Books of travel in Scotland, or in any other country, yield what constitutes a part of the history of that country. Such books supply a kind of material of which ordinary histories make a meagre use. Yet it is important material. Perhaps Hume Brown saw this when he wrote his admirable book of Early Travellers in Scotland, before writing his History of the Country. Many historians seem to me to be wanting in the knowledge which narratives of travel ought to supply, and which they only do supply. Unfortunately, the supply is poor. Many of the travellers who have left accounts of their journeys appear either to have had eyes which did not see, or not to have known what they should look for and what ought to be described or recorded in view of its ultimate value. If we possessed records made by observers of the stamp of Martin, wandering all over Scotland more or less continuously through the last three or four centuries, we should be in possession of material of the highest value for the history of the Scottish land and the Scottish people, in one at least of its aspects. Such full information, however, can never come into our possession. The opportunities have been lost. The proper men have not arisen. But though hundreds of the narratives in this list are written by poor observers and poor recorders when compared with Martin, the narratives, as a whole, contain a large amount of accurate and well-recorded observation, which is of value to the historian, and of value also to the student of pre-history. Considerations of this character seemed to me to justify the taking of some trouble in the preparation of this List. Such considerations at least moved me to undertake a piece of work the outcome of which appears small, but which in reality was not light.
I do not think it necessary to preface the list with any remarks other than those which show its character or give desirable explanations.

1. The Arrangement Chronological.—I have chosen a chronological arrangement as being that which seemed most suitable. It has often been difficult to fix the date of a travel, but I have done my best to get at least into the neighbourhood of accuracy. Sometimes I have been obliged to accept the date of the publication of a narrative as the date of the actual travel, though the two dates are seldom precisely the same. They may, indeed, differ widely, and in such cases I have done what I could to find the true date of the travel. In short, I have endeavoured, in assigning dates, to reach such a closeness to accuracy as would be sufficient for practical purposes.

2. Alphabetical Index of Authors.—The different narratives or accounts are also distinguished by a running number, and this is used as the reference in the alphabetical index, which follows the list. The index in question contains the names of authors given either in the titles of the books and documents in the list, or in the notes which occasionally follow the titles.

3. Notes following the Titles.—The notes to which I have just alluded have no special character. They contain anything which occurred to me as likely to prove useful. Sometimes, but not often, they may be regarded as bibliographical; at other times they give extracts, or make mention of something that seemed to be curious or interesting in the narratives or accounts; as, for instance, that Don Pedro de Ayala states that James IV. spoke Gaelic; that Latockney says he saw the Crosier of St Fillan in its Dewar home; that Grose first published the Tam o' Shanter of Burns; that Stebbing Shaw first printed the "How oft hath he at day's decline" of Burns; and that Otto notices the use of the rotating chair in the treatment of lunacy in Glasgow. I have made no effort to show the character or scope, in any full manner, of each book in the list, though I have occasionally indicated the course which the traveller took. With regard to nearly all of those items of the list, which are items also of Mr Hume Brown's Early Travellers in
Scotland, or of Mr William Douglas's *Our Journey into Scotland*, I have not thought it necessary to give copious notes, because I assume that these books will be widely possessed by those who take an interest in travellers in Scotland.

4. **Title-pages given in Full.**—I have given the title-pages in full whenever I had the power to do so, that is, there is no abridgment of them, and this seems to me a valuable feature of the list.

5. **Changes in Late Editions.**—In books which have gone through two or more editions I have indicated the character of the changes made in the later editions, when these were known to me, and seemed to be of importance. Changes in the titles sometimes cause difficulty.

6. **List not Complete.**—The list has no pretence to be complete. Indeed, if I had waited for years, I do not think that I should have been able to furnish a list which I could have ventured to call complete. No list, however, exists, of such fulness as the one now presented. It contains 856 items in all—of which 45 relate to the period before the year 1600, 57 to the period from 1600 to 1700, 42 to the period from 1700 to 1750, 108 to the period from 1750 to 1800, 282 to the period from 1800 to 1850, and 320 to the period from 1850 to 1900.

7. **Most of the Items in the list Seen.**—A considerable proportion of the books and documents in the list are in my own library. Of those which I do not possess, some are in libraries to which I have had access, and these I have seen. I have inserted several, however, which I have not seen, but which I have found in catalogues or referred to in books, on which I thought that I could place reliance.

8. **Difficulty as to Including or Excluding.**—My greatest difficulty in preparing the list has been the determination of what I should include and what I should exclude. It is often far from easy to say whether a book should or should not be regarded as an account of travel. Descriptions which are mere compilations from other books I have excluded. But there are descriptions which seem to be in part the result of observations made during short or long visits to or travel in localities.
ties, either for the purpose of writing such descriptions, or for some other purpose that yielded the opportunity of acquiring the needed knowledge. Some such books I have entered on my list. Indeed, I have consciously chosen to err on the side of over-including, rather than of excluding too freely. It will not do much harm to have a book too many in the list, but it would be a defect to omit a book which ought to have been there.

9. Books of Little Value not Excluded.—I have not rejected any book because it appeared to me to have little value. If I had done this, the rejections would have been numerous. Indeed, I am often puzzled to understand why a man has chosen to write an account of a tour, during which he appears to have seen nothing. Occasionally it looks as if he had been led to do so in order to find the opportunity of indulging in what he regards as fine writing—not unfrequently in poor verse. Now and then, however, it happens that in a book of this kind there occurs an isolated observation of value, and this of itself constitutes a sufficient reason for including “all sorts and conditions.” The largeness of the number of anonymous and pseudonymous narratives may be taken as indicating that many are without much value.

I had it in contemplation to prepare a subsidiary list, containing only the books which were in my opinion of decided value. But I gave up the idea, as I could not easily work it out in a manner that was satisfactory.

10. Narratives still in Manuscript.—I only know a few narratives of travel in Scotland which remain still in manuscript—not more, I think, than thirty. Some of these have come into my possession either as originals or transcripts. No one of them is of outstanding merit, but several of them are superior to many which have been printed. For instance, the two tours of Riddell of Friars Carse in the company of Captain Grose in 1789–90, the tour of James Robertson in the Hebrides in 1768, the tour of Dr Clapperton in Galloway in 1787, the tour of John Bayne, the engineer, in the Hebrides in 1792, the tour of Sir George Frederick in 1766, and Low’s tour in Shetland in 1778, may be
regarded as above the common, and the same perhaps may be said of some of the other accounts of travel still in manuscript.

11. Narratives Hidden in Biographies or Magazines.—There are many short narratives of travel in Scotland which are nearly as much hidden and unknown as if they were still in manuscript. Some of these occur in books in which we should not expect to find them—in biographies, for example; and others are found in magazines or in books of that character. Regarding a considerable number of these, the list gives information which may prove useful.

12. Misleading Titles.—It sometimes happens that the title of a printed book or of a manuscript may lead to an undoubting belief that it contains an account of travel in Scotland, yet it may be found that it contains nothing which directly relates to that country. An example occurs in the MS. account of the Travels of Lewis Frederick, Prince of Wirtemberg, in 1610. The title or docquet runs as follows:—A Relation of the Journey which I, in company with His Serene Highness the Duke Lewis Frederick of Wirtemberg, have with God's help undertaken and happily accomplished, through parts of the Rhine country, Holland, Zealand, England, Scotland, Friesland, likewise part of Germany; and which has been briefly penned in the French language by me, Hans Jacob Wurmser von Vendenheym. (1610.) Though Scotland is named in the docquet, there appears to be nothing about Scotland in the Relation. There is reason to believe, however, that the Duke did visit Scotland in 1608, but I have not found any account of what he then saw or did. The manuscript in French is in the British Museum (Add. Ms. 20001), and it does not appear to be defective. It is translated by W. B. Rye in his England as seen by Foreigners in the Reign of Elizabeth and James the First, comprising translations of the Journals of the two Dukes of Wirtemberg in 1592 and 1610, etc. (4to, Lond., 1865, pp. 55–66).

13. Excursions of Scientific Societies.—Several of the provincial scientific societies of Scotland publish accounts of "Excursions" in their Proceedings. Occasionally these narratives are written by persons whose names are given, and in such cases the narratives are often full and
important. Several accounts of excursions having this character appear in the list. Usually, however, the accounts of such excursions are drawn up by an official, and then they are often short and sketchy, and not suitable for insertion in this list. But as it may be useful to those engaged in researches which involve questions of topography to know where some of these slight accounts may be found, I give here a list of the societies in whose Proceedings they appear, so far as known to me.

1. The "Reports of Meetings" of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, as given in the Proceedings for the years 1879, 1880, 1881, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1888, often contain accounts of "excursions," made by the members of the Club.


4. The Transactions of the Stirling Field Club, or Stirling Natural History and Archaeological Society, contain accounts of many "excursions," as, for instance, (1) Excursion to Ben Lui by Mr A. Croall, 1879, p. 68 of Transactions for 1870–79; (2) Excursion to Culross, p. 91 of Transactions for 1881–82; (3) Excursion to Lake of Monteith, p. 54 of Transactions for 1883–84; (4) Excursion to Loch Logan, Leckie, and Carleatheran, p. 21 of Transactions, 1884–87; (5) Excursion to King's Knot, p. 31 of Transactions, 1888–89; (6) Excursion to Fife Lomonds, p. 63 of Transactions, 1890–91; and (7) Excursion to St David's and North Queensferry, p. 90 of Transactions, 1889–90.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 437

5. The Transactions of the Glasgow Archaeological Society contain accounts of many "excursions" made by the Fellows, and often supply interesting information. These appear in vol. i. of the First Series, p. 279, 1863; in vol. ii. of the same series, p. 1, 1867; p. 60, 1868; p. 88, 1873 to 1881; p. 336, 1882; and in the following vols. of the new series:—Vol. i., p. 116, 1884; p. 269, 1885; p. 398, 1886 and 1887; p. 550, 1889; vol. ii., p. 116, 1890; p. 214, 1891 and 1892; p. 405, 1893; and p. 478, 1894; and in vol. iii., p. 238, 1895 and 1896; and p. 505, 1897.

6. The Transactions and Journal of Proceedings of the Dumfriesshire and Galloway Natural History and Antiquarian Society. These volumes contain several accounts of "excursions" in the south-west of Scotland, as, for instance, excursions to (1) Corsock, Slogarrie, Mabie, St Quenn's Well, Colvend, Durisdeer, and New Abbey in the sessions 1878-79 and 1879-80, pp. 18-42; (2) Closeburn, session 1890-91, pp. 139-141; (3) Ecclefechan and Burnswark, session 1892-93, pp. 146-152; (4) Minnigaff and Sanquhar, session 1891-92, p. 120; (5) Birrens, session 1894-95, pp. 182-186; and Eskdalemuir, session 1895-96.

14. Guide Books and Itineraries.—Guide books and itineraries are exceedingly numerous. They are often, perhaps generally, mere compilations by persons who know little of the localities described—who may, indeed, have never seen them. Some guide books, however, come close to being records of visits or travel. A few of these last, most of them somewhat old, appear in the list, mainly for the reason that I thought it might be useful to readers of travel in Scotland to know of their existence, but partly because they seemed to me to give evidence of observations made during travel in their preparation. The set of guides by William Rhind, published by Lizars, circa 1845, go under the name of Tours—the Victoria and Albert Tour, the Abbotsford Tour, the Great Highland Tour, the Steamboat Tours—and the illustrations in them were specially prepared. A considerable number of guides and itineraries have come into my possession, and many more have been seen, or have come to my knowledge without being seen, and I had thoughts of preparing a list of them, to be given as an appendix to the List of Travels; but when I found what its length would be, I gave up the intention, and contented myself with inserting a few of the rarer and more valuable or curious in the list.

15. Botanical, Geological, and other such Excursions.—There are a few
accounts of excursions or rambles in my list, which had for their special object the collection of flowers, insects, or other such things; but in the record the writers speak broadly of what was seen. Indeed, the published accounts of some short botanical or geological excursions contain much general matter, which an ordinary reader will find interesting and instructive. Such of these as are known to me I have placed in my list. Those which I could only regard as local floras or faunas, like those in the list below, I have not inserted.

1. Thomson’s *Plants of Berwick-on-Tweed*, 1807.
3. Low’s *Flora Oreadensis*, 1813.
6. Patrick’s *Plants of Lanarkshire*, 1831.
7. Murray’s *Northern Flora*, 1836.
8. (Gordon’s) *Flora of Moray*, 1836.
10. Edmonston’s *Flora of Shetland*, 1845.
17. Parnell’s *Fishes of the Firth of Forth*, 1838.
18. Leslie and Herdman’s *Invertebrate Fauna of the Firth of Forth*, 1881.
21. Dalzell’s *Rare and Remarkable Animals of Scotland*, 1847.
22. Graham’s *Birds of Iona and Mull*, 1852 and 1870.
23. Gray’s *Birds of the West*, 1871.

16. Books showing State of North Britain.—I had some difficulty about including such books as those of Guy Miege, Chamberlayne, etc.—in English, French, and German—showing the state of North Britain in the early part of the eighteenth century. These books are to a large extent mere compilations, but there is evidence in some of them that part of the information they supply is the outcome of personal observation and travel, and to these I have given a place in my list. They are books of
value both to the student of the early manners and customs of Scotland, and to the student of its topography.

17. Books entered with Hesitation Few.—The whole number of the books which I have inserted with hesitation is not great. "When in doubt, leave out," is generally good advice to a writer; but in drawing up this List I have not always acted on the advice—to the advantage, I hope, of those by whom it may be consulted.

18. Travel with a Special Object.—Accounts of travel which are made with a special object are often very valuable:—the tourist, for instance, who wants to see the medical institutions of the country, like Otto or Franck; the tourist who concerns himself chiefly with libraries and art, like Spiker and Dibdin; the tourist who writes about harbours and shipping, like Tucker; the tourist whose interest lies in the state of home industries, like Loch; the tourist who makes careful inquiry into the state of literature and science in the country, like Pichot and Simond; or the tourist who wants to know about fishing and agriculture, like Ployen. Then there is quite a class of tours written by men who occupy themselves with evangelising efforts, like Fox, Story, Rowland Hill, Haldane, the Browns, Pemberton, Douglas, etc. These last are generally poor observers, and add little to our knowledge of localities, or of manners and customs, or of antiquities. Yet there are some clergymen who make excellent travellers, like Pococke, Low, Morer, Monro, etc., but there was no evangelising object in their travels.

19. Unexpected Names among Travellers in Scotland.—Many unexpected names occur in this List of Travels in Scotland. We have, for instance, Pope Pius II., Lord Brougham, Lord John Russell, the Right Hon. William Windham, Sir Walter Scott, Robert Burns, the Poet Gray, the Ettrick Shepherd, Hew Ainslie, Charles Dickens, Miss Edgeworth, Miss Wordsworth, Washington Irving, and many others, who have written short accounts of short journeys. It seems to me that this list has brought these narratives into notice afresh—many of them being concealed in biographies.

In many Languages.—The list includes books in many languages—
English, French, German, Dutch, Danish, Swedish, Norwegian, Italian, Modern Greek, etc.

20. Travel to Inaccessible Places.—There are places in Scotland—remote islands, for example—which are difficult to reach, and which, perhaps for that reason alone, persons desire to visit. This desire is all the greater if there is some danger or enterprise in the excursion, or if there are exceptional circumstances in the manners and customs of the inhabitants. Such places are not in reality often visited, though they appear to be so, if we judge by the number of recorded journeys to them. The largeness of that number, however, has a ready explanation. A person who overcomes the difficulties referred to and makes out a visit, is apt to be of opinion that he has accomplished something of importance, and is easily moved to write an account of what he has seen and done. In this way it happens that narratives of excursions to such places are much more numerous than narratives of excursions to places of great interest which are easily reached.

21. Travels to St Kilda.—St Kilda is a case in point, and it may be instructive and useful to show, in these introductory remarks, to what extent the writing of accounts of visits to that inaccessible little island has gone. In doing so, I shall at the same time disclose the extent of the information which may be found by studying this list. I give in the list itself the full titles of the accounts of visits paid to St Kilda, whether the record is in print or in manuscript, but it will be sufficient if I give here nothing more than the names of the authors and the dates of the visits—the dates ranging from 1549 to 1900. Some of the accounts which I am about to enumerate were made by persons visiting other western and northern islands, and the story of the visits to St Kilda is found in books which relate also to other places. But there are no fewer than 17 books, large and small, which tell of nothing but visits to St Kilda. The visits in three cases extended over months or years, but I include these without hesitation. I also include two or three in which the information of the writers appears to have been, or is avowedly, at second-hand.
List of some accounts of visits to St Kilda.

1549. Dean Monro, who says that he "travelled through most of the Western Isles of Scotland," but does not say that he visited St Kilda.

1612. John Monipennie, whose notice is brief, and was probably written on information not obtained by himself.

1678. Sir Robert Moray, who visited the island.

1697. M. Martin, who visited the island.

1705-1730. The Rev. Alexander Buchan, who resided for many years in the island and died there. His daughter wrote the account.

1751. Anonymous. The writer probably visited the island.

1758. The Rev. Kenneth Macanlay, who resided for some time in the island.

1760. Bishop Pococke, who got his information from others.


1799. Lord Brougham, who visited the island.

1815. John MacCulloch, who visited the island.


1831. G. C. Atkinson, who visited the island.

1834. R. Carruthers, who visited the island.


1840. John MacGillivray, who visited the island.

1842. James Wilson, who visited the island.

1842. Frédéric Mercy, and Sir Thomas Kennedy, who visited the island in the yacht "Kitty."

1858. T. S. Muir, who visited the island.

1860. John E. Morgan, who visited the island.

1860. Captain Thomas, R.N., who visited the island with Mrs Thomas.

1862. Miss Anne Kennedy, who resided for some time on the island.

1873. R. Angus Smith, who visited the island.

1874. Lady Bailie of Polkemmet, who visited the island.

1875 and 1876. J. Sands, who twice visited the island and wrote two accounts.

1877. George Seton, who visited the island.

1877. John Macdarmid, who visited the island.

1884. Alexander Ross, who visited the island.

1885. Malcolm Ferguson, who visited the island.

1887. Robert Connell, who visited the island.

1888. Henry Evans, who had made nine visits to the island before this date.

1896. Richard Kearton, who visited the island.

1899. Evelyn Heathcote, who visited the island.

1900. Norman Heathcote, who visited the island.

In addition to the persons said to have visited St Kilda in the foregoing list, many other persons are known to have done so, but little or...
nothing more than the fact that they made such visits is known. They
have left no accounts of what they saw. Among such persons are (1)
Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, about the year 1837; (2) the Rev. Dr
Maclachlan in 1851, 1861, and 1871, in connection with the census, in
the "Porcupine" and "Jackal"; (4) the Duke of Athole, Mr Hall Maxwell,
and Captain Otter in the "Porcupine," in 1860; (5) Captain Otter and
Mrs Thomas, in 1863, in the "Seagull"—twenty hours ashore; (6) Sir
Patrick Keith Murray, in 1875, in the yacht "Crusader"; (7) Dr
Murchison of Harris, twice in 1875; (8) Lord and Lady Macdonald,
Miss Macleod of Macleod, the Rev. Archibald M'Neill, and Mr
Macdonald of Tormore, in 1877, in the yacht "Lady of the Isles"; (9)
A. B. Stewart of Ascog Hall and the Earl of Dunmore, in 1878; (10)
the Rev. Drs Dickson and Macleod about forty years ago on Church
matters; and (11) the Hon. Bouverie Primrose, C.B., Sir William
Walker, K.C.B., the Rev. Eric J. Findlater (twice or thrice), Captain
Macdonald of the "Vigilant," and J. Harvie-Brown of Quarter with
Professor Heddle. Some of these visitors may have written narratives,
but I am not aware of their existence.

The story of Lady Grange's banishment to St Kilda can be gathered
pp. 722-730.

There are at least two special papers on the disease which was so
fatal to new-born children in St Kilda, and which continued to prevail
there long after its complete disappearance from all other parts of
Scotland. The papers I refer to are—

a. C. R. Macdonald "St Kilda: Its Inhabitants and the Diseases

b. J. E. Morgan, "The Diseases of St Kilda" (Brit. and For. Med.

22. Early Visits to Scotland of Distinguished Foreigners.—There were
several—I might almost say many—distinguished foreigners who visited
Scotland at an early date, and who were men of culture and ready
writers. We might reasonably expect to find that such men, or some,
of them, had left records of what they saw and how they lived, in a country which was at that time but little known. They could scarcely fail to be interested in the condition of the country—the manners, customs, and beliefs of the people; their dress; their amusements; the character of public and private buildings; the state of agriculture, trade, and commerce; the schools and the seats of higher learning; the harbours and shipping; and a score of other things illustrating the Scottish life of the period. But it does not appear that the interest in such matters, which they must have felt, was sufficient to lead them to write and publish accounts of their observations.

Among the visitors to Scotland to whom I now refer, were the men, attached to the French army of occupation during the Regency of Mary of Guise, and the men who accompanied Queen Mary, or who followed her, when she came to Scotland. It is known that some of these persons moved about in Scotland, and all of them must at least have been well acquainted with Edinburgh and its neighbourhood. But they appear to have left no records of what they saw, except in regard to the beauty and charms of Queen Mary, her feet and hands, her dancing, her verse-writing, and her other accomplishments. Estienne Perlin, who was probably in Scotland during the Regency of Mary of Guise, is an exception, and his Description of the Kingdoms of England and Scotland, 1558, appears in my list. So also Scaliger the younger has been entered in the List of Travellers in Scotland, because he does a little more than tell us that he thought Queen Mary “une belle creature,” in giving us his view as to the English spoken north and south of the Tweed.

23. Pierre de Boscobel de Chastelard came to Scotland in the escort of Queen Mary, and remained in the country, though not continuously, till he was executed (at Burntisland, I think) in 1563. Randolph, writing to Cecil, says of him:—“He is well entertained by the Queen, and hath great conference with her. He rideth upon the zoar gelding that my Lord Robert gave unto Her Grace. He presented a book of his own making, written in meeter: I know not what matter” (Keith's
Hist. of Scot., vol. ii. pp. 177–180). Joseph Robertson, to whose writings I am much indebted, thinks that the book in question must have been in manuscript, as he seems to have printed nothing.

24. Seigneur de Damville followed Mary to Scotland, and left it, returning to France on 9th October 1561. He was enamoured of the Queen before she left France, in her first widowhood. Chastelard, just referred to, a reckless lover of the Queen, is spoken of as his retainer. De Damville does not appear to have left any description of the places he saw, nor anything as to the condition of the people.

25. Michel de Castelnau has left nothing, which I have found, either topographic or descriptive of the customs and condition of the people. He says (circa 1561)—“Estant donc arrivé en Écosse, je trouuai cette Princesse en la fleur de son âge, estimée et adorée de ses sujets, et recherchée de tous ses voisins; en sorte qu’il n’y ait grande fortune et alliance qu’elle n’ait esperer; tant pour estre parent et heritiere de la Reyne d’Angleterre, que pour estre donee d’autres graces et plus grandes perfections de beaute, que Princes de son temps” (Mem. de M. de Castelnau, in Jebb, vol. ii. p. 460).

26. Pierre de Bourdeilles, Seigneur de Brantome, accompanied Queen Mary in her journey from France to Scotland. He writes (circa 1561) of her love of French poetry. “Surtout elle aymoit la poësie et les poètes, mais surtout M. de Ronsard, M. du Bellay, et M. de Maison Fleur... Elle se meloit d’estre poète et composoit des vers, dont j’en ay vue aucuns de beaux et très bien faicts... Elle en composoit bien de plus beaux et de plus gentils, et promptement, comme je l’ay vue souvent, qu’elle se retiroit en son cabinet, et sortoit aussitot pour nous en montrer à aucuns honnestes gens qui nous estions là... La Reyne donc, qui aymoit les lettres, et principalement les rithmes, et quelque fois elle en faisoit de gentilles, se plût à voir celles dudit Chastellard, et mesme elle lui faisoit response” (Brantome, t. v. pp. 84, 85, 123). “Tant qu’elle a esté en France, elle se reservoit toujours deux heures du jour pour estudier et lire; aussi il n’y avait gueres de sciences humaines qu’elle n’en discourcest bien” (v. 84). “Encore
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 445

qu'elle n'eust ny sceptre ny couronne, sa seule personne et sa divine beauté valoient un royaume" (v. 87). "Elle chantoit très bien, accordant sa voix avec la lutte, qu'elle touchoit bien joliment de ceste belle main blanche, et de ces beaux doigts si bien façonner, qui ne devoient rien à ceux de l'Aurore" (v. 86).

27. The narrative of the Embassy of Nicholas de Gouda, S.J., to Scotland, contained in a letter to James Laynez, General of the Society of Jesus, is given in extenso, pp. 63—79, of the Narratives of Scottish Catholics under Mary Stuart and James VI., now furnished from the original manuscripts in the Secret Archives of the Vatican and other collections. By William Forbes-Leith, S. J. (8vo, Edin., 1885). The narrative of De Gouda contains something about the situation of the persons to whom he was accredited, and also of "that of the kingdom generally," but it cannot be regarded as in any sense topographical. It deals mainly with his difficulties in getting access to the Queen, the Bishops, and the Catholic nobles.

28. The following is the title of a book, recently published, which relates to a visitor to Scotland in the period with which I am dealing:—

Un Capitaine Gascon du xvi Siècle Corbeyran de Cardaillac-Sarlabous, Mestre de Camp Gouverneur du Dunbar (Écosse) et du Havre-de-Grâce. Par Edouard Forestié (8vo, Paris, 1897)—with Portrait, Facsimiles, and Illustrations. Sarlabous appears to have been for about two years Governor of Dunbar 1559-1561. There is not much of his own writing in this book, and he does not seem to have left anything descriptive of Dunbar or of the people living in the neighbourhood, though he is said to have had a "connaissance parfaite du pays d'Écosse, et de sa langue," and though he must often have had leisure. He had time at least to fall in love with Elisabeth Henderson or Anderson, "une fille d'honneur" of Mary of Lorraine. Two children were born of this liaison, the mother dying at the birth of the last. Sarlabous succeeded in getting letters of legitimation in the case of the first-born, who became the heir to his titles and estates. There are some interesting spellings of places in the book. For instance, Edin-
burgh often gets its French name of Lisleburg, or Lisleborough, or Lithlebourg. Leith is written Petit Lict; Inchkeith, Ile aux chevaux; and Lochwinnoch, Lochguhinyeoth. Perhaps the spelling of the names of places might make a book be regarded as relating to topography, though it does not give it a place as a narrative of travel.

29. Pierre de Ronsard, whose poetry Queen Mary seems to have admired, came to Scotland as a page with James V. and his bride, Marie de Lorraine, and he remained nearly three years at the Scottish Court. He left Scotland at the age of sixteen, but returned some years after on a political mission. He wrote extensively, and he has left much poetry, some of it in praise of Queen Mary's beauty, but he has left nothing, so far as I know, that can be regarded as descriptive of the country or its inhabitants, or as the account of a tour.

30. So far as I have been able to discover, the same may be said of D'Elbœuf, Du Croc, and others.

There is another class of foreigners who visited England at an early date, and we occasionally meet with an erroneous reference to these persons as visitors also to Scotland. How the error has arisen I cannot tell.

31. Erasmus is a case in point. He was more than once in England, and he resided there for periods of some length. But there is no evidence that he visited Scotland. Even if he had done so, it does not seem improbable that he would have left no account of his travelling, for he appears to have left no record even of what he saw in England—nothing that can be regarded as descriptive of the country or of the condition of the people, unless it be some remarks on superstitions, such as the offering of the head of a deer at the altar of St Paul's, the procession or guild of

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1 This unusual spelling of the old French name for Edinburgh may perhaps be a clerical error on the part of Forestié, and not a genuine spelling by Sarlabous. It appears to occur in passages taken from Teulet, who, so far as I have discovered, always spells it Lisleburg. The Lithleburg spelling, however, occurs four times in Forestié's book about Sarlabous.
brethren on Palm Sunday drawing a wooden ass with ropes, etc. He also tells something of strolling songsters or ballad singers. (*Life of Erasmus*, by John Jortin, 2 vols. 4to. Lond., 1758–60, and several other lives.)

32. Gian Francesco Poggio Bracciolini is also sometimes erroneously referred to as having visited Scotland somewhere between 1380 and 1459. I think that he never was there, but he visited England and resided for a time in Oxford. He chose England as the place of his retreat in consequence of an invitation from Beaufort, Bishop of Winchester. Shepherd, in his *Life of Poggio*, says:—"It is reasonable to suppose that some of the letters which he wrote from this country would contain his opinion of the manners and customs of our ancestors." But no such letters have as yet been made public. Incidentally he frequently makes mention in his works of his residence in England, but he never dwells on the topic. Shepherd says that he made one addition to his *Facetiae* while there (*Opera*, p. 474). "When I was in England," Poggio writes, "I heard a curious anecdote of an Irish captain of a ship. In the midst of a violent storm, when all hands had given themselves over for lost, he made a vow that if his ship should be saved from the imminent danger which threatened to overwhelm her, he would make an offering at the Church of the Virgin Mary of a waxen taper as large as the main mast. One of the crew observing that it would be impossible to discharge this vow, since all the wax in England would not be sufficient to make such a taper, 'Hold your tongue,' said the captain, 'and do not trouble yourself with calculating whether I can perform my promise or not, provided we can escape the present peril.'"

33. I might, perhaps, have included in my list such Histories as those by John Major (1521), Hector Boece (1527), Bishop Leslie (1578), and George Buchanan (1582), as these contain descriptions of places, customs, etc., which appear to be, to some extent, accounts of what had been seen in the course of travel in Scotland. But if I had inserted these, and other such early histories, I could scarcely have avoided the insertion of a great many later histories, regarding which the same thing could be as
correctly said. Considerations of a like kind have led me not to insert John of Fordun (1380), Andrew Wyntoun (1426), William Dunbar (1500 circa), David Buchanan (1647-52), and others. Hume Brown makes full reference to these writers in his *Scotland before 1700*. (8vo, Edin. 1893.)

34. In the preparation of the list I have received help from many friends. To Mr Clark, of the Advocates' Library, and Dr Law, of the Signet Library, I am specially indebted. M. J. P. Anderson's *Book of British Topography* has both furnished me with the titles of books which I failed to acquire, and made known to me books which I succeeded in obtaining. I have also to thank heartily Professor Hume Brown, Dr Joseph Anderson, and Mr Archibald Constable for reading the proofs, and making additions to the list. From many others I have received valuable assistance.

I have done what I could to avoid errors, but I doubt not many errors remain.

I. Before 1600.

1296. A Diary of Edward the First (his) Journey into Scotland, in the time of John, King of Scottis. A° regni 24, 1296. *Or otherwise*—The Voyage of Kinge Edward into Scotland with all his Lodgyngs bryefly expressed. 1295.

Printed, with an introductory notice, by Patrick Fraser Tytler, in Vol. I. Part II. (1827) of the Bannatyne Miscellany, pp. 263-282, from two manuscripts in the British Museum—one in French (MS. Cotton. Nero D. vi. 16. Codex Memb. Sec. XIV.) and the other in English (MS. Cotton. Vesp. C. xvi. 16). The French MS. has a paragraph at the end which is not given in the English MS. In the same year (1827) Nicholas Harris Nicolas printed an English version of the Diary, in vol. xxiii. pp. 478-498 of the *Archaeologia*, from a collation of three MSS. in English and one in Norman French. One of the three English MSS. Nicolas found in the Ashmolean Library (vol. marked No. 865), and the other two in the British Museum (Harl. MSS. 1309 and Additional MSS. 5758). The French MS. he found in the British Museum (Cotton MSS. Domitian A. xviii). Hume Brown follows the text of

The Diary appears also as an appendix to Tytler's *History of Scotland*, vol. i., p. 434. Its author is not known. It is largely a list of the halting-places of the English army.

1336. Letter giving an account of an expedition of Edward III to relieve the beleaguered Countess of Athole and her garrison in the Castle of Lochindorb.

Printed in the Preface to Ferrarii *Hist. Abb. de Kynlos* (Ban. Club, 1839), and Stuart's *Records of the Monastery of Kinloss* (4°, Edin. 1872, p. lxxii). This document gives an account of the King's route from Friday, 7th July 1336, when he set out from Perth by Blair Athole, Glen Feshie, and Kincardine in Strathspey, from which he crossed the moors to Lochindorb and raised the siege—thence to Kinloss, Forres, Elgin, Cullen, Fyvie, Aberdeen, and Dunottar to Forfar, which he reached on the 21st July.


Mr P. Hume Brown gives extracts in his *Early Travellers in Scotland* (8vo, Edin. 1891, pp. 8-15). We know that Froissart was in Scotland "in his younger days," and what he says in the first extract may be taken as from personal observation by a traveller, but it seems probable that what he says in the second and very interesting extract had been communicated to him by others. It relates to the year 1385, and Froissart was then close on 50 years old. Lord Berners published a translation of the *Chronicles*, 2 vols. fol., in 1523-5.


Hardyng is said to have been born in 1378, and to have lived to the age of 87. He spent three and a half years in Scotland, but it is not known what years of his life these were. The *Chronicle* was first printed by Grafton in 1543, sm. 4to, Lond. An edition by Sir Henry Ellis, roy. 4to, Lond., appeared in 1812. Mr Hume Brown gives the part relating to Scotland in his *Early Travellers* (8vo, Edin. 1891, pp. 16–23), taking the extract from the edition by Ellis. Hardyng gives a favourable account of the condition of Scotland.
In the works of Æneas Sylvius there are three accounts or references to his visit to Scotland. One of these is in his *Cosmographia De Europa* (*Opera Omnia*, p. 445, where there is a map of England, Scotland and Ireland); the second is in the *Opus Epistolarum, De rebus a se gestis* (*Opera Omnia*, p. 758); and the third, in the *Commentaria Rerum Memorabilium quae temporibus suis contigerunt*, is quoted at length by Robertson in his *Concilia Scotiae*, etc., vol. i. pp. xci-xcii. Translations of the first and last appear in Hume Brown’s *Early Travellers* (Edin. 1891, pp. 24–29). The visit is also referred to in the *Vita Pii II. per Joan. Antoninum Camp. Episcopum Aretinum*, which is given in the *Opera Omnia*, p. 64. Æneas Sylvius was born in 1405, and died at the age of 59. He tells us that:—“The crow is unusual in the country, and consequently the tree in which it builds is the king’s property.” This looks very like nonsense. There is reason, however, to regard it as nothing more than a misunderstanding by Sylvius of a curious old Scotch Law. Parliament in the time of James I. (1424) considering “that ruks bigande in kirke yards, orchards, or treis dois gret skaithe apone cornis, ordanyt that thai that sic treis pertenys to, suffer on na wyse that thai birds fle away. And whar it beis tayntit that thai bige and the birds be flowin, and the nests be fundyn in the treis at Beltane, the treis sal be forfaltit to the King, etc.” Speaking of Scottish women, Sylvius says that he found them “fair in complexion, comely, and pleasing, but not distinguished for their chastity, giving their kisses more readily than Italian women their hands.” This has the air of a Traveller’s tale. Yet it is not unsupported—at least, in so far as regards the kissing, if what was the custom in England was also the custom in Scotland. See W. B. Rye’s *England as seen by Foreigners in the time of Elizabeth and James*, p. 260. Leo Von Rozmital visited England as early as 1466, and he says that on arriving at an Inn the guest kissed his hostess and all her family. Erasmus writing to Fausto Andrelini in 1499 urges him to come to England, for “here are girls with angels’ faces, and so kind and obliging. Wherever you come, you are received with a kiss by all; when you take your leave, you are dismissed with kisses; you return, kisses are repeated. They come to visit you, kisses again; they leave you, they kiss them all round. Should they meet you anywhere, kisses in abundance: in fine, wherever you move, there is nothing but kisses.” Froude, in his *Life of Erasmus* (8°, Lond. 1894), p. 42, refers to this letter from Erasmus to Faustus Aderlin, and says that Erasmus ended his letter thus:—“My dear Faustus, if you had once tasted how soft and fragrant those lips are, you would wish to spend your life here.” Samuel Kirchel in recording a visit to England (1585) says that the “women are charming” and “mighty pretty,” and says that an invited guest has the right to kiss the lady or daughter of the house, “which is the custom of the country.” Nicander Nucius came to England in 1545, and he remarks:—“They display great simplicity and absence of jealousy in
theirs usages towards females. For not only do those who are of the
same family kiss them on the mouth with embraces, but even those too
who have never seen them. And to themselves they appear by no
means indecent." The Constable of Castile at Whitehall in 1604
kissed with the Queen's consent twenty of the ladies of honour "standing
in a row and beautiful exceedingly," "much to the satisfaction of the
ladies." In the preface to Dr Joseph Robertson's Concilia Scotia; etc.
(Ban. Club), at pp. xci-xxvii, there is a full and interesting notice of the
visit to Scotland by Æneas Sylvius. He was sent to this country by
the Cardinal of Santa Croce in 1435. He then saw coal for the first
time. It was given as alms to the "shivering" poor at the church door.

1435. Maitre Regnault Girard, knight, Seigneur de Baroges. Relation
of a visit to Scotland in the years 1434-6.

The Relation is in French, and is preserved in the National Library,
Paris (MS. Français, 17330). Regnault Girard was sent to Scotland by
King Charles the Seventh to fetch the Lady Margaret, daughter of
James the First, who had been betrothed six years before to Louis,
Dauphin de Viennois, the future Louis the Eleventh. It has not yet
been printed, but Mr Andrew Lang is said to be preparing an
edition for the Roxburghe Club. The Journey forms the subject of
one of the "English Essays from a French Pen," by J. J. Jusserand
(8vo, Lond. 1895), reprinted from the NINETEENTH CENTURY. Regnault
Girard was accompanied by his son Joachim, Aymeri Martineau,
and Candé (Hugh Kennedy). Being obliged to remain in Scotland for
some time, King James advised Girard to go about and see the country,
and accordingly he visited "several among the good towns of the king-
dom," and he records something of what happened and of what he saw
in these travels.

1448. Messire George Chastellain Chevalier, Historiographe des Ducs
de Bourgogne Philippe le Bon et Charles le Hardi.—Histoire du
bon chevalier, Messire Jacques de Lalain, frere et compagnon de
l'ordre de la Toison d'Or. Ecrive par Messire George Chastel-
lain Chevalier, &c. À Bruxelles, 4to, 1634.

There is a neatly engraved portrait of Lalain on the leaf following the
title, with four lines underneath. The book contains an account of a
visit to Scotland in 1448 by Jacques de Lalain in order to break a lance
with James Douglas, brother of William, Earl of Douglas, of whose
valour and skill he had heard. The combat, three on each side, took
place at Stirling in 1448, in the presence of King James the Second.
The account appears in Hume Brown's Early Travellers (Edin. 1891, pp.
30-38), and is taken from the above edition of Chastellain's book. See
also the Memoires of Olivier de la Marche, or the passage as quoted by
Pinkerton in his History of Scotland, vol. i. p. 207.


Hume Brown gives this letter in his Early Travellers (Edin. 1891, pp. 39–49). It is an interesting document. We learn from it that James IV. spoke Gaelic, as we are elsewhere told that Malcolm Canmore did (Hailes, Edin. 1776, vol. i. p. 35). Like Hardyng, he gives a favourable account of the condition of Scotland.

1498. Andrea Trevisano. A Relation or rather a True Account of the island of England, with sundry particulars of the customs of these people and of the Royal Revenues under King Henry the Seventh. About the year 1500.

Under the above title a Translation from the Italian, with Notes, by Charlotte Augusta Sneyd was printed by the Camden Society in 1847. The manuscript, from which the translation was made, passed from the Library of the Abbate Canonici at Venice into the possession of the Rev. Walter Sneyd. John Holmes of the British Museum thought that it was probably written by the secretary of Francesco Capello, the Venetian Ambassador, who was knighted at Greenwich in 1502; but Miss Sneyd thought it more probable that it was written by some noble Venetian who accompanied an earlier ambassador. Rawdon Brown, however, has now shown almost conclusively that the writer of the Relation was Andrea Trevisano (Giustiniani's Four Years at the Court of Henry VII., 1854). Whoever wrote it met Don Pedro de Ayala in London, probably in 1496–7. He states that he drew his information regarding Scotland from his "very particular friend, the most worshipful Don
Peter de Ayala," who had lived in Scotland "for above a year as Ambassador from their Catholic Majesties of Spain," and whose interesting description of Scotland and its king appears as No. 9 of this list, to which, as Hume Brown says, this Relation may be regarded as an important supplement. Trevisano was the Venetian Ambassador at the English Court. Hume Brown gives the Relation in his Early Travellers in Scotland (8vo, Edin. 1891, pp. 50-54).

1503. The Journey of the Princess Margaret towards Scotland.

A transcript is in my possession made for Cosmo Innes from a manuscript in the College of Arms, London. Barwick, Lambertonkirke, Fast-castell, Hadynthon, Donebar, Newbotell, Dacquick, Edenbrough, Holly-crosse, St Giles, etc., are mentioned as seen on the journey. There are full notices of the costumes of those who accompanied the Princess, and of the amusements provided for her.

1513. Dr West, Henry VIII.'s Ambassador to Scotland.

John Pinkerton, in his History of Scotland from the Accession of the House of Stuart to that of Mary (2 vols., 4°, Lond. 1797), quoted at pp. 82-3, from two interesting letters by West, such matter as may be considered the outcome of personal observation during travel. See also appendix to vol. ii., where there is a draft of a letter about Scotland from West to Henry VII., dated April 1508.

