guess, to contain about 12,000 acres, whereof

Arable,	1200
Pasture,	300
Woods,	10,200
Lochs,	200
	<hr/>
	12,000

The valued rent of the parish is L. 1899, 2s. 2d. Scots. The average rent of the arable land is L. 1, 15s. per acre. There are thirty farms of various sizes. Of late years, the farm steadings have been built of stone and mortar with slated roofs. The roads are good. There are three markets and three meal mills within a few miles of the parish. The potato mill at Tullimet, adjoining Dowally, which uses nearly forty bolls of potatoes per working day, is the mart for the potato crop of the district. There are two saw mills in the parish. The ancient markets within the parish were the Kindallachan market for sheep, and the herd's "japping" market at Dowally for fruit.*

A great proportion of the farmers have their lime-kilns for farm purposes. Limestone is to be had in the parish of Blair, twelve miles distant. Bone manure is now much used, and answers well the soil. The shifts in cultivation are in some places four, five, six, and seven. Oats and barley are the general produce. The oats are the potato and Hopetoun; barley, Dunlop and English; the Chevalier is given up. Patches of bear or bigg, rye, and lint are occasionally to be seen. Wheat has been tried without any beneficial result. Tares, potatoes, and turnips are general. There is no meadow hay; it all consists of rye-grass and white and red clover. The principal fuel is peat.

Farming, draining, and enclosing are well understood in Dow-

* The japping market was discontinued about 100 years ago. The herds, in the course of the day, arranged themselves on each side of the Burn of Dowally; on a signal given, they beat the water one against the other with sticks, till one of the sides gave way. The vanquished then left the market, and the victors had the exclusive honour of treating the lasses to fruit, and of enjoying their society at the ball.

ally, as also the rearing of cattle. Many of the tenants keep a few English and black-faced sheep.

Harvest labour has undergone a great change of late years, shearing having now been nearly abolished, and the scythe generally used. The farming utensils are mostly of the newest pattern. The smith and wright work are excellent. A few of the farms have thrashing-mills. There is an agricultural association in the district, which has been productive of great benefit.

The wages of out and in-door servants are similar in amount to those of the surrounding parishes.

All the lands in the parish, excepting the barony of Dulcapon, were thirled to the mill of Dowally, which does not now exist.

Farmers some years ago were sadly pestered with tinkers and sturdy beggars, who used to encamp in great numbers in the well-sheltered Bog of Dowally, but they have disappeared since the introduction of the county constabulary force.

In 1700, there was no road through the parish. The military road was cut in 1739. It was made in a straight line, just sufficiently broad, but not conveniently formed for a horse to travel. There were no bridges. The Duke of Atholl, in going from Dunkeld to Blair, at that period, was carried in a sedan chair. The journey was through the low grounds of the valley of Atholl, a distance of twenty-six miles, and took thirteen hours even with the aid of the tenants. About 1760, when the roads were a little better improved, the Duke travelled the same journey in a carriage drawn with six horses, which occupied twelve hours; the tenants assisting to get the vehicle over holes and rivulets. The first bridges built in the parish were those over the waters of Dowally and Oishnie, about seventy-eight years ago. When the late Duke succeeded to the title, he widened the military roads; and here and there he cut out a new and more convenient line, and erected several bridges. There are now twenty-seven bridges within the parish. He compelled the farmers to follow a mode of rotation in cultivation, and brought the locality, in little more than forty years, into its present improved state. At the present day, there is a daily mail to and from Inverness, with about twenty weekly carriers. In summer, there are five stage-coaches, which pass through the parish, exclusive of travelling carriages, &c. to the northern counties.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish church was erected in 1818, nearly on the site of the old one. It is conveniently fitted up.

The iron jowgs, for confining petty offenders, which hung on the side of the old church door, were ordered to be replaced at the door of the new church, where they now hang as a memorial of the rude olden times. On the east wall, are the family arms of Bishop Brown, the founder of the church. The burial-yard surrounds the edifice.

The Rev. Donald Munro, the Gaelic assistant to the present incumbent, resides in Dowally. There is worship every Sunday, and the sacrament is dispensed once a-year. The service is performed both in English and in Gaelic.

Education.—There was no regular school prior to 1780. The Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge fixed one of their schools in the parish, which was productive of great good. After it was withdrawn, one of the parishioners opened a school for the common branches of education, which he taught up to 1832. On an application from the inhabitants to the Atholl trustees, they, in 1833, appointed a parochial teacher. The salary is the maximum, L.34, 4s. 4½d. with school fees. He has as yet no dwelling-house. The school-house, erected in 1836, has been found too small, and is to be enlarged. The attendance is irregular.

Poor.—The funds are derived from the church collections and the mortcloth dues. They are divided monthly among the poor, and consequently the division is greater in some months than in others. They receive assistance from the farmers. In sickness, they are visited by their neighbours, and every relief and attendance given without ostentation or parade. The Atholl family gives them fuel and free houses.

February 1843.