1529. Jo. Ben. MS. A Description of the Orkney Islands, by me, Jo. Ben, living there in the year 1529.

Translated into English from the Latin as given in Barry's History of Orkney. I do not know by whom this translation was made. It is evident that Ben visited the places he describes. He says:—"The Orcadians carried on war with the English at the City Lotus, which they call Papdaile, in the year 1502, 13th of August, in which war the English were defeated, and many slain and drowned, with their leader Dominus Ioannes Elder Miles; Edward Sincler being the leader of the Orcadians." And he tells us that "laymen heir have hair shoes made out of seal skins drawn together with a latchet—called in the vernacular rilflings." These were quite lately, and probably still are, in common use, and are now called rivlins. See John Elder, in this list—No. 19, 1543. Dalyell, in his Darker Superstitions (1834), p. 83, says:—"This work (the MS.) has been lost within four or five years." In the Advocates' Library there is a transcript, 1642, in the handwriting of Sir James Balfour, bound up with a transcript, in the same hand, of Dean Monro's Western Isles. Balfour transcribes the original Latin version; the last paragraph of that version, however, is in English, and is headed:—Of the husbandry.
used by the Orcadians. Barry, who appears to have seen the original manuscript, says that this paragraph was by another hand, and plainly of a later date. More than once there has been a guess that Jo. Ben stands for John Bellenden, but in Balfour’s transcript there is no indication of any contraction of the two words.

1530 *circa.* Alexander Alesius Edinburgi Regis Scotorum Urbis Descriptio.

The earliest known description of Edinburgh—unfortunately meagre and concise. Alesius or Alesse was a native of Edinburgh—born 23rd April 1500. He left Scotland in 1532, and, so far as known, never revisited it. He went first to England, and then to the continent, where he held professorships at Frankfort and Leipzig, dying on 17th March, 1565. Alesius communicated his Description of Edinburgh to Sebastian Munster for his Cosmography, printed at Basle, 1550, folio. It was written from personal knowledge of the locality, and is therefore included in this List, though it is not strictly the account of any special travel. The Calton Hill is called Collis Apri. Gentlemen’s seats in the vicinity of Edinburgh are said to be numerous. The same observation is made by Fynes Morison in 1598 and by the Duke de Rohan in 1600. Leith is made a place of much importance. So it is in other records. When the English army destroyed it in 1544 we are told that it was “founde more full of ryches than we thought to have founde any Scottishe towne to have been.” The houses of Edinburgh were not built of bricks, but of hewn and square stones. The gardens attached to Holyrood Palace are described as very extensive, and the Nobles are said to have had palatial residences in the city. The Cowgate was then the fashionable part of the town—as afterwards became the Canongate, the Castle Hill, Brown’s Square, and lastly the New Town. The name of the town is always given as Edinburgus, and never as Lisleburg or Lithlebonrg, as it was often called by the French about the time of Alesius. The Description is printed *ad longum* in the Miscellany of the Bannatyne Club, vol. i. pp. 177-187.

1532. King of Cyprus. Visit to Scotland.

This visit is thus mentioned in the *Diurnal of Remarkable Occurrents,* etc. (Ban. Club, 1833, p. 16):—“In this mene time the King of Cepres come to Scotland, and with him twa servandis in support, becaus he was banest out of his awin cuntrie.” I cannot find that he left any record of what he saw or did. Entered on List with hesitation.

1535. Peder Swave. Diary of Peder Swave, who visited Scotland in 1535.

It is contained in vol. iii. p. 232 of State Papers from the *Archives of Copenhagen,* edited by C. F. Wegener (Copenhagen, 1861-1865).
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 455

Diary is written in Latin. All that can be regarded as descriptive of Scotland has been translated by Hume Brown, and is given in his Early Travellers in Scotland (8vo, Edin. 1891, pp. 55-58).


Privately reprinted in 1863 at Bordeaux, under the superintendence of Francisque Michel, with a short introduction by David Laing—80 copies, of which one was on velum. It is largely taken from Boethii Scotorum Historia, 1527, and there is little evidence that Desmontiers himself had travelled in Scotland.

1536-1542. Andrew Boorde.

A letter from Boorde to Thomas Cromwell (1536) is given by Sir Henry Ellis in his Original Letters, Illustrative of English History, etc., third series, vol. ii. p. 303. The letter is “from leth, a myle from Edynborowtt”; he called himself Karre, so that the people might take him for “a skotysh manes sone”; he says he was “in skotland in a lytle vnyuersyte or study namyd Glasco, where I study and practyce physyk”; he is strong in the advice—“trust yow no skot.”

In the Introduction of Knowledge made by Andrew Borde, of Phayyes Doctor, printed in 1870 by the Early English Text Society, the foregoing letter is also given, p. 59, and at pp. 135–8 there is also given a chapter of Boorde’s Introduction of Knowledge, which “treateth of Scotland, and the natural disposycion of a Scotyshe man. And of theyr money and of theyr speche.” Boorde says: “the part next England is the hart and the best of the realme; therein is plenty of fysehe and flesh, and smel ale, excepte Leth ale; there is plenty of hauer cakes, which is to say oten cakes; the other parte of Scotland is a baryn and a waste countrey, full of mores; the people of that parte be very rude and unmannered and untaught”; “the people of the borders toward England lyveth in much pouertie and penurye, hauying no howses but such as a man may buylyde wythin iii or iiiii hours; he and his wyfe and his horse standeth all in one rome”; “the people of the countrey be hardy men, and stronge men, and well-fauored, and good musycyons; the most of theyr money is brass.” He ends by giving illustrations of their “speche.” He says that the Scottish version of the Englishman’s question—Do you know me, good fellow? is—Ken ye me, gewd falowh?
1542 or 1543. John Elder, Clerke, a Reddshanke. Letter to Henry VIII. of England, 1542 or 1543.

This letter seems to have been a sort of introduction to a plot or description of Scotland, a document which is now lost. But the letter gives an account of the dress of the wild Scots, founded on personal observation during travel in the country, and it is therefore included in this List. He says that he was “borne in Caitnes, educatt and brought up, not onely in the west ygles of the same plotte, namede Sky and the Lewis, where I have bene often tymes with my friends, in ther long galleis, arrywing to dyvers and syndrie places in Scotland; but also being a scholer and a student in the southe partis of it, callid Sanctandrosis, Abirdene, and Glasgw, for the space of XII yeares, where I have travaillde, aswell by sea as by the land, dyvers tymes, &c.” He describes the dress of the inhabitants, and in a particular way their shoes or rivlins, and speaks of their habits and their character. The letter is printed in the Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. i. p. 1, and also in the Collectanea de Rebus Albanicis of the Iona Club, p. 23. The original manuscript is in the British Museum. The plotte (description or chart) is not now known to exist. He says the northern Scots were called “rogefootide Scottis” by the English, and “Reddshankes” by “the tender delicatt gentillmen of Scotland.” He explains these names by their going “alwaies bair leggede and bair footide,” and tells how they “play the sutters” and made their “shois.” “After we have slayne the redd deir,” he says, “we flaye of the skyne, and setting of our bare foot on the inside therof, compassinge and mesuringe so moeh therof as shall retch up to qur ancklers.” . . . And he says that the shoes so made are tied on by a “strong thwange of the same meitand above our saide ancklers.” Hence rough-footed and red-shanked. Such shoes as those he describes in 1542 were common till recently in Shetland, only made of ox hide. In my day I have myself had a pair of such shoes made for me. They are called rivlins. See Jo. Ben, in this List—No. 13, 1529.

1543. Letters of Marco Gammani, Patriarch of Aquilea, Papal Legate. 20

Some letters from the above still exist. See the Rev. Joseph Stevenson’s Mary Stewart: A Narrative of the First Eighteen Years of her Life, principally from original documents—8vo, Edin., 1886, p. 31.

1544. The Late Expedicion in Scotlancle, made by the Kynges Hynys Armye, under the conduit of The Ryght Honorable the Erie of Hertforde, the yere of oure Lorde God, 1544. Imprynted at London, anno 1544.

This is given in Sir J. Graham Dalyell’s Fragments of Scottish History, 4to, Edin. 1798. Page 5:—“The town of Litch was foude more full of ryches than we thought to have founde any Scottishe towne to have been.”

A translation was published by the Camden Society in 1841, from a manuscript in the Bodleian Library. The notice of Scotland was written in connection with a visit to England in 1545, but it is not certain, though it seems probable, that he wrote about Scotland from personal observation, or, in other words, that he visited it and travelled in it. Hume Brown gives the account of Scotland by Nucius in his Early Travellers in Scotland (8vo, Edin. 1891, pp. 58-63).


Dedicated to Sir W. Paget, Knt. Contains three maps. Printed in Sir J. Graham Dalvell’s Fragments of Scottish History (4to, Edin. 1798). Page 35:—Calls the “sonne and heyre of the Lorde of Hableton” the Master of Hableton,” and notes on the margin—“To be knowë that the Scottes call ye son and heyre of every Lord the Master of ye house and surname, wherof his father is called Lorde.”—At p. 69 Patten says:—“The name of Lorde ye Scottes take in lyke signification of speche as we do. But a Larde with them (I take it) is as a Squyer with us. A Lound is a name of reproch, as a villain, or suche lyke.” At p. 73 he tells us that the Scottes had as extemporised shields “nue boordes endes cut of, being a foot in breadth and half a yard in length; hauyng on the insycl, handles made very cunningly of fi cordes ends.”

1549. Dean Donald Monro. Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, called Hybrides; by Mr Donald Monro, High Dean of the Isles, who travelled through the most of them in the year 1549. With his genealogies of the chief clans of the Isles. Now first published from the manuscript. To which is added, I. An account of Hirta and Rona; by the Lord Register Sir George M’Kenzie of Tarbat, never before published. II. A description of St Kilda, by Mr Alexander Buchan, late minister
there. III. A voyage to St Kilda in 1697, by M. Martin, Gentleman. 12mo. Edin. 1774.

Lowndes says that only fifty, but it is elsewhere stated that one hundred, copies were printed. William Auld was the printer. All the included Tracts have separate titles. The paging of No. I. runs on with The Dean's Description, etc. Nos. II. and III. are paged together, but separately from the Description, and are said to be printed in 1773. Buchan's St Kilda was first published at Edinburgh in 1741. He was minister there from 1705 to 1730, dying in the island.


This book, Avec Histoire de l'Entrée de la Reine Mère dans la Grande Bretagne par P. de la Serre, was published in "Paris ou Londres." In 1775 a 4to reprint of the foregoing, by R. Gough, with plates, and English notes, appeared in London. There was another London edition in 1776. A translation of Perlin's book into English is given in vol. i. of the early edition of the Antiquarian Repertory (4 vols. 4to, Lond. 1775-84), and the part which relates to Scotland is on pp. 233-238. In the later edition of the Repertory (4 vols. 4to, Lond. 1807-9) the translation appears in vol. iv. pp. 501-547. This translation is reprinted in Hume Brown's Early Travellers in Scotland (8vo, Edin. 1891, pp. 71-79).

Mr John Scott, C.B., in his Bibliography of Works relating to Mary Queen of Scots, 1544-1700, includes this book. Its title runs thus:—Description des Royaumes d'Angleterre et d'Escosse. Composée par Maistre Estienne Perlin. A Paris, chez Francois Trepeau, demeu- rant rue Sainte Victor, devant le Collèg[e du] Cardinal Ie moyne. 1558. Mr Scott describes the volume as —“8vo (6½ x 4½), A-E in eights, A 1 Title, privilege on verso. A2-A3 Text. E6-E8 Three blank leaves. Dedication and Text have the leaves numbered 2-37, with catchwords on verso.”

Mr Scott says—"This very curious book, which is of extreme rarity, contains several references to Queen Mary. A MS. note, by James Bindley, attached to my copy is as follows:—‘Mem. a very scarce and curious Book. Reprinted by Mr Gough, as such in 4to in 1775, together with De la Serre's Entrée de la Reine mère dans la grande Bretagne, etc. I never saw another copy of the original except that mentioned by Mr Gough, sold at Mr West's sale in 1773, April 23rd, No 4195 of his Library Sale Catalogue, and purchased by Mr Martin of Worcestershire, while I was in the Room, at a considerable price. J. B. 1793.’ The copy in the British Museum is probably that bought at West's sale.”

With reference to Mr Hume Brown's opinion that Perlin was an Ecclesiastic, Mr Scott points out that "in another Work De variis morborum generibus opusculum, authore Stephano Perlino Parisensi,
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 459

Parisiis, 1558) the privilege describes Perlin as 'nostre bien aime maistre Estienne Perlin estudiant en la faculte de medecine en l'Université de Paris.' And Mr Scott thinks it probable that he visited Scotland as a medical attaché to the French army of occupation during the Regency of Mary of Guise, and that the date of his visit was earlier than 1551-2.

1552. Hieronymus Cardanus.—(Jerome Cardan). De rerum varietate. Fol., Bas., 1557 ; and De Vita propria. 8vo. Paris, 1643. 26

Sir Henry Yule has an article on Jerome Cardan's Travels in Scotland in The Geographical Magazine, Sept. 1874, p. 240. Cardan came to Scotland in 1552, as a physician, to visit Archbishop Hamilton—Amultho, as he Italianises the name. He spent several summer months in the country, from June to September, and not a little of what he writes about it is taken from Bocce. But this is not true of all he writes. He says that "the most illustrious fish of fresh waters is the salmon, which we have often eaten in Scotland." More than once he refers to the good things he got to eat. "In Scotland," he says, "they have the avercalzie, which is found nowhere else. The name means, in their tongue, The Horse of the Woods, for the call is a horse's neigh. The bird feeds only on the buds and tender leaves of the pine. There are also Cocks of the Woods, which feed on leaves of the broom, and on the heather yet more than the broom. Both kinds are excellent eating." Cardan calls the capercaillie the avercalzie, and Pennant tells us that in the Highlands it was once called Auercalze. He ate the Soland goose also, but says—"When I was eating it I was sensible that it smelt strongly of fish." He approves of Scotch ale—hala he calls it. It reminded him of "sweet white-mist," and he says that "it differs from beer in the omission of the hops." He speaks of the treelessness of the country generally, but says that the Platanus is common in Scotland. He counted 20 Plane trees in the shrubbery of the Monks of St Augustine near Edinburgh. He thought the Scots loved this tree because its foliage is so like vine leaves, adding, "Tis like lovers, who delight in portraits, when they can't have the original." He tells us that nearly all the thistles he saw were without prickles. He has a good deal to say about coal and peat—"not only are there stones that burn, but a kind of earth with heather roots in it"—both cheaper than the firewood of Italy. He praises the Scotch pearl, and says that he saw about 70, all of a size and that size remarkable, "in the wreath of a daughter of Thomas Thomson." The collected works of Cardan appeared in Lyons in 1663, in 10 volumes. Henry Morley's Jerome Cardan (2 volumes) was published in 1854. W. G. Waters wrote Jerome Cardan: A Biographical Study. 8vo, Lond. 1898.

With regard to Cardan's treatment of the Archbishop, he says (De vita propria) that he "made him smack whole within 24 hours"—"Intra xxiv horas nullo vel plane levi remedio liberatatur." But this seems like boasting in view of the account we have of the treatment, if we can believe what Randolph says. We are told that "he hung him certain hours of the day by the heels"; that "he fed
him many days with young whelps"; that "he used him sometimes with extreme heats, and as many days with extreme colds"; and that "before his departure, he soundeth, for the space of six days, every day, certain unknown words in his ears, and never useth any other medicine after." (P. F. Tytler's History of Scotland, 8vo, Edin. 1842, vol. vi, p. 379. Letter from Randolph to Cecil.) Cardan may have done these things, but we also know that he gave much sensible advice. He recommended his patient to use the shower bath, not to sleep on a feather bed, and not to go out in rain or night air. He told him that "there is nothing better than a stretch of sleep," and that "he should take time from his business and give it to his bed." (See Morley's Life of Cardan, vol. ii, pp. 117 and 119.)


Other copies have different imprints on the title-page; for instance, one has "à Paris, pour Vincent Sertenas, tenant sa boutique au Palais, su la galerie chancellerie, et en la rue Neufue Nostre Dame, á l'unseege Sainct Jan l'Evangéliste, 1556," and another "à Paris, pour Estienne Groulleau, libraire demeurant en la rue Nefue Nostre Dame, á l'unseege Sainct Jan, 1556," but they appear to be one and the same edition. A translation of this book into English appeared in 1707 (8vo, pp. lxxi. and 128) with the following title:—The History of the Campagnes, 1548 and 1549. Being an exact account of the martial expeditions perform'd in those days by the Scots and French on the one side and by the English and their Foreign auxiliaries on the other. Done in French under the Title of The Scots War, &c. By Monsieur Beaugué, a French gentleman. Printed at Paris in the year 1556. With an introductory Preface by the Translator. Printed in the year 1707 (8vo, Edin.). The translator is accepted as Dr Patrick Abercomby, author of The Martial Achievements of the Scottish Nation, and the title-page bears that the translator wrote the Preface, but David Laing's copy had the following note written on it by the hand of Dr Archibald Pitcairne—"To Mr Andrew Marjoribanks, Dantsic, from A. Pitcairne, 1 May 1708. The preface was written by Mr Crawford, our historiographer, now dead. The translator lies in saying it was his owne, but poor Crawford is dead." In 1830 the Maitland Club printed an edition of Beaugué—77 copies. It was edited by
Joseph Bain, and was presented to the Club by William Smith. In 1862 Beaugué's book was reprinted at Bordeaux with the following title—*Histoire de la Guerre D'Écosse* par Jean de Beaugué Gentilhomme Français. *Avec un Avant-propos par le Comte de Montalembert ancien Pair de France l'un des Quarante de l'Académie Française* (8vo, pp. lxxxvii. and 311, Bordeaux, 1862). The text appears to be a reproduction of the 1556 Paris print of the book, but there are numerous and important footnotes by Montalembert, and there is an interesting appendix consisting of Spanish and French documents "relatifs à l'expédition de D'Éssé en Écosse," which are chiefly taken from Alexandra Teulet's *Papiers d'État relatifs à l'histoire d'Écosse au XVIe siècle*, etc. (Bannatyne Club). One object of the Avant-propos is to show that the Monsieur d'Éssé, as the commander of the French force is called, was André de Montalembert, seigneur d'Éssé, d'Espanvillers, et de la Rivière, and to tell the story of his life. A facsimile of his signature is given, also a facsimile of his seal, and a portrait. Hume Brown gives such parts of Beaugué's *Histoire* as are descriptive of places, customs, etc., in *his Early Travellers in Scotland* (Edin. 1891, pp. 63–70), taking them from the Maitland Club edition of Beaugué.

1557. Ivan the Terrible, Sovereign of Muscovy or Great Russia, sent an Embassy to the Court of Scotland, while Mary of Guise was Regent, and the citizens of Edinburgh showed him hospitality. 28

In the Town Council Minutes of 22nd January 1556-7, there is the following entry:—"The Provost, Baillies, and Counsale ordains the Thesaurar, Alexander Park, to pay to Maister Archibald Graham the sowme of viii merks, at Whitsonday nixt to cum, for the Chalmer mail set by him to the Muskaveit, becaus the Queen's grace desyrit the toune to furnis him ane Chalmer on the hie gait" (High Street). And in the Town Accounts, November 1556 to November 1557, there are these entries:—"Item, be ane precept of the date xx January deburstit upoun the bankit maid to the Ambassators of Muscovia, as to the particular tikket heir present to schaw beiris, the sowme of xxxix. li. xv. s."; and, "be ane precept datit xxj January to Maister Archibald Grahame for ane Chalmer maill to the said Ambassitors upoun the fore gait v. li. vj. s. vij j.d."

The names of the Ambassadors I have not found, nor do I know if they left any record of what they saw in their travel. But, as this is the only early Russian visitor to Scotland, of whom I have knowledge, I make this insertion in my List.

1558. Paper entitled "Estat et puissance du royaume d'Écosse," showing its situation, strength, government, power of the French there, dearness of grain, want of horses, etc. 29

Calendar of State Papers, Scottish Series. Vol. i. p. 205.
1568. The Progresse of the Regent of Scotland (Moray) with certain
of his Nobilitie, Beginning the XIth of June, anno 1568.

MSS. copies in the Advocates' Library and in the State Paper

1566 or 1567. Jos. Justus Scaligerus. The younger Scaliger's visit to
Holyrood.

This visit is noticed in the Scaligerana, 2 vols. 12mo, Amster. 1740.
At pp. 255-6, Scaliger says—"Marie Stuart, Reyne d'Escoxe, avoit un
beau mary, et delectabatur turpidis adulteriis. (Apud Petronium sunt
mulieres que foenum ament.) Lors que j'y estois elle estoit en mauvais
mesnage avec son mary, à cause de la mort de ce David. L'Histoire de
Buchanan est tres-vraye, elle ne parloit point avec son mary: l'Ambas-
sadeur qui fut envoyé, ent d'elle un buffet de 400 escus, et fit con-
tribuer tous ceux qui estoient avec elle, jusques aux valets. C'estoit une
belle creature." With reference to the Scotch language he says:—"Les
Escozois et Anglois parlent mesme langage Saxon, vieux Teutonique,
ils se serven mesme Bible, et ne different pas plus que le Parisien
d'avec le Picard" (pp. 365, 366, 368).

1573. A survey, and a Journal of the Siege, of the Castle of Edinburgh,
1573.

The Survey was made by Rowland Johnson and John Flymming
preparatory to the siege, and shows the prudence and foresight of the
English before engaging in the attempt. It involved personal inspection,
and is therefore included in this List. A Platte (map), illustrating the
Survey, was made by Johnson—probably copied in Holinshed's
chronicles, 1577. The Journal of the Siege may be regarded as
a detailed military report, but the accompanying plan is a topo-
graphical record. The documents are printed from a MS. in the
Cottonian Library (MSS. Cotton. Calig., C. IV. fol. 12) in the

1577. Dionyse Settle. A true Reporte of the laste voyage into the
West and North-west regions, &c., worthily atchieued by Capteine
Frobisher of the sayde voyage, the first finder and Generall.
With a description of the people there inhabiting, and other
circumstances notable. Written by Dionyse Settle, one of the
What follows is the part relating to Scotland, that is, to the Orkney Islands, which were visited on the way to the Arctic regions:—“On Whitsunday last past, being the 26 of May, in the present year of our Lord God 1577, we departed from Blacke Wall to Harwiche, where, making an accomplishment of things necessary, the last of Maye we hovesd up sailes, and with a merrie winde the 7 of June we arrived at ye Islands called Orchades, or vulgarly Orkney, being in number 30, subject and adjacent to Scotland, where we made provision of freshe water; in the doing whereof, our Generall licensed the Gentlemen and Soldiers, for their recreation, to go on shore. At our landing, the people fled from their poore cotages, with shrikes and alarums, to warne their neighbors of enimies: but by gentle persuasions we reclaimed them to their houses. It seemeth they are often frighted with pirates, or some other enimies, that moueth them to such soudeine feare. Their houses are verie simply builded with pibble stone, without any chimneys, the fire being made in the middest thereof. The good man, wife, children, and other of their familie eate and sleepe on the one side of the house and their catell on the other, very beastlie and rudely in respect of ciuilitie. They are destitute of wood, their fire is turffes and cowe shardes. They have corne, bigge, and oates, with which they paye their Kinge's rent, to the maintenance of his house. They take great quantitie of fishe, which they dric in the windc and sunnc. They dresse their meate verie filthily, and eate it without salt. Their apparell is after the rudest sort of Scotland. Their money is all base. Their churche and religion is reformed according to the Scots. The fishermen of England can better declare the dispositions of those people than I: wherefore I remit other their usages to their reportes, as yearly repairers thither, in their course to and from Island for fish.”


There was a translation of the above printed in London in 1710 in the Miscellanea Scoticia, and reprinted in Edinburgh in 1819. In the 1583 edition there is a map.

1584. Lupold von Wedel, a Pomeranian Noble. Journey through England and Scotland in the years 1584 and 1585.

The original manuscript belongs to the Library of Graf von der Osten in Plathe, Pomerania, and is in the form of a Diary, with geographical and personal notes. A translation into English by Dr Gottfried von Biilow, Superintendent of the Royal Archives in Stettin, is published in the Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, New Series, vol. ix., 1895, pp. 223-270. The travel in Scotland lasted from 7th September to 2nd October 1584.

The narrative is instructive and entertaining. Von Wedel was not a scholar, but he writes in a clear, simple, straightforward manner, and seems to be trustworthy. His party in Scotland consisted of seven persons, and included an interpreter. In order to visit Scotland he required to get a passport in England.

He was well entertained in Berwick by the Governor. "There was no silver on the table, only tin dishes and wooden plates. They drank very plentifully—drinking to us in big tumblers," so he says, and he tells us that "the houses in the town were mean, and thatched with straw"; and that "there were many ravens in the town, which it was forbidden to shoot, upon pain of a crown's payment, for they are considered to drive away the bad air."

He gives a full account of a visit to the Bass Rock, where he saw, among other wonders, a cannon "to be loaded from behind." By Prestonpans and Musselburgh he reached Edinburgh. He says, with no doubting, that Queen Mary "caused King Henricus Stuwardus to be strangled," and that the Duke of Norfolk "also had illicit intercourse with her." He visited St Katherine's Well, and took away some of the oil that flowed from it. He spells Leith Liz. He crossed from it to Kinghorn, and rode to Perth—St Joanton. Six miles from Perth, he saw a rocking-stone. He saw the King in church at Perth. After the King entered, he says that they sang about five psalms. Then the Bishop of St Andrews, with "a long red taffety coat on," preached a sermon. After which "they again sang five psalms." The King's "hat or hat ribbon," he says, "was decorated with a brilliant diamond cross." He returned from Perth to Edinburgh by Bruntletit and Liz.
He saw the Royal Palace, Holyrood—"a building of mean appearance."
On the Sunday after his return the Bishop of Andree preached in Edin-
burgh, and he says that "the women would have stoned him to death,
if he had not run away." He examined the Maiden with much interest.
He has a new theory as to the Cleaf-goose. He tells us that Alexander
Hum at North Berwick treated him "splendidly." Hum's "wife and
young damosel shook hands and kissed us, as is the way there," so he
says. He passed out of Scotland, as he had entered it, by Berwick.
Of Scotland, generally, he says that it "is well fitted for agriculture,
though the vine does not grow here"; that "the villages look very
poor, the houses having stone walls not as high as a man, upon which
the roofs are erected and covered with sod"; that the people "have
children without number"; that though the people "appear to be very
poor, this is not the case"; and that the people, "male as well as female,
show no splendour in garment, but are clothed in a very plain way."

1586. Giles Fletcher, LL.D.

Fletcher was sent to Scotland with Thomas Randolph. There is a
letter from him to Sir Francis Walsingham giving an account of the
Proceedings of the General Assembly; but I have not found any
narrative by him relating to places or persons in Scotland. It is
possible, however, that some such narrative may exist.

1588. Petruccio Ubaldini, Cittadin Fiorentino. Descrittione del
Regno di Scotia, et delle Isole sue adjacenti. Nella quale si
descrivono i confini di ciascuna Provincia, & i luoghi che vi sono,
& le cose più degne di memoria, che vi si trouano tanto
naturali, quanto marauigliose. Auversa, 1588.

Reprinted by the Bannatyne Club in 1829. Ubaldini says in the
Proemio that he drew his information partly from his own personal
observations, and perhaps he did, but it is certain that he borrowed
very largely from Hector Boece's Scotorum Regni Descriptio.

1591. The Thane of Cawdor's Western Journey, 1591.

First printed by Cosmo Innes in The Book of the Thanes of Cawdor
(Spalding Club, 4to, 1859, pp. 200-208), and reprinted in his Sketches
of Early Scotch History (8vo, Edin. 1861, pp. 523-530). It is a record
of the Thane's personal and travelling expenses from 20th Sept. to 7th
Nov. 1591, and though almost confined to this matter, is interesting and
instructive. Numerous entries relate to wine and three to Aquavitae,
which then cost five or six shillings Scots per "musking." It includes
items for shoeing horses, repair of horse trappings, a new "skabart to
a heland sword," and other such things.
1592. Giacomo Castelvetri visited Scotland in 1592.

MS. in Advocates' Library, 23. 1. 6.

1594. *A Short Description of the Western Isles of Scotland*, lying in the Deucalidon Sea, being above 300. Also the Isles in Orkney and Shetland or Hethland.

The above title at the top of A(1) of a tract in black letter, containing signatures A, B, C (in fours), having no general title. At the foot of the last page is a list of errata, and these show that the tract forms part of the volume, *Certain Matters concerning the Realme of Scotland composed together*. London, 1594. A second edition appeared in 1603, printed at London by Simon Stafford.

1596. Captain John Smith (of Pocahontas fame).

He paid a short visit to Scotland; says he was nearly wrecked on the Holy Island on his way to Leith; and that he was well treated by the good folk of Ripwith and Broxmouth. See Arber's Reprint of Smith's Works, p. 822.

1597. (Robert Waldegrave.) *Certeine matters concerning the Realme of Scotland*, composed together.—The genealogie of all the Kings of Scotland, their lives, the yeres of their coronation, the time of their raigne, the yere of their death, and the manner thereof, with the place of their buriall.—Whole Nobility of Scotland, their surnames, their titles of Honour, the names of their chiefe houses, and their marriages.—Arch-bishopricks, Bishopricks, Abbacies, Priories, and Nunneries of Scotland.—Knights of Scotland.—Form of the othe of a Duke, Earle, Lord of Parliament, and of a Knight.—Names of the Barons, Lairds, and chiefe Gentlemen in every Sherifdome.—Names of the principall Clannes, and surnames of the Borderers not landed.—Stewartries and Bayleires of Scotland.—Order of the calling of the Table of Session.—Description of the whole of Scotland, with all the Iles, and names thereof.—Most rare and wonderfull things in Scotland. As they were Anno Domini 1597.—Imprinted at London for John Flasker at
the signe of the black Beare in Paules Churchyard. Small 4to, 1603.

90 pages. The first edition was printed in Edinburgh, 4to, 1594, 48 leaves. A copy of each of the two editions is in the Grenville collection. A copy of the 1603 edition is in the Signet Library, Edinburgh. Attributed to Robert Waldegrave. The author says (Sig. M)—"There is no kind of tree, no not so much as a sprig in Orkney, except Hadder: The cause hereof is not so much in the aire and ground, as in the sloth of the Inhabitants."

1598. Fynes Moryson. An Itinerary written by Fynes Moryson, Gent. First in the Latine Tongue, and then translated by him into English. Containing his ten yeares travell through the twelve Dominions of Germany, Bohmerland, Sweitzerland, Netherland, Denmarke, Poland, Italy, Turky, France, England, Scotland, and Ireland. Fol., Lond. 1617.

The book contains several references to Scotland. Part I., Book iii., chap. 5, pp. 272-4, contains an account of the short tour he made in 1598; Part I., Book iii., chap. 6, pp. 282-3, refers to the moneys of Scotland; Part III., Book i., chap. 2, refers to horse-hiring and inns; Part III., Book ii., chap. 2, pp. 73-4, refers to Edinburgh gentlemen's houses, palaces, towns, and cities; Part III., Book iii., chap. 4, pp. 152-6, deals with the geographical description, situation, fertility, traffic, and diet. The part of the book which relates to Ireland has been reprinted (2 vols. 8vo, Dublin, 1735). Hume Brown, in his Early Travellers in Scotland (Edin. 1891, pp. 80-90), gives most of what has been referred to as relating to Scotland.


Brown gives the Duc de Rohan's Voyage in his *Early Travellers in Scotland* (Edin. 1891, pp. 91-95).

1600-1608. Archbishop George Abbott visited Scotland apparently as early as 1600; see Dict. of Nat. Biography, v. Abbott.

He records a visit he made to Dunbar. He probably came more than once to the north, as he attended George Sprot on the scaffold in 1608, and wrote the *Preface to the Reader* of a book entitled:—The examinations, arrangement, and conviction of George Sprot, notary in Aye-mouth: Together with his constant and extraordinary behaviour at his death in Edinburgh, August 12, 1608. Written and set forth by Sir William Hart. Sm. 4to, Lond. 1609.

II. From 1600 to 1700.


This bears to be printed from a manuscript in the Advocates' Library in the handwriting of Sir James Balfour, probably a transcript from Pont's own manuscript. We know that Pont left a large quantity of notes in writing, as well as maps, and that these were used by Gordon of Straloch in preparing the Scottish volume of Blaeu's great Atlas, but we do not know where these notes now are. Indeed they may be no longer in existence. A volume of the original maps, however, is in the Advocates' Library. It may be safely said that there never has been so extensive a traveller in Scotland as Pont. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch, in a letter to Sir John Scott of Scotstarvet (1648), says of Pont—

"He travelled afoot over the whole kingdom, which no other person before him had done; he visited all the islands, inhabited for the most part by barbarous and uncivilised people, of whose language he was ignorant, and where he was often despoiled by cruel robbers." Gordon knew this from Pont's notes, which he had seen. James Dobie tells us that "Pont frequently alludes to his personal visitation of places." Nicolson, in the *Scottish Historical Library*, 1702, says that "He (Pont) surveyed all the several counties and isles of the kingdom; took draughts of 'em upon the spot, and added such cursory observations on the monuments of antiquity and other curiosities as were proper for the furnishing out suitable descriptions." These "observations" or notes unhappily we seem to have lost. Hew Scott, in the *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, Part V., p. 360, says that Pont "made collections for a History of Agricola's Vallum or Graham's Dyke," and Nicolson speaks of these
collections as "Remains well worth preserving," which implies that he thought them existent in his time. Sir Robert Gordon of Straloch saw the collections in question, and writes thus about them:— "De vestigis valli Adriani hec sequentia habeo è Scheda Tim. Pont, quæ quia barbaris nominibus constat, neque leporem latinum patiuntur, descripsi sermone nobis vernaculo. The trace of this fortification beginneth betwix Abircorn and the Queensferry, besyd the rampier and ditch, with the roundsyroff all along, it had many squar fortifications in form of a Roman camp. It went west from Abircorn towards Kinnel, then to Inner-ewin; at Langtown a myl be-east Falkirk a fort; at the rountree-burnhead a fort; at Wester Cowdon above Helins Chapell one; at the Croyhill one; and at Cailly-bee, that is the Dickwood over against Croyhill, on the top of the Bar-hill, a great one; and at Balchastel over against the Bar-hill; at Achindevy, at Kirkintillo, at East Caldar, at Hilton of Calder, at Bal-nuydie, at Simmerstoun, and over Kelvin river at Carrestoun, at Achterminnie, at the Roch-hill over agains the Westerwood, at Banker over agains Castel Cary, at Dunvass." Pont died in early life (before 1625), and his drawings and manuscripts fell into the hands of relatives. They then passed into the keeping of Scotstarvet, who sent them to Blaeu, by whom they were returned to Scotstarvet, to pass into the hands of Gordon of Straloch, who was requested by Charles I. to "revies the said cairts, and to helpe them in such things as you find deficient thairntill, that they may be sent back by the director of our Chancellors to Holland." Whether we are to understand from this that both the maps and the notes were to be sent back to Blaeu, I cannot say.

I have been furnished with the following valuable note respecting the volume of Font's manuscript maps in the Advocates' Library, by Mr C. G. Cash:—

1. The volume contains 117 maps.
Of these, 12 are by John Adair, 5 are by Timothy Pont, 2 are by James Gordon, 5 are by Robert Gordon.
The remaining 93 bear no record of their authorship, and it is not in every case easy to determine it.

Many of them are obviously the work of Pont, but some may quite possibly be the work of the Gordons. In a large number of cases the maps are the surveyor's rough sketches, made and corrected on the ground, and sometimes apparently under difficulties from lack of materials. In several cases the amended map has been drawn over the lines of the first draught. Other maps have been worked over with a better ink, so that the corrected lines or names stand out legibly above the faded original draught. In yet other maps the workmanship is neat and clear.

2. The maps furnish a complete mapping of Scotland, except the Hebrides and Shetlands, and of many parts of the country there are several mappings. To make these surveys Pont must have visited all the country in a remarkably careful manner. It should be noted that of the eleven maps dealing with islands in the Scottish volume of Blaeu's Atlas, nine are specifically attributed to Pont.
1611. Otto, Prince of Hesse.

He is believed to have made a tour through Scotland, circa 1611, but no account of it is left, so far as I have yet discovered. See p. 145 of W. Brenchley Rye’s *England as seen by Foreigners in the days of Elizabeth and James the First* (4to, Lond. 1865).


Reprinted for David Webster (8vo, Edin. 1818). Some of the descriptions of places appear to be given from a personal knowledge of them—the result of visits.


Apparently a report sent to Court. Preserved in Sir James Balfour’s Collections, No. 71, *State Bussines for the Zeir 1614* Printed in the Bannatyne Miscellany, vol. iii. pp. 209-211, 1855. Lord Walden (Theophilus Howard, afterwards Earl of Suffolk) married Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Sir George Home, Earl of Dunbar. The writer of the narrative is not known, and there is not much in it of interest or value.

1617. James Howel. (Sir Anthony Weldon.) *A Perfect Description of the People and Country of Scotland*; reprinted from a very scarce pamphlet, written by James Howel, gent. (Printed at London for J. S. 1649.)

The title-page of the copy of the 1649 edition which I possess differs from the above. It runs thus:—*A perfect Description of the People and country of Scotland. By James Howel, Gent., London. Printed for J. S., 1649.* It is a small 4to, 8 pp., and belonged to James Maidment, who in a note says that he regarded it as the first edition. On the title-page James Howel is very formally given as the author. Howel lived from 1594 to 1666, and was thus alive when he was given distinctly as the
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND.

The author on the title-page of the 1649 edition or editions. The tract appears to have been written by one who accompanied James VI. on his visit to Scotland in 1617, and Howel would then be twenty-three years old. In the Secret History of the Court of King James I., edited by Sir Walter Scott, the Perfect Description, etc., was reprinted (vol. ii. p. 75) as the production of Sir Anthony Weldon, and Maidment says that Scott printed from a 1659 edition (12mo, pp. 21). This 1659 edition has no author's name on the title-page. Other editions were Amst., 12mo, 1680, and Lond., 12mo, 1788. It is also printed in the 13th No. of the North Briton, and in the Weekly Magazine or Edinburgh Amusement of Thursday, 10th August 1769, pp. 161-166. There was an edition in small 12mo in 1659, Lond., printed for J. S. The editor of the last says that he had "not been able to discover the author," and he speaks of the "piece" as having been "wrote 160 years ago." Both Hume Brown and Scott believe it to be clear that the book was not written by Howel, and they both attribute it, convincingly as it appears to me, to Sir Anthony Weldon, who is known to have been in Scotland in 1617. The tract contains nothing but "silly, coarse abuse and disgusting exaggerations"—"extravagant preposterous stuff." It is given in Hume Brown's Early Travellers in Scotland (8vo, Edin. 1891, pp. 96-108). Sir Walter Scott is of opinion that it was compiled in the shape of a letter from Edinburgh, and Mr Hume Brown thinks that he has found the original in the Bodleian Library (Tanner's MSS., No. 23) in the form of a letter from Leith, dated 1617, and signed J. S.

1618. John Taylor, the Water Poet. The Pennyles Pilgrimage, or The Moneylesse perambulation of John Taylor, alias the King's Majesties Water-Poet. How he travailed on foot from London to Edenborough in Scotland, not carrying any money to and fro, neither begging, borrowing, or asking meate, drinke or lodging. With his description of his entertainment in all places of his journey, and a true report of the unmatchable hunting in the Brea of Marre and Badenoch in Scotland. With other observations, some serious and worthy of memory, and some merry and not hurtfull to be remembered. Lastly, that (which is rare in a Travailer) all is true. London, printed by Edw. Allde, at the charges of the Author. 1618. 4to.

The journey began on the 14th July 1618, and ended on the 15th October of the same year, and it is full of interest. In 1630, during the lifetime of the author, it was reprinted in a collection of his works. (Lond., fol.) This folio was reprinted by the Spenser Society. The
Pennyles Pilgrimage appears also in a volume containing twenty of Taylor's works, published in London in 1876, 8vo, Charles Hindley being the editor. Its last appearance, I think, is in Hume Brown's Early Travellers in Scotland (Edin. 1891, pp. 104–131), who gives all of the Pilgrimage that relates to Scotland.


In Lithgow's Scotland's Welcome to her Native Sonne and Sovemigne, Lord King Charles (4to, Edin. 1633), there is a poetical description of Scotland. He complains that the Landlords do not give "tackes" to their Tenants; he abuses tobacco, and says "some Ladyes too have head akes in their toes, and for remeed takes Physicke at their nose"; writes of the decay of education and football, and of the immodesty of plaids as worn by women.

For the account of Lithgow's Scottish travels in prose, see Hume Brown's Scotland before 1700. (8vo, Edin. 1893.)

Lithgow writes thus grandiloquently of Scotland:—"Having again come to the mainland, I coasted Galloway; I found here, in divers roadway inns, as good cheer, hospitality, and serviceable attendance, as though I had been ingrafted in Lombardy; this country aboundeth in cattle, especially in little horses, which, for mettle and riding, may rather be termed bastard barbs, than Galloway nags; their nobility and gentry are courteous, and every way generously disposed; Galloway is become more civil of late than any maritime country bordering with the western sea." Of Clydesdale he says:—"All which being the best mixed country for corns, meads, pasturage, woods, parks, orchards, castles, palaces, divers kinds of coal, and earth fuel, that our included Albion produceth, and may justly be surnamed the paradise of Scotland." "The platformed Carse of Gowry" he calls "the garden of Angus, yea, the diamond-plot of Tay." He writes thus of "the delectable planure of Murray, whose comely grounds, enriched with corns, plantings, pasturage, stately dwellings, over-faced with a generous Octavian gentry." "As for the nobility and gentry of the kingdom," he says that "certainly as they are generous, manly, and full of courage, so are they courteous, discreet, learned scholars well-read in the best histories, delicate linguists, the most part of them being brought up in France or Italy; for a complete worthiness, I have never found their matches amongst the best people of foreign nations; being also good housekeepers, affable to strangers, and full of hospitality." "Wheat, corns, hides, skins, tallow, yarn, linen, salt, coal, herrings, salmon, wool, keilling, ling, turbot, and seaths," he says are the chief commodities transported beyond sea. Of Rose, Sutherland, and Caithness he writes in a like glowing manner. He speaks of Kirkwall being "adorned with the stately and magnificent church of St Magnus, built by the Danes."

Lithgow is said to have completed, in 1632, a work called, Lithgowes Surveigh of Scotland, but it is believed that it was never published.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 473

1629. C. Lowther. Journey to Scotland in 1629 (with two friends, R. Fallow and Peter Manson).

Printed in the 13th Report, Appendix, Part vii., of the Historical Manuscripts Commission—the Manuscripts of the Earl of Lonsdale. A Reprint was published in Edinburgh in 1894—carefully edited, with valuable notes, by Mr William Douglas, to which is added an appendix, "The Tolbuiths of Edinburgh," by Mr Peter Millar.


Another edition, in 8vo, was published in Paris and London in 1674, with the title:—Itinerarium Magnae Britanniae, Das ist Reiszbeschreibung durch Engelland, Schottland, und Irland.


In this form Brereton's Travels first appeared in print. It was edited from a manuscript then in the possession of Sir Philip de Malpas Grey Egerton, Bart. The two Travels appear to have been thus headed by Brereton:—My Travels into Holland and the Seventeen Provinces, 1634, and The Second Year's Travel through Scotland and Ireland, 1635. The part relating to Scotland occupies pp. 94-124. The Travel is given by Hume Brown in his Early Travellers in Scotland (Edin. 1891, pp. 132-158). The tour is full of interesting and important matter. Brereton notices places between Berwick and Edinburgh; describes Edinburgh somewhat fully; visits Falkirk, Glasgow, Irvine, Ayr, Galloway; and goes from Port-Patrick to Ireland.


The contents, as far as they constitute the Scotiae Descriptio, are avowedly taken from Buchanan, Camden, Boece, and Morison. No authority is given for the Inscriptiones Antiquae quae in Scotia reperientur, given as a chapter (pp. 68, 69), and said to have been found In Lothiana and In Agro Sterlinensi.

Adamson's verses on Gall are largely made up of an account of places and objects in and round about Perth, the outcome of personal visits, and they may be regarded to a considerable extent as an account of what was seen in wanderings over a limited area. The verses are, in this and in other respects, useful and interesting, and Cant's notes to the 1774 edition increase their value.

1639. James Howell. Epistolae Ho-Elianae. Familiar letters, domestic and foreign. 8vo, Lond. 1737. 58

This is the best edition. First published in 1645. Many editions have appeared. The 26th letter is to "My Lord Clifford from Edinburgh," and gives a short notice of a visit to Scotland in 1639, describing Edinburgh, but not any other place. Howell discourses on the overthrow of the Bishops. Hume Brown reprints this letter in his Early Travellers in Scotland (Edin. 1891, pp. 159, 160).

1642. Arthur Johnston. Encomia Urbium. 59

These first appeared in the Middelburg edition of Arthur Johnston's Poems, 1642. Reprinted by Skene in his "succinct survey of the famous city of Aberdeen," John Forbes, 1885. Last printed by Sir William Geddes in his Musa Latina Aberdonensis, vol. xi. pp. 255-287, of the New Spalding Club Books. It is all but certain that Johnston visited many of the towns, if not all of them, in order to make his poetical descriptions correct. His kinsman, John Johnston, a Professor at St
Andrews, also wrote poems in praise of Scottish cities—see Dr George Mackenzie's *Lives of Scottish Writers*, ii. 402. The encomia of Arthur Johnston are given to Edinburgh, Leith, Linlithgow, Stirling, Perth, Glasgow, Dumfries, Ayr, Haddington, coast towns in Fife, St Andrews, Cupar of Fife, Dundee, Forfar, Brechin, Montrose, New Aberdeen, Old Aberdeen, Kintore, Inverurie, Banff, Elgin, Inverness, and Inverlochy. Of Aberdeen he says (as translated in the feeble verse of John Barclay)—

All other cities mortals bear; but This
Of Demi-gods and Heroes Parent is.

Longfellow has written poems of places, but he only reaches Scotland once, in his *Ultima Thule* (vol. iv. p. 408 of the Boston edition of 1893 in 5 vols.), and there is no topography in the poem.

1643-4. Gilbert Blakhal, Priest of the Scots Mission in France, in the Low Countries, and in Scotland. “My voyage from Holy Ylande to Strathboggie in the North of Scotland,” and “Of our coming from Edenborough north to Strathboggie, and from thence to Aberdeine, to embark for France.”

These form sections 8 and 10 of cap. iii. of “A briefe narration of the services done to three noble Ladyes, by Gilbert Blakhal, dedicated to Madame de Gordon, one of the foresaid three and now Dame d'attour to Madame.” Blakhal’s *Briefe Narration* was published by the Spalding Club in 1844—John Stuart, LL.D., being the editor and writing the Preface. It was printed from the original manuscript then in the possession of the Right Reverend Dr Kyle. A copy of the manuscript written in May 1671 is in the Library of St Mary’s College at Blairs. The narration, as a whole, relates to the period 1631 to 1649, but the part of it which may be regarded as an account of travels in Scotland refers to the years 1643 and 1644.

1650. Letter from an English or Cromwellian soldier in Scotland.

He says that “It is usual for them (the Scottish people) to talk religiously and with a great show of piety,” and then “in the next moment to curse and swear without any manner of bounds or limits.” He says:—“They’re cry out ‘The Deel fa’ my sa’ll,’ ‘The deel broke my cragge,’ ‘Malice light on me.’ Other imprecations they are given to using he tells us are:—‘The Deel fa me,’ ‘The Deel blow me blind,’ ‘The Deel rive me,’ ‘God’s curse light on me.’” He says:—“In those quarters where we came between Berwick and Edinburgh, we found not sheets in any house, and those beds that were left were most nasty and greazie, ful of lops (fleas) and covenanters (lice) or both” ; “their drinke hath such a filthy tange and so laxative that it brought the flux among our soldiers” ; “for the sins of adultery and fornication, they
are as common amongst them as if there were no commandement against either"; "whoredome and fornication is the common darling sin of the nation"; "the fields between Berwick and Edinburgh, as wel hills as deles, are replenisht with corne and graine of all sorts, as barley, oates, hiver, wheat, rye, peas, and beanes, as plentiful as in most countries in England, but few or no trees, either for fruit or shade, unless it be about a great laird's house"; "these lairds have indeed large and spacious houses, built of stone"; "they have few or no glasse-windows, and those they have have wooden shuts below and glasse above"; "their recreation is hunting and drinking"; "their cattel and sheep are not so big and fat as ours in England"; "the poorer sort live in low thatcht cottages full of smoke and noysome smells, in many places their families and cattel lie under one roof"; "they have but one chimney so large that an iron grate for the burning of coles being set in the middle the husband, wife, birnes, and servants may sit round it"; "they pay no rents to their land-lairds in money, but are at all the charge of plowing, sowing, and reaping, and then he hath the third part of the whole increase in corne or graine"; "they will give them no leases of their houses or lands"; "the men generally wear blew bonnets, and the women party-coloured plades which hang down to their heals"; "the poorer sort wear all their garments of white flannel with a short waste, ill shaped."


1650 circa. (Sir James Balfour.)—(Henry Maule of Melgum.) The History of the Picts, containing an account of their Original Language, Manners, Government, Religion, Bounds and Limits of their Kingdom. Also, their most memorable battles with the Britains, Romans, Scots, &c., until their final overthrow and extirpation. With a catalogue of their kings, and of the Roman governors who fought against them and the Scots. And at the end is added a Clavis, explaining the Proper Names and difficult words of the History. 12mo, Edin. 1706. 62

Attributed by some to Sir James Balfour, Lyon King at Arms, and by others to Mr Henry Maule of Melgum. Believed to have been written circa 1650.

1652. Poetical Descriptions of Orkney. 63

35 copies printed at Edinburgh, 4to, 1835, from a volume of Miscellaneous Poems in manuscript in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, marked Jac. 5, 7, 26, small 4to. The first deals with the character of
Orkney, says little in its praise, and is dated "From My cave the Otter's Hole in the third month of my banishment from Christendome, September 1652." Then follows "Orkandum Effigies, or The Isles of Orkney, delineated in their most especial outside; being more particularly The Picture of Poinonia (vulgarly called the Mainland), one of the said Islands." Dated Orkney, 20th October 1652. The author, whose name is possibly J. Emerson, appears to write to some extent, if not to a large extent, from personal observation. He says—"My labour is my Travell's Recompence." Maidment calls the poem "coarse but clever." It is one of four accounts of Travel in Scotland which are vulgarly coarse.


This volume, which relates to Scotland, was prepared by Sir Robert Gordon, with the assistance of James Gordon, mainly from the maps and notes which were left by Timothy Pont, but we know that, where Pont's work was incomplete or defective, Sir Robert made excursions to various parts of Scotland to obtain additional material in order to make the work cover the whole country, and to this extent the work contains an account of travel in Scotland by Gordon. Nicolson, p. 17, says that "with his son James he surveyed several parts of the nation not meddled with before." Blaeu, in his Letter to the Reader, also states that part of the descriptions are by Straloch himself.

1655. Thomas Porter. A new Book of Mapps, being a ... guide for any stranger ... who is to travel in any part of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. 12mo, Lond. 1655.


Printed by the Bannatyne Club (72 copies) in 1824. Also printed in the Miscellany volume of the Burgh Records Society. Again printed, so far as regards the various seaports of Scotland, by Hume Brown in his Early Travellers in Scotland (Edin. 1891, pp. 162-181).


The visit to Scotland took place in 1657. See pp. 251-263. The account is full of curious information as to religious opinions then prevalent.


Iter Boreale. Attempting something upon the Successful and Matchless March of the Lord General George Monck, from Scotland, to London, the last Winter, &c. Veni,
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND.


In verse. Rather a political work than an account of a journey or travel. In the following lines (p. 14) the weather which Monck experienced is described:

"Kind Heaven
Prepar'd a frost to make their march more even,
Easie, and safe; it may be said, that year
Of the High-ways, Heaven itself was Overseer,
And made November ground as hard as May;
White as their Innocence, so was their way;
The Clouds came down in feather-beds, to greet
Him and his army, and to kiss their feet."

There is another Iter Boreale, by Thos. Master, printed 1675. This Tour was made in 1637, and did not go further north than Lincoln.

1660 circa. John Gwynne, a Welsh captain, served with Montrose in his last attempt in 1650. He drew up a statement of the battles, skirmishes, and adventures in which he had exhibited his loyalty to Charles I. and Charles II. The manuscript came into the hands of Sir Walter Scott, who published it as Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War: Being the Military Memoirs of John Gwynne. 4to, Edin. 1822.

1661. The Prince of Tartaria, his voyage to Cowper in Fife. He that will to Cowper, will to Cowper, 1661.

A 4to tract of 8 pp., without title, imprint, or date, but printed in 1661, and connected with the newspaper Mercurius Caledonius. It is a humorous and satirical description of a jaunt, after crossing the Firth, along the sea-coast from Burntisland to Buckhaven, and thence to Cowper, of a personage described as Prince of Tartary to attend the horse races at Cowper. Reprinted by Mr James Maidment in 1828, forming one of the prints which make up his Reliquiae Scoticae. It may be in a certain sense a skit, but it is nevertheless an account of travel. The Prince landed at Cockany, and went on by Leith, Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Pathhead, Ravensheugh, Dysart, Buckhaven, and Weems to Cowper. He spent two hours contemplating the well at Kinghorn, describes it glowingly, and says that it "ebbs and flows like the sea." Going out of Kirkcaldy, he saw some "nymps" trampling clothes, and like so many old travellers was much impressed. He says that they were "all cast in couples," each couple in a large tub, "having their garments tuckt up to the height of the Baltywhang"—a new word
to me. He says that Pathhead was “more renowned by the names of Hirpletihin or Pikltilhin.” The prize of the first day’s race was “a sumptuous and large cup of a great value, which with its cover (for it was fashioned like a Bedpan) was sufficient to Tozie a dozen of Belgick Virtuosi.” One of the horses that ran at a later race is said to have been 28 years old, with a new set of teeth, “so that he could pass for a four year old.” The Prince is called “His circumcized Highness.” There are some indelicacies in the writing of the Tract.


1661. Rutgeri Hermannidae, Britannia magna, sive Angliae, Scotiae, Hiberniae et adjacentium Insularum Geographico-Historica Descriptio. 12mo, Amstel. 1661. 73

The Descriptio Scotiae occupies pp. 409–573. There are many plates in the book, but only one in the part relating to Scotland, namely, a view of Edinburgh. The topographical description is full and minute, and there is some appearance of its being derived from personal observation. The Dedication is signed Rutgerus Hermannides.

1661. F. Childrey. Britannia Baconica: Or, The Natural Rarities of England, Scotland and Wales. According as they are to be found in every Shire. Historically related, according to the Precepts of the Lord Bacon; methodically digested; and the causes of many of them Philosophically attempted. With observations upon them, and Deductions from them, whereby divers Secrets in Nature are discovered, and some things hitherto reckoned Prodigies, are fain to confess the cause whence they proceed. Usefull for all ingenious men of what Profession or Quality soever. Res semper aliquid appetatur noni. Terent. 12mo, Lond., 1661. 74

Childrey’s book was translated into French circa 1662 (18mo, Paris) under the following title:—Histoire des singularitez naturelles d’Angle-
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 481

terre, d'Escosse, et du Pays de Galles. Avec des raisonnemens qui expliquent les causes naturelles des choses qui paroissent les plus prodigieuses. Ce qui fait avec l'Histoire naturelle d'Irlande que l'on a donné au Public depuis peu, une Histoire naturelle entière, de tous les Royaumes et de tous les États que possède le Roy de la Grand' Bretagne. Traduite de l'Anglois de Monsieur Childrey par M. P. B. A Paris, 18mo, c. 1662.

1661. John Ray. Memorials of John Ray, consisting of His Life by Dr Derham; Biographical and Critical Notices by Sir J. E. Smith and Cuvier and Dupetit Thouars. With his Itineraries, &c. Edited by Edwin Lankester, M.D. Printed for the Ray Society. 8vo, Lond. 1846. 75

The account of Ray's travels in Scotland, which took place in 1661, is given in the Itinerary, ii. pp. 152-162, of the above. Mr Hume Brown, in his Early Travellers in Scotland, p. 230, quotes the account of Ray's travels in Scotland from William Derham's Select Remains of John Ray (8vo, Lond. 1760).

1661. Historische landbeschryvinge van Groot Brittanjen, sive Angliae, Scotiæ, Hiberniae descriptio. 12mo, Amsterdam, 1661. 76

1662. Captain John Smith. The trade and fishing of Great Britain displayed: With a description of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland. 4to, London. Printed by William Godfind, over against the Blew Anchor in Little Britain 1662. 77

Dedicated to King Charles. Begins "Captain John Smith, late of London, Merchant, his observations of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, &c." Pp. 16.


First printed in Paris in 1664. A translation, with observations by Dr Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, was published (8vo) in London in 1706. The book only refers to Scotland indirectly.

VOL. XXXV. 2 H

Printed for the first time in volume No. 36 of the Scottish History Society's publications, entitled Journals of Sir John Lauder, Lord Fountainhall, 1665–1676, pp. 167–204 and 205–211. The volume was edited by Sheriff Donald Crawford.

1669. James Brome, M.A., Rector of Cheriton in Kent. Travels over England, Scotland, and Wales, giving a True and exact description of the Chiepest Cities, Towns, and Corporations: Together with the Antiquities of divers other places, the most famous Cathedrals and other eminent structures; of several remarkable Caves and Wells, with many other diverting passages never before published. The design of the said Travels being for the Information of the Two Eldest Sons of that Eminent merchant, Mr. Van-Acker. Useful for all Persons before they Travel into foreign countries; and for all Those who desire to be made acquainted with the Situation and Curiosities of these Parts. The Second Edition, with large additions. 8vo, Lond. 1707.


Historical Manuscripts Commission—Fourteenth Report, Appendix, Part II., pp. 326–333—The Manuscripts of His Grace the Duke of Portland, preserved at Welbeck Abbey—Vol. III. 8vo, 1894. De Repas was a travelling merchant, and in his letter he describes his adventures in Scotland, Holland, France, Germany, and Italy. He paid three visits to Scotland, and begins his letter by an abusive description of its people. He says that they are "not ingenious for any kind of manufacture," and that there is "not any sort of good commodity made in Scotland." He travelled "200 miles beyond Edinburgh towards the north," and "never saw a nation in general, more nasty,
lazy, and less ingenious in matter of manufacture." "Amongst the High-
lancers they live like savages and go half naked." They are so lazy
that, except in the great towns, "they do not so much as bake bread but
make nastily a kind of stuff with oat half grinded, which hath no more
taste or relish than a piece of wooden trencher." "The Scotchmen and
the Scotch horses live altogether upon the same diet, I mean upon oats."
"Was I to give a whole description of their nasty, slovenly and scabby
way of living, I should have matter enough for a dozen of copious
letters." "In Scotland," he says, "there is good wool enough and
plentiful, yet they do not make any sort of cloth." "They make about
Aberdeen great store of a kind of course baize which they call plaiding,
from 4 pence to 8 pence the ell." "From the price you may judge of
the goodness of the stuff." "They do make also abundance of stockings
in those parts." They are "most nastily made." "They have abundance
of goat, bucks, and deer skins, but they do not take the pains to
dress them. They do send them to Holland." He observed that in
Scotland good arms were "very scarce and very much desired," so he
bought arms in Holland "for all the money he had," and went over to
Scotland with them. They consisted of "fusils of all sorts of size,
pistols and mousquetons," and were "indeed very fine." After "a whole
month's trouble," and the gift to the Provost and Bailiffs of Edinburgh,
of the value of 15 l. or 16 l., he had "the liberty to sell them" which
he did, "with a very considerable advantage." He then laid out "all
his ready money" in "Aberdeen stockings," which he took to Holland,
where he "had them dyed," then, taking them to Germany, "from place
to place" he "sold some by gross only."

1673. R. Blome. Britannia, or a Geographical Description of England,
Scotland, and Ireland, and the Isles and Territories thereto be-
longing. Fol., Lond. 1673. 82

Gives armorial bearings of subscribers, and maps, and a plan of
London before the fire, by W. Hollar. Pp. 291-301 relate to Scot-
land. Borrowed to a large extent from Speed and Camden.

1675 circa. Matthew MacKaile, Apothecary at Aberdeen. Short relation
of the most considerable things in Orkney. 83

Manuscript in Advocates' Library, printed in appendix to Barry's
History of Orkney. The writer had visited the places he describes. He
says that Norse, was spoken in three or four parishes at the time he
wrote. He gives facts communicated to him by the Earl of Morton,
Monteith of Egilshay, and Hailes, heretour of Choy. He writes—
"When I was there in 1664 Arthur Buchanan, of Sound, enclosed a
little ground, but the Broom-seed did never appear above the ground."

It appears as an Appendix in vol. iv, pp. 403-456 of the Diary and Correspondence of Ralph Thoresby, F.R.S., by the Rev. Joseph Hunter (4 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1830-2.) Kirke is called a "friend and relation of Thoresby." This tour was made before the publication, in 1679, of the coarse and abusive Tract, No. 87 of this List, which is attributed to Kirke. The tour occupied more than three months—14th May to 29th August—and extended to Orkney. Many parts of Scotland were visited, and the account of what was seen is interesting. Hume Brown printed the Tour in 1892 (Edin., 8vo) as a supplement to his Early Travellers in Scotland.


Phil. Trans. of the Roy. Soc. (No. 137, 1678, vol xii. pp. 927-929.)


This description is contained in the Topographical Collections of MacFarlane of that Ilk in the Advocates' Library, and it is printed, with James Maidment as the Editor, in vol. ii. pp. 337-342, of the Spottiswoode Miscellany (1845). The author of the document, in the opinion of Captain Thomas, R.N., is the Rev. John Morrison of Urray (Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Scot., vol. xii. p. 504 and p. 535). The author writes from personal observation. He says that the Western Islands of Scotland, commonly called The Lews, are called by strangers The Withy. But he writes of what is "properlie called the Lews," and of the islands off its coast. He speaks of "the flourishing school planted and maintained" by the Earl of Seaforth in Stornoway, and says that there are "few families, but at least the maister can read and write." He tells us that the water of the fountain of Garrabost, with either fish or flesh in it, "will not boil, though it were never so long kept at the greatest fyre."

1679. [Thomas Kirk.] A Modern Account of Scotland; being An Exact Description of the Country, and a True Character of the
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 485

People and their Manners. Written from thence by an English Gentleman. Small 4to, 1679, pp. 17.

The tract was privately printed. Kirke visited Scotland in 1677, and the account proper of his tour was not printed or published till 1832. A folio edition of the tract was printed in London, 1699, pp. 16, with the following title-page:—"A Journey to Scotland, giving a character of that country, the People and their Manners. By an English Gentleman. With a Letter from an officer there, and a Poem on the same subject. London, printed in the year 1699." It is an exact reprint of the 1679 tract, with the letter and poem added. The letter, without date, occupies page 13, and is headed:—"A Description of Scotland, in a letter from an Officer in the Army, to his Friend in London." It is coarsely abusive of Scotland and its people, like the tract itself. The poem is without literary or other merit. It is called "The Rebel Scott," and it occupies pp. 14-16. The tract is noticed by Sir Egerton Brydges (Censura Literaria, vi., 373) and the author is designated of Crookwige instead of Crookridge. It is given in the sixth volume of the Harleian Miscellany, 4to, 1686. Hume Brown also gives it in his Early Travellers in Scotland (Edin. 1891, pp. 251-265).


Printed in the Miscel. Scot., Glasg. 1818, along with Dean Monro's Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, &c., in 1774; also in John Pinkerton's General Collection of Voyages and Travels (4to, Lond. 1809).

1681. Ralph Thoresby. Travel in Scotland in 1681, 10 to 21 September.

The account of this tour was first printed in the Diary and Correspondence of Ralph Thoresby, by the Rev. Joseph Hunter (4 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1830–2). It appears in vol. i. pp. 100-106. Thoresby entered Scotland at Berwick, going from it to Dunbar, Haddington, Musselburgh, Leith, Edinburgh, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Stirling, Kilsyth, Glasgow; back to Edinburgh, and thence by Selkirk and Teviotdale to Langholm and Cumberland. Hume Brown has printed this tour (8vo, Edin. 1892) as a supplement to his Early Travellers in Scotland.

1688. William Sacheverell, Esq.; Late Governour of Man. An account of the Isle of Man, its Inhabitants, Language, Soil, remarkable Curiosities, the Succession of its Kings and Bishops, down to the
present time. By way of Essay. With a voyage to I-Columb-Kill. To which is added, A Dissertation about the Mona of Cesar and Tacitus; and an account of the Antient Druids, &c., by Mr Thomas Brown. Addressed in a Letter to his learned friend Mr A. Sellars. Small 8vo, Lond. 1702.

This appears to be a facsimile reprint of an edition which appeared in 1701. The voyage to I-Columb-Kill, which occupies pp. 123-144, took place in the year 1688. The north of Ireland and Mull were also visited. The book contains many things of interest; for instance, that Sacheverell in passing the Castle of Dowart saluted it with five guns and the castle replied with three guns. See Boswell's Johnson, chap. xliii., for a reference to this voyage.

1689. Rev. Thomas Morer. A short account of Scotland, Being a Description of the Nature of that Kingdom and what the Constitution of it is in Church and State. Wherein also some notice is taken of their Chief Cities and Royal Boroughs. With an Appendix:—1. About their King's supremacy. 2. The difference of the Scotch and English Liturgy. 3. The Revenue and expence on the Civil and Military List, according to a late Establishment. 12mo, Lond. 1702.

This is the first edition. The second edition, 12mo, has on the title page:—"Written by the late Rev. Mr Thomas Morer, minister of St Ann's, within Aldersgate, when he was chaplain to a Scotch regiment." Hume Brown gives a high value to Morer's short account, and reprints parts of it in his Early Travellers in Scotland (Edin. 1891, pp. 266-290).

A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 487


Contains many plates—maps, views, portraits, etc.

1692, 1696, 1697, etc. Thomas Story. A Journal of the Life of Thomas Story: Containing an Account of his remarkable convincemont of, and Embracing the Principles of Truth, as held by the people called Quakers; and also of his Travels and Labours in the service of the Gospel: with many other occurrences and observations. Folio, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1747.

This book contains accounts of five visits to Scotland:—(1) In 1692 pp. 54-77; (2) in 1696, pp. 91-97; (3) in 1717, pp. 585-589; (4) in 1728, pp. 664-666; (5) in 1730, pp. 667-669. At the last visit Story interviewed Prof. Simson, Glasgow College, and May Drummond, sister of Lord Provost Drummond, referred to on pp. 714, 719, and 720. There is much curious information as to the state of religious opinion and feeling in the book.

1693. A Short Description of the Ile of I o Iona. MS. 1693.


1693. Captain John Slezer, of the Artillery Company and Surveyor of Their Majesties' Stores and Magazines in the Kingdom of Scotland. Theatrum Scotiae: containing the Prospects of their Majesties' Castles and Palaces: Together with those of the most considerable Towns and Colleges; the Ruins of many ancient
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

Abbeys, Churches, Monasteries, and Convents, within the said Kingdom, all curiously engraven on Copper Plates. With a short description of each place. Large fol., Lond. 1693.

There were four editions, differing in various respects—see Gough's British Topography, vol. ii. pp. 603-605, Lond. 1780. A new edition of 100 copies was published in Edinburgh in 1814, with a life of Slezer, and additions to the descriptive letterpress by the Rev. Dr John Jamieson. This last edition appeared in Edinburgh in 1874. Slezer was a German who first came to this country in 1669. In 1671 he became an engineer officer in the army, and in 1677 an artillery officer. He brought an artist from Holland, who travelled from place to place making the drawings, and Mrs Wycke, the battle painter, introduced little figures on the foreground. Robert White engraved the views so produced. The descriptions, still preserved in the Advocates' Library, were originally written in Latin by Sir Robert Sibbald. Slezer projected an enlargement of his Theatrum, to be called Scotia Illustrata, and the copperplates of some of the additional prospects were annexed to the fourth edition of the Theatrum in an incorrect manner—thus, Wemyss Castle is called Dunottar Castle; Bogengicht, the Duke of Gordon's house at Fochabers, is inscribed as the Seat of the Duke of Athole near Aberdeen, while it is in fact a view of Heriot's Hospital and Gardens, Edinburgh. Slezer died in 1717, as an "indweller in the Abbey of Holyrood House." In the second volume of the Bannatyne Club Miscellany, pp. 305-344, there is a collection of papers relating to the Theatrum Scotia (1693-1707).

1696. J. Aubrey. Miscellanies. 8vo, Lond. 1696.

Pp. 149-177 contain "An Accurate Account of Second-Sighted Men in Scotland in two Letters from a Learned Friend of Mine in Scotland." Aubrey did not himself visit Scotland in search of information, nor did his "learned friend" go about the country himself with that object, but he obtained the information communicated to Aubrey through correspondents who were resident in or visited the places referred to, and therefore the Account may be regarded as a travel. It is stated that one of these correspondents "made a journey into the Shire of Ross" and made inquiries there. A large part of the information which Aubrey got came from Inverness and Strathspey; and well-known places are named, such as Ballachastell (Castle Grant), Culnakyle, Kincharder, etc.

1697. Travel along the Roman Wall (Scotland) 1697. Author unknown.

1697. Martin Martin. Several observations on the North Islands of Scotland.

*Phil. Trans.*, vol. xix., Oct. 1697, No. 6. Occupies about two pages. Tells of a blind St. Kildian who always recovers sight two days before new moon. Says that the children of Ferintosh, Ross-shire, are taught from their infancy to drink aquavitæ, and are observed never to have worms. Tells of Anna George—a virgin up to the age of 51, who then "married and brought forth a boy in the two-and-fiftieth year of her age, having two teeth in his head."

1698. John Adair. Journal of a Voyage to the North and West Islands of Scotland in the year 1698, together with an historical and mathematical account of the famous Roman Wall.

This work was announced, and, it is believed, was also prepared, but I do not think that it was ever published. The fate of Adair's papers is uncertain, but it is possible that they still exist. Some of his Surveys are preserved in the Advocates' Library, and some were engraved and published after his death. Gough, writing in 1780, says "what other sketches, surveys, or charts he left behind him, remain in his daughter, Mrs Douglas's hands." His description of the Sea-coast and Islands of Scotland, etc., was published in 1703, and is entered in this list. See *Bannatyne Miscellany*, vol. ii. (1836) p. 349 and p. 383. See also W. Nicolson's *Scottish Historical Library*, &c. (8vo, Lond. 1702, p. 21 and pp. 24-5.)

1697. M. Martin, Gent. A late voyage to St Kilda, the remotest of all the Hebrides, or Western Isles of Scotland. With a History of the Island, natural, moral, and topographical. Wherein is an account of their customs, religion, fish, fowl, &c. As also a relation of a late Impostor there, pretended to be sent by St John Rail. 8vo, Lond. 1698.

The voyage was made in 1697. A fourth edition appeared in 1753. A book of much value.


The work is illustrated.
1700 circa. Jo. ffrazer. MS. Ane answer to Sir Robert Sibbald’s querys for the Iyls of Tirry, Gonna, Colle, and I Columkill, all lying within the Sherydome of Argay and the Bishopsricke of the Iylls.

In the Sibbald MSS., Adv. Lib., vol. W, 2.20., 34.2.8., said to have been given to Sibbald by the Bishop of the Isles. Nicolson speaks of John Fraser as Dean of the Isles (Scot. Hist. Lib., p. 10, Lond. 1702). The answer is printed in vol. ii. of the Spottiswoode Miscellany, p. 343, and James Maidment, the editor, says that Fraser was the author of a Treatise on Second Sight, 12mo; Edin. 1707, and of a communication to Wodrow on the superstitions, customs, etc., of the Highlanders, printed in the Analecta Scotiae, vol. i. p. 117, 8vo, Edin. 1834.

III. From 1700 to 1750.

1700. Rev. John Brand. A Brief Description of Orkney, Zetland, Pightland-Firth, and Caithness, wherein, after a short journal of the Author’s voyage thither, these Northern Places are first more generally described; Then a Particular View is given of the several Isles thereto belonging, Together with an Account of what is most rare and remarkable therein: with the Author’s Observes thereupon. 1701.

The first part of the book gives an Account of Travel in 1700. The book was reprinted—157 copies, verbatim from the original 1701 edition—in Edinburgh, in 1883.


A transcript, in my possession, pp. 16, sm. 4to. The following note is appended to the description:—“This I had from Mr Hugh Leigh, Minister of the Gospel in Brassy and Euro. John Marr.” Mr Leigh became minister of Brassy in 1672, and he died in 1714. He says that the people speak “a corrupt Norse tongue”; that on “a hillock beside Schalldister, Whalsey,” and “on the chappel wall of Oldstaye, Fetlar,” the mariner’s compass “will so much vary that the north point will turn to the south.”
1703. John Adair, Geographer for that Kingdom. The Description of the Sea Coast and Islands of Scotland, with large and exact maps for the use of seamen. Fol. Edin., 1703.

Adair travelled about much in preparing this work, and in a certain sense, therefore, it may be regarded as a tour. It contains a facsimile, from the copy published at Paris in 1583, of the hydrographical description or chart, made in the voyage of King James V. round Scotland in 1540.

1703. M. Martin, Gent. A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland. Containing a full account of their situation, extent, soils, product, harbours, bays, tides, anchoring places, and fisheries. The ancient and modern government, religion and customs of the inhabitants, particularly of their Druids, Heathen Temples, Monasteries, Churches, Chappels, Antiquities, Monuments, Fortes, Caves, and other curiosities of art and nature. Of their admirable and expeditious way of curing most diseases by simples of their own product. A particular account of the Second Sight, or Faculty of foreseeing things to come, by way of Vision, so common among them. A brief hint of methods to improve trade in that country, both by sea and land. With a new Map of the whole, describing the harbours, anchoring places, and dangerous rocks, for the benefit of sailors. To which is added a brief description of the Isles of Orkney and Schetland. 8vo. Lond., 1703.

This book is the outcome of Travel. The narrative is from Martin's own particular observation. It would be difficult to name any account of travel in Scotland of equal merit or value. It is said to have been given to Samuel Johnson when a boy by his father, and to have led to Johnson's desire to visit the Hebrides. The book is reprinted in volume iii. of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels. Martin also published, in 1698, the Voyage to St Kilda, No. 100 of this List.


An interesting Journal of Travel. Nothing is known of the author, but he seems to have been a Londoner. It was printed in Edinburgh.
in 1818. (12mo. 100 copies.) The print was taken from a manuscript at one time in the possession of Mr Johnes of Hafod, the translator of _Froissart_. It is the author of this book who tells us that small Inns or Publick Houses in Scotland were called Minch-houses, and he writes as follows about a Scottish way of washing clothes:—"As I passed along over several brooks," he says, "were women washing their linnen after the manner of their country, which I was altogether unacquainted with. Their way was, they putt their linnen in a tubb about knee-high, and pour water into it, and gott into the tubb without shoes or stockings; and so standing upon their linnen, and holding up their cloaths to their middles, to save them from soap, trode round and round upon the linnen till the water was foul, and then poured it out and putt in clean, till the linnen was so white as they thought fitt. At first I wondered at the sight, and thought they would have been ashamed, as I was, and have lett down their cloaths till I were, by; but tho' some would lett them down halfe way their thighs, others went round and round without letting down their cloaths at all, or takeing any notice of me." This method of washing in Scotland attracted the attention of other travellers in the country. Sir William Brereton, for instance, mentions it, and so do Captain Burt (1754) and others, always as being an extraordinary thing. The practice is still common in many parts of Scotland, but it does not seem now to attract the attention of tourists. There is a long notice of this tour in _Blackwood's Magazine_, vol. ii. p. 517, 1815. See No. 108.


In manuscript, pp. 254, and said to be unpublished. The account of an expedition through the Northern Counties of England into Scotland, undertaken by Mr Harrison, Mr Slowan, and the author, in the autumn of 1705. The MS. was lately sold by a London bookseller. See No. 107.

1705. E. B. A description of Scotland and its inhabitants. By E. B.

4to. London, 1705.

1707. Guy Miege. The Present State of Great Britain in Two Parts, I. of South, II. of North Britain. Part II. The Present State of Scotland, now North Britain, containing An account of the Country in general; of each County in particular, with the Families of chief note; of the Western and Northern Isles; of the product of the nation for trade, especially fish; of their export and import; of the nature of the climate, soil, fountains, rivers, lakes, and seas; of the customs of the ancient and modern inhabitants; of the
antiquity, independency, government, civil, military, and ecclesiastical; Members of Parliament, Officers of State, Privy-Councillors, Judges, Military Officers, and standing Forces of the nation. 8vo. Lond., 1707.

Scotland appears to have been visited for the purpose of obtaining the information wanted.

1707. Edward Lhwyd. Archæologia Britannica; giving some account, additional to what has hitherto been published, of the Languages, Histories, and Customs of the original Inhabitants of Great Britain. From Collections and Observations in Travels through Wales, Cornwall, Bas Bretagne, Ireland, and Scotland. Folio. Oxf. 1707.

1708. John Chamberlayne. The present State of Great Britain and Ireland, in three parts, I. of South, II. of North Britain, and III. of Ireland, containing An accurate and impartial account of these famous Islands. Of their several Counties and Inhabitants, . . . and their curiosities of nature and art. Of the vast . . . city of London . . . and of Oxford and Cambridge. Of the Briton's original language, Genius, Religion, Morals, Trade, &c. Their Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, &c. Their Laws and Government. . . . Lists of present officers of Church and State; and Houses of Parliament; also the Present State of H.M.'s dominion in Germany. Fifth Edition. 8vo. Lond., 1723.

The first edition was published in 1708, and the 37th edition in 1748. Scotland appears to have been visited for the purpose of getting the information needed in preparing the book. The author of the Anylia Notitia, which appeared in 1668, was Edward, father of John Chamberlayne.


Chapter vii., pp. 141–227, gives an account of Calamy's "Journey into North Britain, his reception there, and return thence." He was locked
out of Berwick on arriving there late in the day, and only got admission to the town by sending to the Governor for the keys. He was made a free burgess of Edinburgh, and the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the Universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow. He visited Kinghorn, St Andrews, Dundee, Montrose, Aberdeen, Brechin, Perth, Glasgow, and Hamilton.

1711. A description of the most remarkable highways, and whole known fairs and mercats in Scotland, with several other remarkable things. 12mo. Edin., 1711.

1711. A Description of the most remarkable High-ways, and whole known Fairs and Mercats in Scotland, with several other remarkable things. As also, a Description of the High-ways from one notable Town to another, over all England, and thereby how to travel from any one of them to the city of London. Sm. 8vo. Edin., printed by John Moneur. Pp. 16. 1711.

1715. Duncan Forbes, Lord Advocate and Lord President. A longish letter from "Invernesse, 8 April, 1715," to John M'Farlane, W.S., Edinburgh, giving an account of a Journey or Ride from Edinburgh to Culloden by Pettycur, Coupar, Dundee, Fettercairn, Innes House, Elgin, &c.

This account is taken from the Pitfirrane MSS., and is given in Appendix No. II., p. 159, vol. ii. of Major Fraser's Manuscript, edited by Colonel Alexander Ferguson. 2 vols., sm. 8vo., Douglas, Edin., 1889. There is much reference in it to Brandy, Wine, and Ale, but Whisky is not mentioned.


I have not seen this book, but I think that it gives some account of travel in Scotland.

1716. Das vereinigte Gross-Britannien, oder Engelland und Schottland, nach dem neuesten Zustande aller Provintsen, Städte, Seehäven, Schiff- und Fisch-reichen Flüssen, stahenden Seen, mineralischen
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND.


1719. Major Alex. Ramkins. Memoirs of Major Alex. Ramkins, a Highland officer now in prison at Avignon; being an account of several remarkable Adventures during about 28 years' service in Scotland, Germany, Italy, Flanders, and Ireland, with pleasant instances of his amours, gallantry, etc. 12mo. Lond. 1719.

I have not seen this book, but it probably contains some account of travel in Scotland, and I have therefore given it a place in this List. A book entitled Alex. Ramkins' Life and Adventures appears to have been published in 1720. 8vo.

1720. Wm. Stukeley, M.D., F.R.S. An account of a Roman Temple and other antiquities, near Graham's Dike in Scotland.

This is the record of visits by Dr Stukeley and Mr Jelf, in the summer of 1720, to the Roman wall between the Clyde and Forth. The course of the wall is shown on a map, ten sculptured and inscribed stones are figured, and an elevation, plan, and section of Arthur's Oven are given. 4to. Pp. 27.
1722. Matthew Duncan. A Journey through Scotland, 1722. 122

It has been thought that Defoe’s Travel in Scotland may have originally appeared in this form. I have not seen the book.

1723. (J. Macky.) A Journey through England in Familiar Letters from a Gentleman Here to His Friend Abroad. (A Journey through Scotland. Being the third volume which completes Great Britain.) 3 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1722, 1722, and 1723. 123


1724-5 and 7. (Daniel Defoe.) A Tour thro’ the whole Island of Great Britain, Divided into Circuits or Journeys. Giving a Particular and Diverting Account of whatever is curious and worth Observation, viz., I. A Description of the Principal Cities and Towns, their Situation, Magnitude, Government, and Commerce. II. The Customs, Manners, Speech, as also the Exercises, Diversions, and Employment of the People. III. The Produce and Improvement of the Lands, the Trade, and Manufactures. IV. The Sea Ports and Fortifications, the Course of Rivers, and the Inland Navigation. V. The Publick Edifices, Seats, and Palaces of the Nobility and Gentry, with useful observations upon the whole. Particularly fitted for the Reading of such as desire to Travel over the Island. By a Gentleman.


The above is a copy of the title-page of the first vol., which was published in 1724. The second vol. was published in 1725, and the third vol., completing the work and containing a Tour through Scotland, in 1727. The second vol. has the same title-page as the first vol., with the addition that it announces that the vol. contains a Map of England.
and Wales by Moll. The third vol. has also the same title-page as the
first, with this addition:—“which completes this work and contains a
Tour thro' Scotland, &c., with a Map of Scotland by Mr Moll.”
The first vol. is said on the title-page to be sold by Strahan,
Mears, Francklin, Chapman, Stagg, and Graves; the second vol. is said
on its title-page to be sold by Strahan, Mears, Francklin, Chapman,
Jackson, and Stagg; and the third vol. is said to be sold only by
Strahan, Mears, and Stagg.

The first vol. contains pp. viij. and (1) pp. 144, including “A Diary :
or, an account of the Siege and Blockade of Colchester, An. 1648” (this
appears to represent Letter I, though there is no heading to that effect),
and (2) pp. 121 (should be 131) given as Letter II, and pp. 128 as
Letter III. The 3 Letters, which make the first vol., are thus separately
200 as Letter III, and pp. xxxvi. as indexes to vols. I. and II. In this
second vol., the first two of the Letters are continuously paged, and the
third Letter is separately paged. Vol. III. begins with pp. xii. of a
Preface, and pp. 239 as Letters I, II, and III, with a short Introduction
of 7 pages, all continuously paged, and pp. 230 as Letters III, IV, and
V, relating to Scotland, ending with two Indexes, not paged, to the two
parts of the vol. relating to England and Scotland. Two letters in the
vol. thus appear as Letter III, viz., the last of those relating to England
and the first of those relating to Scotland. These particulars are given
because this is believed to be the original very scarce edition of Defoe's
Travels in Great Britain, and it can be thus identified.

Numerous editions afterwards appeared:—in 1732 an edition in 3 vols.
8vo, Lond.; in 1742, an edition in 4 vols. 12mo, Lond.; in 1753 an
in 1769 an edition in 4 vols. 12mo, Lond.; and in 1778 an edition in 4
vols. 12mo, Lond. Most of these editions were announced as having
“very great additions, improvements, and corrections,” and only in the
later of them was it announced that the work was “originally begun by
Daniel De Foe.” The author of “the additions, improvements, and
corrections” was Samuel Richardson, the novelist. He improved De Foe off the face of the earth, and it has been said that the first or
original edition is “the only really valuable one.” In all the others De
Foe is practically lost. They do not add matter of much value to his
account, and they so alter it as to make it quite a different account—
in every respect inferior. There is a great charm about De Foe’s writ-
ing. There is no tour in Scotland better written, and he saw things
that few other travellers saw. The New Town of Edinburgh was before
him as in a dream, and he saw a canal from the Clyde to the Forth.
His book is the outcome of much observation. It is said that he made
five different tours in Scotland.

For the sixth edition, Maps “of Great Britain and the smaller
islands, with general Maps of England and Scotland,” were drawn and
engraved, and were bound by themselves in a pocket volume. This
volume I have never seen, nor have I seen a copy of the tour with the
maps inserted, but they appear to have found a place in some copies.

VOL. XXXV.
The set of maps included "Tables of the High and Cross Roads to the several Cities and Towns, the Market days, Distances in measured miles from London, or from Town to Town, and other useful particulars."


The account of this journey is printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in the Report on the Manuscripts of the Duke of Portland, K.G., preserved at Welbeck Abbey (vol. vi., 8vo, pp. 81-147). The part relating to Scotland begins at p. 110 and ends at p. 126, and it deals with the period from 12th May to 26th May 1725. The narrative was written by Lord Oxford's Chaplain, the Rev. T. Thomas, whose knowledge and way of thinking, seeing, and writing are those of a Londoner of that time, and occasionally of our own time.

The party of about a dozen persons entered Scotland by Berwick. We are told that the salmon there was "not to be compared in goodness to those met with more southerly, and afterwards met with more northerly." As happens in the narratives of many English travellers in Scotland, the "trampers" are specially noticed. Thomas says:—"The trampers are the women that wash their linen cloth, which they do by putting it into a large tub, into which one or two of them (having first tucked up what clothes they have on quite to their middle) get in, and, instead of making use of hands, trample it with bare feet." The use of turf and peat as fuel is noticed. The loneliness of Lammerkin Muir is commented on, and the saying of a gentleman to the following effect is quoted:—"That those must have been very stupid creatures, indeed, that had wings and yet stayed there." A like saying, but more quaintly expressed, is attributed to a recent traveller in Buchan. Addressing some crows that were perched on paling stobs, he said:—"Ye idiots, fat did the Lord gie ye wings for, an it wer'na to flee frae a kintry like this?" There is frequent reference to the claret they got. Generally it was very bad. The best they "tasted in all Scotland" was at Dame Sinclair's in Auld Cammus Village. It was also "admirable good" at Haddington. It is said that Inns and Public-Houses were called Change Houses. Thomas says that "several names of places in Scotland have the appearance of British original," and he gives Linlithgow as an example. The lodging they got was generally poor, but the "poorest accommodation" they met with was at Falkirk. The story of the "large hole," leading down to "a subterraneous passage," in the middle of the Roman Camp at Ardoch, is given at some length. With reference to a burying ground near Dupplin, Thomas remarks:—"In the north it is common to carve upon the grave stone the tools the person buried made use of in his occupation, whether he were a labourer or an artificer." Thomas calls Scottish Clergymen "teachers," and he tells of the "staging" of one not far from Dupplin for adultery. He says that the new seats in the church at Perth are "so contrived as to have no room for those that sit in them to kneel at their devotions,"
which is thought to be too great a compliment to the Almighty in this part of the world, as likewise to be uncovered in any part of their devotions." "Kid gloves for ladies at Perth" were "the only curiosity," Thomas "found to traffic in, about the neighbourhood of the Highlands," but he saw nothing good about them. We are told that the Governor of Stirling "seems a civil, well-behaved man, though a stiff Presbyterian." The travellers witnessed a celebration of the Sacrament at St Nynians—called "An Occasion." The services were in the open as well as in the "kirk," and there were at least 3000 people present, and many "ministers." It is said that the assembly outside "seemed altogether made up of the very meanest sort of people that this country could show." Thomas says that, when he got near enough to hear the preacher distinctly, "he soon satisfied his curiosity with a confused medley and jargon of words, uttered with great emotion." "The field exercise," he says, "seems to be contrived only as an entertainment and amusement to keep these poor people together, who cannot get into the church, till room be made for them by the retirement of some of those who crowd within it," "whilst those who are tired of their entertainment within doors are glad of getting forth into the fresh air and a fresh amusement." The table in the church, he says, was "covered over with an ordinary linen cloth"; the bread "was shoved along the table on platters," and "after this followed the flagons with the wine, which every one took and drank according to his discretion." Thomas retired from the church as one of "those who thought they had great reason upon this right to bless God for having been used to a behaviour very different both as to decency and reverence of it." We are told that "there are no Inns at Edinburgh, as at other places, that can supply the proper entertainment for both men and horses," but that persons, staying even for a single night, have their horses at one place, eat at another, and lodge at a third. At a marriage the travellers saw the ceremony of "breaking a cake over the bride's head, as she entered her house." The travellers left Scotland, as they entered it, by Berwick. They visited Berwick, Haddington, Kirkliston, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Stirling, Dunblane, Ardoch, Dupplin, Scone, Perth; and also on the return journey to Edinburgh, Alloa, Rumbling Bridge, and Bannockburn.

1726. Alexander Gordon, A.M. Itinerarium Septentrionale: or, A Journey thro' most of the Counties of Scotland, and those in the North of England. In two parts. Part I. Containing an account of all the Monuments of Roman Antiquity, found and collected in that Journey, and exhibited in order to illustrate the Roman History in those parts of Britain, from the first Invasion by Julius Cesar, till Julius Agricola's March into Caledonia, in the reign of Vespasian. And thence more fully to their last
abandoning the island in the reign of Theodosius Junior. With a particular description of the Roman Walls in Cumberland, Northumberland, and Scotland; their different Stations, Watch Towers, Turrets, Exploratory Castles, Height, Breadth, and all their other Dimensions; taken by an actual Geometrical Survey from Sea to Sea: with all the Altars and Inscriptions found on them: As also a view of the several places of Encampment, made by the Romans, their Castles, Military ways, &c. Part II. An account of the Danish Invasions on Scotland, and of the Monuments erected there, on the different Defeats of that People. With other curious Remains of Antiquity; never before communicated to the Publick. The whole illustrated with Sixty-six Copper Plates. Large Fol. Lond., 1726.

Additions and corrections, by way of supplement to the above, fol. London, 1732.

1727. Alexander Buchan. A Description of St Kilda, the most remote Western Isle of Scotland. Giving an account of its situation, extent, soil, product, bay, and adjacent Islands and Rocks. The ancient and modern government, religion, and customs of the inhabitants; and other curiosities of art and nature. Also their late reformation. Sm. 8vo. Edin., 1727.

This is an account of St Kilda by a clergyman who resided there from 1708 to 1730, and who died there. Many of his observations are thus of an earlier date than 1727. It was reprinted by Miss Buchan in 1774. It appears also in Dean Monro's Description of the Western Isles of Scotland, printed in Edinburgh in 1774, and in the Miscellanea Scotica, printed in Glasgow in 1818.

1727. A tour through Scotland by a Gentleman. 8vo. Lond., 1727.

This is possibly a separate print of Defoe's Tour in Scotland. It appears in Sir R. Colt Hoare's Catalogue of Books about Scotland, but I have not seen the book.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 501


This book contains upwards of 200 engraved folding plates of views of the principal cities, buildings, country seats, etc., in Scotland, and the sketches appear to have been made by a traveller in the country.


This is a tour of much value and interest. The traveller observed well, and recorded accurately and pleasantly. It is a Roxburghe Club book.


He discusses various "ridiculous processes of husbandry," such as "pulling up the straw by the roots," "burning the grain in the straw," grinding the burnt corn "in quairns," etc. Culloden and his party travelled by open boat, and "sojourned under huts and tents."

1739. Roger Gale. Journey to Scotland and return, 1739. In a letter to Dr W. Stukeley. 132


1739-1742. Surtees Society. Vol. 80, being vol. iii. of Stukeley's Diaries and Letters. 133


1741. MS. notes of a Tour from Edinburgh to Italy, 1741. 134

A Manuscript in the Collection of David Laing, now in the Edinburgh University Library. I did not succeed in seeing this MS., but, though it is improbable that it contains much of interest or value about Scotland, I give it a place in my List.


Manuscript book in the Collection of David Laing, now in the Edinburgh University Library. R. F. was the Episcopal minister at Leith—afterwards Bishop of Ross, and compiler of The Lyon in Mourning. The object of the Mission was to organise a Chapel to which Mr Jas. Falconer was appointed in 1744. The MS. is a small 4to of 182 pages, and is in good order.

1745. Lady Oxford. Journey through Yorkshire, Durham, etc., into Scotland, in 1745. 136

The account of this journey is printed by the Historical Manuscripts Commission in the Report on the Manuscripts of the Duke of Portland, preserved at Welbeck Abbey, vol. vi., 8vo, pp. 182-191. The part relating to Scotland begins at page 186 and ends at page 190. The journey in Scotland extended from the 10th to the 27th of May 1745. It may have been written by Lady Oxford herself.

From Berwick, she went by Ayton, Dirleton, Haddington, Dalkeith, and Musselburgh to Edinburgh. She speaks of the pictures she saw in the houses she visited. In Edinburgh she dined with the Lord Commissioner—"A very fine dinner, the first course fifteen, the second course eighteen, and the dessert thirty dishes." From Edinburgh she went by Hopetoun, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Stirling, Alloa, and Dunblane, to Dupplin. Thence first, to Perth, and afterwards to Crieff, Kilsyth, and Glasgow. From Glasgow she went to Hamilton, and tells what she thought of the Palace and the pictures in it. From Hamilton she went to Biggar, Moffat, Annan, and Carlisle. Most of the Inns she found good, but those at Biggar and Annan were "very dirty." The account is mainly a record of the dates at which places were visited. Though the travel took place only three months before Prince Charles Stuart landed in Scotland, his name never occurs in it, nor does the word Rebellion. There is no allusion to any disquiet in the country.
1746. Journal of an English Medical Officer who attended the Duke of Cumberland's Army, as far North as Inverness, during the time of the Rebellion; published in 1746, and for many years out of print.

The above is the title of the reprint in "The Contrast: or Scotland as it was in the year 1745, and Scotland in the year 1819." 8vo. Lond., 1825. In the Preface to the reprint, it is called an "exceedingly scarce pamphlet."

1746. James Ray, of Whitehaven, Volunteer under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. A compleat History of the Rebellion, from its first Rise, in 1745, to its total suppression at the glorious Battle of Culloden, in April 1746. *Non solum nobis nati, partim pro Patria.* Wherein are contained, The intrigues of the Pretender's Adherents before the breaking out of the Rebellion, &c., &c., with a particular and succinct account of the several Marches and Counter-Marches of the Rebels, from the Young Pretender's first landing on the Isle of Sky, with his retreat from Culloden. Also an Account of the Family and Extraction of the Rebel Chiefs, especially the Camerons, with the Life of the celebrated Miss Jenny. Likewise the Natural History and Antiquities of the several Towns thro' which the Author pass'd with His Majesty's Army; together with the Manners and Customs of the different People, particularly the Highlanders. The Tryals and Executions of the Rebel Lords, &c. 8vo., York, 1749.

The last part of this book, p. 291 to the end, may be regarded as a tour through Scotland, and a tour of some value. It extends from Edinburgh, through Fife, Forfar, and Kincardine to Aberdeen, and thence by Old Meldrum, Turriff, Banff, Elgin, Forres, and Nairn to Inverness. There is not much that is new in the author's description of the towns he passed through. He speaks of the stocking manufacture of Aberdeen, and of prices per pair ranging from 2s. to 5 guineas. The beauty of the women everywhere impresses him. He abuses the horse-hirers and boatmen of Kinghorn. He tells of the Currachs on the Spey. He speaks of houses of ill-fame in Edinburgh and New Machar. He writes of the White Cockades of the Rebels and the Red or Yellow Crosses of Cloath or Ribbon of the Loyalists. He says that Loch Ness water was
a purgative, that milk was brought to market in goatskins, that mutton was boiled in the paunch of the sheep, that the people lived in one end of the house and the cattle in the other, that he found Inverness a small, dirty, poor place, that it had a gaol in the butment of one of the arches of its bridge, &c. A portrait of the Duke of Cumberland is given as a frontispiece.


Printed for the Scottish History Society, 8vo, Edin., 1887, and edited, with a biographical sketch of the author, by Daniel William Kemp. A portrait of Pococke is given as a frontispiece, and there are 51 illustrations.

1747. A Journey through part of England and Scotland along with the Army under the command of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland. Wherein the proceedings of the Army and the Happy Suppression of the Rebellion in the year 1746 are particularly described, as also the Natural History and Antiquities of the several places passed through. Together with the Manners and Customs of the different people, especially of the Highlanders. By a Volunteer. Comprised in several Letters to a Friend in London. 12mo. Third Edition. Lond., 1747.

There are nine letters in all, but two are numbered as Letter VII., and they are dated from Lichfield, Manchester, Barnard's Castle, Musselburgh, Edinburgh, Inverness, Fort Augustus, and Kendal.

1749. Visit to Iona. MS. 5 March, 1749.


1750. Dr John Clephane. Journey from Scarborough to Kilravock (Nairnshire), in 1750.

Printed in Sketches of Early Scotch History by Cosmo Innes. 8vo, Edin., 1861, pp. 549-552. A sheet of the MS. was lost. Concerns itself largely with the condition of the roads. Notes the number of country seats in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and complains of the length of the Scotch mile.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 505


The author of the manuscript is unknown. He describes it as mainly (1) "a particular account of my travels between Pentland Firth and the Point of Ardnamurchan, and my journey back to Inverness," and (2) "a more general account of my journey from Inverness round the East Coast to Stirling Firth, and from thence to Argyleshire."

1750. Murdoch Mackenzie, F.R.S. Orcades; or geographic and hydrographic Survey of the Orkney and Lewis Islands in eight maps. Also an account of the Orkney Islands. Fol. Lond., 1750. 144

This account was the outcome of much travelling in the North and West Islands.

IV. From 1750 to 1800.

1751. A Voyage to Shetland, the Orkneys, and the Western Isles of Scotland. Giving an account of the Laws, Customs, Antiquities, Natural Curiosities, Fisheries, &c., of these Places; particularly the Herring Fisheries, with the present methods of catching, curing, packing, &c. The singular sincerity, honesty, and temperance of the inhabitants, their religious ceremonies, superstitions, charms, apparitions; And that amazing faculty of the Second Sight, so frequent among them, by which future events are with certainty foretold. 8vo. Lond., 1751. 145

1751–1788. John Wesley. 146

Between 1751 and 1788 Wesley appears to have visited Scotland sixteen times. He was in the eighty-fifth year of his age when he made his last visit. Over the whole time he kept a journal. The entries relate chiefly to his work as an Evangelist, but he frequently writes of his admiration of the country and its people. He greatly praises Edinburgh, Arbroath, Roslyn, Holyrood, and Monymusk. He went to the top of the Enterkine and Arthur's Seat for the sake of the views. He calls Scone a "palace of ancient men of renown," and speaks of the "Lovely Carse of Gowrie." Only once, I think, does he record a fault, and then with surprise that such a thing should exist in Scot-
land:—"All manner of filth," he says, "is still thrown out into this (the High) Street," which "stinks worse than a common sewer."

See his Journals, or a book published in London in 1890, entitled *Wesley his own Biographer. Selections from his Journals.*

1752. John Campbell. *A full and particular description of the Highlands of Scotland, its situation and produce, the Manners and Customs of the natives, &c.* 8vo. Lond., 1752. 147

1754. Journey to Edinburgh, by S. G.

In the *Gentleman's Magazine*, 1754, p. 119.

1754. (Captain Edward Burt or Birt.) *Letters from a Gentleman in the North of Scotland to His Friend in London; containing the Description of a Capital Town in that Northern Country; with an Account of some uncommon customs of the Inhabitants; likewise an Account of the Highlands with the customs and manners of the Highlanders. To which is added A Letter relating to the Military Ways among the Mountains begun in the year 1726. The whole interspersed with Facts and Circumstances entirely new to the generality of people in England, and little known in the Southern parts of Scotland.* First Ed. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1754. 149

The first edition is illustrated. The letters were reprinted in Dublin, without plates, in 1755. There was a second London edition in 1757, and a third in 1759. In 1815 there was a London edition without plates, now scarce, which has some useful and interesting notes. The edition of 1818 has an Introduction and notes by R. Jamieson and the History of Donald the Hammerer. The fifth edition, London, 1822, has a large Appendix, containing important historical documents not previously published. In 1876 there appeared a handsome Edinburgh edition. The letters were translated into Dutch, and were published in Haarlem with the illustrations in 1758. A translation into German was published in Hanover in 1760 without plates.

1760. (Thomas Hepburn.) *A letter to a gentleman (George Paton) from his friend in Orkney, written in 1757, containing the true causes of the poverty of that country.* 8vo. Lond., 1760. Pp. 44. 150
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 507

1760. Captain Greenville Collins, Hydrographer to the King's most excellent Majesty. A new and exact survey of the sea-coast of England and Scotland, from the River of Thames to the westward and northward; with the Islands of Scilly, and from thence to Carlisle: likewise the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, describing all the Harbours, Rivers, Bays, Roads, Rocks, Sands, Buoys, Beacons, Sea-marks, Depths of Water, Latitude, Bearings and Distances from Place to Place; the Setting and Flowing of Tides, with Directions for the knowing of any Place, and how to harbour a ship in the same with safety. Large Fol. Lond., 1760. 151

This book, I think, may be fairly regarded as an account of travels through England and Scotland.

1762. John English's travels through Scotland. Containing a Curious and Entertaining Account of the Manners and strange Customs of the Inhabitants. With many humorous anecdotes and Natural Discoveries. Qua regio in terris Scoti non plena cacatús, Virg. Mutat, mutand, 12mo. Lond. Printed for W. Morgan, on Paternoster Row. N.D. 152

The book is full of coarse abuse of Scotland and its people. It has a frontispiece, referred to on page 66 of text. Believed to be an extremely scarce book.


Contains a Memoir of Bishop Forbes, and a History of the Episcopal Church in Ross during the 18th century, by the Rev. J. B. Craven. The account of travel in Scotland is interesting.


A poem:—spoken of as "an Elegant poem." Republished in Edinburgh in 1803, in Leyden's Scottish Descriptive Poems. The poem
describes the River Clyde and interesting objects along its course. Leyden tells us that Wilson was appointed Master of the Greenock Grammar School in 1767, but only on his solemnly abjuring "the profane and unprofitable art of poem-making." When he had done this he committed his MSS. to the flames.

1764. Rev. Mr Kenneth Macaulay, Minister of Ardnamurchan, and Missionary to St Kilda. The History of St Kilda, containing a Description of this remarkable Island; the Manners and Customs of its inhabitants; the Religious and Pagan Antiquities there found; with many other curious and interesting particulars. With a Map. 8vo. Lond., 1764.

A translation of this book into French by Madame ... was published at Paris (12mo, pp. xxiv. and 336) in the year 1782. Chapter I. is entitled, "A Voyage to St Kilda." There is a curious tail-piece somewhat resembling a church with a round tower.

1764. Thomas Gray. Account of his Journey into Scotland from Rose Castle in Cumberland, in August 1764.


1764 and 1771. The Rev. Dr Walker, Minister of Moffat, visited the Highlands and Isles of Scotland, under a Commission from the General Assembly, in 1764, and again in 1771. He presented Reports in 1765 and 1772. Before the last visit, he had also been appointed to visit these parts of Scotland on behalf of the Trustees of the Annexed Estates.

1766. Sir George Frederick, Surveyor General of Ordnance. MS. A Tour through England into Scotland, with his wife, son, daughter, and Mr Allan.

Sir George entered Scotland by Berwick, passed by Eyemouth, Haddington and Musselburgh to Edinburgh, thence to Queensferry, Crieff, Dunkeld, Dalwhinnie, Inverness, Fort Augustus, Carron,
Kilsyth, Dumbarton, Glasgow, &c. Bridges and roads were special objects of interest, but several curious stone circles (now gone or changed) near Inverness are noticed. He describes the large chimney projection in front of cottages, with windows, and with fire in centre, “so as they can all sit round it.” Notices the Wash Pans china manufactory at Tranent, “exceling in blue and gold, but prices high.”

The MS. is an oblong pocket note book, bound in rough leather—6½ x 4½ inches, and about ½ inch thick. It was in the Collection of Sir Thomas Phillips, Bart., and was sold by Sotheby in June 1899.

**1767 and 1768.** De Kerguelen Tremarec. Relation d’un Voyage dans la Mer du Nord, aux côtes d’Islande, du Groenland, de Ferro, de Schetland, des Orcades, et de Norwège; Fait en 1767 et 1768. Ouvrage enrichi de Planches. 4to. Paris, 1771. 159

Some of the engravings are by Eisen. De Kerguelen takes his account of the Orkney and Shetland Islands largely from M. Bellin’s Essai sur les Isles Britanniques, 1757.

**1768.** James Robertson. MS. Remarks made in a Tour through several of the Western Isles and West Coast of Scotland, in 1768. 160

A Manuscript in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; 49 pages folio. It was communicated to the Society by Sir James Foulis, Bart., of Colinton, and was read at meetings on June 12, July 1, 15, 29, Nov. 4, and Dec. 16, 1788. It is not printed in the Archaeologia, but the MS. has been preserved. The tour began on 10th May and ended on 17th Oct. 1768. Arran, Bute, Mull, Iona, Skye, &c., were visited, as well as many parts of the mainland. See Proc. Soc. of Antiq. of Scot., vol. xxxii. p. 11.

**1768.** Michael Obins, of Castle Obins. Account of a Journey from Armagh to Bath through Scotland, via Donaghadee and Stranraer (called Strandraw), from 10 to 23 October, 1768. In manuscript. In my possession. 161

**1769.** Robert Forbes, Minister at Leith and Bishop of Ross. Journal of a Jaunt to Moffat, to places near it, and back to Edinburgh by a different route, in 1769. 162

Bishop Gordon of London was with Forbes during part of this excursion. It is given in extenso in the third volume of The Lyon in Mourning (pp. 227-247), one of the publications of the Scottish History Society. The visit to the Gray Mare’s Tail is well told and amusing.

The 1769 tour occupies the first volume and the 1772 tour the second and third volumes. The 1769 tour was first published in Chester as an 8vo vol. in 1771, and there was a second edition (London) in 8vo in 1772. The third edition of the 1769 tour was in 4to and was published at Warrington in 1774. The 1772 tour was first published at Chester and London in 2 vols. 4to in 1774-5, and there was a second edition in 1776. The two tours, in three vols. 4to, appeared in the same year (1776), and there have been several editions of the work in this form. The fifth edition, which I possess, has corrections and additions by Dalrymple. The tours are given in vol. iii. of Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels. There was a Dublin edition in 1775, and a translation into German by J. P. Ebeling was published at Leipzig in two vols. in 1779.

1770. (William Whitehead.) A trip to Scotland. As it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane. 8vo. Lond., 1770.

Pp. 40. It is not a real but an imagined tour, but my attention having been drawn to it as a true account of travel in Scotland, I give it a place in this list.

1770 circa. A Tour to the Fair Isle and Shetland.

It seems probable that this is a copy, by the Rev. George Low, of a tour made by James Robertson, in which case it must have a date before 1774. The MS. is in my possession.

1771. Daniel Paterson, Assistant to the Quarter-Master General of His Majesty's Forces. A new and accurate description of all the Direct and principal Cross Roads in Great Britain. Containing (1) an alphabetical list of all the Cities, Towns, and remarkable Villages, with their market days, and Counties they are situated in. (2) The Direct Road from London to all the Cities, Borough, Market, and Seaport Towns in England and Wales, shewing the distance from each City, Town, or Village, to the next on the same Road, with their distance from London, and an account of the remarkable Seats that are situated near the Road. (3) The
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 511


The second edition corrected, with a map added, appeared in 1772, a 15th edition in 1811, and a new edition as late as in 1826.


Contains accounts of Whitfield's numerous visits to Scotland, but little is spoken of except his preachings. On p. 103, however, we are told that he received Honorary Burgess Tickets from Stirling, Glasgow, Paisley, and Aberdeen in 1741, from Irvine in 1742, and from Edinburgh in 1762. The visits, of course, occurred a considerable time before the memoir was published, and it is difficult to assign exact dates.

1773-1807. Mrs Grant, Laggan. Letters from The Mountains; being the real Correspondence of a Lady between the years 1773 and 1807. Fifth Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1813. 168

The first edition was published in 1807. The Letters contain accounts of many travels in Scotland.


1774. The Rev. George Low. A Tour through the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, containing hints relative to their ancient, modern, and natural history collected in 1774. With introduction by Joseph Anderson. 8vo. Kirkwall, 1879. 171

It contains many illustrations, and is full of interest.

1775. John Copland. Saint-Andrews; or, A sentimental Evening Walk near the Ruins of that Ancient City: A Poem in three parts. Written in Autumn 1775. Sm. 4to. Edin., 1776. 172

Frontispiece, folding plate, ruins of St Andrews. There are notes—topographical and others—at the end.


Many subsequent editions appeared in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Dublin. In 1779 the Rev. Donald M'Nicol published a volume of Remarks on Johnson's Journey. In 1776 there was published "A Journey to the Highlands, with occasional remarks on Dr Johnson's Tour," attributed to Mary Ann Hanway. Andrew Henderson published in 1775 (8vo, Lond.), "A Letter to Dr Samuel Johnson on his Journey to the Western Hebrides," and in the same year "A second Letter to Dr Johnson," on the same subject. Quite recently, in 1890, Dr George Birkbeck Hill published a copiously illustrated volume (4to, Lond.) entitled—"Footsteps of Dr Johnson (Scotland)." The illustrations are by Lancelot Speed. In Piozzi's Letters of Samuel Johnson, published in 1788 (2 vols., Lond.), it will be found that the Letters to Mr Thrale refer often to his Travels in Scotland.


The book is dedicated to John, Duke of Argyll, by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner.

1776. Mostyn John Armstrong, Esq. An actual Survey of the Great Post Roads between London and Edinburgh, with the Country Three Miles on each side. Drawn on a scale of half an inch to a mile. 8vo. Lond., 1776. 175
1776. (Mary Ann Hanway.) A Journey to the Highlands of Scotland, with occasional remarks on Dr Johnson's Tour. By a Lady. Sm. 8vo. Lond., N.D. (circa 1776).

A series of letters written from Scotland in 1775 during a tour in that country.


There are numerous illustrations. The first edition appeared in 1789.


Contains two views of Bothwell Castle, a view of Stone-Bier, of the Palace and Abbey of Dunfermline, of Cory Lin on the Clyde, of Kilcairn Castle in Loch, and of Loch Leven near Fort-William.

1778. Rev. George Low. 'Journal of a Tour thro' the North Isles, and parts of the Mainland of Orkney, in 1778. Manuscript in my possession. In the same volume there is a translation by Mr Low of the parts of Torfseus which refer to Orkney.


This first edition appeared anonymously. A second edition, "corrected and enlarged" (2 vols. 8vo, Lond.), appeared in 1785, with the name of the writer in the title, which ran thus: "A Tour through parts of England, Scotland, and Wales, in 1778. In a series of letters by Richard Joseph Sullivan, Esq."

1778. David Loch. A Tour through most of the trading towns and villages of Scotland; containing notes and observations concerning the Trade, Manufactures, Improvements, &c., of these towns and villages. 8vo. Edin., 1778.

This is a very interesting and instructive account of a tour, as it shows the extent of local industries at that time in Scotland. See Proc. of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, vol. xxxii. pp. 19-28. The tour was made by order of the Hon. Board of Trustees for Fisheries, Manufactures, and Improvements in Scotland. Mr Loch also wrote an "Essay on the Trade, Commerce, and Manufactures of Scotland,"—8vo, Edin., 1775, and "Curious and entertaining Letters concerning the Trade and Manufactures of Scotland; particularly the Woollen and Linen Manufactures... Likeways, a Plan to the Public, in order to reduce the Prices of all the necessaries of life." 8vo. Edin., 1774. This last went through three editions at least.

1779. Rev. Donald M'Nicol, M.A., Minister of Lismore, in Argyleshire. Remarks on Dr Samuel Johnson's Journey to the Hebrides; in which are contained observations on the Antiquities, Language, Genius, and Manners of the Highlanders of Scotland. 8vo. Lond., 1779.


1781. Observations upon a Jaunt to the West Country with Mr James Robinson.

The author is not known. The jaunt occupied five days, from 14th to 18th July. From Edinburgh the two "young men" went to Carron, Stirling, Dumbarton, Luss, Glasgow, Hamilton, and thence back to Edinburgh. Printed in the Scottish Antiquary or Northern Notes and Queries, No. 42, 1896, pp. 75-83.

1781. Scotland characterised: In a Letter written to an English Gentleman, to dissuade him from an intended Journey thither.

In Ruddiman's Weekly Magazine or Literary Amusement, 1781, pp. 229-232, and there said to be extracted from the Harleian Miscellany.

1782-1790. Rev. John Lane Buchanan, Missionary Minister to the Isles from the Church of Scotland. Travels in the Western Hebrides, from 1782 to 1790. 8vo. Lond., 1793.

Said to have been prepared for the press by William Thomson, LL.D.


The memoir of D'Amour, edited by Paul Rodgers, with D'Amour's portrait as a frontispiece, gives an account of these travels, which extended to Raasa, Skye, Edinburgh, Gordon Castle, Peterhead. Date of travel 1782-5. Interesting and curious.

1782. Francis Douglas. A General Description of the East Coast of Scotland, from Edinburgh to Cullen; including a brief Account of the Universities of St Andrews and Aberdeen, of the Trade and Manufactures carried on in the large Towns, and the Improvements of the Country. Sm. 8vo. Paisley, 1782.


1784. (John Gillies, Bookseller, Perth.) One Day's Journey to the Highlands of Scotland. March 12, 1784. Antiquam exquirite matrem. 4to. Perth, 1784. 192

A visit to the so-called grave of Ossian in Glenalmond.

1784. George Augustus Walpoole. The new British Traveller; or, a complete modern universal Display of Great Britain and Ireland, published under the immediate inspection of George Augustus Walpoole. Fol. Lond., 1784. 193

There was also a folio edition in 1790 by Walpoole and Dalton. Part III. relates to Scotland. Full page folio plates of Glasgow, Perth, Aberdeen, and St Andrews are given, and half page plates of Montrose and Channery.

1785. The Right Hon. William Windham. Travels in various parts of Scotland in 1785, in company with Mr Burke. 194

The account of this travel is given in The Diary of the Right Hon. William Wyndham, by Mrs Henry Baring, pp. 59-64. 8vo. Lond., 1866.


appeared in London (8vo) in 1786, and in the same year "The Remarker remarked, or, a Parody on the Letter to Mr Boswell, on his Tour, &c." (8vo, Lond.). Also in 1786 there appeared (8vo, Lond.), "A defence of Mr Boswell's Journal, in a letter to the Author of The Remarks on a Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides." Again, in the year 1786, Peter Pindar, Esq. (Qu. John Wolcot) wrote (8vo, Lond.), "A poetical and congratulatory Epistle to James Boswell, Esq., on his Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides with the celebrated Dr Johnson."
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 517

1785. (Thomas Newte.) A Tour in England and Scotland in 1785. By an English Gentleman. 8vo. Lond., 1788. 196

Has numerous illustrations. A much enlarged edition, with the name of the author on the title-page, was published in London, 4to, 1791, with an increased number of illustrations.

1785. Voyages aux Montagnes d'Ecosse et aux Isles Hébrides, de Scilly, d'Anglesey, etc. Traduits de l'Anglais par une Société de Gens-de-Lettres, avec les notes et les éclaircissements nécessaires. Ouvrage enrichi de cartes et beaucoup de vues et de dessins, gravés par les meilleurs artistes. 2 vols. 8vo. Genève, 1785. 197

This work, so far as it relates to Scotland, consists of translations of portions of Pennant, Banks, Macaulay, Johnson and Dalrymple.


The author had resided long and travelled much in England. He does not appear to have seen much of Scotland, and there is not much in the work which relates to that country. What there is refers chiefly to the Church and the Universities.

1785–1825. Thomas Telford. Life of Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, written by himself, containing a Descriptive Narrative of his Professional Labours, with a Folio Atlas of Copper Plates. Edited by John Rickman, one of his Executors. 4to. Lond., 1838. 199

This volume contains many reports of surveys which can scarcely be otherwise regarded than as accounts of travel. They are full of valuable information about Scotland in the beginning of this century. They refer to various parts of Scotland, but chiefly to northern parts and the Highlands. At the opening of the book Telford gives the outcome of travel and personal observation in his early life on the western Scottish border. He reprints "Eskdale, A Descriptive Poem," written while he was still young, and when he took the pseudonym of Eskdale Tarn. It is not easy to give this item of the list a date, but I have assigned it to the forty years between 1785 and 1825, when he had reached the age of 68. He died in 1834. See No. 259.

Translated into French and published in Paris in two vols. in 1790, under the title:—“Voyage dans les montagnes de l'Écosse et dans les îles Hebrides fait en 1786.”


New map of Scotland. The detailed account of the tour is not given, but only the facts collected during its progress.

1787. Piscator. Account of a voyage to the Hebrides, by a Committee of the British Fishery Society in the year 1787, by Piscator.

Contained in eight articles in vols. viii. and ix. of The Bee (1792). The Committee consisted of the Duke of Argill, Lord Breadalbine, the Hon. Mr Campbell, Sir Adam Ferguson, Mr Thorkelin, Lieut. Pierce, and J. H. MacKenzie of Seaforth.

1787. John Pemberton. Some account of the last journey of John Pemberton to the Highlands and other parts of Scotland, with a sketch of his character. By Thomas Wilkinson. 8vo. Lond., 1810.

The journey was made in 1787. J. P. was a Quaker, who made a preaching tour. Some people whom he met are spoken of, but there are scarcely any descriptions of places, objects, or customs.

1787. (Stebbing Shaw.) A Tour in 1787 from London to the Western Highlands of Scotland. Including Excursions to the Lakes of Westmorland and Cumberland, with minute Descriptions of the principal Seats, Castles, Ruins, &c., throughout the Tour. 12mo. Lond., 1788.

Interesting generally, but especially to Burns collectors. Burns made a tour through the Highlands in 1787, and visited Taymouth,
when he wrote over the mantelpiece of the inn a poem descriptive of the local scenery. This poem Burns did not incorporate in his Poetical Works till 1793, but the author of this book printed it the year after it was written.

1787. Riddell of Friars Carse. MS: A Tour in Nithsdale, 1787. 205

The account of this tour, in three parts, exists in manuscript in vol. vii. of Mr Riddell's collections now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The account is in Mr Riddell's own handwriting. There are many illustrations.

1787. Doctor Clapperton, M.D. (of Lochmaben). MS. An Excursion to Lough Urr in 1787. 206

The account of this Excursion is contained in vol. viii. of Riddell's Manuscript Collections, now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. It is illustrated by pen-and-ink sketches.

1787–1793. Henry Skrine, Esq. Three successive Tours in the North of England and great part of Scotland, interspersed with descriptions of the scenes they presented and occasional observations on the state of society and the manners and customs of the people. Large 4to. Lond., 1795. 207

No date is given for first tour. The second tour was made in 1787, and the third tour (in Scotland) in 1793.


(1) Tour to the South of Scotland; (2) Trip to the West Highlands; (3) Tour to the Highlands and North and East of Scotland. The tours were made in 1787.


The engravings are by Peter Mazell.
1788-1793. Adam de Cardonnel. Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland. Etchings. 8vo. 4 parts. 100 Plates. Lond., 1788-1793. 210

This book was intended as a supplement to Pennant's Tour in Scotland.


A tolerably fair statement of the political constitution, religious opinions, manners, prejudices, state of arts and sciences, &c., of Great Britain.

1789. The Earl of Buchan. Account of a Tour through Aberdeenshire, in 1789. 212


1789. Sir John Thomas Stanley. A Voyage to the Orkneys. 4to. 213

1789. Captain Riddell and Captain Grose. MS. A Journal of a Tour in Scotland in 1789. 214

The account of this tour exists in manuscript, by Riddell himself, in vol. viii. of Mr Riddell's Collections now in the Library of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. There are five pen-and-ink illustrations and seven water-colour drawings in the account of the tour. The sketches in pen and ink appear to have been made by Riddell, and the water-colour drawings are partly the work of Grose, partly the work of Tom Corking, Riddell's servant, and partly the work of Mr Reid, a miniature portrait painter.

1789. The Life and Adventures of Bamfylde-Moore Carew, commonly called the King of the Beggars, etc. 8vo. Lond. 1789. 215

PP. 172, 173, and 174 contain an account of a visit to Edinburgh. He notices the bells of the great church (St Giles), on which "they play all manner of tunes very musically," and says that the bells "are played on by the hand with keys," and that "for the larger bells there are treddles" which are struck with the feet.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 521

1789 and 1790. Alexander Wilson (the Ornithologist). The Poetical Works, and also his Miscellaneous Prose Writings, Journals, Letters, Essays, etc., now first collected. Illustrated by critical and explanatory notes, with an extended memoir of his life, and a glossary. Sm. 8vo. Belfast, 1845. 216

This work contains two journals of travel in Scotland in 1789 and 1790, pp. 321-373. The travel was in the south-east of the country and in Fifeshire. He was a weaver, but travelled as a packman, selling his book of poems and the contents of his pack. The hand-bill he circulated was in verse. Afterwards when working as a weaver in Paisley, he wrote a little book in verse called "The Shark," which was regarded as defamatory. He was prosecuted, fined, imprisoned, and made to burn copies of the book in public. His very distinguished career in America as an ornithologist is well known.


This is printed from a clearly written manuscript, 81 pages, 4to, in the possession of Messrs Thomson Brothers, booksellers, Edinburgh, who do not know with certainty from what source it came to them. On a paper label on the outside of the board it is called: "Observations on a Tour thro' part of Scotland." The writing of the label is not the same as that of the MSS. The volume was at one time in the possession of Principal Lee, and bears his autograph: "John Lee, Coll. Edin., 1850." The volume also contains the following note in Principal Lee's handwriting: "The writer of this narrative says that he was great-great-grandson of Sir Richard Willis (Secretary of Charles I.), who defended the Castle of Newark after the defeat of Prince Rupert and the Marquis of Newcastle at Marston Moor," and the Principal refers to p. 11 of the MSS.


Visits Paisley, Glasgow, Edinburgh and the Highlands; treats of costume, mountains, state of learning, celebrated Scotchmen, industrial progress, and character of Scotchmen.

1790. John Macdonald. A cadet of the family of Keppoch in Inverness-shire, who after the ruin of his family in 1745 was thrown when a child on the wide world; the ways of which, with many
curious, useful and interesting particulars he had occasion to observe, and has taken care, by means of a regular journal, to record, while he served, in various departments, a great number of noblemen and gentlemen, English, Scotch, Irish, Dutch, &c., &c. Travels in various parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, during a series of thirty years and upwards. 8vo. Lond., 1790. 219

Printed for the author. An account of the adventures and amours of a servant. Much of his moving about was in Scotland, and thus the book has the character of a tour in Scotland. It contains many allusions—some of them curious—to Scotch families of distinction and to the manners of the time.

1792. I. Lettice, B.D. Letters on a Tour through various parts of Scotland in the year 1792. 8vo. Lond., 1794. 220

1792. Robert Heron. Observations made in a Journey through the Western Counties of Scotland in the Autumn of 1792. Relating to the scenery, antiquities, customs, manners, population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, political condition, and literature of these parts. Sec. Ed. 2 vols. 8vo. Perth, 1799. 221

Illustrated. The first edition was published in Perth in 1793.


With frontispiece of Garscadden Gate, Paisley, and large folding map from personal survey. Describes Paisley, Old Kirkpatrick, Dumbarton, Glenfruin, Loch and Ben Lomond, Loch Long, &c. This book I have not seen.

1792. John Baine, Engineer, Edinburgh. MS. Highland Tour, 1793. 223

The original manuscript is in my possession.

1794. Mrs Grant, Laggan. Poems on various subjects. Svo. Edin., 1803. 224

Pages 159-218 give an account (in verse) of a journey from Glasgow to Laggan in 1794.
1794. J. Moore. Views of the old castles in Scotland; with descriptive text. 8vo. 1794. 225
Twenty-five plates engraved by J. Landseer.

1794. The Travellers' Companion through the City of Edinburgh and Suburbs. 8vo. Edin., 1794. 226
Illustrated with engravings (some folding) and a map.

1795. The Rev. William MacRitchie, Minister of the Parish Church of Clunie, Perthshire. Diary of a Tour through Great Britain in 1795. With an introduction and notes by David MacRitchie. 8vo. London, 1897. 227

1795. The Tour of the Duke of Somerset and the Rev. I. H. Michell through parts of England and Scotland in the year 1795. 8vo, Lond., 1845. 228
Privately printed. Mr. Michell was Rector of Buckland, near Buntingford. Handsomely got up, but not illustrated.

1795. (M. de Latocnaye.) Promenade autour de la Grande Bretagne; Précédé de quelques details sur la Campagne du Duc de Brunswick. Par un Officier Francais Émigré. 8vo. Edinburgh, 1795. 229
Though written in French, it was first published in Edinburgh. An edition in French was published in Brunswick in 1801, and a translation into German was published in Riga in 1797 (12mo) under the following title:—"Meine Fussreise durch die drey britischen Königreiche. Voran einige Nachrichten von dem Feldzuge in Champagne. Von einem französischen Officier."
All these editions were published anonymously, but the author is known to be M. de Latocnaye. He saw the Crosier of St. Fillan in its Dewar home, and he visited Ossian's Tomb in Glen Almond, Ardoch Camp, and Craig-Phadrick.

in the Southern districts of Scotland; being the result of a Tour through these parts, made under the direction of the Society for improvement of British wool. 4to. Edin., 1795.


Privately printed. The travel took place in 1796. There are eleven Plates in the book.


1797. Robert Heron. Scotland described: or a Topographical description of all the Counties of Scotland: with the Northern and Western Isles belonging to it. Containing an account of the extent of each County; of its Mountains, Rivers, Vales, and general aspect; of its Fossils, Woods, and Animals; of the rural industry and the manners of its peasantry; of its Towns, Manufactures, and Trade; of its Antiquities, elegant Mansion-Houses, Pleasure-Grounds; of the eminent men by whom it has been illustrated, &c. 12mo. Edin., 1797.

Heron says:—“I have had occasion to traverse, in various journeys, in the course of these last ten years, a considerable proportion of the territory of Scotland.”

1797. James McNayr. A Guide from Glasgow to some of the most remarkable scenes in the Highlands of Scotland; and to the Falls of the Clyde. 8vo. Glasg., 1797.

This is included in the List because it is not in the ordinary form of a Tourist’s Guide, being rather the impressions of the author during various journeys which he had made.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 525

1797. Edward Daniel Clarke, Professor of Mineralogy in the University of Cambridge. A Tour in Scotland in the summer and autumn of 1797, along with the Hon. Berkeley Paget. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1825. 235

The account of this tour is given in vol. i., pp. 277–429, of the Life and Remains of Edward Daniel Clarke, by the Rev. William Otter, A.M., F.L.S. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1825. The Hebrides, the west of Ross, and Argyle, Inverness, Nairn, Aberdeen, Forfar, Perth, &c., were visited.

1797. N. Douglas, Minister of the Gospel. A Journal of a Mission to part of the Highlands of Scotland in summer and harvest 1797, by appointment of the Relief Synod, in a series of letters to a friend. As also an account of a former mission, appointed by the Relief Presbytery of Glasgow, to a certain district of the Highlands, at the request of the late Lady Glenorchy; both designed to show the state of religion in that country, and the claim the inhabitants have on the compassion of fellow Christians. 8vo. Edin., 1799. 236

This traveller is only once moved to speak of the beauty of the scenery through which he was passing—p. 99. Yet apparently he did look at some remarkable places, for he regrets, p. 131, his inability to visit Mount-Stuart when in Rothesay, and says that he did "take a view" of Dumbarton Castle, and that "several cannon were discharged while he stood on the top." Mr Douglas was tried for sedition on 26th May 1817 and found not guilty. See Cockburn's "Examination of Trials for Sedition," vol. ii. pp. 192–200.


The book is "meant to illustrate and describe the Ancient Castles and Monasteries of Scotland," but a few of the illustrations, which are very numerous, cannot be described as of this character: such, for instance, as Peath's Bridge, Berwickshire, Bow Buts, Glencairn, Druidical Stones Holywood, Cross of Edinburgh, Wryte's Houses, &c. It is known that Grose travelled extensively in Scotland in search of material. Captain Robert Riddell has left an account of a tour with him, which appears in this list. Grose also made excursions with Adam de Cardonnel.

Robert Burns assisted Grose in Ayrshire, and wrote, as Grose says, "expressly for this work, the pretty tale annexed to Aloway Church."
The pretty tale referred to is the famous Tam o' Shanter, which was first printed in vol. ii. pp. 199-201. Grose does not seem to have been in the least aware of its great merit.


1798. The Travellers' Guide; or a topographical description of Scotland and of the Islands belonging to it. Pp. xxiv. 317. Svo. Edin., 1798. 239


With 6 Maps and 5 Plates, namely, Staffa, i. 175 ; Giant's Causeway, i. 378 ; Portrait of Pitt, iii. 60 ; Portrait of Fox, iii. 66 ; Combat de Boxers, iv. 206.

"La partie de l'ouvrage qui regarde l'Ecosse et l'Irlande a été rédigée sur les lieux en 1787." This gives the book the character of a tour. Baërt resided in Britain for two years, and made "un voyage de deux mille lieues dans les trois royaumes."

1799. Lord Brougham. Tour in the Western Isles, in August 1799. 241

See volume i., pp. 91-112, of Brougham's "Life and Times," published in 1871. The account of the travel is given in letters from Islay, Stornoway, and Ullapool to Lord Robertson, one of the Judges in the Supreme Court. Lord Brougham was 22 years old at the time, and was accompanied by two friends—John Joseph Henry, nephew of Lord Moira, and Charles Stuart, grandson of the third Earl of Bute. The letter from Stornoway, pp. 99-110, relates to a visit to St Kilda or Hirta.


This has reference to Haldane's "Journal of a Tour."—See No. 232.

1799. Dean Hook of Worcester. MS. Tour in Scotland in 1799. Extracts from his Journal. 243
1799. The Hon. Mrs Murray, of Kensington. A companion and useful guide to the Beauties of Scotland, to the Lakes of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Lancashire; and to the Curiosities in the District of Craven in the West Riding of Yorkshire. To which is added a more particular description of Scotland, especially that part of it called The Highlands. (First Ed.) 2 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1799.

The foregoing is the first edition. The second edition (2 vols. 8vo, Lond., 1805) has the last part of the title changed into the following:—"To which is added a Description of part of the Mainland of Scotland, and of the Isles of Mull, Ulva, Staffa, Tiree, Coll, Skye, Rasa, and Scalpa." Mrs Murray refers, 1799, to "a tottering bow window" of a house in the High Street, "whence Knox thundered his addresses to the people," vol. i. p. 117; and she tells of seeing the "Head of St Fillan's staff," while still in the keeping of the Doire family—describing it as "hollow, large, heavy, and of wrought silver," as having been gilt but with the gilding worn off, and as having on the small end of the crook a red stone, like a ruby, set in silver, with the head of a saint engraven on it, vol. ii. p. 115.—See Latouneye, No. 229.

1799. B. Faujas de Saint Fond. Travels in England and Scotland and the Hebrides; undertaken for the purpose of examining the state of the Arts, the Sciences, Natural History and Manners in Great Britain. Containing Mineralogical descriptions of the Country round Newcastle; of the Mountains of Derbyshire; of the environs of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Perth, St. Andrews; of Inveraray, and other Parts of Argyllshire; and of the Cave of Fingal. 2 vols. with plates. 8vo. Lond., 1799.

The above is a translation from the first French edition, which was published in Paris in 1794 (2 vols. 4to). The Travel probably took place in 1784. An edition in French (2 vols. 8vo, Paris, 1797) has the following title:—"Voyage en Angleterre, en Écosse, et Aux Iles Hébrides; ayant pour objet les Sciences, les Arts, l'Histoire naturelle, et les Mœurs; avec la Description minéralogique du pays de Newcastle, des montagnes du Derbyshire, des environs d'Edinburgh, de Glasgow, de Perth, de S. Andrews, du duché d'Inverary, et de la grotte de Fingal. Avec Figures." A translation into German was published at Göttingen in 1799 with the following title:—"Reise durch England, Schottland, und die Hebriden in Rücksicht auf Wissenschaften, Kunste, Naturgeschichte und Sitten, nebst einer mineralogischen Beschreibung von
Newcastle, Derbyshire, Edinburg, Glasgow, Perth, S. Andrews, des Herzogthums Inverary, und der Fingalshöhle; aus dem Französischen übersetzt, mit theils eigenen, theils ungedruckten Anmerkungen des Hrn. James Macdonald, eines gelehrten Schotten, welcher sich einige Zeit in Deutschland aufhielt, vermehrt von C. R. W. Wiedemann, Doktor und Professor in Braunschweig." This is a very valuable and interesting account of travel in Scotland.

1799. Rowland Hill, M.A. Journal of a Tour through the North of England and parts of Scotland, with remarks on the present state of the Established Church of Scotland, and the different secessions therefrom. Together with reflections on some Party Distinctions in England; showing the origin of these Disputes, and the causes of their separation. Also some remarks on the Propriety of what is called Lay and Itinerant Preaching. 8vo. Lond., 1799.


This book went through two editions at least.


1799-1800. John Stoddart, LL.B. Remarks on Local Scenery and Manners in Scotland during the years 1799 and 1800. 2 vols. 8vo. Lond., 1801.

V. From 1800 to 1850.

A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 529

1800. T. Garnett, M.D. Observations on a Tour through the Highlands and part of the Western Isles of Scotland, particularly Staffa and Icolmkill: To which are added a Description of the Falls of Clyde, of the country round Moffat, and an analysis of its mineral waters. 2 vols. 4to. Lond., 1800. 251


The tour, an extensive one, over the Highlands, took place in 1800.

1800. James Alves. The Banks of Esk; or, a Saunter from Roslin to Smeaton. A poem. 8vo. Edin., 1800. 253

1800. Dr John Leyden. Journal of a Tour in the Highlands, Western Isles and other parts of Scotland in 1800. 254

MS. now in the possession of Mr James Sinton, and likely to be soon published. The tour extended from 14th July to 1st October 1800. Leyden was interested in Vitrified Forts. He tells of a recently erected Wickerhouse, of the remains of the Bison and Elk in Lismore, of a Boiling Well at Dunstaffnage, of a Lamp for burning wooden chips, etc. He was much interested in the Ossian controversy. His principal interest, however, lay in mineralogy and geology.

1800. William Mavor, LL.D. The British Tourist's, or Traveller's Pocket Companion through England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, comprehending the most celebrated Tours in the British Islands. 2 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1800. With Map and Frontispiece. 255

Contains abridgements of the first and second tours of Pennant, the tour of Johnson, the tour of Twiss, the tour of W. Hutchison, and the tour of William Bray—the last three not in Scotland.

vol. xxxv. 2 l.
1801. John Bristed. A Pedestrian Tour through part of the Highlands of Scotland, in 1801. 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1803. 256

Coloured frontispiece.

1801. The Rev. C. Cruttwell. A Tour through the whole Island of Great Britain; divided into Journeys. Interspersed with useful observations; particularly calculated for the use of those who are desirous of travelling over England and Scotland. 6 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1801. 257

Illustrated with nearly 130 views. The last volume relates to Scotland. Perhaps this is more of a guide book than the account of a tour. Full of quaint and out-of-the-way information and anecdote.

1801-2. Charles Dibdin. Observations on a Tour through almost the whole of England and considerable part of Scotland, in a series of letters addressed to a large number of intelligent and respectable Friends. 2 vols., 4to, Lond., 1801-2. 258

The book contains 40 views and 20 vignettes.

1802. Thomas Telford, Civil Engineer, F.R.S. A Survey and Report of the Coasts and Central Highlands of Scotland; made by Command of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury, in the autumn of 1802. 4to (Lond., 1803). 259


1802. Alexander Campbell. A Journey from Edinburgh through parts of North Britain, containing remarks on Scottish landscape; and observations on rural economy, natural history, manufactures, trade, and commerce; interspersed with anecdotes, traditional, literary, and historical, together with biographical sketches; relating chiefly to civil and ecclesiastical affairs from the 12th century down to the present time. Embellished with Forty-four Engravings, from Drawings made on the spot, of the Lake, River, and Mountain Scenery of Scotland. New edition, 2 vols., 4to, Lond., 1811. 261

The first edition was published in 1802, and this year I have regarded as the year of the journey.

1802. James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd. A Journey through the Highlands of Scotland in the months of July and August 1802, in a series of Letters to S—— W—— Esq. 262

Appeared in vols. lxiv. and lxv. of the Scots Magazine, 1802 and 1803, signed "Ettrick (date) A Shepherd." Referred to in the first letter of his 1803 Tour, published at Paisley, 4to, 1888. The two tours follow quite different routes.


Aus dem Schwedischen mit einigen Anmerkungen und Erläuterungen von Joh. Georg Ludolph Blumhof. 8vo, Marburg und Cassel, 1811. 263

The original was published in Stockholm in 1804 under the following title:—Resa igenom en del af England och Skotland, åren 1802 och 1803; af Eric Th. Svedenstjerna.

532

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

einer Reise in den Jahren 1802 und 1803. 5 vols., 12mo, Dresden, 1804-5. 264

There was a second German edition at Dresden in 1806. The book was translated into English by Thomas Horne, and published (3 vols.) in London in 1808 under the title—"Memorials of Nature and Art, collected on a Journey in Great Britain during the years 1802 and 1803." There is scarcely anything in the work that directly relates to Scotland.

1802. Journal narrating a Tour and Sojourn in the North of Scotland. By A. M'D. and A. C., 1802. 265

A manuscript from the Collection of David Laing, now in the Library of the Edinburgh University. It consists of loose leaves, and there are twenty-three pages of writing. Large 8vo. Dundee, Meigle, Montrose, Bervie, Brechin, Stonehaven, Aberdeen, Buchan, Huntly, Forfar, Elgin, pluscarden, Beauty, Inverness, Fort-Augustus, &c., were visited. A. M'D. and A. C. seem to have travelled together. A. C. was probably the Alexander Campbell who travelled in 1815. See No. 325.

1802. Mark Augustus Picktet. Voyage en Angleterre, en Écosse, et en Irlande. 8vo, Genèvre, 1802. 266

1803. A. T. An Excursion to Melrose and Dryburgh, 20th July 1803. 267

Appears in the Edinburgh Magazine or Literary Miscellany for September 1803.

1803. (The Rev. Philip Homer—One of the Assistant Masters of Rugby School.) Observations on a Short Tour made in the Summer of 1803 to the Western Highlands of Scotland. Interspersed with Original pieces of descriptive and epistolary poetry. 12mo, London, 1804. 268

1803. Dorothy Wordsworth. Recollections of a Tour made in Scotland A.D. 1803. 8vo, Edin., 1874. 269

Edited by J. C. Shairp, LL.D.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 533

1803. J. Leyden, Editor. Scottish Descriptive Poems, with some illustrations of Scottish literary antiquities. 8vo, Edin., 1803. 270

The book contains: (1) John Wilson's "Clyde" (elsewhere entered), with notes; "The Gallant Grahams"; (2) Albania, with notes containing local and antiquarian illustrations.

1803. John Leyden. Scenes of Infancy: Descriptive of Teviotdale. 8vo, Edin., 1803. 271

The book is founded on personal observation and much travel in the district. It has copious and interesting notes.

1803. James Hogg, The Ettrick Shepherd. A Tour in the Highlands in 1803. 4to, Paisley, 1888. 272

A series of letters addressed to Sir Walter Scott, Bart.

1803. (Dr John Brown.) Albanus; or The Poetical Tour of Scotland. By the author of the Reform of Manners. Printed for the author. 8vo, 1803. 273

No place of printing is given. Pp. 72. I saw a copy of the above in a bookseller's shop in Inverness, on which the following note was written, but not signed:—"The author, Dr Brown, got 10 weeks' imprisonment, and 50 copies burned, at Inverness in 1803."

In Halkett and Laing, the book is described as published at Dumfries in 1803, and it is there said that "Doctor Brown was not a Doctor, and used to be called The Holy Ghost"—J. Maidment being apparently regarded as the authority.


1803. Observations on a Short Tour made in the Summer of 1803 in the Western Highlands of Scotland; interspersed with original pieces of descriptive and explanatory Poetry. 12mo, Lond., 1804.


Mit einem Kupfer und sieben Tabellen. 2 vols., 8vo, Wien, 1804 and 1805.


Appears as ten letters in vols. lxx. and lxxi. of the Scots Magazine, 1808 and 1809. The letters are signed J. H. It appears that Hogg made three tours in Scotland in three consecutive years, 1802, 1803, and 1804. The tour in 1803 is the only one printed separately.

1804-1865. Rev. Dr John Park, Minister of the Third Charge of St Andrews. MSS.

Dr Park was a great traveller in Scotland—often on foot—and was much interested in the scenery, buildings, and antiquities of the country. He is not known to have published any account of his excursions, but he kept Note-books and Journals, and at his death these passed into the custody of Mr Allan Park Paton, Greenock, who now possesses a large number of them. They are illustrated with numerous sketches. In 1876 there was published a volume of songs, in part written by Dr Park, with Introductory Notice by Principal Shairp. Dr Park had claims to be a musician and a poet.

1804. Priscilla Wakefield. A Family Tour through the British Empire; containing some account of its Manufactures, Natural and Artificial Curiosities, History and Antiquities: interspersed
with Biographical Anecdotes. Particularly adapted to the Amusement and Instruction of Youth. (Seventh Ed.) Small 8vo, Lond., 1814.

The first edition, 12mo, was published in Philadelphia, U.S.A., in 1804, and the fifteenth edition in London in 1841. From p. 127 to p. 211, the seventh edition relates to Scotland—largely to the Hebrides. It is not properly the account of an actual tour, but is the account of an imaginary tour, written to give information to young people. Books of this kind were at one time common, but I think that this is the one which attained the greatest popularity.

There are not a few books of small size of this kind, which took the form of a dialogue or story, such, for instance, as "A Visit to Edinburgh, containing a description of the principal curiosities and public buildings in the Scottish Metropolis, by S.S.S." (18mo, Edin., 1818), and "Marianne, the Widower's Daughter; a Christmas Tale; including an account of a Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland, and a Visit to Edinburgh." (18mo, Edin., 1823.)

There was also a time when it was common to devise ways of teaching the geography of Scotland to children, which were of the nature of an amusement or pastime, such as "Walker's Geographical Tour through Scotland" (1812), or the following (a little more serious in its character): "Scotland Delineated, or a Geographical Description of every shire in Scotland, including the Northern and Western Isles. With some account of the curiosities, antiquities, and present state of the country. For the use of young persons." 12mo, Edin., pp. 388, 1791.

1804. Colonel T. Thornton. A Sporting Tour through the Northern parts of England and great part of the Highlands of Scotland; including Remarks on English and Scottish Landscape, and general observations on the state of Society and Manners. 4to, Lond., 1804.

The book contains sixteen engravings by Medland, Pouncy, Landseer, &c., after paintings by Garrard. It is a tour of great interest and value.

1804. James Denholm. A Tour to the Principal Scotch and English Lakes. 8vo, Glasgow, 1804.

Denholm is the author of a "History of the City of Glasgow and Suburbs" (8vo, Glas., 1804), and this tour usually forms an addition to the History.

Mr. David Douglas, publisher, Edinburgh, has in his possession four volumes, folio, of Original Sketches by John Claude Nattes, made during a travel chiefly in Scotland between 1797 and 1801. Vol. i. contains sketches in the counties of Inverness, Cromarty, Lanark, Moray, Nairn, and Roxburgh; vol. ii., Sketches made in the counties of Aberdeen, Argyll, Inverness, Moray, and Perth; vol. iii., Sketches made in the counties of Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Perth; and vol. iv. (or vol. v., as it is marked, vol. iv. being wanting), Sketches in the counties of Haddington, Inverness, Midlothian, Northumberland, Perth, and York. In September 1799 Nattes appears to have been accompanied by Sir John Stoddart, who is the author of a book in this list.

1805. J. Mawman. An Excursion to the Highlands of Scotland and the English Lakes, with recollections, descriptions, and references to historical facts. 8vo, Lond., Printed for J. Mawman, Poultry, 1805.

Three plates by Turner, and folding map.


1805. The Theatric Tourist: being a . . . collection of views, with brief . . . accounts of all the Provincial Theatres in the United Kingdom. 4to, Lond., 1805.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 537


First ed., New York, 1810, and third ed., N. Haven, 1820. The author came to Europe for the special purpose of making collections of books and philosophical apparatus for Yale College.


A large map of Scotland, and fifteen small maps. The first edition was published in 1798.

1806. Patrick Neill, A.M. A Tour through some of the Islands of Orkney and Shetland, with a view chiefly to objects of Natural History, but including also occasional remarks on the state of the inhabitants, their husbandry, and fisheries. With an appendix containing observations, Political and Economical, on the Shetland Islands; a sketch of their mineralogy, &c. 8vo., Edin., 1806. 288

1806. Scotland Described: or a Topographical description of all the Counties of Scotland: with its Northern and Western Isles. To which is prefixed a Sketch of the History and Literature of Scotland. Third Ed., 8vo, Edin., 1806. 289

With a map, and views of Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Perth, and Dumfries. There is evidence that parts of Scotland, at least, were visited in order to obtain the desired descriptions.


The voyage was made in 1806-7. Several parts of the Shetland Isles were visited.

The Travel took place during the years 1806, 1807, and 1808, but the account was not published till 1821. It is a book of much value. It has illustrations and maps.

In the year of its publication (1821) a portion of it was translated into English, and printed in London for Sir Richard Phillips & Co., under the following title:—"Travels in Scotland; descriptive of the State of Manners, Literature, and Sciences," with a Plate of Stirling Castle. In the year following (1822) another portion of De Saussure's work was translated into English and printed for Sir Richard Phillips & Co., under the title:—"A Voyage to the Hebrides, or Western Isles of Scotland; with Observations on the Manners and Customs of the Highlanders." It contains plates of Staffa, Eigg (two), and Inveraray.

1806 and 1808. John Magee. *Some account of the Travels of John Magee, Pedlar and Flying Stationer, in North and South Britain, in the years 1806 and 1808; with an account of many Wonderful Instances of Divine Providence which have occurred to him during a period of several years, and under many circumstances, which, he hopes, will be read with pleasure by every admirer of the Benevolence of God, and recommended by them to the young and thoughtless. Containing observations on what occurred. Written by himself*. 12mo, Paisley, 1826.


A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 539


Pp. 469-598 relate to Scotland. In 1800 there was published at Tübingen (12mo) another Travel by P. A. Nemnich, entitled:—"Beschreibung einer im Sommer, 1799, von Hamburg nach und durch England geschehenen Reise."


It has been said that this book was written, or, at least, prepared for the press by William Thomson, LL.D.

1807. Sir John Carr. Caledonian Sketches, or a Tour through Scotland in 1807: to which is prefixed an explanatory Address to the Public upon a recent Trial. 4to, Lond., 1809.

Contains twelve illustrations.

1808. (Margaret Oswald.) A sketch of the most remarkable scenery near Callander of Monteath; particularly the Trossachs at the East end of Loch Catharine. Fourth Ed., 12mo, Stirling, 1808.

Sixth ed., 8vo, Stirling, 1815, in which the road from Lochearnhead to Duneira is described. I have not found the date of the first edition.


Not seen. Of what English book it is a translation I do not know.
1809. J. A. Andersen. A Dane's Excursions in Britain. 2 vols., Lond., 1809.


I have not seen this book, nor have I found a Tour in Scotland by Dr Milner.


Letters written between June and October 1810.


1810, circa. A Tour to the Hebrides and Highlands of Scotland never before published.

With illustrations of Canna and Loch Striven, 28 pp.; appears in the Imperial Magazine, Nos. 3 to 9 of vol. 1.


First published circa 1810, about which time the journey appears to have been made.


(1) London to Land's End, (2) to Lancaster, (3) to Edinburgh, (4) to Swansea. His remarks on some Welsh inns are not flattering.


The first French edition, without the name of the author on the title page, appeared in Paris (2 vols., 8vo) in 1816, and the title ran—*Voyage d'un Français en Angleterre pendant les années 1810 et 1811, avec, &c.*

The work was originally written in English and published in Edinburgh in 1815 (2 vols. 8vo), with this title, and without the name of the author on the title page:—“*Journal of a Tour and Residence in Great Britain during the years 1810 and 1811, by a French Traveller: with remarks on the Country, its Arts, Literature, and Politics, and on the Manners and Customs of its Inhabitants.*”

1811-21. John Macculloch, M.D., F.R.S., &c. *The Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland,* containing descriptions of their scenery and antiquities, with an account of the Political History and Ancient Manners, and of the origin, language, agriculture, economy, music, present condition of the People, &c. Founded on a Series of annual Journeys between the years 1811 and 1821. In Letters to Sir Walter Scott, Bart. 4 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1824.

“A Critical Examination of Dr Macculloch's Work on the Highlands and Western Isles of Scotland” (by Dr Browne), was published in Edinburgh in 1825, and went to a second edition in 1826.

Dr John Macculloch also wrote—“*A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland, including the Island of Man.*” 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1819—with plates, chiefly geological, in a third 4to volume.

1811. A historical and descriptive view of the County of Northumberland, and of the Town and County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with Berwick-upon-Tweed, and other celebrated places on the Scottish Borders. 2 vols., 8vo, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1811.

I have not seen this book.
1812. The History of Stirling, from the earliest accounts to the present time, compiled from the best and latest authorities. To which is added a Sketch of a Tour to Callander and the Trossachs, Loch-earn, Duneira, Comrie, Crieff, Kinross, Crook of Devon, Cauldron Linn, Rambling Bridge, Castle Campbell, Dunfermline, Culross, and Alloa. With an Appendix. 12mo, Stirling, 1812. 310

The town and castle of Stirling given as a frontispiece.

1812. Guide to the City and County of Perth, comprising a topographical and statistical account of the City, with occasional notices of its antiquities, a description of its environs, and of the principal scenery in the County, in the form of Tours. Fourth Edition, enlarged and embellished with fourteen maps, plans, and engravings. 8vo, Perth, 1822. 311

The first edition appeared in 1812, and the second in 1813.

1813. Ramble of John Jorum and his Friends to Roslin, 4 June 1813. To which are added Dorothy and the Doctor, The Haly Pool, &c. By Ediniyas. Small 8vo, Edin., 1813. 312

In verse, and of little value.


1813. Robert Jameson, Professor of Natural History, &c., in the University of Edinburgh. Mineralogical Travels through the Hebrides, Orkney and Shetland Islands, and Mainland of Scotland, with Dissertations upon Peat and Kelp. Illustrated with Maps and Plates. 2 vols., 4to, Edin., 1813. 314

The original title appears to have been:—"Mineralogy of the Scottish Isles; with mineralogical observations made in a Tour through the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, and different parts of the mainland of Scotland, with dissertations upon Peat and Kelp." Maps and plates. 2 vols., 4to, Edin., 1800. If this is correct, the new title-page has a later date.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 543

1813. Colonel Peter Hawker. The Diary of the Author of "Instructions to Young Sportsmen"—1802–1853. With an Introduction by Sir Ralph Payne-Gallwey, Bart. 2 vols., 8vo., Lond., 1893. 315

With Illustrations. The Diary contains the record of a short tour from London to Scotland (vol. i., pp. 45–67), occupying from 26th Oct. 1812 to 20th January 1813. Hawker visited Moffat, Hamilton, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dumbarton, Luss, Ardincaple, &c. Complains greatly of the roads, horses, chaises, drivers, and inns between Carlisle and Hamilton. Gives the travelling expenses, exclusive of food, of a gentleman and his servant by mail coach from London to Glasgow as £19, 10s. Calls Glasgow a "vile, stinking, foggy, asthmatic town." Says Edinburgh is "a fine city," but was disappointed in it, and found the hotel charges high. Says that Gretna Green marriages were in 1812 celebrated at Springfield by Joe Paisley, who was only called a blacksmith because "his pairs were welded together in heat." Says Gaelic was spoken near Luss. Calls overcoats "toggerysand upper benjamins." The Diary is largely a record of what ground game and wild fowl he shot while in Scotland.

1813. R. Ayton. Voyage round Great Britain, undertaken in the summer of the year 1813, and commencing from the Land's End, Cornwall. 8 vols., Fol., Lond., 1814–25. 316

With a series of fine coloured views illustrative of the character and prominent features of the coast, drawn and engraved by William Daniell, A.R.A.


The tour appears to have been made about the year 1813. Edinburgh, Stirling, Perth, Dunkeld, Kenmore, Killin, Dalmally, Inveraray, Loch Lomond, Glasgow, and the Falls of the Clyde were visited.


Chapters vii. and viii., pp. 34–42, give an account of a short visit to, or rather residence in, Edinburgh.
1814. Scraps; or, Attempts at Memoranda in Rhyme; consisting of observations on objects, scenes, manners, events, and circumstances, in natural and social life, which have either fallen under the personal view or been impressed by authentic narratives on the mind of the Writer. Together with an abstract of the Journal of a late Tour in a part of the Low and High Lands of Scotland. 8vo, Lond., 1814.

1814. George Fennell Robson, Member of the Society of Painters in oil and water colours, London. Scenery of the Grampian Mountains; illustrated by forty etchings in the soft ground; representing the Principal Hills from such points as display their picturesque features, diversified by Lakes and Rivers: with an explanatory page affixed to each plate, giving an account of those objects of natural curiosity and historical interest with which the district abounds. Large fol., Lond., 1814.

The engravings are executed by Henry Morton, from original drawings made on the spot by the author.

1814. Sir Walter Scott, Bart.—Voyage in the Lighthouse Yacht to the Isle of May, the Bell Rock, Arbroath, Buchan, Shetland, Lerwick, Cleik-im-in, Cradle of Ross, Tingwall, Scalloway, Mousa, Sumburgh Head, Fair Isle, Sanda, Stronsay, Kirkwall, Long Hope, Skerries, Stromness, Stennis, Eribol, Snowe, Cape Wrath, Harris, Dunvegan, Corris-kin, Seavig, Egg, Skerry Vhoe, Iona, Staffa, Torloisk, Tobermory, Oban, Dunolly, Innistalhan, Derry, Dunluce, Giant's Causeway, Mull of Cantyre, Pladda, Greenock, Glasgow.

This shows the course of the Travel. It occupied six weeks—from 29th July to 8th Sept. 1814. The account of it is written by Sir Walter Scott in the form of a Diary, and is from beginning to end full of interest. It is printed in Lockhart's Life of Scott, Edin., 1862, vol. iv. pp. 182–377. The heading of the Diary, in which the tour is recorded, is as follows:—"Vacation, 1814. Voyage in the Lighthouse Yacht to Nova Zembla and the Lord knows where."
1814 and 1826. (M. Ducos, Ancien Régent de la Banque de France.)
Itinéraire et souvenirs d'Angleterre et d'Écosse. 1814-1826.
4 vols., large 8vo, Paris, Impr. de Prosper Dondey-Dupré, 1834.

Privately printed—only 150 copies—for distribution among friends.

1815. Letters from Scotland by an English Commercial Traveller,
written during a Journey to Scotland in the summer of 1815.
8vo, Lond., 1817.

1815, circa. George Alexander Cooke. A General Description of Scot-
land. Containing an Account of its Situation, Extent, Rivers,
Minerals, Fisheries, Manufactures, Commerce, Agriculture, History,
Civil and Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions, &c. To which is
prefixed a copious Travelling Guide: exhibiting the Direct and
Principal Cross Roads, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, &c.,
forming an Itinerary of Scotland. The foregoing is the Title of
vol. i. Vol. ii. has the following Title:—A topographical
description of the middle division of Scotland, &c. With a Map.
2 vols., 12mo, Lond., N.D. (Circa 1815.)

An earlier date is sometimes given.

1815. Alexander Campbell. A Slight Sketch of a Journey made
through parts of the Highlands and Hebrides; undertaken to
collect materials for Albyn's Anthology by the Editor in autumn
1815.

It is dated 4 Nov. 1815. It is a Manuscript Book, which was in the
collection of David Laing, and is now in the Library of the Edinburgh
University. It is a folio of 138 pages, well written and in good order.
It was bought by David Laing at the sale of Mr Campbell's effects
in Sept. 1824. The Travels were wide and the record, chiefly about
Highland melodies and songs, is interesting. He is probably the A. C.
who travelled with A. M'D. in 1802. See No. 265.

Picquenot died before the work was finished, and his daughter completed it. It is not quite clear that Picquenot visited the places illustrated.

1816. (C. Buchanan.) A Walk from the Town of Lanark to the Falls of Clyde on a summer afternoon. Pp. 88, 8vo, Glasgow, 1816. 327

In verse, with some notes. After the Walk there are some “miscellaneous poems.”

1816. (The Rev. Frederick Charles Spencer.) Journal of a Tour to Scotland. 8vo, Oxford, 1816. 328


I do not know the date of the first edition. There was a reprint about thirty years ago. The book is frequently spoken of as a Literary Curiosity, with no doubt as to its genuineness. But a suspicion that Angus M’Diarmid is an altogether fictitious person may be quite reasonably entertained.

1816. Nougaret. Londres, La Cour et les Provinces d’Angleterre, d’Écosse, et d’Irlande, ou Éprit, Mœurs, Coutumes, Habitudes Privées des Habitants de la Grande-Bretagne, ouvrage dans lequel on s’est appliqué à recauillir les faits et les anecdotes les
plus propres à piquer la curiosité, et à faire bien connaître le caractère particulier, et le génie vraiment original, de ces Insulaires. 2 vols., 8vo, Paris, 1816.

Apparently written by one who travelled to get information. England, Scotland, and Ireland are treated as one country.


The first edition was published in Paris. There are 26 Plates in the Atlas. A translation into English of part of this work was published with the following title:—"Narrative of Two Excursions to the Ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland in 1816, 1817, and 1818; together with a description of the Breakwater at Plymouth, and also of the Caledonian canal. Translated from the French of Charles Dupin, Captain in the Corps of Naval Engineers, and Member of the Institute of France, and illustrated by Notes, critical and explanatory, by the Translator." (8vo, Printed for Richard Phillips, Lond., N.D.)


With some illustrations. The book was translated into English with the following title:—"Travels through England, Wales, and Scotland, By Dr S. H. Spiker, Librarian to His Majesty the King of Prussia." 2 vols., London, 1828.

Spiker was largely interested in libraries, but the work, in its Scottish part, has general references to Dunbar, Edinburgh, Perth, Dunkeld, Killin, Dalmally, Oban, Mull, Inveraray, Loch Lomond, Glasgow, Hamilton, Moffat, and Lockerby.
1816. Journal narrating a Tour on the Borders. By A. C. 334

A Manuscript in loose leaves, 4to, 12 pages of writing, signed A. C., from the collection of David Laing, and now in the Edinburgh University Library. The author says that his first Journey to the Borders was in 1796, and his second Journey in 1811. He speaks of himself as writing the Preface of the Albyn Anthology. His attention is chiefly given to old music and old songs. Probably the same as the A. C. of Nos. 269 and 325.

1817. Andrew Bigelow. Leaves from a Journal; or sketches of Rambles in some parts of North Britain and Ireland. Chiefly in 1817. 12mo, Boston (U.S.), 1821. 335

There was an Edinburgh edition in 1824. The British Museum copy of the Boston edition contains manuscript notes and corrections by the author.

1817. James Christie, gamekeeper. Instructions for Hunting, Breaking Pointers, and Finding out Game, intended for young sportsmen; also a Journal of a Tour in the Highlands above Marr Lodge, describing the Hills, Woods, Waters, and Gentlemen's Seats, together with the State of the Game, &c. To which is subjoined Humorous Poems and Songs, chiefly in the Buchan Dialect. 12mo, Banff, 1817. 336

1817. Hugh Campbell, Cosmopolite. The Wanderer in Ayrshire; a Tour in search of Public Spirit. 8vo, Kilmarnock, 1817. 337

Verse—with copious prose notes.

1817. James Fraser. A Pilgrimage to Craigmillar; with other Poems. 12mo, Edin., 1817. 338

"Written at the suggestion of a young Lady." Of little value.

1817. Washington Irving. Abbotsford and Newstead Abbey. 8vo, Lond., 1890. 339

Account of a visit to Abbotsford in 1817. One of the books in Bohn's Cheap Series.
1817. M. Biot. Visit to Scotland and Shetland. 1818.

The visit was paid for astronomical purposes, but the account of what M. Biot saw in Shetland, and of what he thought of the Shetlanders, is full of interest. It formed a part of his scientific report.

1817. (William Glover, Chapman, Haddington.) Journey through the Counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Dumfries, Ayr, Lanark, East, West, and Mid Lothians, in the year 1817; giving an account of a number of Principal Towns, Population, and Public Buildings, besides a number of other very interesting and curious articles. Likewise an account of the Sabbath Schools in the above counties. To which is subjoined two dialogues on very interesting subjects, viz., Christian Conversation, and the Abuse of the Lord's Day. By W. G., Haddington. Small 8vo, Edin., 1818.

1818. William Macgavin. Journey into the Highlands. 18mo, 2 parts, 1818.


1818. J. Walford, F.A.S., F.L.S. The Scientific Tourist through England, Wales, and Scotland; in which the Traveller is directed to the Principal objects on Antiquity, Art, Science, and the Picturesque, including the Minerals, Fossils, Rare Plants, and other subjects of Natural History; arranged by Counties. To which is added an introduction to the study of antiquities, and the elements of Statistics, Geology, Mineralogy, and Botany. 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1818.

Illustrations and Maps.
1818. John Brown, Minister of the Associate Congregation, Biggar. 
Notes of an Excursion into the Highlands of Scotland in autumn 
1818. 12mo, Edinburgh, 1819. 

John Brown was the father of the author of *Rab and his Friends*. The book is an account of a missionary excursion.

1818. W. Daniell, A.R.A. Illustrations of the Island of Staffa, in a 
series of views, accompanied by Topographical and Geological 

1818 and 1819. John Griscom. A Year in Europe, comprising a 
Journal of Observations in England, Scotland, Ireland, France, 
Switzerland, North of Italy, and Holland, in 1818 and 1819. 
2 vols., 8vo, New York, 1823.

1818-22. T. K. Cromwall. Excursions through England and Wales, 
Scotland, and Ireland. (Published in numbers.) 8vo, Lond., 
1818–22.

1819. Letters from Professor Garscombe of New York, descriptive of 
Society, Manners, Arts, Sciences, and Manufactures in Scotland 
in 1819; containing portraits from Life of eminent living 
characters in Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the Principal Cities. 
Lately published in New York, and never before printed in this 
country.

This tour forms the second part of "The Contrast: or, Scotland as 
it was in the year 1745, and, Scotland in the year 1819"—8vo, Lond., 
1825.

1819–20. (William Magee.) Recollections of a personal interview with 
the late Laird of Dundonnell at his Cottage in Lochbroom, during 
a Tour through the North Highlands, in 1819–1820. By an 
Itinerant Bookseller. 8vo, Edin., 1830.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 551

1819. (Larkin.) Sketch of a Tour in the Highlands of Scotland; through Perthshire, Argyleshire, and Inverness-shire in September and October 1818; with some account of the Caledonian canal. 8vo, Lond., 1819. 351


Contains an interesting account of a visit to Orkney in August 1819, pp. 36–67.

1819–1823. Journal of Excursions through the most interesting parts of England, Wales, and Scotland, during the summers and autumns of 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822, and 1823. 8vo, Lond. (1824). 353

1819. Thomas Pringle. The Autumnal Excursion, or, Sketches in Teviotdale with other Poems. 8vo, Edin., 1819. 354

In verse. It is called an excursion, but is in no proper sense a tour. Pringle did much literary work in Edinburgh. He was co-editor with James Cleghorn of the Edinburgh Monthly Magazine, which eventually became Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. He was for some years a schoolmaster and the editor of a newspaper in South Africa, and wrote poems about South Africa.


I have not seen this tour. See No. 407.

1819. Charles Dawson, Schoolmaster, Kemnay. Don: A Poem with large Notes, giving an account of Ancient Families, Castles, and Curiosities, on Don and its branches. Also, A full account of the
Battles of Harlaw, Brechin, Alford, &c. Pp. 56, 18mo, Peterhead, 1819.

The Notes are interesting, and are written by one who had travelled over the district in quest of information. A book called Don, a Poem, with Historical Notes, seems to have been published in Edin. (8vo) in 1814, and the authorship was attributed to Arthur Forbes of Brux.

1819. William Hector. Vandura, or Odds and Ends, Personal, Social, and Local, from Recollections of By-past Times. Fol., Paisley, 1880. 358

Contains:—Cruise from the Cart, 1819 (to Leven, Rossdhu, Baloch, Tarbet, Arrochar, Lochgoil, Gourock, Glasgow).

1820. Hew Ainslie. A Pilgrimage to the land of Burns and Poems. 8vo, Paisley, 1892. 359

This was a real tour—"all that is described in it actually happened"—taken by Ainslie and two friends in 1820. It was first printed and published in Deptford in 1822. The Paisley edition is the second of the Pilgrimage, and the second also of the Poems, the first edition of the Poems being given to the world in America in 1855. Many, if not most, of Ainslie's best lyrics were first published in the Pilgrimage.

1820. The Steamboat Companion; and, Stranger's Guide to the Western Islands and Highlands of Scotland; comprehending the Steam Voyage from London to Leith, &c. A description of the scenery of Loch Lomond, Staffa, Jona, Skye, the Caledonian Canal, and other places usually visited by strangers; and of the River and Frith of Clyde; with the voyages to Liverpool and Belfast, and Land Tours to the Giant's Causeway, and the Lakes of Cumberland. 2nd ed., 12mo, Glasgow, 1825. 360

The first edition appeared in 1820.

1820. (Lord John Russell.) Letters written for the Post, and not for the Press. 8vo, Lond., 1820. 361

A second edition was published in the same year. Very entertaining.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 553

1820. James Smith. Notes taken during an Excursion in Scotland in the year 1820. 4to, Liverpool, 1824. 362


Several later editions.

1820, circa. William Daniell, A.R.A. A Voyage round the North and North West Coast of Scotland, and the adjacent Islands. With a series of Views illustrative of their character and most prominent features. Fol., Lond., N.D. (Circa 1820.) 365


1821. G. Johnston, Gainslaw, Berwickshire. A trip to Culross. 367

Printed ad longum in Catalogue No. 6, 1898, of Thomson Brothers, booksellers, Edinburgh. Describes Culross church before its alteration. The narrative chiefly relates to what was seen in Culross, which was reached by water on a steam-boat.

The first edition appeared in 1821.

1821. The Tour of Dr Prosody, in search of the Antique and Picturesque, through Scotland, the Hebrides, the Orkney and Shetland Isles. 8vo, Lond., 1821. 369

Twenty coloured plates, in Rowlandson's style, of Scottish scenery and characteristics, "displaying great humour, eccentricity, and genius."

1821. Thomas Atkinson, Bookseller, Glasgow. Three nights in Perthshire, with a description of the Festival of a "Scotch Hairst Kirn," comprising Legendary Ballads, &c., in a letter from Percy Yorke junior to T. Twiss, Esq. 4to, Glasgow, 1887. 370

The above is a reprint, limited to 225 copies, for private circulation. The book was originally printed in 1821, the issue then being limited to 100 copies. It is said to have been "penned 'for the amusement of a private circle" and to have been "printed for their own use." The reprint has a prefatory note by David Robertson. The book refers to the district of Aberfoyle and Loch Ard.


Pp. 137-186 of vol. i. relate to Scotland.

1821. The Rev. Henry Duncan, Ruthwell. The Young South Country Weaver; or, A Journey to Glasgow: A tale for the Radicals. And Maitland Smith, the Murderer, a true narrative. Second edition, small 8vo, Edin., 1821. 372
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 555


See also 1820.

1822. Manuscript—Journal of a Tour through the Highlands and some of the Western Islands in June 1822. It consists of about 100 pages, closely written. 12mo.

It was sold by Mr Noble, bookseller, Inverness, in November 1892. The author's name is not given.


The book was printed for private circulation. It is in two parts, separately paged—(1) A Memoir, pp. 1-179, (2) Papers, &c., pp. 1-337. Part 2, pp. 234-271, contains "Some Account of a Journey into Scotland in August and September 1822." The tour was largely on foot. He visited Dumfries, Edinbro', Stirling, Perth, Dunkeld, Pitlochrie, Killin, Loch Katrine, &c. Wordsworth, the poet, gave Pearson a sketch of the route he should follow (Part I. p. 41.) The book contains a portrait of Pearson as a frontispiece.


This book was translated into English, and published in Edinburgh in 1822 (12mo). In its Englished form there are no illustrations, but the original French has a coloured "Chef de Clan" as a frontispiece, and two coloured plates of mosses. Nodier's visit to Scotland led also to his writing a Story called "Trilby, ou le Lutin d'Argail—Nouvelle écossaise"—first published in 1822. Another and much more famous novel has since appeared under the name of Trilby.


St Mary's Chapel and the City and County Bridewell are given as a frontispiece.
1822. The Rev. W. M. Wade. Delineations, Historical, Topographical, and Descriptive of the Watering and Sea-bathing Places of Scotland; Including a concise Topography of the Navigable parts of the Rivers Forth, Clyde, and Tay; together with a Description of the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, and the vale of Monteith. 12mo, Paisley, 1822.

Many, if not all, of the places were visited, and the book is therefore regarded as an account of Travel.

1822. A Historical Account of His Majesty's visit to Scotland. 3rd ed., 8vo, Edin., 1822.

It contains a large plate showing the landing of George IV. at Leith on 15 August 1822; another showing the Procession to the Castle when the King ascended the Half Moon Battery; another showing the Great Hall of the Parliament House during the Banquet on 24 August 1822; and another showing the arrangement of the tables in the Hall, and giving the menus.


We should scarcely expect to find an account of Travel in Scotland in a book with the above title, but it has a reference to Mrs Hazlitt's Tour to the Highlands in 1822, during a pause in the course of the celebrated action for divorce.

1822. Arthur Austin. Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life, a selection from the Papers of the late Arthur Austin. 8vo. Edin., 1822.

1823. Maria Edgeworth. Travel in Scotland.

The account of Miss Edgeworth's travel is given in letters written from Kinneil, Edinburgh, Callander, Tyndrum, Kinross, and Abbotsford. These letters are printed in The Life and Letters of Maria Edgeworth, edited by Augustus J. C. Hare, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1894, pp. 95-119. She visited Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Roslin, Loch Katrine, Killin, Fort-William, Glenroy, Fort Augustus, Dunkeld, Perth, Abbotsford, Melrose, and Glasgow. At Abbotsford she spent a fortnight. She describes the personal appearance of Sir Walter Scott, and tells about the Ghost of Kinneil. Miss Edgeworth visited Scotland as early as 1803, but I have not found any account of that visit.

1823. Thomas Wilkinson. Tours to the British Mountains, with the Descriptive Poems of Lowther, and Eumont Vale. 8vo, Lond., 1824.

1823. Remarks on Colonel Stewart's sketches of the Highlanders; chiefly respecting the Jacobitism of the Highlanders,—the Military Levies,—the Transactions of Montrose,—and the Charges against Argyle. Pp. 66. 8vo, Edin., 1823.

1823. (—— Macculloch.) A description of the Scenery of Dunkeld and of Blair in Atholl. 8vo, Lond., 1823.

An account of wanderings over a limited area of Scotland by a stranger, who resided in it for a short time. It is well written. The author was probably an artist, but he also shows a knowledge of geology and botany.
1824. Things in general; being delineations of Persons, Places, Scenes, Circumstances, Situations, and Occurrences in the Metropolis and other parts of Britain, with an autobiographic sketch, in limine, and a notice touching Edinburgh. By Laurence Langshank. Gent. 8vo, Lond., 1824.

A curious book—not of much value, but with a claim to be reckoned an account of travel in the districts about Aberdeen, Montrose, and Edinburgh. It contains an account of the trial of Dauney, the Sacristan, by the students of King's College, Aberdeen, with its fatal issue. Only one volume published.

1825. A. Sutherland. A Summer Ramble in the North Highlands, 8vo. Edin., 1825.

Refers to places in the counties of Fife, Forfar, Aberdeen, Ross, Caithness, and Inverness. The writer was the author of Tales of a Pilgrim. A second edition appeared in Edinburgh in 1827.


1825. Philadelphus. Fragments: containing a voyage from Aberdeen to Edinburgh; incidental remarks on a Journey; also Five Letters. To which is added a variety of interesting extracts. 12mo, Aberdeen, 1825.


The first edition (12mo) appeared in 1825.


An interesting and valuable book. Refers largely to Scotland.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 559

1825. (Sarah Hamilton.) Sonnets; Tour to Matlock, Recollections of Scotland, and other Poems. By a residenter of Sherwood Forest. 8vo, Lond., 1825. 394


Contains illustrations.

M. Pichot's work was translated into English and published in London in two volumes 8vo (1825), under the title:—"Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland." The name of the author is not given in the English edition.


1825. The Scottish Tourist and Itinerary; or, A guide to the Scenery and Antiquities of Scotland and the Western Islands. 8vo, Edinburgh, 1825. 397

1826. Robert Chambers. The Picture of Scotland. Third edition. To which are now added: Directions for Pleasure Excursions; an Account of Watering places; an Itinerary and Map. With thirteen engravings of scenery. 2 vols., small 8vo, Edin., 1834. 398

The first edition appeared in 1826, and was avowedly the outcome of "a round of deliberate pedestrian tours through the country."

1826. (J. J. Balfour.) The Border Tour throughout the most important and interesting places in the Counties of Northumberland, Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. By a Tourist. 8vo, Edin., 1826.

With Melrose Abbey as a frontispiece. Later edition in 1829.


The above work contains a Diary or Journal kept by Audubon during a visit to Scotland, which he paid in 1826-7 (pp. 143-224 of vol. i.). He afterwards (1834-6) visited Scotland, and was in the Highlands, but his journals relating to that visit appear to be unpublished. He writes about Hawick, Selkirk, Roslyn, Dalmahoy, Glasgow, etc., but chiefly about "beautiful Edinburgh." His Journal deals more with the people he saw than with places seen, and it is very interesting and instructive. Among other men of distinction, he met Sir Walter Scott, Francis Jeffrey, Sir David Brewster, Basil Hall, Mrs Grant of Laggan, George Combe, Sir William Jardine, Sir James Riddell, and many of the University professors. He says that "George Combe's head is like that of Henry Clay." He went to church in a sedan chair, which he did not like, and heard Sydney Smith preach. He calls the Scotsman newspaper The Scotchman. He received much hospitality, and gives information pleasantly about the home life of the time among cultured Scottish people.


A curious book, clever in its way, but sometimes a little coarse. Treats chiefly of manners, customs, and social conditions, but the account in the second volume of the visit to Lewis, Harris, Uist, and Skye is otherwise interesting and instructive. On the mainland, the tour was almost entirely confined to the counties of Perth, Ross, and Inverness.

The author also wrote—"A Walk in Shetland by Two Eccentrics." 8vo, Edin., 1831. See No. 422.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 561

1828, 1830, and 1833. Reminiscences of First Visits to Scotland, London, and the South West of England, in the years 1828, 1830, 1833. Small 8vo (Dumfries), 1847. Inserted in the Dumfries Times at the request of the editor, who afterwards "re-paged a few copies." 403

1828. John Nichols. The Progress, Processions, and Magnificent Festivities of King James the First, his Royal Consort, and Family. 4 vols., 4to, Lond., 1828. I have not seen this book. 404

1828. Alexander Laing. The Donean Tourist: giving an account of the Battles, Castles, Gentlemen's Seats, Families, with their Origin, Armorial Ensigns, Badges of Distinction, carefully selected from the best authorities; and interspersed with Anecdotes, and Ancient National Ballads, &c., &c., &c. 8vo. Aberdeen, 1828. See No. 356. This book can scarcely be regarded as a tour, though the writing of it appears to have involved travelling about. 405

1828. Notes and Sketches of a short Tour through Ayrshire to Inverary, Loch Lomond, and Loch Katrine, the Trosachs, &c., in October 1828. 8vo, Dumfries, 1829. 406


1828-9. (Charles Cochrane.) Journal of a Tour made by Señor Juan de Vega, the Spanish Minstrel of 1828-9, through great Britain and Ireland: a character assumed by an English Gentleman. 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1830. Portrait of the Spanish Minstrel given as a frontispiece. There is not much in the book about Scotland. It is a curious book—for instance, it contains an account of Bundling in Wales. 408
1829. (B. Botfield.) Journal of a Tour through the Highlands of Scotland during the Summer of 1829. 8vo, Norton Hall, 1830.

Privately printed. Edinburgh from Calton Hill is given as a frontispiece, and Iona Cathedral as a vignette.


There is a 'Sequel' to the above, consisting of views of "The Castles, Noblemen's and Gentlemen's Seats, Romantic and Picturesque Scenery, &c." in nearly all parts of Scotland. This 'Sequel' contains 80 Plates, and all the places shown appear to have been visited.

1830. Archibald Currie. A Description of the Antiquities and Scenery of the Parish of North Knapdale, Argyllshire. 8vo, 1830.

I have not seen this book, but it is described to me as an account of travel.

1830. W. MacGillivray, A.M. Account of the series of Islands usually denominated the Outer Hebrides.

*Edinburgh Journal of Natural and Geographical Science,* 1830, vol. i., 245-250, 401-411; and vol. ii., 87-95, 162-165, and 321-334. The result of travel. Contains a little about St Kilda, but it is not clear that MacGillivray visited the island.
1830. (Charles Hoyle.) The Pilgrim of the Hebrides: A lay of the North Countrie, by the Author of "Three days at Killarney." 8vo. Lond., 1830. 415


The work has Plates of Dunstaffnage, Dunoon, Falkland, Linlithgow, Scone, Carrick, Holyroodhouse, Lochmaben, Kildrummy, Dunfermline, Stirling, Rothesay, Roxburgh, Forteviot, Abernethy, Dunonald, Traquair, King's Inch, and Forfar. The drawings and also the descriptions are to some extent the outcome of personal visits. The drawings are by Brown, and the text by Jamieson.


1831. J. D. Salmon. Diary of Tour in the Orkneys in 1831. 418

30th May to June 31st. MS. in the Norwich Museum.


In a volume of Eight Newcastle Tracts—limited issue—4to, 1849. An account of an excursion to St Kilda in 1831. Read at a meeting of the Natural History Society of Newcastle, 16th January 1832. As a separate tract seldom met with.

A Walk in Shetland, by Two Eccentrics. By the author of "The Jew Exile in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland." An "excellent leetel" harmless quiz upon the funny Shetlanders; and Sketches of "things in general" from their bogs and pig-styes to their geese and Claudi Halero; being a companion to the "Pirate" without Sir Walter Scott's leave. Besides, "Contrast Criticisms," as sweet meat for Editors. All for one Shilling. Second Ed., pp. 72, 8vo, Edin., 1831. See No. 402.

Thomson, the Lecturer on Steam Machinery. Life of, written by himself during confinement from the accidental fracture of a leg. To which is added an account of a voyage from Leith to the Shetland Islands, made by himself last summer. 8vo, Berwick, 1831.


A few pages at the end of this volume relate to Scotland. Plates of Edinburgh and Edinburgh Castle are given.


Many full-page illustrations, consisting of costumes, portraits, landscapes, and scenes.
<table>
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Author</th>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. iii. pp. 289-341 contains &quot;A two days' tour in Annandale,&quot; dedicated to John Hunter, Mortonmull, Dumfriesshire, in which is explained (p. 329) why club-foot is called kirkwipe, and (p. 331) what was the origin of the Tower of Repentance at Hoddam.</td>
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<td>1832</td>
<td>William Cobbett, M.P. for Oldham</td>
<td>Tour in Scotland; and in the four northern Counties of England: in the autumn of the year 1832. 8vo, Lond., 1833.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1832</td>
<td>M. Léon de Buzonnière</td>
<td>Voyage en Écosse. Visite à Holyrood. 8vo, Paris, 1832.</td>
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<td>The book begins with a &quot;Notice Historique sur le séjour en Angleterre et en Écosse de Charles X. et de sa famille,&quot; pp. i-xxix. Then follow, pp. 1-168, &quot;Souvenirs d'un voyage en Écosse.&quot; The conclusion, pp. 169-459, is a sort of tourist's guide, and is called &quot;Instructions sur la manière de voyager en Écosse.&quot; There is a good index, and there are some illustrations.</td>
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<td>1833</td>
<td>Tour of the Wandering Piper</td>
<td>through Part of Scotland and Ireland, written by himself in a series of letters, addressed to G. M. F., Esq., County of Carlow, Ireland. 8vo, Portland (U.S.A.), 1833.</td>
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<td>Curious and scarce.</td>
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<td>1833</td>
<td>James H. Brown</td>
<td>Scenes in Scotland, with sketches and illustrations, historical, biographical, and literary. 8vo, Glasg., 1833.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The same illustrations and almost the same book as John Leighton's scenes in Scotland, 1831. See No. 419.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>J. Ulric . . . Esq.</td>
<td>Causeries sur l'Écosse; ou extraits d'un Journal de voyage dans cette contrée, avec des dessins lithographies, des vues intérieures et pittoresques, des principales ruines de ses anciens monumens religieux. 4to, Edinburgh, 1833.</td>
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A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 565

1834. James Johnson, M.D. The Recess or Autumnal relaxation in the Highlands and Lowlands; being the Home Circuit versus Foreign Travel. A Tour of health and pleasure in the Highlands and Hebrides. 8vo, Lond., 1834. 433

    The Preface is signed F. F.—for Frederick Fag.

1834-5. George Pilkington, Late Captain, Corps of Royal Engineers. Travels through the United Kingdom, in promoting the cause of Peace on Earth and good-will towards men. 8vo, Lond., 1839. 434

    Contains an account of travel in Shetland in connection with the release of a man, said to be insane, who was detained in the island of Papa Stour in Shetland.

1834. H. B. M'Lellan. Edited by I. M'Lellan Jr. Journal of a Residence in Scotland, and Tour through England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, with a Memoir of the Author, and extracts from his religious papers compiled from the manuscripts of the late Henry B. M'Lellan. 8vo, Boston (U.S.A.), 1834. 435

1834. George and Peter Anderson. Guide to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, including Orkney and Zetland, descriptive of their scenery, statistics, antiquities, and natural history; with numerous historical notices. With a very complete map of Scotland, engraved by Mr J. Arrowsmith, and containing the most recent information respecting roads, etc., for the use of travellers. Small 8vo, London, 1834. 436

    The authors "purposely and personally visited almost all the scenes described by them." This is the first of several editions.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 567

1835 circa. The Rev. Caesar Otway. Three weeks in Scotland. 437

I have seen a favourable reference to this tour, but the narrative itself I have not found. Otway wrote three other tours—two of them in Ireland—and he died in 1842. From these facts I give the date as circa 1835. It is possible that the account of his three weeks' travel in Scotland may have appeared in a magazine.

1835. Stephen Oliver, the younger. Rambles in Northumberland, and on the Scottish Border; interspersed with brief notices of interesting events in Border History. 12mo, Lond., 1835. 438

Visits were paid to Yetholm, Kelso, Ednam, Smailholm, Jedburgh, Dryburgh, Eildon, Melrose, Abbotsford, Innerleithen, The Yarrows, Moffat, Birrenswork, and Birrens. Pp. viii and 347. The book has been attributed to W. A. Chatto.

1835. Eight days' Pleasure Tour to Scotland. 439

Contains a map and details of the whole cost of a tour by steamer from London to Edinburgh, on to Glasgow, Dumbarton, Lochlomond, Trossachs, Stirling, and back to London.

1835 and 1837. Sir George Head. A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts and other parts of England, Scotland, and Ireland, including the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. New Edit., 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1840. 440

The tour appears to have been made in 1835 and published in that year. A continuation of the tour was published in 1837. The above contains both the original tour and the continuation.

1835. John Longmuir, Anderson's Institution, Forres. A day spent among the ruins of Dunottar Castle. 12mo, Aberdeen, 1835. 441

Pp. 84. Frontispiece—Dunottar Castle from the North.

1835 and 1836. Rev. C. Lesingham Smith, M.A., Fellow, and late Mathematical Lecturer, of Christ's College, Cambridge. Excursions through the Highlands and Isles of Scotland in 1835 and 1836. 8vo. Lond., 1837. 442

The Journals for the two years are separate. A few copies of that for 1835 were printed at Cheltenham in 1835 as a "Journal of a Ramble
in Scotland" (pp. xi and 130) for the use of friends. The above London edition of 1837 contains the Journals of both excursions, and is illustrated.

1835. William Wordsworth. Yarrow revisited, and other poems. 8vo, Lond., 1835. 443

1835. L. Ritchie. Scott and Scotland. Lond., 1835. 444
Twenty-one engravings from original drawings by G. Cattermole.


Contains illustrations and a map.

1836. Lord Teignmouth. Sketches of the Coasts and Islands of Scotland and of the Isle of Man; Descriptive of the Scenery and illustrative of the Progressive Revolution in the economical, moral, and social condition of the inhabitants of those regions. With map. 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1836. 447


1836. C. Colton. Four years in Great Britain. New and improved edition. 12mo, New York, 1836. 450
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 569

1837. (William Duncan, Treasurer of Police for the City of Aberdeen.)
Description of the Coast between Aberdeen and Leith. 8vo,
Aberdeen, 1837. 451

1837. Karl von Hailbronner. Cartons aus der Reisemappe eines
deutschen Touristen. Gesammelt und herausgegeben von Karl
von Hailbronner. 3 vols., 8vo, Stuttgart und Tübingen,
1837. 452

Pp. 307-341 of vol. i. relate to Scotland.

1837. Aus dem Tagebuche eines in Grossbritannien reisenden Ungarn.
8vo, Pesth, 1837. 453

Records visits to Staffa, Iona, the Highlands, and Edinburgh.

1837. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. Highland Rambles, and Long
Legends to shorten the way. 2 vols., 8vo, Edin., 1837. 454

Illustrated. First edition.

1837 circa. Coasts and Islands of Scotland. Fraser's Magazine,
vol. xvii. p. 31. 455


The Journeys were made between 1837 and 1854.

1838. The Rev. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, D.D. A Bibliographical,
antiquarian, and picturesque Tour in the Northern Counties of
England and in Scotland. With a supplement and plates. 2
vols, 8vo, Lond., 1838. 457

In the same year there appeared, without the name of the author or
place of printing, pp. 16, "Notes, chiefly correctory, on Dr Dibdin's
tour through Scotland. MDCCLXXXVIII." These notes are not pleasant in
their tone.

1838. Andrew Mercer. Summer Months among the Mountains. 12mo.
Edin., 1838. 458

In verse, and not of much value.
1838. S. van Baalen. Reistogtje door een gedeelte van Schottland en deszelfs Hooglanden. Mit Platen. 8vo, Amsterdam, 1838.


A portion of vol. i. is called Scotch Travel. Miss Martineau went about in Lord Murray’s “little steamer Loch Fyne,” and visited Mull, Iona, Strachur, etc. This took place in 1838, when she was 36 years old. The record is short. She appears to have visited Scotland again in 1852, but of this visit she does not seem to have left any account.

1838. L. Maclean, Author of “Adam and Eve,” “Historical Account of Iona,” etc. Sketches of the Island of Saint Kilda; comprising the manners and maxims of the natives, ancient and modern; together with the Ornithology, Geology, Domology, Etymology, and other curiosities of that unique island; taken down, for the greater part, from the oral narration of the Rev. N. Mackenzie, at present, and for the last eight years, clergyman of the Island. 12mo, Glasgow, 1838.

Pp. 24. It is doubtful whether Maclean himself visited the island.


"Drawn from nature and on stone" by the author.

1839. Robert Hunter, Jr. A brief account of a Tour through some parts of Scotland. 8vo, Lond., 1839.

Martyrs’ Tomb and Holyrood as frontispiece and vignette. Pp. ii and 81.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 571

1839. Journal of a few days among the Grampians. 12mo, Edin., 1839. 465
Privately printed.

1839. Rambles in Scotland in 1839. 8vo, Manchester, N.D. 466
Dedicated to Mrs Wemyss by "A Soldier's Daughter." Pp. 142.

1839. Christian Ployen, Amtmand og Commandant paa Færøerne Erindringer fra en Reise til Shetlandørerne, Örkenørerne, og Skotland i Sommeren, 1839. 8vo, Kjøbenhavn, 1840. 467
A translation of the above into English by Catherine Spence, entitled Reminiscences of a Voyage to Shetland, Orkney, and Scotland, was published in Lerwick in 1894. The translation has a portrait of Ployen as a frontispiece.


1839. James Grant. Walks and Wanderings. 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1839. 469
Contains—Travels in Morayshire, The Lakes of Scotland, Fishers of Stotfield, etc.

1840. The Sportsman in Ireland, with the Summer route through the Highlands of Scotland. By a Cosmopolite. 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1840. 470
Steel engraved frontispiece and woodcuts.

1840. Catherine Sinclair. Scotland and the Scotch; or, The Western Circuit. 8vo, New York, 1840. 471
The book was first published in this country in the same year.

1840. Catherine Sinclair. Shetland and the Shetlanders. 8vo, Lond., 1840. 472
Contains the "Journal of a two days' residence in Shetland": and Letters relating to places in Sutherland, Caithness, Nairn, Inverness, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Perth. A later edition in 1856.
1840. James M’Nab. The Watering Places. 12mo, Glasgow, 1840. 473


Has two full-page lithographs. The account was written between 1840 and 1849. The first edition appeared in 1850, and there was a third edition in 1856.

1841. Charles Dickens. Adventures in the Highlands, 1841. 476

This short account of a tour in the Highlands of Scotland will be found in chapter xvi. of vol. i. of Forster’s Life of Charles Dickens, pp. 238-257 of the 13th edition. 8vo, Lond., 1873.

1841. Notes taken during a month’s trip in 1841 from the Clyde to Liverpool. 8vo, Glasgow, 1842. 477

Pp. 86.

1841 circa. Captain Basil Hall. Patchwork. 3 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1841. 478

Contains an account of “A Tour in the Highlands of Scotland,” vol. ii, pp. 260-275. Visited Killin, Kenmore, King’s House, Glencoe, and Balachulish—the last place being the place of special interest.

1842. Elvira Anna Phipps. Memorials of Clutha: or Pencillings on the Clyde; illustrated with twelve highly-finished lithographic views. 8vo, Lond., 1842. 479

Of the twelve views, six are given in two Plates. They are not of much value. The book is an account of a journey by steamer from Liverpool to Greenock, and of visits to Gourock, Fairlie, Dumbarton, Glasgow, Loch
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 573

Lomond, Eglinton, and Arran. There are many quotations from the poets, and three poems by the author. Nothing of novelty or interest appears to have been observed, or, if observed, it is not recorded. Pp. ix and 107.


Contains an interesting account of a visit to St Kilda with Sir Thomas Kennedy, Bart., in his yacht Kitty—vol. ii. pp. 81-156.

1842. James Wilson, F.R.S.E. A Voyage round the Coasts of Scotland and the Isles. 2 vols., 8vo, Edin., 1842. 481

Numerous illustrations—chiefly from sketches by Sir Thomas Dick Lauder.

1842. (Dr Thomas Gillespie.) A Trip to Taymouth, performed during the late Royal visit, Sept. 1842. 12mo, Cupar, 1843. 482

1842. Royal Visit to Scotland of Queen Victoria in 1842. 4to, Edin., 1844. 483

Nineteen lithographic plates.


The title of vol. iv. is changed into —Angleterre, Écosse et Irlande, and pp. 445-517 treat of Scotland. It is difficult to determine whether the authors did, or did not, travel in the country in order to get materials for description, but it seems probable that to some extent they do write from personal observation. There is at the end of each volume a large number of plates, and at the end of the fourth volume there are views of Edinburgh, Abbotsford, St Anthony's Chapel, Monzie Castle, Kirkcaldy, Douglas Castle, Culzean Castle, Dunblane Cathedral, Stirling Castle, The Trossachs, Roslin Chapel, Glamis Castle, Doune Castle, Crypt of Glasgow Cathedral, Crummock Castle, Holyrood Chapel, Melrose, John Knox's House, Glasgow Cathedral, Tower of Cockburnspath, Holyrood Palace, Iona Cathedral, Glasgow College, Linlithgow Palace (two), and a map of Scotland.

The four volumes form part of the work called L'Univers. Histoire et Description de tous les Peuples.
Contains 10 steel and 36 wood engravings, and 1 lithograph.

Privately printed. 12mo, Glasgow, 1843.

1843. R. Carruthers, The Highland Note Book; or, Sketches and Anecdotes. 8vo. Edin., 1843.
The book contains several interesting tours. (1) Tour from Inverness to Fife by Dunkeld, Perth, Dunblane, Doune, Stirling, Donibristle, etc. (2) Tour from Inverness to Fochabers by Culloden, Kilravock, Cawdor, Darnaway, Elgin, Gordon Castle, Rothiemurchus, etc. (3) A Ramble among the Scenery of Burns. (4) Tour from Inverness to Sutherlandshire. (5) Journey southwards from Inverness. (6) Descriptions of many other places visited.

1843. (William Hunter.) Notes of a visit to Biggar, principally illustrative of its antiquities. By Antiquarius. 24mo, Biggar, 1843.
Pp. 89. Contains many interesting observations.

1843. (Alexander Harper.) Summer Excursions in the neighbourhood of Banff, and vicinity of Duff House, Bridge of Alva, etc., etc. By a Deveronside Poet. To which are appended some notices of the works of art in Duff House. 12mo, Banff, 1843.
Pp. 62. With three engravings and a map of Banffshire.

1843. (Thomas S. Muir.) A Ramble from Edinburgh to Durham. 8vo, Edin., 1843.
Privately printed. Dedication signed T. S. M.

1843. The Highlands of Scotland. By a Pedestrian. 8vo, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1843.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 575

1843. Frederick Sheldon. Mieldenvold, the Student; or, The Pilgrimage through Northumberland, Durham, Berwickshire, and the adjacent Counties. 8vo, Berwick-upon-Tweed, 1843. 492

In verse. Has not much claim to be regarded as a tour.


Attributed to the Baron C. T. M. H. von Halberg-Broich.

1844. Edward Standen. A Paper on the Shetland Islands, read at the opening of the Devonport Mechanics' Institution, when an exhibition was made of choice specimens of Shetland knitting, August 1844. 12mo, Oxford, Sept. 1845. 494


1844. W. H. Maxwell, Esq. Wanderings in the Highlands and Islands, with Sketches taken on the Scottish Border, being a sequel to "Wild Sports of the West." 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1844. 495

Portrait of author as frontispiece.

1844. W. H. Maxwell. Sports and Adventures in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland: Being a sequel to "Wild Sports of the West." 12mo, Lond., 1853. 496

The introduction is dated 1st January 1844.

1844. V. d'Arlincourt. The three Kingdoms, England, Scotland, and Ireland. 2 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1844. 497

Translated from the French.


A translation, with notes, by John Kesson of "Reisen in Schottland"—2 Th., Dresden, 1844. Kohl’s Travels in Scotland appeared separately in the same year (8vo, Lond.), under the following title:—"Scotland, Glasgow, the Clyde, Edinburgh; the Forth, Stirling; Drummond Castle, Perth, and Taymouth Castle; the Lakes."

1844. Dr C. G. Carus. The King of Saxony’s Journey through England and Scotland in the year 1844. 8vo, Lond., 1846.


1844. Dr George Johnston. Journal of a visit to Jardine Hall in 1844.


One section is entitled "June in Scotland," and it consists of a record of impressions following visits to the West of Scotland in the month of June 1845.


The frontispiece is a portrait of Dr Candlish taken in 1843. The tour took place in 1845.


The travel in Scotland took place in 1845.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 577

1845. The Rev. Francis Trench. Scotland, its faith and its features; or a visit to Blair Athol. 2 vols., 8vo., Lond., 1846. 506

Journal of a tour in Scotland in 1845. Refers chiefly to places in the counties of Perth, Argyle, Stirling, Lanark, Linlithgow, Midlothian, Roxburgh, and Dumfries. Treats largely of the Disruption and the state of the Episcopal Church.

1845. (Rev. Mr Sutherland, Free Church Minister, Inverness.) Notes of a Tour in Orkney and Shetland. 12mo, Pp. 37. Printed in Inverness.

The tour took place in 1845, and the account is interesting.

1845. Christina Brooks Stewart. The Loiterer in Argyllshire; or a Ramble during the summer of 1845. 12mo, Edin., 1848. 508


This is a new edition, with the author's name in full, of "A Descriptive Tour in Scotland. By T. H. C." 8vo, Brussels, 1840. The later edition has many illustrations.

1846. A. G. S. Notes of Travel at Home; during a month's Tour in Scotland and England. 8vo, Lond., 1846. 510

1846. A Tour in Skye. 12mo, Edin., 1846. 511

This is part of the additional matter contained in the fifth edition of Black's Picturesque Tourist of Scotland, and appears to have been written by one who travelled.

1846. John Jay Smith. A Summer's Jaunt across the Water, including visits to England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Switzerland, &c. 2 vols., 12mo, Philadelphia, 1846. 512

1846. (James C. Richmond.) A Visit to Iona: by an American Clergyman. 8vo, Glasgow, 1859. 513

The visit took place in 1846.


1847. S. Augustus Tipple. A Summer Visit to Scotland. 12mo, Norwich, 1847. Pp. vi 104. Consists chiefly of excursions from Dunbar, but includes a visit to Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Falkirk, and Glasgow. The date of the visit to Scotland is given as "18—," but it did not probably long precede the date of the publication of the book.


1847 circa. The Rev. David Landsborough. Arran, a Poem, and Excursions to Arran with reference to the Natural History of the Island. 8vo, Lond., n.d. (Circa 1847.) Brodick Bay as frontispiece, and Glen Rosa as vignette on title page.

A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 579


1848. A Day at the Falls of Clyde. 8vo. Edin., 1848.


There was also an 1854 edition (8vo) at New York, and a Dublin edition without engravings in 1849.


Pp. 516–561 relate to Scotland.


"A tour of inquiry" during the autumn of 1847.


The sketches are by Schetky and the notes by Lord John Manners.

1848. (J. M. Neale.) *Ecclesiological notes on the Isle of Man, Ross, Sutherland, and the Orkneys; or A Summer Pilgrimage to S. Maughold and S. Magnus.* 12mo, Lond., 1848.
1848 circa. Three Days in the South of Scotland. *Hogg's Instructor*, vol. i. p. 73.

1849. Michel Bouquet. An Artist’s Ramble in the North of Scotland. Fol., Lond., 1849. 528

Twenty-one plates—three being figures by Gavarni.


Copiously illustrated. The first edition appeared in 1849.

1850. Dr. H. K. Brandes. *Ausflug nach Schottland im Sommer 1850*. 8vo, Lemgo und Detmold, 1855. 532

(Pp. 82, with Plan of Edinburgh.)

1850 circa. Charles Asselineau. *Voyage en Ecosse*. 533

Forty-five pages of manuscript in small 4to. Offered for sale by E. Jorel, Paris, in his catalogue No. 12, 25th Feb. 1896. Believed not to have been anywhere published. No date, but probably about 1850. Asselineau is a well-known French writer. I did not succeed in purchasing the manuscript, nor in finding the name of the buyer.

1850. James Myles. Rambles in Forfarshire; or Sketches in Town and Country. 8vo, Dundee, 1850. 534
VI. From 1850 to 1900.

1850-70. (The Rev. G. H. H. Hutcheson, Westport Vicarage, Wilts.)
Twenty years' reminiscences of the Lews. By Sixtyone. 8vo,
Lond., 1871. 535

With portrait of the author and illustrations. Compiled from notes,
journals, etc., kept for twenty years after 1850, and largely of the nature
of a long succession of short tours, dealing chiefly with sport.

1851. William W. Fyfe. Summer Life on Land and Water at South
Queensferry. 8vo, Edin., 1851. 536

Illustrated with numerous engravings.

1851. John Knox. Crumbs from the Land o' Cakes. 16mo,
Boston, 1851. 537

This book I have not seen, but I believe it is of the nature of a tour.

2nd ed., 2 vols., 8vo., Berlin, 1864. 538

The tour was made in 1851. The Scotch part is in the second volume,
and relates to Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Glasgow, Oban, Iona, Staffa, etc.
It is written in the form of letters.

1851. Ludwig Rellstab. Sommermärchen in Reisebildern aus
Deutschland, Belgien, Frankreich, England, Schottland im Jahr
1851. 3 vols., 8vo, Darmstadt, 1851. 539

There are six engravings in the work.

1851. A Six Weeks' Tour in the Highlands of Scotland. By a
Pedestrian. 2nd ed., 12mo, Lond., 1851. 540

1851. Dr Ernst Förster. Reisen in England und Schottland. 12mo,
München, 1862. 541

Pp. 294–346 relate to Scotland, describe Edinburgh and a trip of two
days in the Highlands. The author seems specially interested in build-
ings and pictures. The visit to Scotland was made in 1851.
1851. Andrew M’Farland, M.D. The Escape, or Loiterings amid the Scenes of Story and Song. 8vo, Boston (Mass.), 1851.

Contains an account of travel in the counties of Dumfries, Ayr, Dumbarton, Midlothian, etc.


1852. Guide through St. Andrews and its Antiquities. Sm. 8vo, Joseph Cook, St Andrews, 1852, pp. 64.

I have not found the name of the author. It is an original and amusing book. Speaking of the Tower of St. Regulus, it is said that “the steps of the stair leading up to the top are one hundred and fifty-two. You will be a little out of breath when you have made the ascent, but this does not matter, since, in any case, you would have been breathless at the top when surveying with admiration the magnificent expanse of land, shore, and sea spread out below.” And in reference to the Bottle Dungeon the author says, “We may add that John Mac- donald, the old keeper of the Castle, lets down into the darkness of the pit, not only two lighted halfpenny candles, but his whole stock of ecclesiastical lore.” The book is scarce as well as curious—a fact, perhaps, which has had its influence in making me give it a place in this List.


Contains many maps and plans. Pp. xvi and 498.

1852. The Rev. David Landsborough, D.D. Excursions to Arran, Ailsa Craig, and the Two Cumbraes, with reference to the Natural History of these Islands. To which are added, Directions for laying out Seaweeds, and preparing them for the Herbarium. 12mo, Edin., 1852.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 583

1852. Sketch of the Highlanders and Highlands. By a native of South Britain. 12mo, Brighton, 1852. 549

Notes made during a short residence in the Highlands.

1852. Lady A. MacCaskill. Twelve days in Skye. 8vo, Lond., 1852. 550

1852. A Tour in the Highlands—in September 1852. 551

Reprinted for private circulation from The Glasgow Constitutional.

1853. Eugène Burel. Excursion en Angleterre et en Écosse, etc. 12mo, Rouen, 1853. 552

1853. A. de Colombel. L'Angleterre et l'Écosse à vol d'oiseau, souvenirs d'un touriste. 12mo, Paris, 1853. 553


M. Olliffe also wrote Scènes Américaines.

1853. B. Moran. The Footpath and Highway: or, Wanderings of an American in Great Britain in 1851 and 1852. 8vo, Philadelphia, 1853. 555

1853. Harriet Beecher Stowe. Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands. Illustrated from designs by Hammatt Billings. 2 vols., 8vo, Boston, 1854. 556

The journey took place in 1853. There have been several editions of the book.


1854. Birket Foster. Memento of the Trossachs, Loch Lomond, and the Highlands of Perthshire, etc. 12mo, Edin., 1854. 558

1854. Dr Knox. Fish and Fishing in the Lone Glens of Scotland, with a history of the propagation, growth, and metamorphoses of the salmon. 8vo, Lond., 1854.

Contains some illustrations.


1855. J. Hicks, Esqr. Wanderings by the Lochs and Streams of Assynt; and the North Highlands of Scotland. Small 8vo, Lond., 1855.

There are eight illustrations. Refers to the Counties of Argyll, Inverness, Ross, Sutherland, etc.

1855. A Sketcher's Notes containing some incidents in the Life of John Erskine of Dun, view of the ancient Church of Dun in Angus, and plate of the pulpit. 4to, 1855.


Instructive, amusing, and prettily written.


This book went through four editions in the year of publication, and there appears to have been an edition as late as 1874.


Reprinted from The Phytologist. W. P. may stand for W. Pamplin.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 585


1857. Mrs. Lovechild (Pseudonym). What Aunty saw in Scotland. 18mo, Lon., 1857. 569

I have not seen this book, but it is probably one of the books which were once common, and which were designed to teach geography and history to children.


1857. Journal of a Voyage through the Western Isles of Scotland, and along the Coast of Norway, in the Yacht “Cymba,” in the summer of 1856. 8vo, Lond., 1857. 571


1858. T. G. Three days in the Highlands with the late Rev. A. Fletcher, in the summer of 1858, with especial reference to his visit to the Islands of Staffa and Iona. 16mo, Lond., 1861. 573

1858. Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. A Week at Bridge of Allan, comprising an account of the Airthrey Spa, a History of Stirling, and a Description of the District of the National Wallace Monument, including Loch Lomond, Loch Katrine, the Trossachs, Drummond Castle, and Rob Roy’s country, in a series of Six Excursions in Central Scotland. 574

Illustrated with maps and numerous embellishments, engraved chiefly on steel. 12mo, Edin., 1858. Eighth edition. Date of first edition not known.
1858. John Sadler. Narrative of a Ramble among the wild flowers of the Moffat Hills in August 1857; with a List of Plants to be found in the District. 12mo, Moffat, 1858.


1858. Hugh Miller. The Cruise of the “Betsey”: or A Summer Ramble among the Fossiliferous Deposits of the Hebrides. With Rambles of a Geologist; or, ten thousand miles over the fossiliferous deposits of Scotland. 8vo, Edin., 1858.

1858. Sinclair Ivorier, Ph. Dr. Rambles round Crieff and Excursions into the Highlands. 12mo, Edin., 1858. (First ed.) Has more of the character of a guide-book than of a tour, though the last two chapters may be regarded as an account of travel. Illustrated.


1859. Dott. Francesco Lanza. Viaggio in Inghilterra e nella Scozia, passando per la Germania, il Belgio e la Francia durante la Esposizione della industria universale in Parigi, con ispeciali riguardi ai progressi agronomici della Francia, dell' Inghilterra e della Scozia. 4to, Trieste, 1859. Has many illustrations.

A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 587

1859. James Conway. Letters from the Highlands; or Two months among the Salmon and the Deer. 8vo, Lond., 1859. 583

Twelve letters, six of which appeared in The Field in 1858. Frontispiece and a few woodcuts. Pp. 142.

1859. J. Robertson. Angling Streams and Angling Quarters in the Scottish Lowlands. Maps. 12mo., 1859. 584


1860. Walter Cooper Dendy.
1. The Beautiful Islets of Britaine. Described and illustrated from Sketches on the spot by the Author. Reissue with additions.
2. The Wild Hebrides. Illustrated by a Map and Sketches by the Author. See No. 582.
3. The Islets of the Channel. With maps and illustrations. 8vo, Lond., 1860. 586

These three parts form one volume, but they are independently paged. The first part was published separately in 1857, and the second part separately in 1859. The illustrations are very numerous.

1860. Karl Elze. Eine Frühlingsfahrt nach Edinburg. 8vo, Dessau, 1860. 587

1860. Charles Richard Weld. Two Months in the Highlands, Orkadia, and Skye. 8vo, Lond., 1860. 588

With eight full-page coloured lithographed views.

1860. A. W. Crichton, B.A., F.L.S., etc. A Naturalist's Ramble in the Orcades. 12mo, Lond. (Van Voorst), 1866. 589

Short-eared owl as frontispiece. The tour took place in May and June 1860. Very much a hunt for specimens, but with other interesting matter.


1860. John E. Morgan, M.A. Oxon. Short sketch of a visit to St Kilda in June 1860.

In *Macmillan’s Magazine* for June 1861, under the title—“The Falcon among the Fulmars; or six hours in St Kilda,” pp. 104-111.


Illustrated with engravings and a map.

1860. James Locke. *Tweed and Don: or the recollections of an Angler for the last fifty years.* 12mo, Edin., 1860.

1860. (William Grant Stewart.) *Lectures on The Mountains: or The Highlands and Highlanders, as they were and as they are.* By W. G. S. 2 vols., 12mo, Lond., 1860.

The first volume (first series, as the author calls it) relates to “The Richmond Banffshire Highlands and Highlanders;” and the second volume (or series) to “The Highlands and Highlanders of Strathspey and Badenoch.” The book is valuable and interesting, and is written by one who was informed by much travel in the Highlands.

1860 *circa.* Walks in Fife: or The Travels of Timothy Tramp. *Circa 1860.*

Anstruther, Pittenweem, and St Monance were visited.

A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 589

Appears in a reissue of "Letters from the Highlands: or Two months among the Salmon and the Deer," 1859, with four additional chapters as an appendix.

1861. (T. S. Muir.) Caithness and part of Orkney: an Ecclesiological sketch. 1861.
Twenty-five copies privately printed. 8vo. Many illustrations.

Illustrated with 3 maps, and 8 chromolithographs and 61 woodcuts from the author's drawings.

1861. A Trip through the Caledonian Canal, and Tour in the Highlands. By "Bumps" (One of the Party). Illustrated by "Chalk." Printed for private circulation. 8vo, Lond., 1861.


1862. O. W. Journal of a few days' tour in the Western Highlands, in the Autumn of 1862. For private circulation. 8vo, London, 1862.
The tourists were friends of the Cheapes of Willfield and Killundine.

1862. (T. S. Muir.) Shetland: An Ecclesiological Sketch. 1862.
Twenty-four copies privately printed. 8vo. Many illustrations.
Illustrations. Five editions in the year of publication.

1862. Miss Anne Kennedy, a Niece of the Rev. Mr Kennedy, Missionary in St Kilda, and a resident for some time in the Island, gives an account of some St Kildian traditions in a letter in vol. x. of the Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, pp. 702–711. Capt. Thomas, R.N., adds some notes to the letter. 1862. 608

1862. A Fortnight in the Highlands for £6, by one who has tried it. With a map. 8vo, Lond. (1862). 609

1862. Edwin Waugh. Fourteen days in Scotland. 8vo, Manchester, circa 1862.
With map.

1862. Legends of Strathisla, Inverness-shire, and Strathbogie, to which is added a walk from Keith to Rothiemay, etc. 8vo, Elgin, 1862. 611

Edinburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Doune, Dunblane, Callander, Trossachs, were among the places visited. 612

1863. Kinghorn: A Tour by Tom, Dick, and Harry, in which is given the Historical, Geographical, and Statistical Account of the Ancient and Royal Burgh, by an Heritor. 8vo, privately printed, Edin., 1863. 613

Reprinted from the Elgin Courant. More than a mere guide.

There is another edition of this book by a different publisher, without a date, and illustrated with 28 steel engravings of the principal objects of interest, natural and architectural. It is called—A Holiday Ramble in the Land of Scott; or a Tour in Tartan-Land. By Cuthbert Bede.

1863. (T. S. Muir.) Shetland Revisited: an Ecclesiological Sketch. 616

Twenty-five copies privately printed. 8vo. With numerous illustrations, 1863.

1863. Fra. Mewburn, Jun. Perthshire in October 1863; the eight days' tour of a cosey couple. What they did and how they did it: what they saw and how they saw it. By one of them, Fra. Mewburn, Jun. 8vo, Durham, 1863. 617

1863. A. O. Vinje, Advocate before the High Courts of Justice, Christiania. A Norseman's views of Britain and the British. 8vo, Edin., 1863. 618

In sixteen letters from Edinburgh.

1863. John Hair. A Month in Morayshire. 619

In St James's Magazine for July 1863.

1864. Fr. Krebs. Efter et Besog i Storbritanien og Irland i Sommeren 1863. 8vo, Kjøbenhavn, 1864. 620


Manuscript, with some sketches. Fol.
1864. (T. S. Muir.) The Ferry-house: A sketch. 623

Twenty copies privately printed, 8vo, with many illustrations. 1864. Refers to Knapdale, Eilan Mor, etc.

1864. T. S. Muir. The Lighthouse: A sketch. 624

Twenty copies privately printed, 8vo, with many illustrations. 1864. Refers to Whithorn and the Galloway Coast.

1864. Toddle’s Highland Tour, being the strange adventures of Richard Toddle and Tom Stepwell, during their journey in Scotland. With twenty-one illustrations. 12mo, Lond., 1864. 625

Has been attributed to Edmund Routledge.

1864. A Run round Galloway—Extracted from the Kilmarnock Weekly Post of Aug. 6th, 1864. Kilmarnock, 1864. 626

1864. John Hill Burton. The Cairngorm Mountains. 8vo, Edin., 1864. 627

1864. S. B. H. Lake-Land: English and Scottish. 12mo, Lond., 1864. 628


1865. (James Scrymgeour.) A visit to the Eastern Necropolis of Dundee, on 30th August, 1865, in seven chapters. By Norval. 12mo, Dundee, n.d. 630

1865. Norman MacLeod, Lieutenant-Kolonel. Eine Maand in Schotland. 8vo, Breda, 1865. 631

The name of the author may suggest that this is a translation, but such is not the case. MacLeod visited Edinburgh, Glasgow, Iona, Inverness, Dalvey, Forres, Perth, Loch Lomond, etc.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 593


1865. (W. C. M'Intosh, Professor, St Andrews.) A Holiday in North Uist. 8vo, Lond. Privately printed. 1865. 633
Illustrations:—Caschroom, dibble, rake, shuttle, mallet for bruising grain, wooden saddle, pannier, etc.

1865. Alexander Smith. A Summer in Skye. 8vo, Edin., 1885. 634
Smith's portrait as frontispiece. The first edition appeared in 1865, 2 vols., 8vo, Lond.

1865. J. G. Rambles round Auld Reekie. 12mo, Edin., 1865. 635
In verse.

The author was specially interested in natural history.

1865. A. Munch. Reiseminder. 8vo, Christiania, 1865. 637
More than half of the book relates to Scotland.

1865. (Robert Sim.) Old Keith; love of home, scenery, events, etc.; and a stroll to Cairnie. By the Author of "Legends of Strathmore," etc., with introductory remarks by "Auld Residenter." 8vo, Keith, 1865. Pp. vii. and 162. 638


1866. Rev. J. Kennedy, Dingwall. The "Apostle of the North." The Life and Labours of the Rev. Dr M'Donald. 8vo, Lond., 1866. 640
Contains an account of several visits to St Kilda.

VOL. XXXV. 2 P


This perhaps is more of a general description than an account of a tour.

1866. A Fortnight among our Hills and Glens: being notes of a pedestrian tour in the summer of 1866. Small 8vo, Dundee, 1866.

For private circulation.

1866. Oxford to John o' Groat's. What we saw and what we paid. 8vo, Lond., 1866.


1866. A Traveller's Notes, in Scotland, Belgium, Devonshire, the Channel Islands, the Mediterranean, France, Somersetshire, Cornwall, the Scilly Islands, Wilts, and Dorsetshire in 1866. 8vo. Lond., N.D. Pages 7-21 relate to Scotland.

The book begins with an account of a trip to Edinburgh and Glasgow in March 1866. The Preface is signed H. G.


1867. (T. S. Muir.) Barra Head: A Sketch.

Twelve copies privately printed, 4to, with many illustrations, several hand drawn and coloured. 1867.


Two excursions, in 1866 and 1867, as a Commissioner of Northern Lighthouses. Visited the Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland, &c. Illustrated. First appeared as papers in Chambers's Journal, vols. xlili. and xlviv.


See book with similar title by Jas. W. Webber, No. 757.


1868. (T. S. Muir.) The Isle of May. A Sketch.

Twelve copies, small 4to, privately printed, 1868. Illustrated—partly by engravings and partly by coloured drawings done by the hand.


There was a second edition (8vo, Lond., 1869) with map and illustrations.


James Brown was the author of The Guide to the Deeside Highlands, which seems to have appeared as early as 1828. He died before the 1868 edition was actually published, and we learn from an In memoriam note by the publisher that he was the James Brown who wrote the Epitaphs and Inscriptions in the Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh; that he supplied the information for the Deeside Guide, collected while he "drove a car upon Deeside," but that he had assistance from more than one writer of distinction. Dr Joseph Robertson contributed—writing in the quaint manner of Brown; John Ferres wrote the letters from Panninich; and William Duncan, author of the
Description of the Coast between Aberdeen and Leith (8vo, Aberdeen, 1837), supplied the Baron of Petfoddels. It is altogether an exceptional guide-book, is very diverting, and is the outcome of much travel in the district.

1868. Off the chain: Notes and Essays from the West Highlands. By "Gowrie." Small 8vo, Manchester, 1868. 659

Tarbert, Cautyre, Gigha, Islay, &c., were visited. Contains numerous pieces of poetry. Illustrated.

1868. John Bradbury. Scotland: How to see it for five guineas. 8vo, Manchester, 1868. 660

1869. Mountain, Loch, and Glen, illustrating "Our Life in the Highlands," from paintings by J. Adam. With an essay on the characteristics of Scottish Scenery by N. MacLeod. (Extracts from The Queen's Diary accompany each Plate. Edited, with a Preface, by A. Helps.) Fol., Lond., 1869. 661


Numerous full-page and other illustrations.

1869. Malcolm Ferguson. An Autumn Tour through Orkadia and the North of Scotland. 8vo, Glasg., 1869. 663

Two photographs.

1869. John Ramsay, Kilmarnock. Wood Notes of a Wanderer. 8vo, Glasg., 1869. 664

Eglinton Park Meeting; Sports of Fastern's E'en; Old Smuggling Days, &c.

1869. Something from "The Diggins" in Sutherland. 665

The account of a visit to the Gold Diggings, with illustrations. 12mo, pp. 32.

1869 circa. Around Loch Goil. 666

A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 597


This is an account of travel in a general as well as in a special sense.

1870. Malcolm Ferguson. A Tour through the Highlands of Perthshire. With portrait. 8vo, Glasgow, 1870. 668

1870. Emily Bowles. A Trip to the Bass Rock. 8vo, Edin., 1870. 669


1870. Benjie's Tour in Shetland in the summer of 1870. 8vo, Edin., 1870. 671

A better book than the title indicates.

1870. Sir Randal Roberts, Bart. Glenmåhra; or, The Western Islands. 8vo, Lond., 1870. 672

With illustrations by the author.

1870. James Inwards. Cruise of the Ringleader. 8vo, Lond., 1870. 673

A cruise in Highland waters—Lochs Ness, Oich, Laggan, Eil, Lochy, Linnhe, Leven, Creran, Etive, Connel, Awe, Crinan, Fyne, Goil, Lomond, Katrine, etc. A sketch of the Ringleader is given as a frontispiece.


First printed, 8vo, Lond., 1871, from the Daily News, with additions.
1871. Walter Goalen. The Ramble; Melrose to Flodden. 12mo, Edin., 1871.

In verse. A few footnotes, but not of much importance. Pp. 87.


1871. Miss Sinclair. A Scamper through the Shetlands and Home by the Orkneys to Thurso, by Two Self-protecting Females. Sold for the benefit of the Town Hall of Thurso. 8vo, Wick, 1871.

Pp. 20.

1871. (T. S. Muir.) Unda's Rubbings from Monumental Slabs and Brasses.

Collected during frequent and extensive travels.


1872. (David Dakers Black.) A Trip to Shetland. By a Scotsman. 8vo, Edin., 1872.

Pp. 49. Signed T. G.

1872. To Roslin: from the Far West. With local descriptions. 12mo, Edin., 1872.

Illustrated. A visit to Roslin, etc., by an American.

A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 599

1872. (T. S. Muir.) Inchcolm, Aberdour, North Rona, Sula Sgeir. 8vo, 1872. Twenty copies privately printed. Illustrated. 684

1872. John Longmuir, LL.D. A Run through the land of Burns and the Covenanters. 8vo, Aberdeen, 1872. With a frontispiece, "Drowned they were indeed." Pp. 80. 685


1873. William Simpson. 'Elgin Courant' annual holiday—Dalvey Gardens and the banks of the Findhorn. 12mo, Elgin, 1873. 688

1874. Holidays at Home and Abroad. By two Friends. 8vo, Glasgow, 1874. Pp. 146. Only the last two chapters (17 pages) relate to Scotland. They are headed "Our holiday trip to Inverness." They do not contain much of interest. 689


1874. (William Mitchell.) A Fortnight in Arran. By W. M. 8vo, Glas. [1874]. Printed for private circulation. 691

1874. (Lady Baillie, of Polkemmet.) A Short Visit to St Kilda. By a Lady. 1874.

In *The Church of Scotland Missionary Record*, Jan. 1875. Lady Baillie was accompanied by Mr Baird of Cambusdoon.

1874. (James Brebner.) Three autumn days in Perthshire. 12mo, Dundee, 1874.

Privately printed.

1875 and 1876. I. Sands. Out of the World; or, Life in St Kilda. 8vo, Edin., 1878.

The above is the second edition, corrected and enlarged, with illustrations by the author. He paid a seven weeks' visit to St Kilda in 1875, and a visit of eight months in 1876. The first edition was published at Edinburgh, n.d. (1876) soon after the first visit. See also "Notes on the Antiquities of the Island of St Kilda," by Mr Sands, *Proc. Soc. of Antiq. Scot.* (vol. xi.), pp. 186-192.


1875. William Scott Douglas. "In Ayrshire." A descriptive picture of the county of Ayr, with relative notes on interesting local subjects, chiefly derived during a recent personal tour. Part First: The district of Cunninghame. With historical introduction, etc. 8vo, Kilmarnock, 1875.

So far as I know, this is all that has been published. The book has a good index.


Privately printed. Six photographs. The visit was paid in 1875, and the account first appeared in *Good Words* for that year.
1875 and 1879. Andrew Jervise. Epitaphs and Inscriptions from Burial Grounds and old Buildings in the North-East of Scotland, with Historical, Biographical, Genealogical, and Antiquarian Notes. Also an Appendix of Illustrative papers. 2 vols., Large 8vo, Edin., 1875 and 1879.

The second volume was published after the author's death. Mr Jervise is known to have travelled very extensively over the north-east and east of Scotland in quest of the information contained in these notes, which are very varied in their character, and, though mainly in one direction, are to a considerable extent just what an observing tourist might collect; I have therefore included the book in my List. Perhaps I should have difficulty in showing why, having included Jervise, I do not also include such a book as James Gibson's "Inscriptions on the Tombstones and Monuments erected in memory of the Covenanters, with historical introduction and notes" (8vo, Glas., 1876 c.); or even such books as Robert Monteith's "Ane Theater of Mortality, or the illustrious inscriptions extant upon the several monuments . . . within the Greyfriars' Churchyard, and other churches and burial places within the City of Edinburgh and suburbs" (8vo, Edin., 1704); or Robert Monteith's "A further collection of Funeral Inscriptions over Scotland" (8vo, Edin., 1713); or James Brown's "Epitaphs and monumental Inscriptions in Greyfriars Churchyard, Edinburgh, with an Introduction and Notes by David Laing" (8vo, Edin., 1867).

1876. (Archibald Romanes.) Notes of a Trip to the Haunts of Tannahill and the Land of Burns. By Propertius. 8vo, Dunfermline, 1876.


1876. William Gorrie. Notes of a Botanical Tour to Atholl, Orkney, etc. 1876.


The letterpress is by A Beckett, and the lithographed illustrations, forty-two in number, by Sambourne. The illustrations are pleasant pictures, but not useful topographically or historically; the letterpress is gossipy, and yields few fresh or special observations to give it value topographically. Both tourists were pleased with what they saw, and thought the Scottish people kind, witty, charitable, God-loving and God-beloved, and their country full of beauties.

1876. Samuel Abbott. Ardenmohr among the Hills. A record of scenery and sports in the Highlands of Scotland. With illustrations, sketched and etched by the Author. One of the illustrations gives girls tramping clothes. 8vo, Lond., 1876. 707


1877. J. Ewing Ritchie. Cruise of the "Elena," or Yachting in the Hebrides. 8vo, Lond., 1877. 709

1877. John Macdiarmid, Junior Clerk Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. St Kilda and its inhabitants. 8vo, Edin., 1877. 710

A trip to St Kilda in 1877 under instructions from the Highland and Agricultural Society. Pp. 30.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 603

1877. Charles W. Wood. The Orkney and Shetland Islands. 711

A tour (made in 1877) with twenty-four illustrations. The account of it appeared in seven successive numbers of The Argosy, in 1878.


1877. Dr. Odo Moranel ["O. M. R."]. Från Shetland och Orkney. (In the Finsk Tidsskrift, published at Helsingfors, Finland, 1877.) 713

1877. (James-Pirie.) A walk round the Boundaries of Morayshire. With map specially prepared from Ordnance Survey. By a Pedestrian. 8vo, Banff, 1877. 714

1877. G. Fraser. Wigtown and Whithorn. Historical and Descriptive Sketches; Stories and Anecdotes illustrative of the Racy Wit and Pawky Humour of the District. 8vo. 1877. 715

1878. George Seton, Advocate, M.A. Oxon., etc. St Kilda Past and Present. 4to, Edin., 1878. 716

Outcome of a visit to St Kilda in the summer of 1877. Illustrated.

1878. (John Inglis.) A Yachtsman's Holidays, or Cruising in the West Highlands. By the "Governor." 8vo, Lond., 1879. 717


I have not seen this book.

1878. John T. Reid. Art Rambles in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. With 156 sketches taken from Nature and drawn on wood by the author. Engraved by Dalziel Brothers. 4to, Lond., 1878. 719
1878. A Rollicking Tour in the land of the Gael. By Rag, Tag, and Bobtail. With life at Tobersnerey. Small 4to, Paisley, 1878. 720

1878. Excursion to Alves and Burghead. (15 June 1878.) 721

1878. Walter Carruthers. A Trip from Garve to the Lews, 1878. 722


1878. (Charles A. Cooper, Editor of the Scotsman). A Sutherland Snuggery. 724
A delightful narrative of a little bit of travel. Tongue is the Snuggery.


1879. Rev. Jos. Sk——. A Visit to the Queen of the South (Dumfries). Carlisle, 1879. 726

1879. Archibald R. Adamson. Rambles through the Land of Burns. 8vo, Kilmarnock, 1879. 727
Has the Monument to Burns at Kilmarnock as a frontispiece.

1879. Excursion to the Divie and the Findhorn. (6 June 1879). 728

1879. Rev. J. Donaldson. A Minister's Week in Argyll. 1879. 729

1879. John A. Romanes. From Dunfermline to Inverness and back on a Bicycle. 8vo, Dunfermline, 1879. 730
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 605

1879. In Assynt. 731


In manuscript. Apparently one of several copies, for the use of friends.

1880. Excursion to the Sandhills of Culbin. (8 May 1880.) 733


1880. Touring in Shetland and Orkney. Scotch Letters reprinted from The Times. 12mo, Edin., 1881. 734

The letters appeared in The Times in the autumn of 1880.


1881. Braemar: or, two months in the Highlands. 2 vols., Lond., 1881. 736

1881. Andrew Carnegie. An American Four-in-hand in Britain. 8vo, New York, 1891. 737

The tour was made in 1881. The journey through Scotland was from Dumfries, through Ayrshire, Midlothian, Fifeshire, Perthshire, and on to Inverness. The tour was first printed for private circulation at New York in 1882. The title of the book then was:—Our Coaching Trip, Brighton to Inverness.

1881. Archibald Romanes. Dunfermline to Oban and back by the new Callander and Oban Railway. 8vo, Dunfermline, 1881. 738

1881. Dugald Bell. Among the Rocks around Glasgow: a series of Excursion-sketches and other papers. 8vo, Glas., 1881. 739

Coloured maps.
1881. John T. Reid. Pictures from the Orkney Islands. 4to, Edin., 1881.
A companion volume to *Art Rambles in Shetland*.

1881. J. C. R. Buckner. Rambles in and around Aberdour and Burntisland. 8vo, Edin., 1881.


The Corner is North Berwick and its neighbourhood. The article was written in 1881, but did not appear till 1889. It is illustrated by Pennell.

1882. Nauticus in Scotland. A Tricycle Tour of 2462 miles, including Skye and the West Coast. 8vo, Lond., 1884.
The tour was apparently made in 1882.

1882. circa. (Lady Priestley.) Our Highland Home. By a Member of the National Health Society. 12mo, Lond. (circa 1882).
"The Logie" is given as a frontispiece.

Printed "for private circulation only." Pp. 24. May be regarded as a skit.

1882. Log of the "Gladys." By the various hands. With Original Illustrations. 8vo. 1882.
Privately printed. Printer's name not given.


A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 607

1882. Rambles in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland. Edited and enlarged by Aliquis. 8vo. Glasgow, 1885. 749

   Edited and enlarged by Aliquis from a work bearing the same title, and printed for private circulation, by C. G. Dawson.

1882. James Walker. Jaunt to Auld Reekie, and other Scotch Poems. 8vo. 1882. 750

1882 circa. Tour in Scotland. All the Year Round, vol. 1. pp. 13, 276. 751

1883. (Alexander Innes Shand.) Letters from the Highlands. 8vo, Edin., 1884. 752

   Reprinted from The Times. Tour made in 1883.

1883. Rocks and Rapids: A Narrative of the First Voyage from Loch-earnhead to Dundee, and other Yarns. 8vo, Dundee, 1883. 753

   With map and illustrations.


   The part of Scotland dealt with lies chiefly in Glen Roy and Assynt.


1883. George Waldie. Walks along the Northern Roman Wall and notes by the way on the Early History of Falkirk, Arthur's Oven, the Gododin Poems, and other curious things. 8vo, Linlithgow, 1883. 756

1883. James W. Webber, Melrose. Rambles round the Eildons. 8vo, Hawick, 1883. See No. 652. 757

Notes and Queries of 4th August 1883, vol. viii. of 6th series, pp. 81-83. There is no novelty in the account.

1883. James Lumsden. The Island of Handa, 1883.

Trans. of the Stirling Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc., 1884-5, pp. 36-42.


Appears in Forestry for August 1883. Evershed also wrote "On the Agriculture of the Islands of Shetland" in the Transactions of the Highland Society, 1874.


1883 circa. Visit to the Islands of Scotland.


1883. Captain Thomas Hargreaves. A voyage round Great Britain, with short views of Aberdeen, Balmoral, Leith, Edinburgh, Kincardine, Stirling, etc. 8vo, Lond., 1884.

The "voyage" took place in 1883.


1884. Rev. J. Anderson. Sprigs of Heather; or, The Rambles of "May-Fly" with old friends. 8vo, Edin., 1884. 765

1884. Alexander Ross. A visit to the Island of St Kilda. 766

The visit was paid in June 1884, and the account of it appears in the Transactions of the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club, vol. iii. pp. 72 to 91. The account has a map and also four full-page illustrations from photographs made during the visit.

1884. Leonard A. Morrison, A.M. Rambles in Europe: In Ireland, Scotland, England, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and France, with historical facts relating to Scotch-American families, gathered in Scotland and the North of Ireland. Illustrated. 8vo, Boston (Mass.), 1884. 767

By the author of the History of the Morison or Morrison Family.


Old Man of Hoy as frontispiece.

1884. Comtesse de Caithness, Duchesse de Pomar. Une Visite Nocturne à Holyrood. 8vo, Paris, 1884. 769

Can scarcely be regarded as a tour or excursion. The Countess came to visit Holyrood at midnight in order to hold converse with Queen Mary. The Countess is or was President of the Theosophic Society of the East and West. The title leads to the supposition that the book may describe Holyrood.


The Church of Birnie, by David J. Mackenzie; the Sandhills and Barony of Culbin, by Mr Pirrie; Garmouth and Fochabers, by Ernest Æneas Mackintosh; The Findhorn, by J. G. Phillips; Lossiemouth, by James Grant, etc.

1884 circa. N. Pearson. Holiday in Scotland. 771

*Christian Herald* for September 1884.

With thirty-one illustrations on wood by Whymper.

1885. Malcolm Ferguson. Rambles in Skye, with sketch of a Trip to St Kilda. 8vo, Irvine, 1885.  
By the author of *A Tour through Orcadia*.

1885–6. Robert Connell. St Kilda and the St Kildians. 8vo, Lond. and Glasg., 1887.  
A visit paid to St Kilda as the Special Correspondent of the *Glasgow Herald* in 1885 and 1886.


First appeared in a series of seven articles in the *Celtic Magazine*. The tour was made in 1885. Fifty copies reprinted from the magazine for private circulation.


1885. Excursion of the Members of the British Association from Aberdeen to Elgin. 8vo. Elgin, 1885.  
Elgin, the Cathedral, Cuttles' Hillock Quarry, the Kirk of Birnie, Pluscardyne, Spynie, and Duffus are noticed.

An interesting account of travel with a special object—the condition of those employed in the manufactures of the country. The places in Scotland which Mr Porter visited and described are Glasgow, Paisley, Dumbarton, Dundee, and Coatbridge. The Industries occupy his attention, but he has many other observations of much interest. He came to Edinburgh, but does not treat it as an "Industrial centre."


This is largely an account of travel. Mr Harvie-Brown visited Far-out Head, Rhiconich, Smoo Cave, Whiten Head, Eilean Hoan, Eilean Chlamraig, Cape Wrath, Clo-more, Garbh Island, and Bulgie Island. Several of these places are very rarely visited, and have still more rarely been described.

1886. Oliver Wendell Holmes. Our Hundred Days in Europe. 8vo, Boston and New York, 1893.


1886. P. Villars. Scotland and Ireland—A Picturesque Survey of the two Countries. With one hundred and fifty illustrations. 4to, Lond., 1888.

Translated from the French by Henry Frith. Apparently part of a larger book called England, Scotland, and Ireland. 4to, Lond., 1886. It barely comes within the category of tours, and is not a book of much interest or value.


1886. Alfred James Monday. From the Tone of Somersetshire to the Don of Aberdeenshire. Small 8vo, Aberdeen, 1886.

Only 100 copies printed.

This book is largely an account of travel in Sutherland and Caithness, often to places seldom visited. All of the travel did not take place in one year, but it took place in years not far separated and not much before the date of the publication of the book, which date has therefore been taken as the date of the travel.


"Impressions de voyage, et quelques esquisses sur l'histoire, les mœurs, les usages, les croyances supersticieuses et traditionnelles de l'Écosse."

1887. Frances Murray. Summer in the Hebrides. Sketches in Colonsay and Oronsay. For private circulation. 8vo, Glasgow, 1887.

With illustrations and a map.


1887. Charles Mackay. Through the long day, or Memorials of a literary life during half a century. 2 vols., 8vo, Lond., 1887.

Vol. i. contains notices of Newhaven, of the Eglinton Tournament, of a holiday in Edinburgh, of the Scott Monument, and of Glasgow; and vol. ii. contains notices of Ben Mac Dhui, and of the West Highlands and Skye. These notices are to a large extent narratives of excursions or visits made in different years.


_Scribner's Magazine_ for October 1888, p. 312.
1888. James Thomson. The Surprisin’ Adventures an’ Hairbreadth Escapes o’ the renowned Jock Gordon an’ his mither. Being the historie o’ a daurin’ wheelbarry jurney frae Leven to Dumfarlin’. Reprinted from the Kirkcaldy Mail and Dunfermline Citizen. 8vo, 114 pp., Kirkcaldy, 1888.


This book is largely an account of travel in the Outer Hebrides, often to little-known parts. All of the travel did not take place in one year, but it took place in years neither far separated from each other, nor much before the date of the publication of the book, which date has therefore been taken as the date of the travel. There are numerous illustrations and maps.

The volume contains accounts of visits to the Shiant Islands, the Flannan Isles, North Ronay and North Barry or Sulisgeir, Harris, North Uist, Islands and Rocks of Haskeir, South Uist, Monach Isles, Baray, Mingulay and Baray Head, Berneray, St Kilda, and Rockall.

1888 circa. Henry Evans. He had visited St Kilda in his yacht, the “Erne,” nine times before 1888, and he communicated an account of what he saw to Messrs Harvie-Brown and Buckley, which appears in their “Vertebrate Fauna of the Outer Hebrides” (sm. 4to. Edin., 1888), pp. lxxxiv–lxxxvii, and which describes more fully than other writers the coast-line, with its caves and gòes and sea-worn recesses.


An account of travel in England and Scotland, and on the Continent, by two American ladies.

1890. Rev. R. Lawson. The Sacred Places of Scotland: Being an account of a personal visit to them. 8vo, Paisley, 1891. With 29 illustrations.

The book originated in "a pilgrimage" made last year to some of the hallowed places in Scotland: Iona, Dunfermline, St Andrews, St Giles Edinburgh, Glasgow Cathedral, Haddington, Anwoth, Dunblane, New Luce, the Bass Rock, Bothwell Bridge, Ayr's Moss, Priesthill, Greyfriars Churchyard, Prestonpans, Ettrick, Annan, Kilmeny, St Peter's, Dundee, and Blantyre.

1890. Margaret Warrender. Walks near Edinburgh. 12mo, Edin., 1890.


1890. W. Scott Dalgleish. The Cruise of the Royal Mail Steamer "Dunottar Castle" round Scotland on her trial trip. Edinburgh. 4to, 1890.

Copiously illustrated.


Numerous illustrations.


1890, 1891, and 1892. Excursions of Cairngorm Club.

1. To Mount Keen, May 1890.
2. To Braeriach and Cairn Toul, July 1890.
3. To Tap o Noth, September 1890.
4. To Morven, May 1891.
5. To Ben à Bhuirid and Ben Avon, July 1891.
6. To Ben Rinnes, September 1891.
7. To Ben Muich Dhui and Cairngorm, July 1892.

Brochures. 8vo Aberdeen, v.x.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 615

1890. A Tour through Fife. 8vo, circa 1890.  
An Album of lithographic views—of poor quality.


1890 circa. (D. H. Edwards.) Around the Ancient City in six Circular Tours, Historical and Descriptive, with Notes on the Ancient Superstitions, Folk Lore, Eminent Men, and Curious Characters, in various districts of Forfar and Kincardineshire. 12mo, Brechin, N.D. (circa 1890).

1890. Δ. ΒΙΚΕΑΑ. ΠΕΡΙ ΣΚΩΤΙΑΣ. Small 8vo. Athens, 1890.


1890 circa. George Eyre-Todd. By-ways of the Scottish Border: A Pedestrian Pilgrimage. 4to, Selkirk, N.D. Illustrated by Tom Scott, A.R.S.A.


This book consists largely of an account of travel in Orkney, often to places seldom visited. All of the travel did not take place in one year, but it took place in years neither far separated from each other nor much before the date of the publication of the book, which date has therefore been taken as the date of the travels. Maps and illustrations. The volume contains accounts of North Ronaldshay, Sanday, Stroma, Eday, Fara, Westray, Rousay, Eynhallow, Gairsay, Shapinsay, Copinsay, Hoy and Walls, Graemsay, Cara, Flotta, Barra, South Ronaldshay, Stack and Skerry, and the Pentland Skerries.

This book seems to be the fruit of travel in Scotland, and is therefore included in this List.

1891. William Winter. Old Shrines and Ivy. 12mo, Edin., 1892. 812

Chapters VIII., IX. and X. contain accounts of a journey from Edinburgh to Inverness, a visit to Culloden, and a stay of some days in Iona—all in September 1891.


Prettily got up. Contains an account of the cruise of the "Thekla" to "Ultima Thule" and the West Coast of Scotland, pp. 70-96.


1891. Mr Lowson of the High School, Stirling. A Visit to the recent Excavations at Croyhill and Barhill, on the line of the Roman wall of Antoninus Pius. Trans. of the Stirling Nat. Hist. and Arch. Soc., 1890-1, p. 103.

1891. Edv. Westermarck. En Sommar på Shetland. (In the Geografiska Föreningens Tidskrift, Helsingfors, No. 6, December 1891.) 816


1892. John Christison Oliphant. Some Rambles round Edinburgh. 12mo, Edin., 1892. 818

Corstorphine Hill and Corstorphine, Western Suburbs, Colinton, Glencorse, and Arthur's Seat are described.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 617


This book consists largely of an account of travel in Argyll and the Inner Hebrides, often to little-known places. All of the travel did not take place in one year, but it took place in years neither far separated from each other nor much before the date of the publication of the book, which has therefore been taken as the date of the travel. Maps and illustrations are numerous.

The volume contains references to Arisaig, Tobermory, Ardnamurchan, Hysgeir, Canna, Rum, Eigg, Muck, Coll, Tiree, Treshnish Isles, Iona, Mull, Colonsay, Oronsay, Scarba, Jura, Islay, Cara, and Gigha.

1892. Our Western Hills: How to reach them, and the views from their Summits. By a Glasgow Pedestrian. Glas., 1892. 820

1892. Alexander Ross, Provost of Inverness. A visit to the Island of Iona. Its Buildings and Geology. 1892. 821


1892 circa. W. S. Dalgleish. Coast Scenery of Scotland. 822


1893. F. Davie. From Elgin to Ben Macdhui. 12mo, Elgin, 1893. 823


1893. (Sir John Skelton, K.C.B.). In Orcadia. 825


1893. Paul de Rousier. La question Ouvrière en Angleterre, avec une Préface de Henri Tourville. 8vo, Paris, 1895. 826

Outcome of a tour of investigation in 1893 into the condition and circumstances of workmen in the chief centres of industry and commerce in England, Scotland, and Ireland.
Illustrated. Life in a Hebridean Shooting Lodge. Consists almost entirely of sporting experiences.

1894. By Ocean, Firth, and Channel; Amateur Cruising on the West Coast of Scotland and North of Ireland. By Diagonal White. 8vo, Lond., 1894. 828
Published at *The Yachtsman* offices. Illustrated. Consists mainly of yachting experiences.


This book is largely an account of travel in the part of Scotland represented by the Moray Basin, often to little known places. The travel took place in years neither far separated from each other nor much before the date of the publication of the book, which has therefore been taken as their date. There are many illustrations.
The volume may be said to deal with travel in Sutherland, Cromarty, Ross, Inverness, Moray and Nairn, the Black Isle, the Beauly Basin, the Ness Valley, Loch Spynie, the Culbin Sands, the Cabrach, Glenlivet, the Spey valley, etc.

Copiously illustrated.

1895. J. C. Roger, F.S.A. *Reminiscences of a Four Weeks' Tour in Scotland; with Notes and Memoranda relating to sundry matters of Antiquity.* 8vo, Lond., 1895. 832
Privately printed.

The chapter, “A Handful of Heather,” pp. 81-115, may be regarded as an account of fishing excursions to the Lewis, Sutherland, and other parts of Scotland. The years in which the excursions were made are not given.

1895. Duncan Fraser. *Riverside Rambles of an Edinburgh Angler.* 8vo, Selkirk, 1895. 834


*Trans. of the Inverness Scientific Society and Field Club,* vol. iv. pp. 393-399. 835


The fourteenth letter relates to Iona and Staffa.


1896 *circa.* Frank Cooper, M.A. *Sailing Tours; The Yachtsman’s Guide to the sailing waters of the English and Adjacent Coasts.* Part V. The West Coasts of Scotland, the Orkneys, and the West Coast of the North Sea. *London (circa 1896).* 839

Numerous charts.
1897. Richard Kearton, F.Z.S. With Nature and a Camera, being the
adventures and observations of a Field Naturalist and an Animal
Photographer. Illustrated by 180 pictures from photographs by
Cherry Kearton. Large 8vo, Lond., 1897.
Contains a long account of a visit to St Kilda—134 pages.

1897. Edward J. Wilson. From Dunbar to the White Well.
Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, vol. xvi. 1897,
pp. 171-178.

1898. Marie Anne De Bovet. L'Écosse, Souvenirs et Impressions de
Voyages—Ouvrage illustré de cent soixante-sept gravures ; dont
cent dix reproduisent les Aquarelles exécutées d'après nature,
par G. Vuiller. 4to, Paris, 1898.

1898. Mme. Edgar Quinet. De Paris à Édimbourg. Small 8vo,
Paris, 1898.

4to, Edin., 1898.
I have not seen this book. Illustrated.

1898. Archibald Young, Advocate, Late H.M. Inspector of Salmon
Fisheries for Scotland, etc. Summer Sailings, by an old Yachts-
man. With numerous illustrations after water-colour drawings
by the Author. 8vo, Edin. 1898.

1898. J. C. Roger. Journal of a Summer Tour in the Perthshire and
Inverness-shire Highlands. 8vo, Lond., 1898.
Privately printed. Illustrated.

1898. Alan Reid. Rosyth Castle: A Notable Fifeshire Ruin. 8vo,
Dunfermline, 1898. Illustrated. Map.
This work is the outcome of much travelling round about Rosyth,
and for that reason appears in this List.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 621


Appears in the Oelhagen und Klasings Monatshefte for August 1898.


This book largely represents travel through Shetland, not far separated in time from the date of its publication.


One hundred and four illustrations.

1899. Evelyn Heathcote. Visit to St Kilda with her Brother in the summer of 1899. 852

The Wide World for August 1900, pp. 91-96. Illustrated. The stay on the island extended over two months.

1900. Norman Heathcote. St Kilda. 8vo, Lond., 1900. 853

With 80 illustrations from sketches and photographs of the people, scenery, and birds. The author paid more visits than one—of some length—to the St Kilda group of islands.

ADDITION.


The preface is dated from Sandhurst. The translator says that "doubts may arise in the minds of many regarding the authenticity of the work." He says that only two copies of the Persian manuscript were extant, one being in his own possession. He does not tell where the
other is. Chapters IX. and X. relate to Scotland. They contain little of interest or value. Skating attracted Mirza’s attention. He says that in the Highlands it rains or snows for twelve months of the year, and that the people themselves eat and also feed their horses on oats. He tells a few pointless and poor stories. He was a Mussulman, but is also called “a Hindoostanee” and a “Bengalee.”

1767. James Robertson. MS. Tour through the North of Scotland.

The object of the travel was the examination of the vegetable productions of the northern counties, and with this subject most of the narrative is occupied, but to some extent Robertson made and recorded observations of a general character. The account appears to have been prepared for John Hope, Professor of Botany in the University of Edinburgh. He travelled along the coast through Fife, Forfar, Kincardine, Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, and Nairn to Inverness. Thence he journeyed to Rosemarkie, Cromarty, Dornoch, Golspie, Tain, Brora, Inverness, Langwill, Braemore, Kildonan, Rogart, Skibo, and back to Inverness. He set out again for Ross-shire, Sutherland, and Caithness, visiting Beauly, Dingwall, Strathpeffer, Ben Wevis, Strath Oikile, Larg, Strath Naver, Ben Gribrid, Tongue, Dunbeath, Dunnet, Thurso, Rae, Erbol, Durness, Scourie, Handy, Assynt, Loch Broom, and back again to Inverness.

He tells of the Loch Munar superstition and its origin; of a river in Assynt near the kirk which runs for three-quarters of a mile through a subterraneous passage of lime stone; of a species of crow that he saw in the glen above the Kirk of Assynt with a red bill and red feet, which chattered like a jackdaw; of the belief that mariners approaching the Assynt coast observe that the needle points to two hills; of the mineral springs at Slains and Peterhead; of the coal at Brora which is apt to kindle spontaneously; of Angus Gun, who cured Sibbens “by administering mercury in a very proper manner”; of a vein of coal, 3 or 4 feet thick, above Castle Laad (Strathpeffer); of “Herds of Swine” in Braemore; of windmills being used for sawing wood; of its not being thought desirable to eat mussels and cockles in June, July, and August; of Captain Mackay’s gardens and nurseries at Skibo; of plants which prevent the drifting of sand; etc. He gives it as his own opinion that “Vernal plants give more equivocal indications of climate than autumnal ones”; and he tells of various plants used in dyeing and in medicine by the common people, as for instance, that a black dye is got by adding to copperas the bark of the common alder tree, that a yellow dye is obtained from the tips of the common heath collected in shady places, that the yellow ladies’ bed-straw yields a carmine dye equal to madder, that the people dip their cloth or yarn in an infusion of mountain club moss instead of alum, before putting them in the dyeing liquor, that the roots of harebells, fried with butter, are used as a cataplasm to promote suppuration, that the
boiled leaves of orpine are an antidote against the bite of a mad dog, and that the lesser spearwort and the wood anemone are used as a blistering plaster. He calls Ferry Port on Craig, Porten Craig Ferry.

Manuscript—a transcript—has recently come into my possession.

1769. James Robertson. MS. Observations made in a Tour through the islands of Orkney and Shetland in the year 1769.

Robertson devotes less space in the account of this tour to observations on plants than he does in the accounts of his other travels. He describes the islands seriatim, as visitors to Orkney and Shetland generally do, and there is little new in these descriptions, but in his general remarks there are many interesting observations.

He sailed from Leith. The date is not given, but he left Orkney for Shetland on the 29th of May. The date of the end of the tour is not stated.

He speaks of Keerfald Hill and its flat top as having an artificial look, of the dung of cattle and dry tangle as the chief fuel in North Ronaldshay, of a sort of jet in Cobinshay, of the general absence of trees and shrubs, of large pieces of oak and fir dug out of mosses, of the refinement and manly good breeding of the gentry, of sandals made of sealskin, of birch and poplar in Waes, of the set of chimed bells in the cathedral, of Molucca beans, of the Dwarfie's Stone in Hoy, of the Bridge of Brogar and the Stones of Stannis, of wards or warps, of the native plough, of the harrows (with wooden teeth) drawn by men, of pulling the wool off the sheep as it becomes loose, of the use of tormentil to tan leather, of the fortnightly ball at Kirkwall during winter, and of the weekly meetings of gentlemen in a tavern. He says that salted and smoked flesh of seals is eaten. He describes the hunting of seals on Soul Skerry in October and November, when four or five hundred are clubbed in a few hours, and says that not a bone of all the carcasses left is to be seen a year after. He writes a good deal about the so-called Causeway at Skail, a quarter of a mile long and 40 feet broad, and of the curious figures on the slabs, which he does not regard as man's handiwork. He also writes of the square catacombs on the Downs of Skail, and says that in one a skeleton was found with a sword in one hand and a Danish axe in the other. He says that the word Brough means a burying place in the Teutonic language.

In the part relating to Shetland, he says that the Fair Isle people speak English with a considerable degree of the Norse accent; that the Shetlanders live long—one, Lawrence by name, living to 140 and marrying at 100, and one Tanville to 180 and his sons still longer; that the people marry early and are “prolifick”; that eggs of gulls taste like lobsters; that auks and guillmotis disturbed and frightened by firing guns do not quit their nests but toss their eggs out with their bills; that “swine roam at large in great numbers”; that very fine
wool is wrought in stockings which sell for 21s. or 25s.; that circular Pict's houses have very thick walls, full of small apartments, communicating with each other; and that Tingwall steeple is a sanctuary.

Manuscript—a transcript—has recently come into my possession.

1770. Lewis Drummond. MS. Report to the Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge, in pursuance of a Commission to make personal investigation into the State of the Highlands of Scotland. Preserved in the Archives of the Society. 857

Valuable and detailed information is given regarding the size of parishes and villages, the number of the inhabitants, the forms of religion among them, their employments, the number of children at school, the value of money, the cost of meal, eggs, butter, cheese, milk, etc.

1771. James Robertson. MS. Tour in the Valleys of the Dee, the Awin, the Spey, and the Findhorn, on to Inverness; thence along the Great Glen to Fortwilliam; to Tayndrum, Killin, Glen Lyon, Taymouth, Kenmore, Crieff, Stirling, Loch Lomond, and Glasgow. 858

The traveller's main purpose was to study the plants and trees of the districts visited, and this occupies the chief part of his narrative.

But he was to some extent an observer of things in general. He says that ptarmigan abound on the Braemar hills, that he found a Lieutenant and fifteen soldiers stationed at Braemar Castle, that Erse is the common language of the people of Braemar and of Awinside, that basket-work barns were in use, that resinous fir was used for giving light, and was burned on the top of a stone pillar when the fire was in the centre of the room, etc. He speaks of a brownish rat on The Mare and nowhere else, of the habits of the badger, of the adder stone and its origin, of the toad stone, of the snail stone, of the wooden pipes made in Abernethy for supplying London with water, of wild fowl of the valley not far from Invershie in Badenoch, of raised sea beaches, of wild turkey as the popular name of the capercailzie in Abernethy, of a circle of Standing Stones near Aviemore with three or four upright stones in the middle having a large flat stone resting on the top, of a "subterraneous lodgement" at Borlum capable of containing 100 men 50 feet long, 10 feet broad and 8 feet high with walls converging, of a Highland wedding and washing the bride's feet, etc.
He began his travel on 31st May 1771, and ended it on 6th September 1771.

The Manuscript—a transcript—has recently come into my possession.

1787. A Journal, being an Account of a Short Tour or Excursion from Edinburgh. A second title runs as follows:—Excursion from the Capital through the middle parts of Scotland. MS. 859

The travel occupied thirteen days, from 19th April to 2nd May 1787. The travellers, who were on foot, were four in number, and are called (1) The Author, (2) C., (3) M., and (4) B.—the oldest not exceeding the age of 16 years. At the bottom of the first title-page given above there are the words,—"Written 20 July 1788, by W. A." It is possible that he wrote from notes by the young "author," and perhaps improved them. It is probable that the "A." of the "W. A." stands for Anderson, as the first of the sketches in the book bears that "Anderson fecit." There are seven full-page sketches in the book—Ravens Craig, Dersay, St Andrews, Dundee, Hermitage (Dunkeld), Taymouth, and Craig Kalaman.

The tourists went from Edinburgh to Kinghorn, Kirkcaldy, Cupar, St Andrews, Dundee, Perth, Dunkeld, Blair, Kenmore, Taymouth, Killin, Crianlarich, Loch Lomond, Tarbet, Luss, Dumbarton, Glasgow, Kilsyth, Falkirk, Linlithgow, and back to Edinburgh.

This MS. volume, which is neatly bound, and is a small 4to 7½ by 6 inches, pp. 202 and index locorum, was sent by the Hon. John Mackintosh of Sydney, who picked it up there, to Mr George Bain, Nairn.

The book is an interesting and honestly written narrative. It tells of the up-putting of the party, and of what they ate and drank; of what they saw in the mansion houses and public buildings they visited; of what they thought of the scenery and of the people; of St Fillan's Pool; of Wallace's Sword, etc. They were intelligent observers. They had no striking adventures.

1796. John Scott, of Halkshill. MS. Yachting Excursion in Scottish Western Waters.

Narrative of a cruise in The Frame by John Scott, of Halkshill, shipbuilder and banker in Greenock, who was born in 1752. Mr Scott was the grandfather of Mr John Scott, the present proprietor of Halkshill, and the well known lover of good books. Through his kindness I have seen this account of what may perhaps be regarded as the earliest narrative of a yachting tour in Scottish waters, and it is in his library that the manuscript is preserved. It is in the tourist's own handwriting. He was accompanied by several friends. Among them was Mr William McIver of Liverpool, who was married to a sister of Mr Scott's wife. Mrs McIver and Mr Rankine, another member of the party, left the vessel at Inveraray, and "set out for Greenock by land."

VOL. XXXV,
The narrative is unfortunately not complete. It begins with the departure of The Frame from Liverpool on the 19th of June 1796, and ends abruptly with the departure from Canna on the 27th of July. The name of the vessel brings to mind a Fram recently famous in Arctic explorations. Its size is not given, but Duncan Grey was "The Master."

Mr Scott was a good all-round observer, but some things seem to have specially interested him, such as harbours, anchorages, fisheries, and trees—both trees that had been planted and were growing, and trees that should have been planted and should have been growing. The party often landed, were sometimes entertained on shore, and sometimes entertained friends on board.

From Liverpool The Frame sailed on the 19th of June to Fairley Roads, passing in its progress Douglas Bay, the Mull of Galloway, Ailsa Craig, Lamlash Bay, etc., which are noticed in the narrative; thence it sailed past Rothesay, which, we are told, possessed at that time seventy to eighty sail of stout sloops from 10 to 100 tons burden, to Blackfarlane Bay, with "very good oysters on the opposite shore"; thence to Inveraray; and we have references to the east opening of the projected Crinan Canal, to the herrings in the loch, through a great shoal of which The Frame sailed, and which then had the reputation of being "the best herrings caught on the coasts of Great Britain," and the Castle with its fine tapestries in "the Card Room"; thence to Otter; thence to Loch Crinan, seeing Fairhead (Ireland) and Islay, and noticing the attempted improvement of 1500 acres of the Crinan moss by Malcolm of Poltalloch; thence to Blackmill Bay (Luing), where the writer notices an oblong ditched fort, 24 x 14 yards in size; thence by Esdaile, where women, "cleanly dressed in white," were seen rowing boats with slates to load a brig, and on to Oban, passing Duart Castle with "a garrison of invalids"; thence to Tobermory, which is well described; thence to Isle Oronsay; thence to Glencoul Bay, where it was told by a party visiting The Frame that many of the poems of Ossian might still be heard from the country people, and that "much of the beauty of the original was lost in the translation"; thence to Scalpa, with a fine bed of oysters in the Sound; thence to Stornoway, where "trees of a large size were seen in a garden," where the poor are described by the writer as "the most miserable creatures I have seen," and from which there are said to be annual exports of about 1500 black cattle worth about £3000, of ling to the value of about £1500, and of a considerable quantity of dog-fish oil; thence to Birken Isles; thence to Lochbroom, Isle Martin, Ullapool, and Isle of Tanera, where the Red Herring Houses are noticed; thence to Lochmadie; thence to Canna, where the "needle of the compass is reversed and points to the south," as "we had an opportunity of trying," where the volcanic origin of the island is apparent, "the rocks and stones being run together as by fire," and where "parts of a tree are to be seen in the heart of those rocks, 12 or 15 feet below the surface."

Here the narrative ends—27th July 1796. A note on the next page indicates that the cruise extended to Fort William.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX.

[The figures refer to the running number in the List. Figures in italics refer to the numbered paragraphs of the Introduction. Anonymous travels are entered as such, and also under the names of the writers to whom they are attributed, so far as known. And pseudonymous travels are entered as such, and also under the pseudonyms and under the real names of the authors, when these last are known.]

Abbott, Archbishop, 45.
Abbott, Jacob, 522.
Abbott, Samuel, 707.
Abercromby, Patrick, 27.
Adair, John, 40, 99, 105.
Adam, J., 661.
Adamson, A. R., 727.
Adamson, H., 57.
^Eneas, Sylvius, 5.
A. G. S., 510.
Ainslie, Hew, 19, 359.
Alesius, Alexander, 14.
Aliquis, 749.
Allan, Mr, 158.
Alves, James, 253.
A. M'D. and A. C., 265.
Anderson, J. A., 300.
Anderson, Elizabeth, 28.
Anderson, George and Peter, 436.
Anderson, James, 201.
Anderson, J. P., 34.
Anderson, Joseph, 34, 171.
Andrelino, Fausto, 5.
Angiolini, Chev., 218.
Anne, Duc de Joyeuse, 34.
Antiquaries, 488.
Apperley, J. C., 417.
Arbuthnot's Fishes, 15.
Arferville, Nicolay d', 34.
Arlincourt, V. d', 497.
Asselinean, Ch., 533.
A. T., 267.
Athole, Countess of, 2.
Athole, Duke of, 27.
Atkinson, G. C., 421.
Atkinson, Thos., 370.
Aubrey, J., 96.
Audubon, J. J., 401.
Austin, Arthur, 382.
Ayala, Don Pedro de, 8, 9, 10.
Ayton, R., 316.
Baalen, S. van, 459.
Baërt, 240.
Bailey, J. M., 725.
Bailie, Lady, 21, 693.
Bain, George, 748.
Bain, Joseph, 27.
Baine, John, 10, 223.
Balfour, Sir James, 13, 46, 62.
Balfour, J. J., 400.
Baird, Rev. Hugh, 629.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, Hugh</td>
<td>337</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Campbell, John</td>
<td>147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candé (Kennedy), Hugh</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Candlish, Rev. Dr</td>
<td>504</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canmore, Malcolm</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cant, James</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardaillac-Sarlabous, De</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardanus, Hieronymus</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cardonnel, Adam de</td>
<td>210</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carew, Bampfylde M.</td>
<td>215</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carnegie, Andrew</td>
<td>737</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr, Sir John</td>
<td>397</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carruthers, R.</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carruthers, Walter</td>
<td>722</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carus, Dr C. G.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cash, C. G.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castelnau, De</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castelvetri, Giacomo</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carter, Nellie M.</td>
<td>796</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castile, Constable of</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Causeries sur l'Écosse</td>
<td>431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cawdor, Thane of</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cecil</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalk</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chamberlayne, J.</td>
<td>16, 112</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers, Robert</td>
<td>302, 398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chambers, William</td>
<td>649</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chantreau, Peter N.</td>
<td>211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chapman, Robert</td>
<td>303</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles I.</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles II.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles VII. (of France)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charles X.</td>
<td>428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chastelard, De</td>
<td>23, 24, 26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castellain, George</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chatto, W. A.</td>
<td>438</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cheapes of Willfield</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Childrey, F.</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christie, James</td>
<td>336</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clapperton, Dr</td>
<td>10, 206</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clark, T.</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clarke, Ed. Dan.</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clephane, Dr John</td>
<td>142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerk, Sir John</td>
<td>133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clifford, Lord</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cobbett, William</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cochranie, Charles</td>
<td>408</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cockburn, Lord</td>
<td>456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, Greenville</td>
<td>151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collins, Mr</td>
<td>331</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colombel, A. de</td>
<td>553</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colquhoun, John</td>
<td>590</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colton, C.</td>
<td>450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Traveller</td>
<td>323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compton, E. T.</td>
<td>813</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connell, Robert</td>
<td>21, 775</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constable, Archibald</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contrast, The</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conway, James</td>
<td>583, 598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cook, Geo. Alex.</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, Charles A.</td>
<td>724</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper, Frank</td>
<td>539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opland, John</td>
<td>172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordiner, Rev. Charles</td>
<td>209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooking, Tom</td>
<td>214</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cosmopolite</td>
<td>470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Craven, Rev. J. B.</td>
<td>153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford, Historiographer</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crawford, Sheriff</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crichton, A. W.</td>
<td>589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critie, James, D. D.</td>
<td>274</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Croc, Dr</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwell, T. K.</td>
<td>348</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cromwell, Thomas</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currie, Archibald</td>
<td>413</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crichtwell, Rev. C.</td>
<td>557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyprus, King of</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalgleish, W. Scott</td>
<td>800, 822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalvay, J. G.</td>
<td>13, 21, 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalzell's Rare Animals</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'Amour, Matthew</td>
<td>189</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damville, De</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dun, P.</td>
<td>642</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel, W.</td>
<td>316, 346, 365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D'Aubigné, J. H. Morle</td>
<td>505</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dauney, Sacristan</td>
<td>388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davie, F.</td>
<td>823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Davison, S. C.</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dawson, Charles</td>
<td>357</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defoe, Daniel</td>
<td>124</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denhy, Walter Cooper</td>
<td>582, 586</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denholm, James</td>
<td>281</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depping, 410.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Derham, Dr</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Desmontiers, Jehan</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devronside Poet</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagonal White, 828.
Dibdin, Charles, 258.
Dibden, Rev. T. F., 18, 457.
Dickens, Charles, 19, 476.
Dickson, Rev. Dr, 21.
Dobie, James, 46.
Dobie, John Sheddon, 46.
Douglas, David, 282.
Douglas, Francis, 190.
Douglas, James, 7.
Douglas, Mrs, 90.
Douglas, N., 18, 236.
Douglas, William, 3, 53.
Douglas, W. Scott, 697.
Dundonnell, Laird of, 350.
Dunmore, Earl of, 21.
Dupin, Charles, 332.
Ellis, Sir Henry, 4.
Elze, Karl, 587.
Emerson, J., 63.
Enault, Louis, 579.
English, John, 152.
Erasmus, 51, 5.
Erskine of Dun, 563.
Essé, Monsieur d', 27.
Evans, A. H., 660.
Evans, Henry, 21, 794.
Evershed, Henry, 700.
Eyre-Todd, Geo., 609, 831.

E. B., 109.
Ebeling, J. P., 163.
 Eccentrics, Two, 422.
Edgeworth, Maria, 19, 384.
Edinias, 312.
Edmonston's Flora, 15.
Edwards-Moss, John E., 795.
Egerton, Sir P. de Malpas Grey, 55.
Ehingen, Georg von, 8.
Eight days' Tour, 439.
Elbouf, D', 50.
Elder, John, Clerke, 19.
Elder, Joannes, Miles, 13.
Elliot, 690.

Fag, Frederick, 433.
 Falconer, James, 135.
Fallow, R., 53.
Faujas, M. de Saint Fond, 326.
Fenn, W. W., 609, 633.
Fenton, J. D., 653.
Ferguson, Sir Adam, 202.
Ferguson, Col. Alex., 116.
Ferguson, Malcolm, 21, 663, 774.
Ferguson, R. Menzies, 768, 817.
Ferrarius, 2.
Fraser, Jo., 102.
Fillan, St., 3.
Findlater, Eric J., 21.
Finlayson, P., 445.
Fittler, James, 282.
Fletcher, Rev. A., 573.
Fletcher, Giles, 36.
Flyming, John, 32.
Fontane, Theodor, 585.
Forbes, Arthur, of Brux, 357.
Forbes, Duncan, 116, 131.
Forbes, Robert, 135, 153, 162.
Fordun, John of, 33.
Forestié, Edw., 28.
Förster, Ernst, 541.
Fortnight in Highlands, 609.
Foster, Birket, 558.
Foulis, Sir James, 160.
Fox, George, 18, 67.
Frank, Richard, 68.
Frank, Dr Joseph, 18, 276.
Fraser, Duncan, 834.
Fraser, G., 715.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 631

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Page(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fraser, James</td>
<td>338</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frauenfeld, Georg R. von</td>
<td>636</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick, Sir George</td>
<td>10, 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frith, Henry</td>
<td>783</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froebisher, Captain</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froissart, Jean</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froste, 5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuhr, Reinhold</td>
<td>848</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuller, Margaret S.</td>
<td>566</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fyfe, W. W.</td>
<td>536</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gale, Roger</td>
<td>132, 133</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Galibert, Leon</td>
<td>484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gall, Mr.</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gammani, Marco</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner's Flora, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner, S. R.</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardiner, Wm.</td>
<td>503</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnett, T.</td>
<td>251</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garnett (Painter)</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garscombe, Prof.</td>
<td>349</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gavarin (Painter)</td>
<td>528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geddes, Sir W. D.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George, Anna</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George IV.</td>
<td>379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gerle, W. A.</td>
<td>410</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillespie, Dr. Thos.</td>
<td>482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillies, John</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gillies, Rev. John</td>
<td>167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gilpin, William</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girard, Jules</td>
<td>718</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girard, Regnault</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow Arch. Soc., 13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glasgow Pedestrian, 820</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glover, William</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goalen, Walter</td>
<td>676</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goede, C. A. G.</td>
<td>264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Alexander</td>
<td>126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Principal</td>
<td>184</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Bishop</td>
<td>162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon-Cumming, C. F.</td>
<td>702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon's Flora, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, James</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Madame de</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon, Sir Robert</td>
<td>46, 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorrie, Daniel</td>
<td>657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gorrie, William</td>
<td>704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gouda, De.</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gough, Rich.</td>
<td>95, 99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governor, 717</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gowrie, 659</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grafton</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham, Archibald</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Graham's Birds, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grange, Lady, 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, James</td>
<td>469, 770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant, Mrs Laggan</td>
<td>168, 224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray's Birds, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray, the Poet</td>
<td>19, 156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gregor, Alex., 21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Greville's Flora, 15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grigerson, Rev. Thos.</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griffin, E. D.</td>
<td>411</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griscom, John</td>
<td>347</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grose, Captain, 3</td>
<td>10, 214, 237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guide—St Andrews, 546</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurney, Joseph J.</td>
<td>355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gwynne, John</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailbronner, Karl von</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hair, John</td>
<td>619</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hailles of Choy</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Halberg-Broich, Von</td>
<td>493</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Haldane, R.</td>
<td>232</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Basil</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Herbert B.</td>
<td>517</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hall, Rev. James</td>
<td>296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Archbishop</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamilton, Sarah</td>
<td>394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hanway, Mary Ann</td>
<td>173, 176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardiviller, D', 425</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hardyng, John</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hare, Aug. J. C.</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hargreaves, Capt. T.</td>
<td>763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harley, Sir Edward</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harnisch, Wilhelm</td>
<td>523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper, Alexander</td>
<td>489</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper, M. F.L.</td>
<td>705</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harrison, Mr.</td>
<td>108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvie-Brown, J. A.</td>
<td>21, 531, 781, 786, 793, 794, 810, 819, 830</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawker, Col. Peter</td>
<td>315</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazlitt, William</td>
<td>381</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head, Sir George</td>
<td>440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heathcote, Evelyn</td>
<td>21, 852</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Heathcote, Norman, 21, 853.
Hector, William, 358.
Heddle, Prof., 21.
Henderson, Andrew, 173.
Henderson, Elizabeth, 28.
Hemmerdinck, Victor, 448.
Henry VII., 9, 10, 12.
Henry VIII., 12.
Hepburn, Thomas, 150.
Hermanides, Rutgerus, 73.
Heron, Robert, 221.
Heron, Robert, 233.
Hertford, Earl of, 21.
H. G., 646.
Hicks, J., 562.
Hill, Birkbeck, 173.
Hill, Rowland, 18, 246, 250.
Hindley, Charles, 51.
Hoare, Sir Richard C., 218.
Hobbirk, F., 778.
Hodges, S., 725.
Hogge, James, 19, 262, 272, 277.
Hollar, W., 82.
Holmes, Oliver W., 782.
Holzendorff, Fr. von, 747.
Hook, Dean, 243.
Hopkirk's Flora, 15.
Horne, Thos., 264.
Horner, Rev. Philip, 268.
Howel, James, 50, 58.
Hoyle, Charles, 415.
Hubner, E., 650.
Hum, Alexander, 35.
Hunter, John, 456.
Hunter, Rev. Joseph, 84, 89.
Hunter, Robert, Jun., 464.
Hunter, William, 488.
Hutcheson, G. H. H., 535.
Hutchinson, William, 181.
Jaeger, Jacques, 851.
James I., 5.
James IV., 3, 9.
Jameson, Robert, 314.
Jamieson, John, 93, 247, 416.
Jars, Gabriel, 170.
J. G., 635.
Jelf, Mr, 121.
Jervise, Andrew, 700.
Jew Exile, 462.
Joanne, Adolphe, 547.
Johnson, James, 433.
Johnson, Rowland, 32.
Johnson, Samuel, 173, 176, 195, 255.
Johnston's Flora, 15.
Johnston, G., 367.
Johnston, Dr George, 501.
Jusserd, J. J., 6.
Kalckstein, Moritz von, 557.
Kamene, Barnesburie, and D'Alston, 808.
Kearton, Rich., 21, 840.
Keith, A., 529.
Keith's Fungi, 15.
Kemp, Daniel W., 139.
Kennedy, Anne, 21, 608.
Kennedy, Rev. J., 640.
Kerguelen, Tremarec de, 159.
Kession, John, 499.
Kirk, Thomas, 84, 87.
Kirkland, James, 486.
Kneeland, Samuel, 708.
Knight, Francis A., 813.
Knox, A., 686.
Knox, John, 200.
Knox, John, 537.
Knoz, Dr, 660.
Koh, J. G., 499.
Korner, Sinclair, 578.
Kraemar, Lotten von, 670.
Krebs, Fr., 620.
Kreisler, Hugo, 612.
Kyle, Right Rev. Dr, 60.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 633

Lafond, Le Comte de, 787.
Laing, Alex., 356, 405.
Laing, David, 21, 17, 134, 135, 265, 326.
Laing, John, 290.
Lalain, Jacques de, 7.
Landsborough, Rev. D., 518, 548.
Landseer, J., 225, 280.
Lang, Andrew, 6, 143.
Langshank, Lawrence, 388.
Lanzena, Francesco, 581.
Larkin, 351.
Latoumaye, M. de, 2, 229.
Lauder, Sir Thos. Dick, 454, 491.
Lauder of Fountainhall, 79.
Law, T. G., 34.
Lawson, Rev. R., 798.
Laynez, James, 27.
Ledus, Saint-Germain, 460.
Lee, Principal, 217.
Legends, 611.
Leigh, Hugh, 104.
Leighton, John, 419.
Leslie, Bishop, 23.
Leslie, Eleonor, 390.
Leslie's Fauna, 16.
Lettice, I., 220.
Lewald, Fanny, 538.
Lewis Frederick, Prince, 12.
Leyden, Dr John, 154, 254, 270, 271.
Lhwyd, Edward, 111.
Lithgow, William, 52.
Lizars, 14.
Loch, David, 18, 182.
Locke, James, 594.
Lockhart, J. G., 321.
London Tinker, 331.
Longfellow, H. W., 59.
Longley, F. E., 761.
Longmuir, John, 441, 593, 685.
Lovechild, Mrs, 569.
Loveday, John, 130.
Low, Rev. George, 10, 15, 16, 165, 171, 179.
Lowson, Mr, 815.
Lowther, C., 53.
Lumsden, James, 759.
Lyndsay, Alexandre, 34.
Macleod, Rev. K., 155.
Macculloch (Blair), 387.
Macculloch, John, 308.
M'D. (A.), 325.
M'Diarmid, Angus, 329.
Mackintosh, J., 21, 710.
Macdonald, Captain, 21.
M'Donald, Rev. Dr, 21, 640.
Macdonald, D. C., 714.
Macdonald, Hugh, 553, 568.
Macdonald, James, 245.
Macdonald, John, 219.
Macdonald, Lady, 21.
Macdonald, Lord, 21.
Macdonald of Tormore, 21.
M'Farland, Andrew, 542.
M'Farlane, John, W. S., 116.
Macfarlane MSS., 94.
Mackavoy, William, 342.
MacGillivray, J., 27, 474.
MacGillivray, W., 414.
M'Intosh, Prof. W. C., 633.
MacKail, Matthew, 83.
Mackay, Charles, 750.
Mackenzie, David J., 770.
Mackenzie, E., 396.
M'Kenzie, Sir George, 21, 24, 88.
Mackenzie, Hector R., 777.
Mackenzie, Murdoch, 144.
Mackenzie, Rev. N., 462.
Mackintosh, Ernest M., 770.
Macky, J., 123.
Maclachlan, Rev. Dr, 21.
Maclean, L., 21, 462.
M'Lellan, H. B., 436.
M'Lellan, I., Jun., 435.
Macleod, Rev. Dr, 21, 661.
MacLeod, Norman, 631.
MacLeod, Miss, 21.
M'Nab, James, 473.
M'Cay, James, 294.
M'Nicol, Rev. Donald, 173, 183.
MacRitchie, David, 227.
MacRitchie, Rev. W., 227.
Magee, John, 282.
Magee, William, 350.
Maidment, James, 50, 63, 86, 102.
Major, John, 33.
Manners, Lord John, 525.
Manson, Peter, 53.
Marbenneth, Martin, 703.
Marche, Olivier de la, 7.
Margaret, Princess, 11.
Marjoribanks, Andrew, 27.
Maison Fleur, De, 26.
Martin, John, 631.
Martin, Martin, 21, 24, 98, 100, 106.
Martineau, Harriet, 366, 372.
Mercer, Andrew, 458.
Meger, Frederick, 21, 480.
Mewburn, Fra., 617.
Michel, Franciscus, 17.
Miege, Guy, 16, 110.
Millar, John, 313.
Miller, Hugh, 577.
Miller, Peter, 53.
Milner, Dr, 301.
Mirza, 854.
Misson, M., 119.
Mitchell, Arthur, 622, 687.
Mitchell, Rev. I. H., 228.
Mogridge, George, 520.
Moneur, John, 115.
Monday, Alfred J., 785.
Monypennie, John, 21, 48.
Monro, Dean, 21, 13, 24, 88, 127.
Montalembert, Comte de, 27.
Monteith of Egilshay, 83.
Montuolé, Édouard de, 371.
Moore, J., 225.
Moran, B., 555.
Moranel, Odo, 713.
Moray, The Regent, 30.
Moray, Sir Robert, 21, 85.
Morer, Rev. Thos., 18, 91.
Morgan, John E., 21, 592.
Morton, Leon A., 767.
Morley, Henry, 26.
Morris, Cochrane, 624.
Morrison, Rev. John, 86.
Morton, Earl of, 85.
Morton, Henry, 320.
Mortyn, Fynes, 43.
Mostyn, John A., 175.
Muirhead's Birds, 15.
Munch, A., 637.
Murchison, Dr, 21.
Murdock, J. B., 814.
Murray's Flora, 15.
Murray, Frances, 788.
Murray, Hon. Mrs, 244.
Murray, Lord, 461.
Murray, Sir P. K., 21.
Myles, James, 534.
Naismith, John, 230.
Naître, Félix, 784.
Natter, John Claude, 282.
Nauticus, 743.
Neale, J. M., 526.
Neill, Patrick, 288.
Némnick, Philipp A., 295.
Newte, Thomas, 196.
Nichols, John, 404.
Nicolas, N. H., 1.
Nicolson, Bishop, 46, 99.
Niebuhr, B. G., 338.
Niezawa, D. A. H., 380.
Nordfolk, Duke of, 35.
Nodier, Charles, 376.
Nougaret, Mons., 330.
Nucius, Nicander, 5, 32.
Obins, Michael, 161.
Old Humphrey, 520.
Olliffe, Charles, 554.
A LIST OF TRAVELS, TOURS, ETC., RELATING TO SCOTLAND. 635

Oliphant, J. C., 818.
Oliver, Stephen, 438.
O. M. R., 713.
Ossoli, M. F., 566.
Oswald, Margaret, 298.
Otter, Captain, 21.
Otter, Rev. William, 235.
Otto, Prince of Hesse, 47.
Otway, Rev. Caesar, 437.
O. W., 605.
Oxford, Lord, 125.
Oxford to John o' Groats, 644.
Ozell, Mr., 119.

Paget, Sir W., 23.
Paisley, Joe, 315.
Park, Rev. Dr., 278.
Parker, George, 186.
Parnell’s Fishes, 15.
Paternon, Daniel, 166.
Paton, Allan Park, 278.
Paton, George, 150.
Patek’s Plants, 15.
Patten, W., 23.
Payne-Gallwey, Sir R., 315.
Pearson, William, 375.
Peadestrian, 491.
Peel, E. Lennox, 773.
Pellé, Clément, 484.
Pemberton, John, 18, 203.
Pennant, T., 163, 210, 255.
Pennell, Jos. and Eliz., 801.
Perlin, Estienne, 22, 25.
Pernet, F. A., 399.
Perthes, B. de Crèvecoeur de, 591.
Philadelphius, 391.
Phillips, Richard, 231, 332.
Phillips, Sir Thomas, 158.
Phipps, Elvira Anna, 479.
Pichot, Amédée, 18, 395.
Pickford, John, 758.
Picoquenot, Mme., 326.
Pickett, Mark A., 266.
Pierce, Lieut., 202.

Pilgrim of Hebrides, 415.
Pilkington, George, 434.
Pindar, Peter, 159.
Pinkerton, J., 7, 12, 88, 102, 163.
Pirrie, Jas., 714, 770.
Piscator, 202.
Pisistratus Brown, 675.
Pitcairne, Dr Arch., 27.
Pitfoirn Mss., 116.
Pius II., Pope, 19, 5.
Pleasure Tours, 368.
Plelse, J., 580.
Ploen, Christian, 18, 467.
Pococe, Bishop, 18, 21, 139.
Poggi, 32.
Pont, Timothy, 46, 64.
Porter, Robert P., 780.
Porter, Thomas, 65.
Portland, Duke of, 97, 125.
Poundcy (engraver), 280.
Priestsley, Lady, 744.
Primrose, Bouverie, 21.
Prosody, Dr., 369.
Pringle, Thos., 354.

Quinet, Madame, 843.

R. (M. W.), 656.
Rag, Tag, and Bobtail, 720.
Rambler’s, The, 844.
Rankins, Major Alex., 120.
Ramsay’s Geol., 15.
Ramsay, John, 664.
Randolph, Thomas, 23, 36.
Ray, James, 138.
Ray, John, 75.
Regan, Rev. Edward, 301.
Reid, Alan, 847.
Reid, John T., 662, 719, 740.
Reid (miniature painter), 214.
Rellstab, Ludwig, 539.
Repas, Denis de, 81.
Reyher Oskar, 837.
Rhind’s Geology, 15.
Rhind, William, 14, 446.
Richardson, Samuel, 124.
Richardson, T., 245.
Richmond, J. C., 513.
Rickman, John, 189.
Riddell of Friars Carse, 10, 205, 214, 237.
Ripping, Dr., 692.
Ritchie, J. Ewing, 709.
Ritchie, L., 444.
Roberts, Sir Randal, 672.
Robertson, J., 554.
Robertson, James, 10, 160, 165, 555, 556, 558.
Robertson, Lord, 241.
Robertson, Joseph, 5, 23.
Robinson, James, 185.
Robson, George F., 320.
Rocks and Rapids, 753.
Rochefort, Jorevin de, 72.
Rogers, Rev. Charles, 303.
Rogers, Rev. Charles, 303.
Rogers, Rev. Charles, 303.
Rohan, Due de, 44.
Romanes, Archibald, 701, 738.
Romanes, John A., 730.
Ronsard, De, 26, 29.
Ross, Alexander, 21, 766, 821.
Ross, Charles, 222.
Rousier, Paul de, 526.
Rowlandson, T., 195.
Rozenital, Leo von, 5.
Russell, Alex., 564.
Russell, Rev. John, 789.
Russell, Lord John, 19, 301.
Rutland, Duke of, 231.
Rye, W. B., 12, 5.
Sacheverell, William, 90.
Sadler, John, 575.
Saint Fonc, Faujas de, 245.
St John, Charles, 531.
Salmon, J. D., 418.
Sambourne, Linley, 706.
Sandby, P., 178.
Sands, J., 21, 695.
Santa Croce, Cardinal, 5.
Saussure, Necker de, 291.
Saxby’s Birds, 15.
Saxony, King of, 500.
S. B. H., 628.
Scaliger the Younger, 22.
Schedky, Jno. Christian, 525.
Scopenheuer, Johanna, 317.
Scott of Scotstarviet, 46.
Scotsman, 681.
Scott, Hew, 40.
Scott, Honorius, 303.
Scott, John, C.B., 25.
Scott, John, 860.
Scott, Sir Walter, 19, 50, 68, 308, 321, 384, 399.
Scottish Tourist and Itinerary, 397.
Scrope, W., 514.
Scrymgeour, James, 630.
Seaton, Earl of, 86.
Sellars, A., 90.
Seton, George, 21, 716.
Settle, Dionyse, 33.
S. G., 145.
Shairp, J. C., 269, 278.
Shand, Alex. Innes, 752.
Shaw, Stebbing, 3, 204.
Sheldon, Frederick, 492.
Shepherd, Thos. H., 412.
Sibbald MSS., 88, 94, 102, 104.
Silliman, Benjamin, 286.
Sim, Robert, 638.
Simond, L., 18, 307.
Simpson, William, 688.
Simpson, Professor, 93.
Sinclair, Archdeacon, 352.
Sinclair, Catherine, 471, 472.
Sinclair, John, 811.
Sinclair, Miss, 675.
Sincler, Edward, 13.
Sixty-one, 535.
Six Weeks’ Tour, 540.
Sk——, Rev. Jos., 726.
Skelton, Sir John, 825.
Skene, Sir J., 59.
Sketcher’s Notes, 563.
Skinner, Andrew, 174.
Skrine, Henry, 207.
Slezzer, Captain John, 95.
Slowan, Mr, 108.
Smith, Alex., 634.
Smith, Rev. C. L., 442.
Smith, James, 362.
Smith, Captain John (Pocahontas), 41.
Smith, John, Captain, 77.
Smith, John Jay, 612.
Smith, R. Angus, 27, 699.
Smith, Sydney, 401.
Smith, W. Anderson, 693.
Sneyd, Charlotte A., 10.
Soldier's Daughter, 466.
Somers, Robert, 524.
Somerset, Duke of, 23.
Somerset, Duke of, 228.
Sorbiere, Samuel de, 78.
South Britain, 549.
Speed, Lancelot, 173.
Spence, Catherine, 467.
Spence, Elizabeth I., 302.
Spence, Rev. Fred. Ch., 328.
Spiker, S. H., 18, 333.
Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, 78.
S. S. S., 279.
Stafford, Marchioness of, 293.
Stainton, H. T., 502.
Standen, Edward, 494.
Stanley, Sir J ohn T., 213.
Stark, J., 364.
Steamboat Companion, 360.
Steffen, Gustaf, 887.
Stepwell, Tom, 625.
Stevenson, Rev. R. L., 791.
Stewart, A. B., 27.
Stewart, Christina B., 508.
Stewart, William Grant, 695.
Stirling Field Club, 18.
Stoddart, John, 249, 282.
Stoddart, Thos. Tod, 645.
Story, Thomas, 93.
Stowe, Harriet B., 556.
Strahlheim, C., 424.
Stuardus, Henricus, 35.
Stuart, Charles, 241.
Stuart, Dr John, 2, 60.
Stukeley, Dr W., 121, 132, 133.
Sutherland, A., 389.
Sutherland, Rev. Mr, 507.
Svedenstjerna, E. T., 263.
Swarbreck, S. D., 463.
Swave, Peder, 16.
Swinburne, John, 764.
Tartaria, Prince of, 71.
Taylor, George, 174.
Taylor, John, 51.
Taylor, Joseph, 108.
Teignmouth, Lord, 447.
Telford, Thomas, 199, 259.
T, G., 573.
T. H. C., 509.
Thiele, J. M., 449.
Thomas, Captain, 21, 86, 597.
Thomas, Rev. T., 125.
Thomson, James, 792.
Thomson, Lecturer, 423.
Thomson's Plants, 15.
Thomson, William, 188, 297.
Thoresby, Ralph, 84, 89.
Thorkelin, Mr, 202.
Thornton, Col. T., 280.
Timothy Tramp, 596.
Tinker (London), 331.
Tipple, S. Augustus, 516.
Toddles, Richard, 625.
Tom, Dick, and Harry, 613.
Topham, E., 169.
Tovey, Duncan C., 156.
Townshend, Rev. C. H., 509.
Trench, Rev. F., 506.
Trevisano, Andrea, 10.
Trilby, 376.
Tucker, Rob. Tudor, 18, 432.
Tucker, Thomas, 66.
Turnbull's Birds, 15.
Turnbull, Rev. Robert, 515.
Turner (painter), 283.
Two Friends, 689.
Tytler, P. F., 1, 26.
Ubaldini, Petruccio, 37.
Ulric, J., 431.
Ulrich, Titus, 572.
Ungarn, Reisenden, 453.

Van-Acker, Mr, 80.
Van Dyke, Henry, 833.
Vega, Juan de, 508.
Vendehaym, Hans Jacob von, 12.
Victoria, R.l., 519, 607.
Victoria, Queen, Visit to Scotland, 453.
Villars, P., 783.
Vine, A. O., 618.
Volkmann, Johann Jacob, 191.
Volunteer, 140.

Wakefield, Priscilla, 279.
Waldegrave, Robert, 42.
Walden, Lord, 49.
Waldie, George, 756.
Walford, J., 344.
Walker, Rev. Dr, 157.
Walker, G., 274.
Walker, James, 750.
Walker, Theodore C., 667.
Walker, Sir W., 21.
Wallace, Thos., 583.
Wallace, J. F., 543.
Walsh, 498.
Walsingham, Sir Francis, 36.
Wanderer in Ayr, 337.
Wandering Piper, 429.
Warner, Richard, 260.
Warrender, Margaret, 799.
Watkins, Rev. M. G., 754.
Watts, Theodore, 318.
Watts, W. H., 251.
Waugh, Edwin, 610.
Webb, Daniel C., 306.
Webber, James B., 652.
Webber, James W., 757.

Wedel, Lupold von, 55.
Wegener, C. F., 16.
Weld, Charles R., 588.
Weldon, Sir Anthony, 50.
Werner, Julius, 836.
Wesley, John, 146.
West, Dr, 12.
Westermark, Edv., 816.
White, Robert, 95.
Whitehead, William, 164.
Whitefield, Rev. George, 167.
Wichmann, R., 604.
Wiedemann, C. R. W., 246.
Wilkinson, Thos., 203.
Wilkinson, Thos., 385.
Willis, N. P., 420, 561.
Willis, R. L., 217.
Wilson, Alexander, 216.
Wilson, Ed. J., 841.
Wilson's Entomologia, 15.
Wilson, James, 21, 481.
Wilson, John, 154.
W. M., 691.
Windham, Rt. Hon. W., 19, 194.
Winter, William, 812.
Winterfield, A. von, 632.
Wirtemberg, Prince of, 12.
Wodrow, Rev. R., 102.
Wolcot, John, 195.
Wood, Charles W., 711.
Woodworth, Jonathan, 117.
W. P. and A. I., 567.
Wordsworth, Dorothy, 19, 269.
Wordsworth, William, 375, 443.
Wycke, Mr, 95.
Wyntoun, Andrew, 52.

Yates, E., 647.
Young, Archibald, 845.
Young, B. H., 654.
Yule, Sir Henry, 26.

Zeiller, Martin, 54.